Wants Aug. 14
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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY, 3, 1896. NUMBER 14.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

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Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:30 "
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Epworth League..... ....6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... ....3:00 p. m.

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Pastor.

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Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on every third Sunday.

DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching ..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "

REV. K. ZEVIER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.

REV. T. DAVIES.

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Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m. Sunday services every Sunday.

REV. LAWRENCE ZOWADZKI.

THE UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS, Washington Grove, No. 9, meets at Cramer's Hall the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, at 8 p. m.

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Recorder, { W. D. YOUNG.

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Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health, { JOHN S. SHRADER, M. D., H. O., HENRY BOCK, Secretary. J. E. BORSCH.
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FINIS CORONAT OPUS.

In the morning of life, ere the glorious ray
That was born of our childhood has faded away;
When the warm blood leaps up and the eye sparkles bright,
And the path of our future is roseate and light;
In the springtime of life, in the bright glow of youth,
When you drink from the chalice of friendship and truth;
Oh! ever and always on earth as we dwell,
Let us not only live, but always live well.

In the power of manhood, in the midst of the strife,
While valiantly fighting "the battle of life,"
Ere the bright star of hope, too brilliant to last,
That rose in the future, has set in the past,
Let us thank the Great Giver for the kind friends around us,
For the love whose bright blooming tendrils have bound us;
Oh! ever and always on earth as we dwell,
Let us not only live, but always live well.

In the evening of life, in the sunset of age,
When the "finis" is reached, and we turn the last page,
While we follow the hand that beckons us ever
To that beautiful country beyond the dark river;
As we pause at the end and look thoughtfully back
Through the trials and pain of the long weary track,
'Twill gladden our hearts to be able to tell
That we've not only lived, but have always lived well. —J. WALTON BROWN.

THE Swift County Times issued a boom edition for Christmas. It is a credit to the publishers. Benson must be quite a town.

DULUTH is a great city; and has great newspapers; but the 52 page Industrial Edition of the News Tribune is a great one, even for its surroundings.

THE stories about Hayward have about as hard a time dropping as had the original Harry himself. Nearly every paper in the country after telling how disgraceful the whole affair was, advises that it be "dropped."

EX-GOVERNOR MCGILL, it is said, will, at an early date, shy his castor into the Gubernatorial race. Quite a number of people think A. R. was set down upon rather hard when he was not given a second term and are now waiting for a chance to vote their sentiments on the subject.

IF St. Paul could find the original Mrs. Toodles, and secure the famous door plate, bought at auction by her husband because it would be handy to have in the house, and bearing the name of Thompson with a "p" in it, it could be nailed on the door of their now most noted citizen, and people going by could know without asking who resided there. "It would be so handy to have you know."

THE decision recently given by Judge Buck of the Supreme Court, in the case of Boiler Inspector Sutton, that no man can hold any other office except Post Master, while he is a member of the Legislature; nor for the time for which he was elected whether or not he serves, seems to meet the approval of the people generally. In most cases it would be better for the country if one man could hold but one office at a time whether it be a member of the Legislature or some other office.

GREAT financiers keep telling the people that there is plenty of money in this country. Yet it appears that some of them want the nation to borrow from Europe. And it is said now that Russia has offered to loan $400 000,000, that the Rothchild's syndicate is around making offers. If there is plenty of money in this country why don't people loan it to our own government? Why be around borrowing from others? We do not desire to be bound up with financial ties to any foreign country so long as we have plenty of money of our own.

Now the dailies are at work writing up sensational stories about one Thompson, whom few people seem to ever have heard of before. They are trying to make out that Chief Clark and the balance of the police force are lying about the whereabouts of his pal, Hoskins, and other things. It would be a good thing for St. Paul and Minneapolis both to get some policeman or some newspaper reporters, one or the other, or both, that wouldn't lie so outrageously. People are weary of the continued announcement that the Sheriff or the Chief, or somebody had said that a wonderful mysterious affair something was, but it is beleived they know more about it than they let on."

Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

The remains of Harry Hayward were taken, by his brother, to Chicago, and cremated, and the ashes placed in a receptacle to be returned to Minneapolis and buried in the cemetery.

St. Cloud is to have a department store. They seem to be spreading out into the country.

W. E. Hale says the story about Harry Hayward having anything whatever to do with the death of his sister-in-law, in Chicago, is absolutely false. He denounces the originator of the story as mean and cowardly.

A Minnesota State League, base ball organization is talked of. Eight of the leading amateur clubs in the state to furnish the material.

Charles McCartey near St. Peter, got drunk a few days ago, froze his feet, had them amputated and died.

Charles Thompson, a noted gambler of St. Paul, fatally shot; no one knows how. LATER.—He is recovering.

IT seems to us, for a man who did not even take the trouble to visit the Delano site, this Rev. Dr. Smith is making himself considerably conspicuous in the Asylum imbroglio. Had he been to Delano and looked over our site, perhaps he could have persuaded a majority to vote for it.

LAST week's Star-News says of the "insane" commission "up to noon of the day when action was taken, Anoka had positive pledges from a majority of the commission to locate it there, but some mysterious influence was brought to bear on some of the members just before the balloting commenced that wrought a wonderful change in their convictions as to the best location. It is even intimated that cold cash played a prominent part." Has Anoka found out the mysterious influence with which to work the committee; or how did the vote come to be reconsidered and Anoka get the Hospital?

THE proceedings of the Commission to locate the Fourth Hospital for Insane, is most purile, or terribly tricky; or both. First, after a number of votes, a majority of one voted for Hastings. Then the vote was made unanimous. A few days later the Commission met at Fergus Falls, and by a majority of one voted to reconsider, and give Anoka the Hospital. Anoka people tried to rush the contract but found that Dr. Smith had protested in the interests of the first choice. Delegations of citizens from both places are running to the Capitol to work in the interests of their locations. The officers will have to wait for the courts to tell them what to do.

THE Waseca Herald makes a good point when it asks why do the gold bugs want more gold if the less the amount of the money standard in use the better for the country? The gold advocates tell the people that it is only necessary to have one standard, and all money can be measured by it. They favor the credit system. If this is so, and the credit system is the right thing, why fool around with gold at all? Let a Syndicate correl all of one of the metals that are more valuable and less plenty than gold and have manufactured a nice little "standard" which they can keep their thumb on, so to speak, and let gold be a commodity, with silver, how would that suit some of the gold bugs? The Herald asked a fair question. Let some gold-bug answer it. David B. Hill, at St. Paul, gave out the same idea when he said he hoped the discovery of gold in South Africa would solve the money question.

Venezuela.

London Punch has published some verses in reference to the position of the United States concerning Venezuela and the Monroe doctrine, in which occur the following lines: "But when things look squiffy, we'll back down in a jiffy, and drop the name of Monroe." Apparently England is on the point of finding out whether the United States will drop the name of Monroe, when things begin to look "squiffy." There is only one sentiment in America in regard to the Venezuelan question, and that is that England must not be allowed to take one foot of the disputed territory till the whole boundary question between herself and Venezuela has been submitted to the fullest investigation. If it shall be found she has a right to the land as far as the Schomburgk line, which she claims, then the United States will be the last one to interfere with her possession of it. But her claim will not be allowed until she proves it beyond dispute. To that the United States is bound by all the history of her past, all the policy of her future. If without arbitration England seeks to hold the Schomburgk line, it will be regarded as an act of hostility by this government and as an infringement of the Monroe doctrine. England's record in the past is that of grabbing whatever she can get, right or wrong, and this record tends to foster little faith in her justice when it comes to seizing territory anywhere. The Monroe doctrine must be maintained by the United States. It is vital to our own existence. It will be matter of deep regret if we must maintain it forcibly, but we are ready for even that.—Mankato Morning News.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, 1895.

Speaker Reed's muzzles are in prime working order. He muzzled the members of the Ways and Means committee and compelled them to report two bills prepared by him: one increasing the tariff upon wool, woolens and lumber to 60 per cent of what it was in the McKinley law, and raising the tariff upon everything else, excepting sugar, 15 percent above present rates, and the other providing for the issue of three percent coin bonds to replenish the gold reserve whenever the Secretary of the Treasury deems it necessary, and of $50,000,000 in three per cent three year Treasury certificates, or so much thereof as the Secretary of the Treasury may need from time to time. He muzzled the objecting republicans who wanted the bills submitted to a caucus before being reported to the House, and lastly he muzzled the House and had his bills passed, notwithstanding that the democrats did all the protesting they could under the Reed rules, against the railroading of such important legislation through the House without debate. When one of his party went to Mr. Reed and asked that a reasonable time be allowed for debate on the bills before they were passed, Mr. Reed dismissed him by saying sharply: "The House isn't a debating society." In fact, for all practicle purposes there is no house. It's powers have all been usurped by Mr Reed, and its only important duties are to obey his orders.

But there are neither Reed rules nor methods in the Senate, to which these bills have now gone, and the country may count upon their being thoroughly debated before they are acted upon.

It is doubtful whether either of them can pass the Senate at all, and certain that neither can get through without being materially ammended.

The President this week formally declined to accept the ram Katahdin, built by the Bath Iron Works, because of the failure of the vessel to make the speed stipulated in the contract. The rejection is merely a technical one, as the administration and the naval officers are entirely satisfied with the boat and know that the failure to reach the required speed was no fault of the builders who merely followed the government plans in the construction of the vessel. It would have set a precedent which might make trouble in the future to accept the vessel after its failure to make the speed named in the contract, so it was deemed best to refuse to accept. But the administrations influence will be used to get the joint resolution authorizing the President to accept the Katahdin, which has already been introduced, adopted by Congress, so there is little doubt that the Katahdin will soon be a part of Uncle Sam's navy.

In creating three Election committees to bounce those democrats whose seats are being contested by republicans and to give those republicans who are holding seats which are contested by democrats a valid title to their seats, Mr. Reed overlooked one thing that is already making trouble. The committee on Elections has but one room, and each of the three committees claim the right to use it.

The Union printers are not so glad about the extension of the Civil Service rules to the Government Printing Office as they were. Already four non-union printers have secured positions in the building by passing the required examination, and there will be others, until their number grows so great that the office will have to be classed non-union.

The report, although not yet officially confirmed, that Russia had offered to loan the United States $400,000,000 in gold, without interest, has probably created greater consternation among the European gold kings who have been squeezing enormous profits out of the United States under our present bad financial system than did President Cleveland's bold announcement in behalf of the Monroe doctrine. Already an agent of the Rothschilds has been to Washington to asure Secretary Carlisle of their willingness to furnish all the gold this government might need, notwithstanding their assertion right after the Monroe doctrine message was published that American securities of all sorts had been put on the black list. Of course there is no probability that this government will accept Russia's offer, but it was none the less a very friendly and gracious act on the part of Russia, and it furnishes the administration with a weapon that will inspire fear in the minds of the European gold kings, who know by experience what Russia can do in the financial line in opposition to them. Russia has not only made itself independent of the aforesaid European money kings, but while doing it has accummulated $800,000,000 in gold. More than half of this gold, for which Russia has no particular use, is deposited in European banks outside of Russia. That is the gold that she is willing to loan us. Its withdrawal from Europe would be a knockdown blow for the gold kings.

Advertise in the GAZETTE.

You wan't to know the news?
Vorse has the Clerk's old shoes.
O'Leary beats a retreat,
And takes along his feet.

Ex-Senator Eaton
Does hate to be beaten;
But then, when comes the pinch,
Not one will give an inch.

Commoner, Herald, Post,
News, Eagle, Times a host,
Each will die in the trench;
Even Saylor, Rank and French.

G. O. P. all, must have;
Even though it be salve.
Victors using the spoils.
Then the old party "boils."

From the Sunny South.

From the Valley Herald, Chaska, we clip the following letter, which we presume to have been written by a former resident of Chaska:

MR. EDITOR.—I arrived here on the Colony lands (soldiers) Saturday morning and am well pleased with the country, much better than I really expected. There are between 3 and 4 thousand people on the land, and the best feeling prevails, and everybody is happy and busy, putting up houses, grading the streets for the city and clearing the pine trees from 1000 acres for the city. There are all kinds of business houses on the lands, at the present all kinds of goods are sold and the average is about the same as up there. There are quite a few here from Minnesota, but I have found none yet that I knew; we five that came down together are having a jolly time. I would not advise anybody to come here that has no shares. Send the Valley Herald down to me this week if possible, and give my best regards to my Carver County friends

Swan, Irwin Co. Ga. Dec. 8, 1895.

GEORGE ESS.

CORRESPONDENCE

BUFFALO BUNTS.

H. C. Bull, of Cokato, was in town, Monday, on busines.

Mrs. Celia Mills visited Rockford, a few days last week.

Editor French drove over from Monticello, Monday.

Rev. T. G. Plaute was a City visitor Tuesday.

Willis Gorman is spending his vacation in Eaple Lake.

Miss Sadie Van Eman has been visiting her father the past few days

Rev. Wright Preached in the Presbyterian church, Sunday Morning, in absence of the pastor.

J. D. Cady spent Sunday in the city.

Chas. Bartlett, of Annandale, visited Buffalo, on business, one day this week.

Quite a number of young people at Waverly, Tuesday evening.

Born, Friday, Dec. 27, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Leonard, a boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Mc. Pherson visited Minneapolis, Thursday.

Messrs. Geo. Carpenter, A. H. Grant, and Chas. McClatchie, with their wives, attended the I. O. O. F. Ball in Annandale, Tuesday evening.

Dr. Alex Ridgway came down from Belgrade, Tuesday, and packed his goods to take back with him.

Miss Stella Parmeter, of Minneapolis, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Geo. Carpenter, this week.

Charley Fogarty has been on the sick list the past few days.

M. Mann visited Annandale a few days last week.

L. W. Dudley came up from Minneapolis and spent Christmas at home.

F. H. Lindsley was a County Seat visitor, Monday.

Editor Whorton, of the Eagle, visited Buffalo, Tuesday.

J. T. Alley visited Howard Lake the first of the week.

Miss Frances Oakley visited relatives in Howard, a few days the first of the week.

W. H. Cochrane was a City visitor, Tuesday.

Mrs Hamilton Cooper is visiting relatives in Delano, this week.

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ROCKFORD NEWS.

Rev. J. W. Anderson is holding a series of meetings at the Methodist church this week, he is meeting with good succes in getting converts.

Prof. A. J. Baker has been on the sick list the last few days, but we are glad to report that he is improving.

Messrs. C. M. Johnson, Geo. Florida, Geo. Irving, H. H. McLane, O. C. Roberts, Orvill Buckwalter, Mesdames Sherman, Walker, Mounts, Warner, Florida and Robert, attended a watch meeting at Hill Dorman, near Lorretto, New Year's eve, they report having a splendid time.

Orvill Buckwalter is visiting his sister, Mrs. O. C. Roberts, in Minneapolis.

Miss Sturman, one of the Buffalo school teachers is spending her vacation with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Clark.

Rockford chapter, number 64, O. E. Star and Star Lodge number 62, held a joint installation on Friday evening, Dec. 27, 1895.

Centenial Hotel was broken into by burglars last Saturday night, cigars and buffalo robe stole, also horse and buggy from the barn. BALKY.

The Fashionable Color.

Every season, just as spring fills the world with green and autumn colors both atmosphere and forests with its own russet gold, society accepts what is called a prevailing color. Last season forest green and sealing wax red were the dominating shades. Walls were hung with either one or the other, books bound in them, card cases covered with red or green, while on hats and writing-desks, stationery and upholstery, red or green greeted the eye. Again the change has come, as subtile as the shifting of the seasons, and Episcopal Violet now binds the pretty books of devotion, covers the opera-glass case, enamels the silver backs of brushes, even covers the dinner table under a cloth of embroidered white muslin. It is the rich purple shade with which theological college hoods are lined, and it first came into use for binding the splendid sets of church service that women carry about rather conspicuously of a Sunday. These volumes are large and thin, with silver-edged leaves, gloriously illuminated. They are covered in violet leather, and then wonderfully overwrought with delicate ecclesiastical solid silver traceries. In place of the pretty ribbon markers ordinarily used, with their silver symbols of cross, anchor, etc., at the end, between the leaves are slipped three broad, long strips of silk, one violet, one ecclesiastical red, and one white. These are finished at the ends with silver fringe, and solidly embroidered in gold and silver threads, after designs taken from ancient church vestments.—From "Society Fads," in Demorest's Magazine for January.

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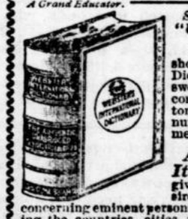

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

TWO CUBS have been born to Jennie, the lioness, at Lincoln park, Chicago. The little pets are seven inches long, and weigh only two pounds. They are healthy and playful.

COAL dust is successfully used as fuel for boilers by a process invented by a German named Wegener. It is fed to the furnace automatically, and only ordinary chimney draught is needed.

A VENEZUELA elementary education is well provided for under the law. There are two universities, nineteen federal colleges and various other public and private institutions for higher education.

PROF. J. MCIVOR TYNDALL, of Los Angeles, Cal., is making preparations to be buried alive on January 7. He says he will remain entombed for 30 days and then return alive to daylight. This is a tolerably common feat of the East Indian fakirs.

THE new governor of New Jersey announces that he does not propose to appoint to office men who have made a failure in business. His theory is that men who can not successfully conduct their own private business are certainly but ill-equipped to conduct affairs for the public.

THE late official report shows that, contrary to the common belief, cases of religious mania are rare in the British isles. It also discloses the strange fact that more mental abberation is developed among the tribe of peddlers than among any othe class, physicians and druggists coming next.

MRS. P. K. W. SHIMER, of Mount Carroll, Ill., has signified her intention of turning over to the University of Chicago the Mount Carroll seminary for females with 200 students and property valued at $100,000. In addition, she promises to endow the university with at least $155,000 in cash.

ACCORDING to the latest census there are in Michigan 651,920 persons of voting age, and that of this number 34,545 can not read or write. This shows the per cent. of illiteracy to be 5.30. It is further shown that the proportion of native born illiteracy is 2.77 per cent. and of foreign born 9.15 per cent.

PROF. DEWAR, of London, whose experiments in the liquefaction of gases are well known, has at last solved the problem of producing liquid air cheaply. His device consists of a spiral pipe in a vacuum through which air under 3,000 pounds pressure passes, escaping through a tiny aperture into the vacuum chamber.

ENGLAND expects that its census to be taken next year will show that Great Britain has at last passed France in population, though its area is but little more than half as great. The population of France in 1891 was 38,343,192 and of Great Britain 37,888,153. The birth rate in France has been unsatisfactory for years, while that in Great Britain is comparatively large and increasing.

THEODOR MOMMSEN, the historian, has resigned the office of permanent secretary of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, which he had held 21 years. The professor celebrated his 78th anniversary of his birth a few weeks ago, and has found that, with the increasing infirmities of old age, he is unable to attend to his duties as secretary. Mommsen is now hard at work on a volume of his Roman history.

HUNTERS returning from the Okefenokee swamp, in Georgia, where comparatively few hunters go, say that it abounds with game of all sorts—deer, bears, alligators, turkeys, wild fowl, and fish. The people who live in the swamp district know little or nothing of the world outside, and apparently care nothing. They supply all their wants from the products of the swamp region, and though by no means wealthy are exceedingly independent.

AN Illinois genius has discovered that a fine quality of sirup can be made from corn cobs. His process is not a secret, either. He demonstrated it a day or two ago by boiling 12 clean corn cobs in a gallon of water until the cobs were soft. The juice was then strained off, and a gallon of dark brown sugar solution was added. This was boiled a little while, resulting in a sirup which experienced grocers pronounced to be as fine in flavor as genuine maple sirup.

IN 1890 the number of prisoners in Russian jails was 764,373, and for the next three years 817,945, 855,356 and 842,729. The unfortunates in military prisons, the peasants in village houses of correction, and the prisoners in the Trans-Caspian district would make up a total of 1,000,000 who are under lock and key. These figures do not include those transported to Siberia, who in the years named numbered 18,363, 20,106, 20,727, 17,160—a total of 76,356. Nor do they include 5,328 convicts sent within the same period from Odessa to the penal stations of the Island of Saghalien.

CURIOUS carboniferous fossils were discovered in the Dodge mine of Scranton, Pa., recently by John B. Davis. It was the head and neck of a woman's figure, the features being regular and clearly defined. The fossil weighs 65 pounds and is composed of fire clay. It is 24 inches high, 14 inches from the tip of the nose to the back of the head, and the neck is nine inches in diameter. The convolutions on the top of the head resemble curls of hair, and they end in a knot such as is worn at present. It was found in a solid piece of fire clay, and it dropped out entire when the chunk was broken.

THE report that Japan has subdued Formosa, it may seem strange to say, should interest the housewife above all; for, as a matter of fact, the one way in which Japan's supremacy in the east will make itself felt in the United States is through the camphor chest. Camphor is practically a monopoly of the Japanese, and, as the acquisition of Formosa has made the control of the crude camphor market more complete, this valuable gum has increased in price from 34 to 59. The increase is partly due to the export tax which Japan has placed upon camphor, and partly to a corner in that drug.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the First Session.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The senate on Tuesday repealed the proscriptive disabilities bill passed at the close of the war against the services of ex-confederates in the United States army and navy. A resolution was introduced to coin the silver in the treasury and another urging the Latin-American union, in which all the republics of the western hemisphere would make common cause against European encroachments. In the house a bill was introduced providing for a duty on certain grades of sugar.

Washington, Dec. 27.—There was no session of the senate yesterday. In the house a revenue bill was passed the operation of which is limited to 2½ years, and which is designed to raise $40,000,000 for the relief of the treasury. The vote was yeas, 205, nays, 81, and was on strictly party lines, the populists voting with the democrats against the bill.

Washington, Dec. 28.—The tariff bill was received in the senate yesterday and referred to the finance committee after a long debate. Mr. Quay (Pa.) introduced a bill to increase the duty on leaf tobacco. Mr. Hill (N. Y.) introduced a resolution providing that any bonds hereafter issued may, in the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, be made payable in United States gold coin or in standard silver dollars, at the option of the holders. Without action the senate adjourned to the 30th. In the house Mr. Barrett (Mass.) introduced a joint resolution authorizing the president to arrange a conference between the United States and nations possessing territory on the American continent for the settlement of boundary disputes. The bond bill was discussed, but no action was taken.

Washington, Dec. 30.—The senate was not in session on Saturday. In the house the bond bill was passed by a vote of 170 to 136. The measure permits the issue of three per cent. coin bonds redeemable after five years at the pleasure of the government and payable in 15 years, with the specific proviso that nothing in the bill shall be construed to repeal the act of 1878, for the reissue of the greenbacks, and that the bonds shall first be offered for subscription at the subtreasuries and depositories of the United States. Adjourned to the 31st.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the United States railway building reached this year a lower point than in any of the last 20 years, the record showing only 1,782 miles of track laid.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 27th aggregated $1,144,928,202, against $1,185,267,629 the previous week. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1894, was 36.6.

In the United States the total number of failures in 1895, as reported to Bradstreet's, is 13,013, contrasted with 12,721 in 1894. The total amount of liabilities amounted to $158,842,445, more than $9,000,000 in excess of the total in 1894.

THE EAST.

Mrs. Sarah Lovett died at Nashua, N. H., aged 106 years. A brother died a few years ago, aged 105, and of 11 brothers and sisters all but one lived to be over 90.

Lord Dunraven arrived in New York to make good his allegations of fraud in the Valkyrie-Defender races of last September.

The loss was feared of the schooner Edna M. Champion, which sailed from Philadelphia on October 12 for Port Tampa, Fla., with a crew of nine men.

Andrew Lawrence, Bart Tormey and William Girard were instantly killed by an explosion of dynamite at the Minesville (Pa.) colliery.

Every window glass manufactury in the United States will close down January 11 for four weeks.

Flames wiped out the large feed stores and grain warehouses of R. D. Eaton at Norwich, N. Y., the loss being $100,000.

A receiver was chosen for the Sweet Manufacturing company, the leading steel industry in Syracuse, N. Y. The liabilities were $400,000.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Fire destroyed the Lawrence reduction works at Victor, Col.; loss, $125,000.

A. R. Strickland's livery barn with 40 head of horses and 200 vehicles was burned at Burlington, Ia.

Fire destroyed the building in Baltimore occupied by the firm of Oehm & Co., as a clothing store, the loss being $300,000.

In a freshet near Sterling City, Tex., seven persons were drowned.

The remains of Harry T. Hayward, who was executed December 11 at Minneapolis for the murder of Catherine Ging, were shipped to Chicago for cremation.

Nearly all the business portion and many residences at Ryan, I. T., were destroyed by fire.

In Denver John H. Husted, worth $500,000, committed suicide through an insane fear that he was about to lose his fortune.

Lillie Baptiste and Mable Harris were drowned at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., while skating.

At Youngstown, O., Charles Dunn confessed to robbing and burning four schoolhouses.

In San Francisco the Porter Bros. company, the largest dealers in dried fruits on the Pacific coast, failed for over $1,000,000.

For 24 hours the entire Ohio valley was swept by storms of rain and sleet and the telegraph service to the east, south and southeast was badly crippled. The downfall extended from Vicksburg, Miss., to Montreal, Can., and as far east as Washington and New York.

Five Indians, driven to desperation by hunger, ambushed and killed three Americans who were working in the gold fields in the state of Sonora, N. M., and cooked and ate their bodies.

William and John Noonan and Edward Mulcahy lost their lives in a planing-mill fire at Ashland, Wis.

At East St. Louis, Ill., Prof. Charles H. Thompson, principal of the colored schools, shot his wife because she would not live with him and then killed himself.

In Lexington, Ky., Leslie Combs, the largest tobacco grower in the world, and his father-in-law, Daniel Swigert, the most successful retired breeder of thoroughbreds in America, failed for $300,000.

Kentucky is the name of the twin sister of the new battleship Kearsarge.

The warden of the state penitentiary at Frankfort, Ky., discovered a nest of counterfeiters in the prison.

At Charleston, Mo., and vicinity the fourth earthquake shock since October 31 was felt.

In the United States court at Parkersburg, W. Va., Judge Jackson held that pension money could not be attached or levied on for debt.

In Baltimore 24 persons were smothered and trampled to death in a panic caused by a false alarm of fire in the Front Street theater. Two others were fatally hurt and ten more were seriously injured.

In St. Joe, Ind., the last saloon was wrecked by unknown persons.

The Osage valley was a scene of desolation from end to end and thousands of people were in distress. Many were homeless, without food and but scantily clad, all their earthly possessions having been swept away by the most disastrous flood ever known in Central and southwest Missouri.

In St. Louis a trust was formed that will unite all the zinc smelters of the country except four under one management.

Near Livingston, Ky., a mob burned Mrs. T. J. West alive and killed W. A. Dever, her paramour, at Mrs. West's house. The killing of Mr. West recently by Dever was the cause.

Because of a domestic scandal Dr. W. H. Taylor, a member of the Illinois legislature, was shot and killed at Weldon, Ill., by John A. Pace, the postmaster. Pace was acquitted by a coroner's jury.

The three great silver organizations of the United States—the American Bimetallic league, National Bimetallic union and National Silver committee—were consolidated as the American Bimetallic union at a meeting in Chicago and Gen. A. J. Warner, of Ohio, was elected president.

At Cairo, Ill., the plant of the Chicago Mill & Lumber company was burned, the loss being $100,000.

Counterfeiters were found in Bond county, north of Carlyle, Ill., making good imitations of the five dollar gold piece dated 1880.

Frank Rogers, while drunk, fatally shot Alice McClelland at Cochransville, W. Va., because she refused to marry him and then killed himself.

While returning home in a carriage from a party Charles Vanbuskirk, aged 25, and Maude Bond, aged 16, were instantly killed by the cars near Benkelman, Neb.

In a railroad crossing wreck near Des Moines, Ia., eight persons were injured.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

At the entrance of the harbor at Algiers the British steamer Bellerophon collided with and sunk the French steamer Emile selsise and 30 passengers of the Emile Selsise were drowned.

The government of Manitoba positively refused the proposal of the Canadian government to establish a system of separate schools in any form.

The cruiser Kwan-Ping was wrecked on the Pescadore islands and nearly all her deck officers and 60 men were missing.

In Canada and Newfoundland the total number of business failures reported for the calendar year just closed is 1,923, or 50 more than in 1894, while the aggregate liabilities are $15,793,559, as compared with $23,985,283.

Dispatches say that the bayonet and scimeter were still wielded mercilessly by the Turk and Kurd in Armenia, and the powers were again in a fever over the situation.

At Yokohama the Japanese parliament was opened and in his speech the emperor said that order had been restored in Formosa and that the relations of Japan with foreign countries had become more intimate.

The United States had, it was said, demanded from the porte the payment of a large indemnity for the losses sustained by American missionaries in Asia Minor.

Fire destroyed Hepworth's clothing factory at Leeds, England, entailing a loss of $400,000.

En route from Baltimore to Antwerp the British steamer Norse King lost 550 sheep and six horses during a gale.

At his home in London, Mr. Gladstone celebrated his 86th birthday.

LATER NEWS.

Senator Perkins the 30th introduced a Nicaraguan canal bill in the senate. It provides that the capital stock shall consist of 1,000,000 shares at $100 each.

Justice Brewer, of the supreme court, has been tendered and has accepted a place on the Venezuelan commission. The first named was R. H. Alvery, chief justice of the United States court of appeals in the District of Columbia. He has not accepted yet.

A report from St. Petersburg says that Russia and France have actually promised diplomatic support to the United States in the Venezuela trouble, and adds that Russia is prepared to facilitate the United States loan with her own gold reserve.

A cargo of 20 locomotives sailed from Philadelphia the 30th consigned to the Russian government.

Heavy winds did considerable damage at Denver, Colo., and vicinity, the 30th.

Two passenger trains, one of which was an hour late, collided the night of the 30th near Coal City, 14 miles from Cincinati, O. Fireman Wilson and an unknown man were killed and several persons injured. Both engines and express cars were totally wrecked.

Near Bainbridge, O., the 30th, Wm. Everhart shot and killed Arthur Jones. Everhart said he bet Jones he could shoot his hat off his head without hurting him. Jones won the bet.

A negro was detected carrying off two horseblankets from the Union market at St. Louis, Mo., the 30th, and the cry of "lynch him" went up. A crowd of angry men seized him, bound his wrists, put a rope around his neck and strung him up. But the negro had nerve, and while his tongue was protruding from from his mouth and his eyes bulging out, he freed his hands, and with a big knife he had in his pocket he cut the rope, ran like a deer and escaped.

The gold reserve in the United States treasury the 30th was $64,204,651.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, Dec 30	
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	51¼@	51½
No 2 northern	53½@	53⅝
May		55½
HAY—Fancy upland		8 50
Good wild	6 00	@6 50
OATS—No 3 white		15
CATTLE—Steers	2 25	@3 10
Cows		2 40
HOGS	3 00	@3 35
SHEEP—Muttons		2 75
Lambs		3 25
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	23	@ 24½
Creamery, second	17	@ 18
Dairy, fancy		@ 18
Dairy, choice	14	@ 15
POULTRY—Turkeys		8
Chickens, spring	6	@ 7½
EGGS—Fresh, candled	16	@ 17

CRY OF "FIRE."

It Brings Death to Over a Score in Baltimore.

Mad Rush of a Theater Audience for the Doors—Men, Women and Children Crushed—List of Killed Now Reaches Twenty-Four.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 28.—Twenty-four people were killed, two fatally injured and ten more seriously hurt Friday night in a senseless panic at the old Front Street theater. A defective gas burner burst in a blaze, a woman cried "fire!" and the tragedy followed. Most of the victims were Poles. Only four of the dead had been identified at midnight.

The United Oriental Opera and Dramatic company, of Boston, under the management of A. Schongold and Abram Tansman, was billed to present the Jewish opera "Alexander" and the theater was filled with a motley throng. About 2,500 persons were in the house when the orchestra began playing the introductory.

Cry of Fire Causes Panic.

A strong odor of gas was noticed in the second gallery of the theater and one of the attaches of the place was seen hunting for the leak with a lighted torch. Suddenly a jet of flame flashed out as the torch came in contact with the punctured gas pipe. Cries of "Fire" were heard in the upper galleries and in an instant the excitement became intense. Some one rushed to the gas meter and turned off the supply, plunging the main body of the house into darkness. The stage jets alone remained lighted, being fed through another meter.

Instead of allaying the excitement caused by the sheet of flame from the leaking pipe, the turning off of the gas and consequent darkness only served to add to the confusion. The audience arose en masse and made a rush for the exits. The actors ran down to the footlights and shouted: "Sit down! there's no danger!" but the excited throng paid no heed to the advice, but continued their wild scramble for the doors

Scene of Horror.

The gas was quickly turned on at the meter, and as the theater again became illuminated an indescribable scene of horror was presented. Men, women and children, crazed by fear, were fighting and struggling in the aisles and on the stairways in their efforts to reach the open air.

The actors on the stage and a few cool heads in the audience added to the turmoil by shouting their commands to "Sit down" and cursing those who were most vigorous in their efforts to get out. The struggling mass of humanity made little or no headway for a few minutes; every aisle was congested and every doorway jammed with the frantic Poles and Russian Jews, who mainly comprised the audience.

Wild Scene in the Street.

A hurry call for policemen had brought a large squad to the theater by this time, and a fire alarm had also been sent in, bringing some engines to the scene. The excitement in the street was almost as great as in the theater, as relatives began searching for those from whom they had become separated during the mad rush. Fathers and mothers rushed about looking for their children and attempted to reenter the theater in their search for missing ones. The crowd grew so great that the police, fearing a riot, caused the fire engine hose to be turned on, and in that way the struggling mass was driven back from the theater entrance.

A Sickening Sight.

Meanwhile officers had entered the theater and encountered a sickening sight. In every direction were found bodies from which life had been crushed and trampled. A majority of the victims were young men, girls and children. They were tenderly carried to the front of the house and taken to the city hospital and the morgue as fast as the ambulances and patrol wagons could make the trips. Great crowds followed the ambulances and patrol wagons—and stormed the entrances to the hospital and morgue in their anxiety to learn if their relatives or friends were among the injured or dead.

Seven Dead in One Group.

The majority of the victims of the disaster, however, were not killed in the struggle at the entrances, but at the foot of the stairs leading down from the second and third galleries. The bodies of five children and two women were found just inside the doorway below the second gallery stairs.

Death List Reaches Twenty-Four.

Nine bodies were taken to the morgue—all of them dead from suffocation. Of those taken to the city hospital 15 died. Two more will probably die, and 20 are desperately hurt. The confusion at both places was indescribable.

Was No Danger.

When the mass on the landing had been cleared the frightened mob inside quieted down sufficiently to enable the police to clear the theater. Then it was found that there had been no danger, and that not a soul would have been injured had the audience but remained seated.

Like an Earthquake.

Lockport, Ill., Dec. 28.—The powder magazine at Smith & Eastman's section of the drainage canal near here, containing 2,000 pounds of dynamite, blew up at four o'clock Friday morning. No one was injured. The watchman had left the magazine, and supposedly an ember from the stove fell upon the floor. The shock was the severest ever felt here, and reports state that it was felt at a distance of 30 miles. Many of the buildings at the works were badly shattered.

An Important Ruling.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Dec. 28.—Judge Jackson, of the United States court, has ordered the release of T. A. Morgan, a pensioner, arrested for obtaining goods from merchants at St. Marys, on promise to pay for them out of his pension money. Judge Jackson held that pension money could not be attached or levied on for debt.

Rebel Chief Shot.

Havana, Dec. 28.—Acebo, the insurgent chief who was shot at Cienfuegos Thursday by order of the authorities, died bravely. The execution took place at six o'clock in the morning. Acebo before being taken to the place of execution recommended his family to the care of his friends in the locality of his home.

Most of the business portion and many residences of Ryan, I. T., were destroyed by fire.

WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH.

Striking Confirmation of the Old Proverb in Kentucky.

Lebanon, Ky., Dec. 30.—A mob inflicted horrible vengeance on a faithless woman and her paramour Saturday night when they burned Mrs. T. J. West alive and killed W. A. Dever, her paramour, at Mrs. West's house on Cartwright's creek, on the Springfield pike, three miles north of this city.

The mob is said to have numbered about 75, and it was about 12 o'clock when they appeared at Mrs. West's house. Mrs. West, Dever and his little daughter were the only persons in the house, and when the mob called to Dever to come out Mrs. West and the little girl responded, but Dever remained inside. Just as Mrs. West reached the door several shots were fired at her and she ran back into the house, but the child remained outside. The mob then fired several shots in the house, none of which took effect, and after several attempts to get Dever to come out the mob fired the building.

The intense heat finally forced Dever out, and with pistol in hand he started to a cornfield, a few steps from the house, where he took shelter behind a corn shock and was shot to death. Mrs. West perished in the burning house, and in the morning her remains were found in the chimney, where she had taken refuge. Her legs and the upper portion of the body were almost entirely burned off. The little girl gave the alarm Sunday morning, but meager information can be gained from her.

The awful night's work and the horrible result is simply the price of sin. W. A. Dever is the man who shot and killed T. J. West, husband of the burned woman, at Beaver Green, on Cartwright's creek, three weeks ago. Dever had a preliminary hearing and was released on the ground of self-defense. The killing is thought to have been caused by intimacy on the part of Dever and West's wife.

A CHECK TO TRADE.

Fear of Monetary Trouble Has a Depressing Effect.

New York, Dec. 28.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"The foreign and financial messages of the president were followed by violent reaction in the stock market last Saturday, with grave fears of monetary trouble. The sudden panic checked business in many departments and the industries cannot be expected to show signs of improvement until the new year begins. Orders have for months been so much smaller than they were in the summer, when they were expanding and prices mounting rapidly, that new causes of uncertainty have the more influence

"Failures for the week have been 322 in the United States against 350 last year and 40 in Canada against 41 last year. The failures of the fourth quarter and the year 1895, not yet finished, cannot be definitely stated, but the aggregate of deferred liabilities for the year, while much smaller than in 1893, will vary but little from that of 1894. The year's aggregate of commercial liabilities will probably be about $170,000,000 in manufacturing over $73,000,000 or ten per cent. more than last year, but in trading about $88,000,000, or nine per cent. less than last year."

Bradstreet's says:

"As is the rule in Christmas week, wholesale trade has been quiet. The holidays, the close of the year and stock-taking tend to make business slow and promise only a light trade until late in January. At various cities, notably New York, Boston, Baltimore and Chicago, anticipations as to the character of trade early in the coming year are hopeful but it remains to be seen whether the downward movement of demand and prices and the delay in putting the currency on a sound basis, all of which have begun to show themselves in trade conditions, will permit of as early and marked gains in staple lines of trade in 1896 as has been confidently anticipated.

"Business failures in the country for a completed year number 13,013, an increase of more than two per cent., notwithstanding this is the second year following the panic in which, as shown by the records, it is usual for the number of failures to decline. The increase of two per cent. in number is accompanied by a gain of six per cent. in liabilities of those failing."

ON A SECRET MISSION.

Special Envoy from Venezuela Arrives in Washington.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Venezuela has sent a special commissioner to the United States. Senor Torge Uslar arrived here Sunday afternoon and went at once to the residence of Minister Andrade, to whom he presented the papers intrusted to him by his government. There was a story afloat to the effect that Venezuela is not satisfied with the conduct of Minister Andrade and had decided upon his recall, and the presence of the special envoy gave a tinge of truth to this statement.

When interrogated as to the purport of his visit to this country Senor Uslar replied that he was the bearer of important dispatches from the Venezuelan government to the United States, and his instructions were to communicate with the diplomatic representative of his government as soon as Washington was reached. This he had done, but he was not at liberty to divulge the contents of his communication, which had an important bearing upon the present boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela.

THREE MEN BURNED

Lose Their Lives in a Sawmill Fire at Ashland, Wis.

Ashland, Wis., Dec. 27.—By the burning of the sawmill of the Southerland Lumber company Thursday morning three men lost their lives. Two of them, Bill and Jack Noonin, cousins of Careek, the noted Cornish wrestler, were found dead in the boiler room four feet from the door, while the third was so badly burned that he died in agony soon after. One of his arms was burned off. The men had been asleep on the boilers and did not waken till the flames had burned off the roof of the room.

Violent Storm in Berlin.

Berlin, Dec. 27.—A terrific snowstorm prevailed in Berlin Thursday. The streets were rendered impassable because of their slippery condition, and traffic was necessarily greatly impeded and in many cases wholly suspended. Friedrichstrasse, at ten o'clock in the morning, was strewn with fallen men and horses, and passengers in cars drawn by horses alighted and assisted the drivers to lead their animals, to enable them to keep on their feet. Several persons were injured by falling.

The storm was predicted by Prof. Rudolph Falb, the celebrated German meteorologist.

Gladstone Is 86.

London, Dec. 30.—Sunday was the 86th anniversary of the birth of Mr. Gladstone. Many of the liberal clubs throughout the United Kingdom telegraphed congratulations to Hawarden castle, Mr. Gladstone's residence in Chester, from which place the messages were forwarded to Biarritz, France, where Mr. Gladstone has gone for the benefit of his health.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Seized.

A freight car loaded with furs and wild game valued at $55,000 stands on a sidetrack in the yards of the Omaha railroad company in Minneapolis. It is billed to Max Ams, New York city, and the bill of lading implies that the car contains 28 packages of frozen fish and two boxes of notions, weighing 12,760 pounds.

The carload in question started from Tower and is said to have been consigned by the Arion Fish company. At Duluth the car was seized by the game and fish commission. The cargo was examined there and found to contain, instead of the frozen fish and notions specified in the bill of lading, 3,000 partridges, six moose heads with pelts, two caribou heads with pelts, besides a large quantity of other smaller furs. In loading the car enough fish had been put around the outside to give the cargo an appearance of being all right.

It is claimed that Max Ams, Jr., is responsible for the shipment of the car and its contents. That gentleman is said to be in Chicago at present, and Agent Fullerton will cause his arrest as soon as he is found in this state.

The fine for shipping a partridge out of the state is $25; for shipping out a moose or caribou head, $50. The total amount of fines due for the shipment of the carload, under the law, is about $95,000.

State Fair Finances.

Secretary Randall, of the State Agricultural society, has made public the report of the society for the year.

At the beginning of the year there was a debt of over $1,000. There was also a necessity for much of improvement in both buildings and grounds. Some additional grading has been done, 250 trees have been planted, and improvements and additions have been made to buildings costing in the aggregate over $1,500. After the close of the fair the society was able to pay, in addition to all the premiums, purses and expenses of every nature connected with this year's work, all items of old indebtedness, and for permanent improvements made, and today has a comfortable cash balance of $5,816.32 on hand.

Undelivered Letters.

There are several letters in the postoffice at Minneapolis that are waiting for more explicit directions. They have been dropped in the mail boxes during the last few days and are mostly addressed to one Santa Claus. Some of them are addressed to him at the North Pole, others to Fairyland, and still others are just inscribed with his name and no address given. One of them evidently comes from a religious little tot, for it is addressed Sante Claws, Heaven, in care of God.

The directions are printed and run up and down the envelope without regard to such little things as straight lines or blots. Of course, these letters are sacred and have not been opened by the postmaster.

Amateur Cowboys.

Two young men, yet in their teens, giving the names of Frank Bostwick and Raymond Scott, were in custody at the police station at Minneapolis, charged with vagrancy. They were arrested by Sergt. Linehan, and are considered to be rather tough for their years. They claim to belong in Chicago and are on their way west to become cowboys. They had boarded a train on the Hastings and Dakota division, but were put off by the officials near the western end of the city. Each lad sported a heavy moustache, fastened to his upper lip by the aid of wax.

Cremated.

The body of Harry T. Hayward, who was hung for the murder of Catherine Ging, was sent to Chicago to be cremated at the Graceland cemetary crematory. It appears that the family of the murderer have been in fear ever since the hanging that the body would be stolen from Lakewood and used either for scientific or exhibition purposes. The latter idea is apparently untenable, but the first seems to have a good deal of foundation. In fact, rumors had been afloat for over a week that an effort of the sort was to be made, and W. W. Hayward at once placed guards at the cemetery to watch the vault and prevent body snatching.

Fell 100 Feet.

The body of the man who fell over Dayton's bluff at the head of Hoffman avenue, St. Paul, was identified as that of Christian Copz, of 950 Mound street. He was a man 64 years old and a wood sawyer by trade. Of late he had been living with his son-in-law, Charles Schreiber, of the above number. There seems to be some uncertainty as to whether Copz fell over the bluff or threw himself over.

News in Brief.

The Civic Federation at Winona has perfected its organization. Bishop Cotter is president.

Mrs. Lars' Peterson was killed at Osakis by the cars.

Slayton, Fulda and Currie are to have new creameries.

The state game and fish commission seized 300 partridges at St. Paul, consigned from Park Rapids.

The authorities at Duluth confiscated 10 tons of oleomargarine belonging to the Armour Packing company of Chicago, for not being the proper color.

Elmer Thomas, the 3-year-old son of James A. Thomas, was instantly killed while playing on the Selby avenue cable tracks, St. Paul. The little fellow failed to see a rapidly approaching cable train and was caught by the fender of the front car.

May Grier, a teacher at a small school in the outskirts of Duluth, was walking home with her month's salary one night upon a lonely road, when she was held up and robbed by an unknown highwayman. As he started to run she pulled a revolver and fired four shots, and he dropped his plunder.

The merchandise stock of J. H. Mills, at Doyle, was attacked on execution.

The thieves who broke into McCaffey's store at Buffalo were captured at Big Lake. They had in their possession several dozen pocket knives, and other truck taken from the store. They gave their names as Nick Conners, Alex and George Maevicker.

The New York Life Insurance company has paid the $5,000 insurance issued on the life of Catherine Ging to her sister.

Harry Menier, just for glory, jumped from the Wabasha street bridge, St. Paul, into the Mississippi river. He was uninjured, and will now exhibit in a dime museum.

Eclipses Them All—35½ Hours Chicago to Jacksonville, Florida.

The Monon Route with its customary enterprise has put on a new fast train that makes the run between Chicago and Jacksonville in 35½ hours.

This train is composed of elegant Pullman Perfected Safety Vestibuled, Open and Compartment Sleepers, including Drawing-Room and Buffet Sleepers, as well as comfortable day coaches, with Monon Celebrated Highback Seats.

This train leaves Chicago daily at 8:32 P. M., arriving at Cincinnati next morning 7:30, Chattanooga 5:50 P. M., Atlanta 10:40 P. M., reaching Jacksonville at 8:20 the second morning, in ample time to make connection with all lines for points in Central and Southern Florida. This is the fastest time ever made by any line between Chicago and Florida.

FRANK J. REED, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Chicago.
City Ticket Office, 232 Clark St., Chicago.
For time cards, pamphlets and all other information, address L. E. SESSIONS, N. W. Pass. Agt., Minneapolis, Minn.

ALICE (the friend)—"I don't see how anyone can help loving Blanche." Gertrude (the rival)—"She can't help it herself."—Life.

Very Rich Indeed

In the elements that supply the human system with bone, muscle and brain substance is a circulation fertilized with the supreme tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which begets thorough assimilation and digestion, and gives a healthful impulse to every function of the body. Dyspeptic and weakly persons give strong testimony in its behalf. So do those troubled with biliousness, malaria, rheumatism, constipation and inactivity of the kidneys.

PRESENTS of mind—having a mind to give something, but never giving it.

Rich Red Blood

Is the foundation of health. The way to have Rich, Red, Healthy Blood is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

W. L. DOUGLAS $3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

If you pay $4 to $6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for **$3.**

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS,

CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more $3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our $5, $4, $3.50, $2.50, $2.25 Shoes; $2.50, $2 and $1.75 for boys.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 36 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue to **Box R.**

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

FORECLOSED FARMS.

FINE FARMS IN MINNESOTA

OBTAINED UPON . . . MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS

—BY—

THE MINNESOTA LOAN AND TRUST CO.,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

See that

hump?

It's the feature of the DELONG Pat. Hook and Eye. No matter how you twist and turn, it holds the eye in place.

Send two cent stamp with name and address, and we will mail you Mother Goose in new clothes—containing ten color plates; ten black and white pictures; and lots of lively jingles.

RICHARDSON & DELONG BROS., Philada.

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/6 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized-after-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buss Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

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LITTLE THINGS.

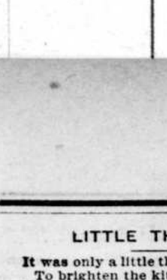
It was only a little thing for Nell
To brighten the kitchen fire,
To spread the cloth, to draw the tea,
As her mother might desire—
A little thing; but her mother smiled,
And banished all her care,
And a day that was sad
Closed bright and glad,
With a song of praise and prayer.

'Twas only a little thing to do
For a sturdy lad like Ned
To groom the horse, to milk the cow,
And bring the wood from the shed;
But his father was glad to find at night
The chores were all well done.
"I am thankful," said he,
"As I can be,
For the gift of such a son."

Only small things, but they brighten life,
Or shadow it with care;
But little things, yet they mould a life
For joy or sad despair;
But little things, yet life's best prize,
The reward which labor brings,
Comes to him who uses,
And not abuses,
The power of little things.
—Restitution.

ON STEALING BICYCLES.

BY LUKE SHARP.



CERTAIN news agency has telegraphed abroad the report that I am in Switzerland, not for the benefit of my health, but for the purpose of stealing bicycles, and added that I was an expert thief, that, for a time at least, I had succeeded in baffling the most praiseworthy attempts of the police of two towns to capture me.

While this statement is naturally flattering to me, it is nevertheless a libel, and, in fact, if I cared to use strong language, I might go so far as to take the last syllable away from the word "libel."

The whole trouble arose through Switzerland not having a proper language of its own, that hilly country preferring to express what few thoughts it has in a mixture of French, German and Italian, depending on what particular canton you happen to be in. They say that the Swiss are natural linguists. Unfortunately, they are. Any combination of sounds you may make, means something to any Swiss to whom you happen to be talking, for he knows so many langages that you are sure to hit one of them, and so you convey ideas to him that you had no thought of expressing.

October weather is lovely in Switzerland. Most of the visitors have then gone, prices come down one-half, and the air is sweet and cool, with usually a cloudless sky.

Under these circumstances I thought it would be a nice thing, as the roads were good and the scenery picturesque, to take a bicycle tour right around Lake Thun, beginning at the town which gives the lake its name, and going around to the north side of the lake to Interlaken, and returning by the south shore.

The hotel keeper told me that if I went up the street, turned to the right, went under an arcade until I came to a tunnel, penetrated that and emerged on another street, turned to the left and kept on, I would come to the shop of a man who would let me have a bicycle on hire by the day or the hour. I followed the directions as closely as possible, and thought I recognized the shop because a bicycle was leaning against the wall. The owner was leaning against the doorway, looking at the bicycle outside. The following conversation in many languages took place between us:

"Haben sie un bicyclette a louer?" I opened out on him with the above impartial mixture of German and French. It seems he understood me to ask if that was his bicycle, whereupon he replied in four languages:

"Yaw, yaw, oui, yes, se."

Then, throwing in a bit of Italian, I led off with:

"Quanta costa la machine a la hoor. oder per tag?"

Now I submit that to any educated person, or even to a university man, this sentence said as plainly as print: "How much do you want for this machine by the hour or the day?" I tried afterwards to get the magistrate to see this, but he, not knowing Italian, abied at the very beginning of the phrase. The owner of the bicycle on oath declares that he thought I asked how

"YAW, YAW, OUI, YES, SEE."

much the bicycle had cost him. He says he answered that he paid 500 francs for that brute of a machine, made in France, while I understood him to agree to let me have it for five francs a day, which was cheap. I was in a hurry to be off, and was afraid he might repent his offer, so I said it was all right and I would take it, whereupon, without further parley, I wheeled the bicycle into the middle of the road, sprang on its back, and was off, leaving the astonished man standing by the door, too thunderstruck, it seems, to make any outcry until I had passed beyond his sight at the first turning in the road.

I pedaled serenely on, little realizing what a commotion I had left behind me, and the one funny thing about this most regretable episode is that I spent an exceedingly quiet, peaceful and enjoyable day, not knowing I was pursued, making no attempt to elude anybody, and yet eluding them in what appeared afterwards to be by subtle and crafty dodges. The magistrate could not be persuaded that my sitting on the veranda of a restaurant in the main street of Interlaken, with the bicycle in plain view of everybody, was not the brazen act of a hardened criminal, who knew the police would be searching for him in the back streets.

When the man standing against the doorway had recovered partly from his amazement at my sudden flight on his machine he rushed to the police station and told the authorities there a plausible foreigner had engaged him in polite Ollendorfian conversation, and, while his mind was distracted in trying to follow his remarks, had seized the opportunity and also the machine and was at that moment making his way by the north road towards Interlaken.

Now, capture under these circumstances seemed to be deliciously easy. There were no branching off roads. The mountains were on one side and the lake on the other, on neither of which was bicycling practicable. Therefore all the two policemen had to do, when they mounted their machines, was to ride faster than I did and so overtake me. As I had no idea that a race was on, I plugged along in a leisurely manner and would undoubtedly have been taken near Interlaken if it had not been for the fact that some years ago a company built a funicular railway from the margin of the lake, a mile or so up to St. Beatenburg. I had lived in St. Beatenburg once, and I remembered that the road from there to Interlaken was a good one, so I thought that perhaps it would not be a bad plan to go up on the railway and coast down to Interlaken. I knew a man who had done it once. I can well believe now that no one ever tries it the second time. The car goes up to St. Beatenburg three or four times a day only, but when a couple of miles away from the landing I saw a steamer coming in and I knew if I reached the landing about the time she did I would get a car.

The policemen, it seems, caught sight of me as I was making my spurt, and they at once put on extra steam, but there is a deep bay just before one reaches the funicular and they lost sight of me as I turned the point. I just managed to catch the car and got on board somewhat short of wind. As we went up I noticed an innocent and unfortunate Englishman standing on the road at the foot of the hill with his bicycle beside him, and he was watching us go up, taking a rest at the same time before mounting the steep hill

THEY ARRESTED HIM ON THE CHARGE OF STEALING HIS OWN BICYCLE.

that rose between him and his destination. I had little idea at the time that I was making trouble for that unknown stranger, and I hope he will accept my apologies if this recital should chance to meet his eye.

The policeman overtook him near the top of the hill, and, with the craft that distinguishes all continental officials, they said nothing, but followed him until he reached Interlaken, where, in spite of his protestations, they arrested him on the charge of stealing his own bike. The man was justly indignant, and showed them his customs receipt from the French government, and it was no use; they knew they had the right man, and they telephoned to Thun for the owner of the machine to come to Interlaken on the next steamer and identify his property. This took a few hours, and when they let the poor man go, he was exceedingly hungry and angry, swearing he was going to bring an action against the Swiss authorities, as if that would do any good.

Meanwhile, I had reached the top of the railway funicular and I bicycled the mile or more along the street, high up above the lake, on one side of which is scattered the village of St. Beatenburg, with its wonderful view of the snow mountains—the Jungfrau, the Eiger, the Monch and a host of others.

I found the ride down the zig-zag road not such fun as I had expected. I saw the brake was not going to last if I kept on, so I had to walk most of the way down. Coming to a more level ground, I cycled gently into Interlaken, making for the place where they sell Munich beer, and there, over a mug and a sandwich, on the main street, I made a frugal lunch with the bicycle standing against a pillar of the veranda.

After a smoke, I proceeded out of Interlaken, and took the south road that borders the lake. This road is not so good for cycling as the other, being much more hilly, while the roadbed is more stony. I therefore walked a good deal, taking it very leisurely, and in course of time I was overtaken by a policeman who also was walking with his machine. He asked me if I had met a man on a bicycle coming from Thun, and I told him quite truly that I had not. He seemed discouraged, and told me all about the bicycle theft and the arrest of the wrong man. He feared the thief had hidden in the forest until he and his comrade went past, and then perhaps took the steamer across the lake; or the villain might merely have pretended to take the north road, while in reality he went by the south. Thus the policeman hoped to meet him yet. I promised to keep a lookout, and the officer went on.

When I reached Thun, and came to the place where I got the bicycle, I found the man was in Interlaken, and his wife, who knew all about the robbery, was amazed to see the thief return the machine and place five francs and his thanks on the counter.

I regret to say that the apparent honesty of this action did not commend itself to the authorities. They looked on it as the ruse of a crafty scoundrel who realized that, so vigilant were the police, it was impossible for him to escape, and so endeavored to throw dust in the eyes of the wise men of the place. I therefore had to pay the expenses of the chase and apologize to everybody concerned.

Thus the bicycle at five francs a day was not so cheap as I had at first supposed.—Detroit Free Press.

—Creamed onions are simply small white onions boiled in salted water and dressed with hot cream and butter.

PASSED THE BILLS.

Dingley's Revenue and Bond Measures Adopted by Congress.

This Is the Answer of the Lower House to President Cleveland's Last Financial Message — Report on the Tariff.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The house Thursday responded to the appeal of the president by passing a tariff bill, the operation of which is limited to two and a half years, and which is designed to raise $40,000,000 for the relief of the treasury. The vote was on party lines, with two exceptions. The republicans all voted for the bill except Hartman (Mont.), who did not vote, and the democrats and populists against it, save Newlands (pop., Nev.), who voted in favor of the measure.

The especial order under which the bill was brought to a vote at five o'clock in the evening, after three and a half hours of debate, was iron-clad in its character, and compelled the members to adopt or reject it without opportunity of offering amendments of any kind.

Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Lingley, chairman of the ways and means committee, reported from that committee the revenue bill which the speaker forthwith referred to the committee of the whole house.

The Committee's Report.

In presenting the bill to the house Mr. Dingley made the following report of the ways and means committee:

"The committee on ways and means to whom was referred so much of the president's annual message and so much of the annual report of the secretary of the treasury as relates to revenue and the condition of the treasury and also the president's special message presenting the urgency of immediate action of congress in a direction calculated to bring relief, report, that the committee appreciate the seriousness of the situation and the importance of prompt remedies so far as congress can give them."

The report then goes on to review the growing "deficiency of the past two years and a half" and says that "if the consequences of such a chronic deficiency were only the necessity of borrowing money to meet current expenses in time of peace, even this woud afford abundant reason for increasing the revenue. But the consequences are more wide reaching than that unsufficiency of revenue has made it necessary to use the redeemed United States legal tender notes to pay current expenditures, and thus to supply additional means to draw gold from the greenback redemption fund—in short, to create the 'endless chain' of which the secretary of the treasury complains and which has made it necessary to sell issue after issue of bonds to replenish the reserve.

Want to Increase Revenues $40,000,000.

"Your committee believes that it is the duty of the house of representatives to which body the constitution commits the inauguration of revenue bills, to frame and pass a measure that will yield not far from $40,000,000—sufficient to put an end to the deficiency—and to do this without delay, too, leaving to others whose cooperation is required to finally place such legislation on the statute books to meet the responsibility in their own way. And the president's special message, setting forth so pointedly the seriousness of the situation and the necessity for the promptest action only emphasizes the duty of the house.

"Your committee have not undertaken a general revision of the tariff on protection lines, as a majority hope can be done in 1897-99, not only because they know that such tariff legislation would stand no chance of becoming a law, but also because general tariff revision would require many months and the need is more revenue at once. We believe, however, that this need of more revenue is so great that a simple measure increasing all duties of the dutiable list, and taking from the free list of the present tariff a few articles that were always on the dutiable list until August 27, 1894, and which have always been important revenue producers, and limiting the operation of such legislation to about two years and a half—until the present deficiency of revenue is overcome—ought to receive the approval even of those who do not favor protective duties, on patriotic grounds; and that the fact that it may incidentally encourage the production of many articles that we require at home instead of abroad will not be regarded as a ground of opposition under present circumstances.

A Horizontal Increase of Duties.

"But while we have presented in the brief measure reported a horizontal increase of 15 per cent. of existing duties on all the schedules but two, which is an addition of less than eight per cent. to the average advalorem rate — giving about $15,000,000 revenue from that source; yet more than $25,000,000 of the $40,000,000 which is estimated this bill will add to our annual revenue, will come mainly from wool, which is taken from the free list and given a moderate duty, and from manufactures of wool, which are given a compensatory duty equivalent to the duty of wool (which is always necessary when a duty is placed on wool) in order to give the wool grower the benefit, and make it possible to manufacture woolens at home.

"The bill reported by our committee proposes to make the duty on imported clothing wool 60 per cent. of the duty imposed by the act of 1886, which would give an equivalent of 6 6-10 of a cent per pound on unwashed wool, or about 40 per cent. ad valorem. This reduction from the duty of the act of 1890 has been made because the restoration of the full duty in that act might seem to be too great a change from the present law to those whose cooperation it is necessary to secure in order to have any legislation and not a measure of what might be done when all branches of the government are in harmony with the majority of the house on protection lines. The duty on manufactures of wool is increased by a specific duty equivalent to the duty on wool.

"The duty on carpet wools is left at the 32 per centum ad valorem where it was placed in 1890. This is a purely revenue duty, as we raise very few carpet wools. Such lumber as was placed on the free list by the act of 1890, without the slightest justification, is restored to the dutiable list, but with a duty of only 60 per cent. of the duties provided by the act of 1890—giving an equivalent of only about 15 per cent. Such a reduction from the low rates of 1890 is justified only on the ground that the object of your committee has been to frame a bill mainly on revenue grounds, in the hope that it would secure the approval of those in official place whose cooperation is essential to legislation and who may be supposed to feel that in such an exigency as now exists the public necessity must control.

"Believing that such an increase of revenue as is proposed is essential as a first step in the restoration of confidence and the restoration of the treasury to a sound condition, and that other legislation to be proposed to this end cannot be effective without adequate revenue to meet the expenditures of the government, your committee recommends the passage of accompanying bill H. R.—'To temporarily increase revenue to meet the expenses of government and provide against a deficiency.'

The Bond Measure.

Washington, Dec. 30.—After the reading of the journal Saturday the discussion of the bond bill was resumed in the house, the discussion to close at three o'clock.

At three o'clock the debate ended, and Mr. Johnson (rep., Cal.) demanded a division of the bill, and the vote was taken by yeas and nays upon the passage of the first section, authorizing the sale of three per cent. coin bonds.

The measure was discussed at considerable length by Messrs. Brosius (rep., Pa.), Parker (rep., N. J.), Cannon (rep., Ill.), Connolly (rep., Ill.) in favor of the bill, and Messrs. McLaurin (dem., S. C.), Bartlett (dem., N. Y.), Crisp (dem., Ga.), and others in opposition.

The vote on the passage of the first section of the bill authorizing the issue of bonds was: Yeas, 169; nays, 126. The second section was agreed to without a division and the bill declared to be passed.

The Bill.

[The bill, as passed, amends the resumption act so as to permit the issue of three per cent. coin bonds redeemable after five years at the pleasure of the government and payable in 15 years, with the specific proviso that nothing in the bill shall be construed to repeal the act of 1878 for the reissue of greenbacks, and that the bonds shall first be offered for subscription at the subtreasuries and depositories of the United States. The second section of the bill privides for the issue of three-year three per cent. debt certificates of denominations of $20 and multiples thereof in amounts not exceeding $50,000,000 to meet temporary deficiencies.]

Following is a list of the republicans who voted against the bond section of the bill:

Aitken, Beach, Burrell, Curtis (Kan), Doolittle, Graff, Hermann, Johnson (Cal.), Linney, Marsh, McGarblan, Murphy, Pickler, Settle, Scrover, Wilson (Idaho), Baker (N. H.), Bowers, Burton (Mo.), Danford, Eddy, Harris, Hilburn, Kerr, Long, McCall (Tenn.), Miller (Kan.), Newlands, Prince, Shafroth, Towne, Wilson (O.), Barham, Broderick, Clark (Ia.), De Witt, Ellis, Hartman, Hyde, Kirkpatrick, Loud, McClure, Mondell, Pearson, Reeves, Shuford, Walker (Va.).

ONLY ONE REMEDY.

Secretary Carlisle Talks on Financial Situation.

Washington, Dec. 30. — Secretary Carlisle gave to a reporter his views on the tariff measure now pending in congress. He said:

"I had supposed that very few could now be found who believe that our financial difficulties were caused by a deficiency in the ordinary revenues of the government, or that they can be relieved by increasing taxes upon the commodities consumed by the people. These difficulties are the necessary results of our financial legislation, and they cannot be removed, even temporarily, by tariff laws nor by any other measures which do not directly enable the government to procure the means necessary for the maintenance of gold payments."

"Do you think then that the bond bill reported in the house will furnish any relief to the treasury?"

"I am satisfied that there is but one permanent remedy for our financial embarrassments, and that is legislation providing for the retirement and cancellation of the legal tender notes, but, recognizing the fact that such a measure would require time for its consideration, and for its complete execution if adopted, I had hoped that congress would immediately take the necessary steps to assist the government in its efforts to procure and maintain such a gold reserve as may be required to remove the distrust and apprehension which have precipitated the present emergency. The bill reported by the committee on ways and means falls very far short of the requirements of the situation, and its passage will not beneficially affect the situation with which we now have to deal.

"Our difficulties were produced and have been prolonged and aggravated by the fear that, notwithstanding all the efforts of the administration, we may ultimately be unable to procure gold for the purpose of redeeming our notes, and consequently be forced to a silver basis, and this fear cannot be wholly removed until some action is taken by congress clearly indicating a purpose to pay all our obligations in gold when demanded by the holders. Although there is no substantial reason to distrust the character of our notes or other securities, or to doubt the purpose of the government to maintain gold payment, the fact that there has been no legislative declaration upon the subject and that no legal authority exists to make them expressly payable in gold, not only prevents the sale of our bonds for the replenishment of the reserve upon the most advantageous terms, but increases the demands for gold by the presentation of notes at the very times when we are least able to meet them without injury to our credit.

"If it was not generally expected that the three classes of bonds already authorized by law will be paid in gold at maturity, if demanded, they could not be sold except at an enormous sacrifice, but even this general expectation is not sufficient to altogether satisfy investors especially in times of financial disturbance. About $16,000,000 in interest could have been saved to the people on the last issue of bonds if congress had consented to make them expressly payable in gold, instead of coin. This condition is not at all improved by the pending bill, which still requires all bonds to be payable 'in coin' as heretofore, and confers no new authority except the power to issue and sell three per cent. bonds, also payable in coin, after five years, with interest payable in coin semi-annually. At the present time our 30 year four per cent. bonds, with interest payable quarterly, are selling in the markets at rates which yield investors more than three per cent. per annum, and this fact should not be overlooked in determining whether or not a five-year three-per cent. coin bond could now be sold at par, as the pending bill requires."

Speaking of the second section of the bill, which authorizes the issue of certificates to meet deficiencies in the revenue, Secretary Carlisle said: "While there is no necessity at the present time for resorting to the exercise of the power which that section confers, and may not be in future, the secretary of the treasury ought always to have the authority to issue and sell or use in the payment of expenses, short-time certificates, or bonds, of the character described in the bill. Such authority ought to have been conferred upon him a long time ago and it ought to be made permanent instead of being limited to $50,000,000 as it is by the bill. Except as to this limitation, the second section of the bill is a good one."

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

List of Chairmen—Populists Well Taken Care Of.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Senator Mitchell (Ore.) will to-day present to the senate the list of committee assignments. The chairmen are all republicans with the exception of those of the following committees:

Contingent expenses of the senate, Jones (pop.); engrossed bills, Cockrell; (dem.); private land claims, Harris (dem.); mines and mining, Stewart (pop.); revolutionary claims, Pugh (dem.); expenditures of executive departments, Butler (pop.); epidemic diseases, Vest (dem.); to examine branches of civil service, Peffer (pop.); to investigate Potomac river front at Washington, George (dem.); Nicaragua canal and Nicaragua claims, Morgan (dem.); woman suffrage, Call (dem.); five civilized Indian tribes, Gray (dem.); transportation and sale of meat products, Blackburn (dem.); to establish university of the United States, Kyle (pop.); forest reservations and protection of game, Allen (pop.).

Following are the republican chairmen:

Appropriations, Allison; finance, Morrill; foreign relations, Sherman; judiciary, Hoar; commerce, Frye; interstate commerce, Cullom; military affairs, Hawley; naval affairs, Cameron; rules, Aldrich; privileges and elections, Mitchell; public buildings and grounds, Quay; public lands, Dubois; Indian affairs, Pettigrew; claims, Teller; coast defense, Squire; census, Chandler; District of Columbia, McMillan; education and labor, Shoup; enrolled bills, Sewell; territories, Davis; Pacific railroads, Gear; patents, Platt; pensions, Gallinger; post offices and post roads, Wolcott; agriculture and forestry, Proctor; printing, Hale; library, Hansbrough; manufactures, Wetmore; fisheries, Farkins; civil service, Pritchard; immigration, Lodge; improvement of Mississippi river, Nelson; irrigation and reclamation of arid lands, Warren; railroads, Clark; relations with Canada, Carter; revision of laws, Barrows; Indian depredations, Wilson; transportation, routes to the seaboard, McBride; international exposition; Thurston; geological survey, Elkins; national banks, Mantle; to investigate trespass on Indian lands, Baker.

Fortune Enjoyed But Briefly.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Alfred N. Tripp hanged himself in his barn. He had but recently come into the possession of $300,000, left him by his father, Vincent Tripp.

THE John A. Salzer Seed Co. have recently purchased the catalogue seed business of the Northrup, Braslan, Goodwin Co. of Minneapolis and Chicago and have added this to their already large business. This gives to this wide-awake firm the largest catalogue trade in America. The firm is in magnificent shape to take care of all seed orders as they are large growers of farm and vegetable seeds, own their own lands and have recently added a large and commodious seed store to their already mammoth building at La Crosse, Wis. If you are in want of choice seeds, this is the firm to write to. They mail their new catalogue upon receipt of but 5c postage.

"REMEMBER that politeness always pays, my boy," said the benevolent old gentleman to the bootblack. "Mebbe," replied the practical boy, "but I'd rather have a nickel than a 'thank ye' for blacking shoes."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegram.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL}

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THE largest part of the confectionery trade of the Pacific coast is done by ten different firms in San Francisco, Sacramento and Los Angeles.

IN the year 1894, the De Kalb Fence Co., of De Kalb, Ill., doubled the capacity for producing their lines over 1893 which gave them an output of 20 miles per day. The demand for their goods has been so great the past season, that in order to be able to supply their trade, they have been compelled this year to double the capacity of 1894, which now gives them an output of 40 miles per day.

This in itself speaks well for their product and merits the attention and inspection of readers and all that are in need of smooth wire fencing of any kind. It will be to your interest to write for their catalogue, which describes in detail their goods, comprising the largest and most complete lines of smooth wire fencing now produced by any one plant in the country.

See their ad. elsewhere in this paper.

THE despotism of custom is on the wane. We are not content to know that things are; we ask whether they ought to be.—J. S. Mill.

Half Fare Excursion to Virginia and the Carolinas.

January 14th and 28th, 1896, round trip tickets will be sold from the northwest over the Big Four Route and Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. to points in Virginia and North and South Carolina at one fare with two dollars added. For particulars and free pamphlet descriptive of Virginia lands address U. L. TRUITT, N. W. P. A., 234 Clark St., Chicago.

DOCTOR (to tow-headed urchin)—"How is your mother, my little man?" Tow headed Urchin—"She's getting romantic in her right knee, see."—Wasp.

Low Rates to the South.

On the first Tuesday of each month, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. will sell one way tickets to all points in the South at greatly reduced rates. The fast train over this route now leaves Chicago daily at 8:25 P. M. and runs through solid to Nashville, making connection there with all trains for the South and Southeast. City Ticket Office 230 Clark St., Chicago.

TOURIST—"What's the mean temperature around here?" Boomer—"Stranger, thar ain't any mean temperature hyarabouts. It's allus delightful!"—Truth.

Farms on the Crop Plan.

Do you want to buy lands in the far-famed grain-growing district of the Red River Valley of North Dakota? Remember they are the best wheat lands on earth. Write to us and get particulars. We can sell you a farm and take pay from a share of the crop. Address GRANDIN & EDWARDS, Mayville, N. D.

IF a praying machine were invented many would use it if it did not take too much time from business to wind it up.—Texas Siftings.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually, yet gently, when costive or bilious or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

"DE man dat ain't got nuffin' ter do," said Uncle Eben, "'cepin' ter kill time, gin'rally needs mo' help dan de boss ob a fact'ry."—Washington Star.

THE Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

IF the conceit was taken out of some people there wouldn't be enough of 'em left to hang clothes on.—Texas Siftings.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are the simplest, quickest and most effectual remedy for Bronchitis, Asthma and Throat Diseases.

JONES—"I didn't know Col. Blood smoked." Brown—"Did you think he drank all the time?"—Life.

BEECHAM'S PILLS for constipation 10c and 25c. Get the book (free) at your druggist's and go by it. Annual sales 6,000,000 boxes.

MEN are won, not so much by being blamed, as by being encompassed with love.—Channing.

PISO'S CURE cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CADY, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

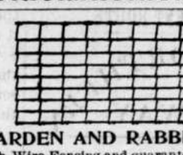
MISERS mistake gold for good, whereas it is only a means of obtaining it.—Rochefoucauld.

SPIRITUAL force is stronger than material; thoughts rule the world.—Emerson.

It matters little of how long standing the pain has been; chronic cases yield readily to and RHEUMATISM of many years' standing has been cured by it.

ST. JACOBS OIL

STEEL WEB PICKET FENCE.



CABLED FIELD AND HOG FENCE.

Also CABLED POULTRY, GARDEN AND RABBIT FENCE.

We manufacture a complete line of Smooth Wire Fencing and guarantee every article to be as represented. Ask your dealer to show you this Fence. CATALOGUE FREE.

DE KALB FENCE CO., 122 HIGH ST., DE KALB, ILL.

Stop Naturally!
You Don't Have to Swear off!

makes the nerves strong, and brings back the feelings of youth to the prematurely old man. It restores lost vigor. You may gain ten pounds in ten days.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE.

Go buy and try a box to-day. It costs only $1. Your own druggist will guarantee a cure or money refunded. Booklet, written guarantee of cure and sample free. Address nearest office.

THE STERLING REMEDY CO.,
CHICAGO. MONTREAL, CAN. NEW YORK.

91

CASCARETS candy cathartic cure constipation. Purely vegetable, smooth and easy, sold by druggists everywhere, guaranteed to cure. Only 10c.

·Absolutely Pure·Delicious·Nutritious·

The Breakfast Cocoa
MADE BY
WALTER BAKER & CO. LIMITED
DORCHESTER, MASS.
COSTS LESS THAN ONE CENT A CUP.
NO CHEMICALS.
ALWAYS ASK YOUR GROCER FOR WALTER BAKER & CO'S. BREAKFAST COCOA MADE AT DORCHESTER, MASS. IT BEARS THEIR TRADE MARK LA BELLE CHOCOLATIÈRE ON EVERY CAN.
·AVOID IMITATIONS·

A GREAT BIG PIECE OF

BATTLE AX PLUG

FOR 10 CENTS

13

Bottlebinding.

You can't judge of the quality of a book by the binding, nor tell the contents by the title. You look for the name of the author before you buy the book. The name of Robert Louis Stevenson (for instance) on the back guarantees the inside of the book, whatever the outside may be.

There's a parallel between books and bottles. The binding, or wrapper, of a bottle is no guide to the quality of the medicine the bottle contains. The title on the bottle is no warrant for confidence in the contents. It all depends on the author's name. Never mind who made the bottle. Who made the medicine? That's the question.

Think of this when buying Sarsaparilla. It isn't the binding of the bottle or the name of the medicine that you're to go by. That's only printer's ink and paper! The question is, who made the medicine? What's the author's name? When you see Ayer's name on a Sarsaparilla bottle, that's enough. The name Ayer guarantees the best, and has done so for 50 years.

BE CAREFUL

When buying a Cooking Stove or Range to get one with an established reputation. The test of time has stamped the CHARTER OAK, "THE BEST."

And there is a guarantee on

CHARTER OAK STOVES ALL CHARTER OAK RANGES

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

A. N. K.—G. 1585.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, JAN. 3, 1896.

THE ROCK BALLASTED NO DUST ACROSS HE CONTINENT ROUTE.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH AND WEST SUPERIOR

—TO—

St. Cloud,	Fergus Falls,	Sioux Falls,
Sioux City,	Wahpeton,	Fargo,
Grand Forks,	Winnipeg,	Devils Lake,
Great Falls,	Helena,	Butte,
Anaconda,	Kilispell,	Bonners Ferry
Spokane,	Snohomish,	New Whatcom
Wenatchee,	Everett,	Fair Haven,
Victoria,	Seattle,	Tacoma,
Olympia,	Portland,	San Francisco,

AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS IN

Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California.

Steamer Connections for ALASKA, HAWAII, JAPAN and CHINA.

Solid in construction, modern in improvement.

Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Buffet-Library Cars, Family Tourist Sleepers and high back seated daily coaches especially adapted for long distance traveling.

Meals served on "pay for what you eat" plan.

Through the grandest scenery in America by daylight.

Reaches fine hunting, fishing, pleasure and health resorts—Helena and Boulder Hot Springs, Lake McDonald, the Kootenai, the Columbia, Lake Chelan and Puget Sound.

Round trip excursion tickets to points east and west with stop off privileges, and choice of return route. Baggage checked to destination.

Connects in season of navigation with the magnificent steamships North West and North Land running between Duluth and Buffalo.

Time Table.

Passenger trains leave Delano as follows:

No. 7, going west Except Sunday, 9:41 a. m
No. 9, " west 8:15 p. m.
No. 10, " east 5:55 a. m.
No. 8, " east Except Sunday, 5:21 p. m.

For maps tickets and full information call on or address

GEO. W. BOLTON, Agt., Delano.

Or, F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

2tf.

Soo Road.—Time for trains at Rockford Station:

Going West,	Going East.
10:47, a. m.	8:57, a. m.
7:40 p. m.	4:53, p. m.

DELANO DIARY

—Rev. M. N. Roy, of Litchfield, conducted Episcopal Services, in the Swedish church, here, Monday evening.

—Quite a number of children, and several older persons have been ill the past week with colds, bronchial and lung troubles. Some of them have been very sick.

—A sociable was held at the M. E. Parsonage on New Years Eve. A large number of our citizens were in attendance and enjoyed the evening. Quite a few remained until '96.

—A slight fire in the Front Street Theater, Baltimore, and a cry of fire, caused the stampeding of 3000 people, 24 of whom were killed. Narrow stairways was the main difficulty.

—Grand Secretary, E. H. Godfrey, of Minneapolis, will be here, Saturday night to organize a Lodge of Good Templars at the Odd Fellow's Hall. All who desire to be charter members should be present.

—Our village officers should read up Judge Buck's recent decision on one man holding several offices. Perhaps they would find that it doesn't look very well, at least, for a few men to try to run the town, any more than it does for the state.

—Our village officers should read up Judge Buck's recent decision on one man holding several offices. Perhaps they would come to see that it don't look very well for a triumvirate to do the village business, when the law provides for other arrangements.

—On Saturday evening, last, a number of young people assembled at Mrs. Davis residence and surprised her daughter Stella on the 17th. anniversary of her birthday, by making her a present of a card receiver. An enjoyable evening was spent by the entire party.

—C. W. Ingerson informed us, New Years morning that "67 years ago to day, there was two feet of snow." He said he was there, down in York State, but did not remember about it, but that his folks had told him that such was the case. He says that was his birthday.

—Desmond Dugan got a couple of fingers badly mashed by cars, lately. He, we heard, settled with the company, by taking $1000, his doctor bills, and to have a good job when he gets well. Railroading is still dangerous business for beginners, and even for old hands.

—Miss Alta Clark, teacher of the Grammar Department of the Delano High School has resigned her position, on account of ill health. We understand she has accepted a professorship of Vocal Music and Modern Languages in a college at Hot Springs, South Dakota, where she will go in about two weeks. Miss Ellen will accompany her mother on a trip to Florida.

—Caroline Deka, of Red Wing, will take Miss Clark's place in the grammar department.

—Our village authorities should see to it that the broken windows, behind the curtain at the City Hall, are replaced by good ones, and that when the hall is rented for entertainments it is properly warmed and ventilated. Several bad colds were attributed to the "Cantata," and when the Hutchinson family was here they had to wear their outdoor wraps on the stage.

—About thirty-five dollars was netted by the Cantata, King Winter, this money has been used to buy flour, coffee etc. for several deserving families in town. This is a good start and we hope it will be kept up. We understand that Prof. Ed. Freeman is entitled to the credit for having suggested the entertainment, and to thanks of those deriving a benefit therefrom.

Personals.

Mr. Reiff is visiting at Rev. K. Zeyher's.

Charley Rader, of Sauk Center, came home New Years Day for a visit.

William Kemp, of Hanover, drove over to Delano on business, Wednesday.

Joseph Cramer, Jr., the Minneapolis butcher came up Wednesday to see the folks.

Ferdinand Bigott, of Springfield, spent a week of holidays with Delano friends.

Arthur E. Powell has been visiting with his father and sister at Hamline this week.

Miss Irene Cheeley returned Monday evening from her holiday vacation at Minnetonka.

Mrs. M. A. Chance returned to Elbow Lake January 1. to spend the winter with her son's family.

Hon. C. G. Halgren drove over yesterday from Watertown, with his son Guy, who was returning to Richmond.

Prof. Hawker and Miss Anna Quinn attended the Teacher's Association meeting at St. Paul this week.

Miss Maud Sherry came home Monday from Dakota where she has been helping educate the rising generation.

Miss Blanche Morgan, a teacher in Humboldt High School, St. Paul, was a guest of the Misses Clark, on Tuesday.

Prof. Wharton and son have returned from a visit to Ashland, Wis. They report things kind of quiet this time of year.

James Sherry of Montana, is stopping with his father's family for a short time. He has been in a hospital in Minneapolis a few weeks.

County Cullings.

It is understood that the Assistant Clerk of Court goes with the office.

A divorce was granted Dec. 10, to Ida M. Crider, defendant not appearing.

Col. O'Leary will now have plenty of opportunity to renew acquaintance and make new friends before next fall's election.

A divorce was granted Dec. 23, 1895, to Anna F. Schefchik, she to have the care of two minor children, and a good share of money and property.

C. H. Vorse will be Clerk of Court for the Next Year. Vice, John C. O'Leary, Democrat. "To the victors belong the spoils." Let 'em have 'em.

Revival services will commence in M. E. Church next Saturday evening We shall have good help from abroad and everybody is earnestly invited to attend and aid in the good work.—Annandale Post.

Be all this as it may, yet the undisputed fact remains that during the last campaign the office was promised to Mr. Vorse to keep him in line and that is the promise the Judges have just carried out.—Buffalo Journal.

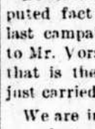
We are informed that a disease is prevalent among the swine of Nicollet and Courtland. Charles Bode of Nicollet is said to have lost forty-six hogs, and Henry Bruns of Courtland twelve. The trouble is not hog cholera but is said to be lung affection.—St. Peter Herald.

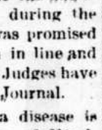
When it came to the "tug of war" it seems all the "independent" Republican newspapers in the county except the Journal were for the G. O. P. first, last, and all the time; no matter if they didn't like the candidate before, and if he was incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial.

Attorney General Childs holds that under the Constitutional provision, lately defined by the Supreme Court, a member of the Legislature, during the term for which he is elected, cannot hold any other office under the authority of the State or United States, except Postmaster. He cannot be a city or town official, justice of the peace, nor even a notary public.—St. Cloud Times.

From the Maple Lake Messenger we learn that John Wolf, of Albion, while hauling wood, in driving down hill, was thrown in front of the wagon and had his leg broke and was otherwise injured. The cause of the accident was the breaking of a front stake letting the wood and driver onto the horses. He got off lucky. It is a wonder more people are not hurt or killed by the breaking of front stakes where they load so heavy and then sit on the front of the load.

DR. NIVEN





will be in Rockford Jan 13. Delano, Jan. 14 & 15, Waverly Jan. 16, Dassel Jan. 17, and Howard Lake Jan. 18 & 19. Fine dental work in all branches. Warranted work. 2t.

COUNTY MAP OF THE SOUTH, FREE!

If you are interested in the South and would like to have a county map showing the principal Counties in detail in the States of Kentucky, Tennesee, Alabama, and a portion of Mississippi and Flordia, send your address to P. Sid Jones, Pass. Agent, Birmingham, Ala. or C. P. Atmore, General Pass. Agent, Louisville, Ky This Map is made to fold up in convenient form, and contains letters written by several northern people who have settled at different points on the Louisville & Nashville R. R.

Among Our Exchanges.

No man has been seriously named as a republican candidate for President that any good republican would object to voting for.—Buffalo Journal.

Rev. Sherwin has been holding a series of meetings at Cokato the past two weeks. As a result, thirteen adults have united with the church.—DASSEL ANCHOR.

It might as well be generally understood first as last, that any community expecting to get a public institution in this state must have a long purse and unscrupulous political tricksters.—Sherburne County Star News.

The Breckenridge division of the Great Northern shipped more wheat last year than any railroad in the state. The total number of cars was nearly 19,000. The next greater amount came from the Milwaukee road.—Litchfield Independent.

And now they are accusing President Cleveland's Venezuela message of being a political dodge to carry public favor. Well it may be, but even that will hardly do to overbalance all the rest of the things he didn't do when he ought to.—Dassel Anchor.

Chaska was beaten out of the hospital no doubt by unfair means, but it is a thing of the past and we don't want to cry about spilled milk. In conclusion will say, that we fully endorse the action of Mr. Carlson in this matter.—The Carver Free Press.

A panic has fallen upon stocks and wheat made the biggest break made on the present crop. This is due to the war scare, the Britishers who hold United States securities retaliating by a demand for payment in gold.—Moorhead News.

Rev. Wm Copp reports that about $7 50 worth of carpenter tools were stolen out of the shed in the rear of his home last week. A reward ought to be offered by the business men or the council for the apprehension of the thief or thieves that are doing the stealing.—Eden Valley Journal

Hastings gets the New Asylum. We would have been glad to have seen it come to Delano, but could see no prospect of it. The whole system of placing public, state institutions in this state is and has been wrong. This county never had any show to get any such favors. There was not money enough up here.—Buffalo Journal.

The new proposed fourth insane asylum was located last week at Hastings. Anoka was an urgent solicitor for the prize, and now the Herald accuses the commissioners of duplicity and dishonesty. They appear to have played fast and loose with the Anokans Litchfield can extend symyathy. She tried to get the soldiers' home once on a time.—Litchfield Independent.

We will not moralize, all that is necessary to say is that Chaska was badly deceived and that promises in matters of this kind, are of but little value. Hastings was our second choice, and we are satisfied with the result. We have the satisfaction of knowing that Chaska was potent in naming the location, and that the 3d District is the victor.—Valley Herald, Chaska.

The commission to select a site for a new insane hospital met at St. Paul last week and selected Hastings. It made an awful blunder. Anoka or Delano should have had it. There are fifteen state institutions, twelve of them are south of St. Paul, and three north and west of it. This last institution should have gone to the north, and that section will be justified in making a vigorous kick in the legislature for a reversal of the decision of the commission. If the six senators from the Sixth Congressional district stand together, it can be accomplished. We are surprized that St. Paul's representative should be so short-sighted as to vote for the Hastings site. We have no sympathy, however, with the querulous fault finding which our neighbors in Anoka are making with Governor Clough. He appointed a commission that was eminently satisfactory to the members north of the St. Paul line, and to the state at large, and there is no use of being unreasonable over the matter.—Clearwater News.

Florida and Southeast.

If you have any intention of going to the Southeast this fall or winter, you should advise yourself of the best route from the North and West. This is the Louisville & Nashville Railroad which is running daily duble trains from St. Louis, Evansvill, Louisville, and Cincinnati through to Nashville, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Atlanta, Montgomery, Thomasville, Pensacola, Mobile, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Pullman Sleeping Car Service through. Specially low rates made to Atlanta during the continuance of the Cotton States Exposition, and tourist rates to all points in Florida and the Gulf Coast resorts during the season. For particulars as to rates through car service, write

GEO. B. Horner, Div. Pass. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
J. K. RIDGELY, N. W. Pass. Agent Chicago Ill.
C. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Louisville, Ky.

52tf.

BALD,
BALD HEADS.
BALD HEADS CURED,
BALD HEADS CURED SURE.
—TOUKENITE—does the business.
2c stamp gets full particulars.
AMES & CO.,
Edison Park, Ill.
2tf.

Dr Niven at Rockford, Jan. 13; Delano, Jan. 14, and 15; Waverly, 16. 3t.

INCOMPATIBILITY.

It's a pretty big world, John Bull, you know,
And there ought to be room for all,
The youngsters should have a chance to grow,
Though this continent's far from small.
We really fear
That we cannot hear
Of your trying to crowd in this hemisphere.
We can both be the friendliest of powers
If you will keep your side while we keep ours.

The Orient arch of the globe you rule
In a manner mankind reveres;
But we've trained ourselves in a different school
Of government all these years.
It would danger us be,
'Twixt you and me,
To mix up families who can't agree.
But we'll live 'mid sunshine and song and flowers
If you will keep your side while we keep ours.
—Washington Star.

Subscribe for the BUFFALO GAZETTE

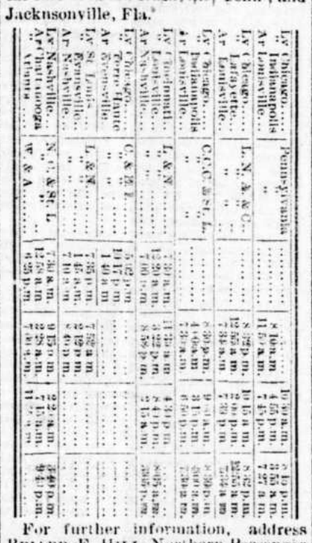
COTTON STATE EXPOSITION.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18, Dec. 31, 1895.

The schedule printed below is a comprehensive guide to the best and most desirable route to Atlanta from the North and Northwest, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis Terre Haute, and Evansville.

Palace Day Coaches and Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to all trains shown in this schedule.

Extremely low rates have been made to Atlanta and return via the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. All trains run solid between Nashville and Atlanta, except train in last column. The train in third column, which leaves Cincinnati at 4:30 p. m. runs solid to Atlanta. This is the route of the famous "Dixie Flyer," through "all the year round" sleeping car line between Nashville, Tenn., and Jacksonville, Fla.



Lv Chicago			4:30 p.m.
Lv Indianapolis			8:00 p.m.
Ar Louisville			1:10 a.m.
Lv Louisville	N. C. & St. L.		1:40 a.m.
Ar Nashville			7:30 a.m.
Lv Nashville			7:40 a.m.
Ar Chattanooga			12:28 p.m.
Lv Chattanooga			1:00 p.m.
Ar Atlanta			4:55 p.m.
Lv Cincinnati	Pennsylvania		
Ar Louisville			
Lv Louisville	L. & N.		8:00 a.m.
Ar Nashville			12:50 p.m.
Lv Nashville			1:00 p.m.
Ar Chattanooga			5:15 p.m.
Lv Chattanooga			5:30 p.m.
Ar Atlanta			9:55 p.m.
Lv St. Louis	L. & N.		7:00 a.m.
Ar Louisville			1:00 p.m.
Lv Louisville			1:10 p.m.
Ar Evansville			5:35 p.m.
Lv Evansville	C. & E. I.		6:00 p.m.
Ar Terre Haute			10:15 p.m.
Lv Terre Haute			10:30 p.m.
Ar Indianapolis			2:30 a.m.
Lv Chicago	L. N. & C.		8:00 p.m.
Ar Lafayette			12:55 a.m.
Lv Lafayette			1:10 a.m.
Ar Louisville			5:30 a.m.
Lv Louisville			6:00 a.m.
Ar Cincinnati			11:00 a.m.
Lv Indianapolis	Pennsylvania		
Ar Louisville			

For further information, address BRIARD F. HILL, Northern Passenger Agent 325 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. COWARDIN, Western Passenger Agent 405 Ry. Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo; or D. J. MULLANEY, Eastern Passenger Agent, 56 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

W. L. DANLEY,
G. P. & T. A., Nashville, Tenn.

JOHN BRANDSER,

TAILOR

DELANO - MINN.

To California

The Land of Plenty

on a "Maple Leaf"

Through Tourist Sleeping Car.

No Change of Cars to the Coast!

The Chicago Great Western Railway (Maple Leaf Route) runs Tourist Sleeping Cars to Los Angeles, California, via Kansas City and the Santa Fe Route, every Tuesday. The Tourist Car rate is but $6.00 ($3.00 each, if two go) from St. Paul or Minneapolis to Los Angeles California, and the trip 24 hours shorter than by other lines. No Sunday traveling is necessary. The cars are divided into sections, the same as Palace Sleepers, and are in charge of a colored porter. They are plentifully supplied with fresh clean bedding, curtains and linen, and have a little kitchen at one end for light cooking. These cars were designed to give comfort in a long journey at the lowest possible cost to the traveler.

Make your plans at once, CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY Get Rates and tickets at

Offices, 7 Nicollet House Block, Minneapolis, and corner Fifth and Robert Sts., St. Paul.

Tickets to Dubuque, CHICAGO and the East, and Waterloo, Marshalltown, Des Moines, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, KANSAS CITY and the Southwest, at 7 Nicollet House Block and Chicago Great Western Depot, Minneapolis, cor corner Robert and Fifth Streets and Union Depot, St. Paul.

The justly popular Chicago Great Western (Maple Leaf Route) evening train, leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul, runs Private Chamber and Modern Section Sleeping Cars, Cafe Dining Cars serving delicious meals 35 cents, up and gives free use of newspapers, magazines and periodicals. Discriminating travelers, with an eye to personal comfort and economy, unconditionally prefer the "Maple Leaf Route."

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat, per bu.,	$ .47
Rye, per bu.,	.20
Potatoes, per bu.,	.25
Butter	.15
Eggs,	.17, 15
Hay, per ton,	5.00
Pork	4.00
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.05
Chickens, dressed,	.07
Turkeys, dressed,	.09

BORN.

NELSON.—On Thursday, December 26, to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Nelson a daughter.

JOHNSON.—At Mayville, N. D. on Friday, Dec. 27, to Prof. and Mrs. Willis A. Johnson, a son.

JAPS.—On Sunday, Dec. 29, in Franklin, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Japs, a daughter.

Read! Read!

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Minneapolis.

[Pub. Nov. 30, D. c. 6, 13, 20, 27, Jan. 3, 10.]

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Wright. } ss.

District Court, Fourth Judicial District.

Minnie King, Plaintiff,
vs.
O. W. Butler, Also all other persons and parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein, Defendants.

The State of Minnesota, to the above named defendants:

You, and each of you, are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, at the City of Buffalo, County of Wright and State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said Complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the City of St. Cloud, in the County of Stearns and State of Minnesota within twenty days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint, together with plaintiff's costs and disbursements herein.

Dated November 9th, 1895.

G. W. STEWART,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
St. Cloud, Minnesota.

NOTICE OF LIS PENDENS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Wright } ss.

District Court, 4th Judicial District,

Minnie King, Plaintiff,
vs.
O. W. Butler, also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the Complaint herein, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, that an action has been commenced in the above named court against the above named defendants, the object of which is to have the plaintiff's title in and to the real estate hereinafter described quieted and set at rest as against the adverse claim to, or lien upon, the same of the defendants as above named.

The real estate affected by this action is situated in the County of Wright and State of Minnesota and is described as follows, to wit: the North West quarter of the South West quarter (NW. ¼ SW. ¼) of section thirteen (13). Township one hundred and twenty one (121). Range twenty eight (28).

Respectfully,
G. W. STEWART,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
St. Cloud, Minnesota.

Dated November 9th, 1895.

The thumb is an unfailing index of character. The [illegible] indicates a [illegible] and [illegible] Spatulated Type, the thumb [illegible] of advanced ideas and business ability. Both of these types [illegible] to the busy man or woman; and Demorest's Family Magazine [illegible] prepares especially for such persons a whole volume of new ideas, condensed in a small space, so that the record of the whole world's work for a month may be read in half an hour. The Conical Type [illegible] refinement, culture, and a love of music, poetry, and fiction. A specimen with this type of thumb will thoroughly enjoy the literary attractions of Demorest's Magazine. The Artistic Type indicates a love of beauty and art, which will find rare pleasure in the magnificent oil-picture of every [illegible] inches, reproduced from the original painting by De Longpré, the most celebrated of living flower painters, which will be given to every subscriber for Demorest's Magazine for [illegible]. The cost of this superb work of art was $10,000; and the reproduction cannot be distinguished from the original. Besides this, an exquisite oil or water-color picture is published in each number of the Magazine, and the articles are so profusely and superbly illustrated that the Magazine is, in reality, a portfolio of art works of the highest order. The Philosophic Type [illegible] thinker, and lover of ideas, who will be deeply interested in those developed monthly in Demorest's Magazine, in every one of its numerous departments which cover the entire [illegible] of the [illegible] field. [illegible] every [illegible] fancy, and [illegible] the [illegible] Family Magazine, and was [illegible] crowned Queen of the Sewing Sex. In your subscription [illegible] cost only $2.00, and you will [illegible] a dozen Magazines in one. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, Publisher, 15 East 14th Street, New York. Although not a fashion magazine, it [illegible] fashion pages, and its articles on family and domestic matters, will be of superlative interest to those possessing the Artistic Type of Thumb, which is [illegible] in the small [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and smooth, some of the other traits which become discernible to the [illegible] every one of us should acquire [illegible] Magazine. If you are unacquainted with [illegible] terms, send for a specimen copy, [illegible] and [illegible] about this [illegible] THUMB [illegible] and in the way of saving money by [illegible] everything to satisfy the literary wants of [illegible] Family.

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NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that at the times and places following below, the undersigned will mete the taxpayers of the several towns and villages of Wright County Minnesota for the purpose of receiving taxes for the year 1895, to wit:

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	TIMES. A. D. 1896.	PLACES.
Albion	Thursday, Feb. 6	Homes' Albion
Buffalo	Monday, Jan. 6,*	Court House, Buffalo Village
Chatham	Monday, Jan. 6,*	
Clearwater	Tuesday, Jan. 7	Boutwells Store, Clearwater Vil.
Cokato	Wed. and Thur. Jan. 29 & 30	Village Hall, Cokato Vil.
Corrinna	Wed and Thur. Feb. 12 & 13	Annandale "
Frankfort	Saturday Jan 11	St. Michaels "
Franklin	Wed. and Thur Jan. 15 & 16	Young's Hotel Delano "
French Lake	Tuesday, Feb. 11	A. J. Lindberg's Store French Lake.
Maple Lake	Friday Feb 7	Maple Lake Village
Marysville	Mon. and Tues. Jan. 20 & 21.	Flannigan's, Waverly "
Middleville	Friday, Jan. 31	Smith Lake "
Monticello	Thursday Jan. 9	Monticello "
Otsego	Friday Jan 10	St. Michaels Sta. "
Rockford	Tuesday Jan. 14	Rockford "
Silver Creek	Wednesday Jan. 8	Hasty "
Southside	Monday Feb. 10	South Haven "
Stockholm	Mon. and Tues. Jan. 27 & 28.	Town Hall Stockholm
Victor	Friday Jan. 24	" " Victor
Woodland	Tuesday, Feb. 4	" " Woodland
Annandale Village	Wed. and Thur. Feb. 12 & 13.	
Buffalo Village	Monday Jan. 6*	
Clearwater Village	Tuesday Jan. 7	
Cokato Village	Wed and Thurs Jan. 29, 30.	
Delano Village	Friday Jan 17	
Hanover Village		
Howard Lake Village	Wednesday and Thursday,	Kingstedt's Store
Maple Lake Village	Friday, February 7.	Court House
Monticello Village	Thursday, January 9.	Boutwell's Store
Montrose Village	Monday, February 3.	Village Hall
Rockford Village	Tuesday, January 14.	Young's Hotel
St. Michaels Village	Saturday, January 11	
Waverly Village	Monday, Tuesday Jan. 20,21	January 22, 23.

* and thereafter

Flannigan's office.

Dated, Buffalo, Dec. 10, 1895.

OLE MATTSON, Treasurer.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY, 10, 1896. NUMBER 15.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. F. COLLINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN. Smith Lake, - - Minnesota.

W. H. CUTTING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, - MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. DELANO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA. 28

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. C. B. AMES, Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office over W. R. John's Confectionery Store.

E. A. SHANNON, M. D., Buffalo, Minn., Calls day or night promptly attended to Office in the building between McKnight's store and residence. Residence on corner north of School House.

O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan. 11, 1896.

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DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting every Thursday..... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath ..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARBER, Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at..... 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday,..... 10:00 "
Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on every third Sunday.

DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO, Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m.
Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. LAWRENCE ZOWADZKI.

DELANO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

Councilmen, { J. GUTZWILLER, JR., A. W. WITTMAN, J. S. SHRADER
Recorder, { W. D. YOUNG.
Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room in the City Hall.
Justices of the Peace, { W. M. MOWATT, R. M. WALTER.
Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health { JOHN S. SHRADER, M. D., H. O., HENRY BOCK, Secretary. J. E. BORSCH.
Village Marshal, GEORGE GOODRICK.
Constables { J. P. BERNECK, GEO. GOODRICK

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TEACHER'S EXAMINERS.

F. H. LINDSLEY, J. S. SHRADER, and C. S. HAWKER.

THE UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS, Washington Grove, No. 9, meets at Cramer's Hall the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, at 8 p. m.

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A SOUTHERN VOLUNTEER.

Yes, sir, I fought with Stonewall,
And fac'd the figt with Lee;
But if this here union goes to war,
Make one more gun for me!
I didn't shrink from Sherman
As he galloped to the sea;
But if this here union goes to war,
Make one more gun for me!

I was with 'em at Manasas—
The bully boys in gray;
I heard the thunders roarin'
Round Stonewall Jackson's way.
And many a time this sword of mine
Has blazed the route for Lee,
But if this old union goes to war,
Make one more sword for me!

I'm not so full 'o fightin'
Nor half so full o' fun
As I was back in the sixties
When I shouldered my old gun;
It may be that my hair is white—
Sich things, you know, must be;
But if this old union's in for fight,
Make one more gun for me!

I hain't forgot my raisin'—
Nor how, in sixty-two,
Or thereabouts, with battle shouts
I charged tho boys in blue;
And I say I fought with Stonewall,
And blazed the way with Lee;
But if this old union's in for war,
Make one more gun for me!
—Atlanta Constitution.

THE Prison Mirror gives the population of the Stillwater States Prison on Jany. 2, 1896 as Males 454, Females 1.

DULUTH is having an epidemic of Typhoid Fever, said to have been occastoned by the bursting of the water pipes and the consequent supplying of water filled with city sewerage. Too much care can not be taken in water supplies for drinking purposes.

THE latest bond issue is to be advertised over the country any one having $50. to invest can buy one. This looks a little like President Cleveland had determined to have the people who are howling about his issuing bonds, under Republican laws, to either "put up or shut up."

CONGRESSMAN TOWNE wants the boundary line from Lake Superior to Lake of the Woods between Canada and the United States made definite. It is claimed that the plats of the original surveys were burned and never recorded. It would be well enough to know just where the line is.

FROM present indications neither Hastings nor Anoka will get the Fourth Insane Hospital. The commission has voted it to both, and as there is but one Hospital they can't both have it. Delano seems to stand a good chance to get it after all, and would really be a much better place for it than either of them.

KNUTE NELSON is said to have made another flop on the tariff, and now wants the McKinley Bill. If the wily Norwegion who cannot reach any higher position than his present one can succeed in having the people learn that the Norwegian constitution is far superior to our own, perhaps he can succeed in having himself crowned Knute I. of the United States.

THE Missouri University graduating class of 1896, have elected Bob Ingersoll as their orator for commencement day. The faculty objects; as they do not approve of his doctrines. If Bob should contradict himself as often, and make such a botch of speaking as he did to the Minnesota Editorial Association in Minneapolis a few years ago, the best plan to cure the average University graduating class of any leaning in his direction, would be to allow him to talk.

THE Supreme Court seems to have its hands full these times. They have to decide many important matters that it should never be necessary to bring before them. The very idea of the Governor appointing a commission to locate an asylum for the insane and then having the Supreme Court locate the site! And, again, the appointment of a Clerk of Court of Wright county by the full bench of District Judges having to be decided by the Supreme Court, seems rediculous, absurd in the highest degree. It seems as if Legislators might make laws read so plain as to mean something. So that affairs like these would not have to be brought to the Supreme Court to decide. If every thing has to be ruled on by that august body why go to the useless expense and trouble of electing a Legislature to make a lot of befuddling laws that amount to nothing? Why have the Governor appoint Commissioners to locate sites for Hospitals? Just turn the whole business over to the Supreme Court.

IT seems Canadian Indians are troubling Montana people again; and that the authorities at Washington have previously informed Montana officials that it is a State affair and not a National concern. This being the case quite likely the Indians will have to go, shortly; and those wild bronchos are apt to take the line over into British territory, when the Lion would roar and the affair at once assume national importance.

LIQUOR DEALERS in St. Paul have agreed among themselves to keep the laws in future. Perhaps the vigorous prosecutions to which they have been subjected for laxness in this direction, has prompted them to this step. Should they succeed in their determination there would be much less misery among people generally, and they themselves would live more pleasant lives. Law abiding citizens are most respected. Below we quote from the laws of 1889. If these are lived up to we can readily see how saloons would at once become less disorderly places than under the present regime. Though it seems to us the crop of customers would soon become so small as to hardly pay the proprietors to harvest. In fact it is claimed that many saloons intend closing their doors soon:

Sec 19. All persons heretofore, or that may hereafter be licensed to sell intoxicating liquors in this state, whether such license has been granted by the board of county commissioners of any county or by the officers of any city, village or town in this state, as the case may be, are hereby required to close their places of business (hotels excepted) at eleven o'clock at night, and keep the same closed until five o'clock in the morning, and it is hereby made unlawful between the hours last named, for persons so licensed as aforesaid, to sell, give away or otherwise dispose of any fermented or intoxicating liquors at their said place of business, or to permit the throwing of dice or playing cards, billiards or pools therein, by any minor at any time.

Minnesota Politics.

Despite its great Republican majority of 1894, Minnesota cuts but a small figure in the Republican organization of the House of Representatives of the 54th Congress, which becomes very apparent on a review of the make u of the committees of that body lately announced by Speaker Read. Not a solitary chairmanship was allowed to Minnesota, although it had three representatives in that body who had distinguished themselves in the last House of Representatives, namely: Fletcher, McCleary and Tawney. The seniority of the service of these men connected with the standing of Minnesota as a member af the Federal Union, its geographical position, wealth and intelligence entitled the North Star Commonwealth to an important recognition in the councils of our nation.

On investigation we find that the chairmanship of ten important committees was given to New York, nine to Pensylyania, six to Iowa and three to Maine, but Minnesota, whose population and wealth compares favorably with that of Iowa, is left without a single chairmanship. Can any patriotic citizen of Minnesota view this slight to his state with indifference? The course of Speaker Reed is excused by some because he conformed to the custom of giving seniority of membership the preference, under which members from other states possessing an older seniority than Minnesota members, were preferred. While such a course may possess a semblance of Justice, yet through it, states forming an important part of our nation, are deprived of important positions in its councils.

There certainly was no lack of ability on tha part of the three Minnesota Representatives referred to above. Loren Fletcher, prominous to his experience in the last congress, served as a member of several legislatures of Minnesota, being presiding officer over one of its branches part of the time, which position he filled satisfactorially to his constituants and to the state, and likewise Tawney, an ex-member of the Minnesota Legislature, and McCleary are men of ability.

With these characteristics of several of its representatives in Congress, the average citizen of Minnesota can see no reason for the entire state of Minnesota being deprived of chairmanships of committees in the National Councils. B. F. CHRISTLIEB.
Pasadena, Cal., Dec. 25, '95.

Mr. C. R. Carlton, of Independence, hands us the following clipping from the Representative: "Mr. W. L. Terry has some very bright suggestions in 'The National Binetalist, for November. From nearly fifty independent propositions we reprint the following:

'From the earliest periods of history, gold and silver have been money metals,—just as wheat and corn are now food products. To close the mints against the free coinage of silver, would depreciate its value and increase the value of gold, just as the price of corn would be decreased and the price of wheat increased if the mills were closed against corn.'

'Corn selling at 40 cents a bushel, and wheat at 80 cents, if the mills were closed against corn, the value of corn as a bread material being largely thrown upon wheat, would lower corn to about 20 cents a bushel, and at the same time raise wheat to $1.00 a bushel.'

'The closing of the mills against corn would not only injure every corn grower but every person who had been using corn meal for food; and every such person would have to pay more of his labor and more of his products in exchange for wheat, flour or any form of bread.'

'If it were proposed to repeal the wicked law that closed the mills against corn, and made wheat the single standard of food, the men interested in keeping up the price of wheat, would denounce the proposed repeal as simply a 'movement in favor of corn growers,' and such a person would be branded as nothing less than an extortioner and an enemy of the people.'

'With the mills open to both corn and wheat, however, the commercial ratio of corn and wheat would be 2 to 1 but with the mills closed against corn, that ratio would be 5 to 1. Under such circumstances would it be just to say that before a law should be passed to open the mills to corn, the government should declare, so far as it was concerned and its influence would reach, it should take 5 bushels of corn to equal 1 of wheat?' "

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jany. 3, 1896.

President Cleveland may or may not have felt complimented when Senator Sherman offered a resolution providing that when greenbacks or U. S. Trersury notes are redeemed for gold they shall not be reissued except for gold, but that resolution and a speech made in its favor by Mr. Sherman have been the most sensational occurrences of the week in Congress. It will be remembered that when President Clevelladd in his annual message and Secretary Carlisle in his annual report recommended the retirement of the greenbacks and Treasury notes as the best remedy for our financial troubles, Senator Sherman was foremost among those republicans who hooted at the idea. Now Senator Sherman offers a resolution which, if it became a law, would probably result in retirement of greenbacks and Treasury notes, although he claims that it wouldn't. The basis of his claim is not, however, a very substantial one. He figures that the law would work like the assurance of a bank cashier to a frightened depositor, that he could have his money if he wanted it; and that those who have been presenting these notes for redemption in gold will stop as soon as they know that the notes so presented will not be again paid out for them to present again.

The scrambling among these who want more of the protection pork than the tariff bill passed gives them, has not been equalled since the McKinley bill was being made up. It has been and is making life miserable for the republican members of the Senate Finance committee, which ie now trying to decide in what shape the bill is to be reported back to the Senate. The greed of those seeking protection for special lines, at the expense of everybody else, would make the scramble sufficiently disagreeable, but Presidential politics have also been brought into it. The McKinleyites declare that the bill as passed by the House is in the interest of Reed's candidacy, and that they will have more McKinleyism put into it, or know the reason why it isn't done. The democrats are not taking much interest in the bill, although the nearer it gets to McKinleyism the better it will suit them; they believe that the country is as strongly opposed to McKinlyism now as it was when it elected Mr. Cleve[illegible]and President and gave the democrats control of both branches of the Fifty-third Congress and that the nearer the bill approaches the original McKinley bill the greater will be its effect towards helping to elect a democratic President next November. Democratic Senators have not agreed upon any programme on the tariff bill, but the general sentiment among them indicates that after putting the party on record against the bill they will place no obstructions in the way of reaching a vote. Even if the bill passes the Senate in a shape to meet the approval of Mr. Reed, who is to all intents and purposes the House, it is well-nigh certain that it will be vetoed by President Cleveland.

Mr. Reed wanted a rest this week. Consequently the House has dons nothing except to go through the form of holding sessions Tuesday and today.

There has been a considerable change of opinion as to the attitude of England towards the Venezuelan boundary commission, the membership of which could hardly have been improved. Instead of being violently opposed to the commission, as many supposed it would be, it seems, from trustworthy information, that the British government, while not officially recognizing the commission, proposes to unofficially assist it in every way possible to get at the actual facts as to the true boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana.

The resolution adopted by the Senate, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to state whether in his opinion it would be advantageous to contract for six battleships, instead of two as authorized by the last Congress, is intended to give Secretary Herbert an opportunity to call the attention of Congress to the favorable nature of the bids submitten to the department for the building of battleships, and it is expected that his communication will result in Congress authorizing the construction of four battleships in addition to the two which have been ordered of the Newport News ship yard.

New York city is for the first time in my recollection making a real effort to secure the democratic national convention, or in fact, any convention. The residents of that city seem at last to realize that this is the day of the hustler and that things not worked for are seldom obtained. Whether New York will get the convention is a problem. Only two of the democratic National Committee—Wall, of Wis., and Wallace, of Wash.,—are now in Washington and neither will commit himself on the subject.

McGary Again.

INDEPENDENCE, MINN. Jany. 7, '96.

EDITOR BUFFALO GAZETTE:—Ever since the Ging murder we have read and heard more or less about Hypnotism—Hypnotic (Greek). Webster says "A medicine that produces or tends to produce sleep; an opiate, etc." Now it was said that the Devil Hypnotized Hayward and Hayward Hypnotized Blixt and Blixt killed Miss Ging. If Hypnotism means sleep, then the whole world, it seems to us, is asleep or under the influence of Hypnotism, and more especially the United States of America.

Never since the days of Caesar Augustus, when all the world was taxed to keep up a revenue or pay tribute to its rulers, were the people of a country more oppressed than we seem to be at this present time. We are the heirs of an ungodly heritage bequeathed to us from some our political fathers nearly half a century ago.

We have only to go back to the building of the Union Pacific railroad and its branches, to find gigantic fraud and deception of the worst kind practiced upon any free republic. But, Mr. Editor, there is too long a history connected with these railroads and its conspirators to go into print in a small country newspaper. At the time of building the Union Pacific R. R. many of our Congressmen were Directors and stockholders of the road and they got bills through Congress in favor of said roads, and filched the people. And it is said that today the people are now taxed annually to the amount of many millions of dollars to pay the interest on the bonds issued to the Pacific railroads. And the people of this country, (or at least a majority of them) have no conception of what they are paying to corporations, just for the privilege of letting these fellows fleece us out of many millions annually. And besides, we are paying to the amount of $18,000,000 or $20,000,000 in way of interest on the banking capital of the country, the stock of a gigantic corporation chartered by Congress, put in the hands and under the control of private individuals and companies. But, some one will ask, how is this? It is this; because our national banking system is based upon the indebtedness of our country, government bonds. The people pay the interest on those bonds semi annually.

And corporations do our banking business and the people pay for it, only they pay one cent to the government for issue of their notes. At the time of the Rebellion the government should have paid the bond holder in the same kind of money as she paid the soldier who went forth to fight the battles of his country; instead of paying them, principal and interest, in gold, and to day our country would not be in such a deplorable condition.

At the time these deep laid plans were concocted our country was in the hands of the Republican party. So this thing was not done in a corner, and many men now living and also many who are now dead, (if they could send their ghostly spirits back here.) could tell how this thing came about. And so this administration with Cleveland and Carlisle as Master Workmen are only working upon the same sandy foundation that was laid more than thirty years ago. and if the fabrication is built much higher and broader it will soon collapse and great will be the fall thereof.

Now the country cannot live on party alone, there must be a foundation and principle to work upon, country should be first and party only a second consideration.

If I know anything by what I read, see, hear, and observe, we are going at a breakneck speed to utter ruin and destruction.

I believe I am right in saying that but few wars, if any, were ever carried on on a coin basis. It is always done on paper,

It was so with the late war of the Rebellion. And now while we are at peace at home and abroad, our government must issue bonds on a gold basis in order that the credit of our nation may be maintained. This sounds more like the talk of a Judas than that of a Statesman. And it also seems strange that at this age and generation our government cannot be self sustaining.

War with England and the United States is talked of but this is only a bluff and of a mushroom origin, and for fifty dollars I will agree to settle all the fight between these two nations if our government will only furnish me with one 12 lb. Howitzer and give me right of way for thirty days.

Wars are exciting and if the money lords can only get the people's attention turned from the things that most concern their welfare and prosperity as a nation, they, (the money lords) will come in and steal their goods while they are Hypnotized or asleep.

"Put not your trust in Princes nor in the son of man in whom there is no help." Ps. 146, 3.

Our President issued a very strong message in upholding the Monroe Doctrine, and sent it to the two houses of Congress for their consideration, saying that England must not attempt to extend the boundary line of British Guiana on to Venezuela (or words to that effect.) or the United States would be likely to interfere. The first clause of the Monroe Doctrine reads like this: "We owe it to candor and to the amicable relations existing betwee the United States and the allied powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safty." While It is all very well in our President to uphold and maintain the Monroe Doctrine in regard to our rights and privileges connected with foreign nations but from which at present I apprehend no danger. He overlooks things of more vital importance. Why does he not come out in some of his messages to Congress denouncing trusts, combines, monopolies and the money power that is daily fleecing the poor of this country and bringing the masses of the people down to pauperism? In his long and laborious message sent to the two houses of Congress at the beginning of the 54th session he made no mention of the most important industry of this coutnry, that of agriculture. In all that document he did not as much as breath one syllable in the interest of agriculture in this country, but was very extravegant in his opinion on national banks, bond issue and the finances of the country. When our agricultural industry begins to wane then we, as a nation will only play second fiddle to European powers.

In issueing of government bonds it provides a safe deposit for idle capitol, it provides the means whereby the rich and idle can be protected, fed and clothed in scarlet and fine linen and fare sumptuously every day at the expence of the poor who labor incessently for the simplest necessaries of this life. We believe in sound money, sound gospel, sound politics, sound sense, sound philosophy, and sound men who are not Hypnotized, to take part in running this government of ours.

Now, Mr. Editor, there is much more to be said on this all important question for it is without length, breadth, highth and can not be bounded by the mariners compass.

And in conclusion would say that my faith in all earthly powers grows weaker day by day and yet for the good of the people and the nation, I hope there may be found somewhere in the bull-rushes a Moses that will be able to lead us out of the wilderness unto the borders of Canaan, safe from all political harm.

If the constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence and the principles of our forefathers are to be carried out, then it seems we have gone in bye and forbidden paths. JOHN H. MCGARY.

ROCKFORD NEWS.

M. J. Allen, of Minneapolis, visited his mother here last week.

The Magazine Club played Pocahontas, to a crowded house, in Pitt's Opera Hall, Saturday evening.

Miss Lillian Campbell returned to her school in Alex Rutherford's District last Saturday having spent her vacation at home in Long Lake.

Miss Mattie Warner returned to Minneapolis last Friday, to resume her studies after enjoying the holidays at home.

Geo. Irving very mysteriously disappeared last Saturday night after the show. Better give an account of yourself George.

James George returned to the University Tuesday morning.

D. R. Thompson and C. M. Johnson went to the City Tuesday morning.

J. W. Tunsser, of Princeton, spent several days here this week.

George Reese, former foreman of Rockford Woolen Mills, was visiting friends in the Village this week.

Mr. John Willcutt died in Independence, on Monday, the 6th inst., at the advanced age of 86 years. Mr. Willcutt has been a resident of this vicinity since its early days. The funeral took place from the A. C. church of this place on Wednesday, Rev. Potter officiating. He rests in Elmwood.

E. M. Towsley, of Howard Lake, was in town Wednesday, in the interests of the Modern Woodmen.

Some of our young ladies think it would look much better for certain of our so called young men to mingle with married people than to always go in young company. And not to try and palm himself off as one of the young folks as other people know he is advancing in years, if he is not aware of the fact himself.

Mr. M. Denny, of Battineau, N. D., is visiting relatives and friends in and about town this week,

J. N. Moore is on the sick list.

George Irving went to the City on business Wednesday.

C. W. Guptil had a runaway while hauling wood the other day; fortunately there was no damage done. BALEY.

Subscribe for the
GAZETTE.

Among Our Exchanges.

The warlike jingo editor, with blood in his eye, ought to take a trip to the North Pole and cool off.—Minneapolis Times.

Under the management of James A. Wharton, the Delano Eagle has greatly improved, and is now one of the best papers received at this office.—Litchfield Review.

Hastings thinks it has been "thimble rigged" in the matter of locating the insane hospital—a "now you see it and now you don't" game, as it were.—Prison Mirror.

Those English editors who are counting upon the disloyalty of the ex-Confederates to the Stars and Stripes are making a gigantic display of ignorance even for Englishmen.—St. Cloud Times.

Is this merely a coincidence or a case of cause and effect? The savings banks, most largely patronized by workingmen, in New York, show an increase of nearly $5,000,000 in deposits since the police began to close the saloons on Sunday.—Duluth News-Tribune.

Monday's Pioneer Press gives a list of England's appropriations for years past and the list shows that she has grabbed up everything available and now seeks more not so easily obtained. England punished Napoleon Bonaparte for his ambition, but her own ambition is still greater in the same direction. Let her go slow.—Atwater Republican.

Some Republican papers are commending Eddy and Towne for voting against the bond bill, alleging that they were pledged against the Cleveland-Carlisle bond issuing policy. In the first place, the bond bill was a Republican measure, prepared by a Republican committee, and secondly, the issue of bonds by Cleveland and Carlisle was forced by Republican laws.—St. Cloud Times.

The Judges of the district court have appointed C. H. Vorse, of Delano, as clerk of court for Wright county, for one year, the time for which O'Leary was elected having expired, Clerk Vorse will commence his duties on the 7th inst. We trust that Mr. Vorse will keep for his assistant and deputy W. H. Cochrane, who has proved himself very efficient in that position.—Clearwater News.

Begin '96 well

by remembering that the line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Milwaukee and Chicago is "The North-Western Line." Three first class trains leave Minneapolis and St. Paul, daily as follows:

Leave Minneapolis 7:30 a. m. 5:25p. m. 7:30p.m.
" St. Paul 8:10 a. m. 6:35p. m. 8:10a.m.
Arrive Milwaukee 8:00 a. m.....7:50 a.m.
" Chicago 9:45 p. m. 8:00a.m. 9:30a.m.

Your Home agent will sell you tickets via this first class line. For further information and Illistrated Folder, Free, please address T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL

The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

GREAT BRITAIN has now turned the 3,000 mark in its number of Christian Endeavor societies.

NEARLY every army has now a bicycle corps. In Germany six men of every regiment are mounted on wheels to act as scouts.

REV. JOHN JASPER, of Richmond, Va., still insists that it is the earth that stands still and that the sun revolves around it.

FOR Christmas, California had an ice palace in one end of the state and a flower show in the other. Wonderful land is this of ours.

IT is computed that there is £800,000,000 worth of gold and jewels at the bottom of the sea on the route between England and India.

THE New York man who wants a divorce because his wife already had five husbands appears to be unreasonable. The average observer would think he ought to feel flattered.

THE latest faith cure reported in Maine is that of a lady who applied a clothes-cleaning preparation to her face, thinking it was a liniment, and who said it relieved her neuralgia greatly.

THE emperor of Austria is said to smoke the cigars made of the rankest tobacco and so green that they have to be held in the flame several minutes to light them. He must be Hungary for tobacco.

THE Michigan Central is said to be back of the movement to build a bridge across the river at Detroit connecting the United States and Canada. The bridge would be two miles long and 150 feet above the water which is five feet higher than the Brooklyn bridge.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., has a woman painter of a new kind. She paints houses, and barns, and fences, and makes a very good living at it. She gets the same wages as men in the trade, which is reasonable evidence that she does the work at least every bit as well.

IN Albany, N. Y., a man sold his wife for 25 cents; a Pittsburgh (Pa.) woman her husband for $200 in cash and jewelry. This wide variation shows the usefulness of market quotations and even of the stock market. There ought to be some kind of steadiness in these transactions.

THE owner of a pin factory in Seymour, Conn., recently hauled away several tons of defective pins and made of them a sidewalk in front of his house. He expects, as soon as these useful implements rust and are pounded down, to have the finest pavement in the United States.

SILVER coinage is stopped entirely, but the government is kept busy turning out cent pieces. At Philadelphia the product of the mint is 15,000 pieces a day. There are now 780,000,000 of these pieces in circulation, and of these 504,700,000 have been minted since 1880. The demand is yearly increasing.

A MAPLE on the farm of Mendel Wood, of West Bethel, Vt., spreads its branches over the territory of four townships and two counties. It isn't a particularly big tree, but the towns of Bethel, Royalton, Randolph and Tunbridge and the counties of Orange and Windsor adjoin at the spot where the tree grows.

THE phantoscope is a new invention. It combines the principles of the kinetoscope and the stereopticon, and the result is a machine that will throw life-sized pictures on a screen and impart to them the motions of living beings. One of these machines has been made so small that it can be put under a silk hat. The pictures to be reproduced are taken upon a continuous strip of sensitive film at the rate of 25 or 30 a second.

THE newest antiseptic is one discovered in Germany, and called potassium-orthodinitrocresolate. To those who may be dissatisfied with the requirement to use so long a name it is proposed that they may employ the alternative antinoumin. It is said that one part of the substance in 1,500 to 2,000 parts of soapsuds is death to all the common parasites of plants, and that it destroys all bacteria, preserves for a long time yeast that is treated with it, and is very cheap, besides having the desirable property of being odorless.

STATISTICS furnished by the Railway Age show that only 1,782 miles of new railroad were built in the United States during 1895. This is the lowest point reached in any of the last 25 years, and only twice since 1865 has so small a mileage been constructed, while the total is but about 100 miles in excess of the record for 1855, which is 40 years ago. The decline in activity of new construction has been great and continuous since 1887, when 12,983 miles of new track were laid. The railroads of the United States aggregate a trifle over 181,000 miles at the close of 1895.

A PROBLEM which has puzzled railroad companies for years is the selection of some means of properly protecting express cars against the attacks of train robbers. This question has been solved at last by an Indiana conductor named Doctorman, who succeeded in putting to flight a half dozen armed men who had held up a train in that state. The weapon employed by Doctorman was a poker, one end of which had been well heated. So well did this succeed that the railroad companies may hereafter arm all their employes with similar weapons. Verily, the poker is mightier than the gun.

BRADSTREET'S gives the total number of business failures in the United States for the full term of 12 months ending a few days ago as 13,012, which is an increase of 2.2 per cent. over the 12,721 reported for the corresponding time one year earlier. This is the largest number of failures ever reported since the record was begun, with the single exception of 1893. The aggregate then was 15,500, compared with which the decrease in 1895 was 16 per cent. The total number of firms, corporations and individuals having a recognized place of business is about 1,054,000, against 1,047,000 a year ago.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.
The Proceedings of the First Session.

Washington, Jan. 2.—In the senate on Tuesday Senator Sherman (O.) offered a resolution for the restoration of the gold reserve, which thereafter should be held sacred for the redemption of the greenbacks and treasury notes, the former to be reissued only in exchange for gold coin and bullion. No action was taken. Adjourned to the 3d. In the house bills were introduced to repeal the law allowing a rebate on the tax on alcohol, and to repeal the ten per cent. tax on the circulation of banks other than national banks. Adjourned to the 3d.

Washington, Jan. 4.—In the senate yesterday Senator Sherman (O.) spoke at length on the bond question, saying that additional revenue is needed, that the gold reserve should be kept intact, and that free coinage was the most dangerous of policies. Senator Elkins' (W. Va.) resolution directing that all bond issues be advertised and the bonds offered to the public caused a vigorous debate, but no action was taken. Adjourned to the 7th. In the house a resolution was offered to impeach Comptroller Bowler, of the treasury, for refusing to execute the laws of congress in paying the sugar bounty. Adjourned to the 6th.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The senate was not in session yesterday. In the house a joint resolution was introduced giving congress power to levy a graduated inheritance tax on all inheritances and estates whose value exceeds $100,000. A bill was introduced repealing the section of the Wilson tariff law relating to the use of alcohol in the arts.

FROM WASHINGTON.

President Cleveland gave his first state dinner of the season, thus inaugurating the sociay gayeties of the winter.

The receipts of the United States during the month of December aggregated $26,288,937 and the expenditures amounted to $25,814,317, leaving a surplus for the month of $474,620.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 3d aggregated $1,620,042,400, against $1,144,928,202 the previous week. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, was 7.4.

In the United States there were 403 business failures in the seven days ended on the 3d, against 316 the week previous and 373 in the corresponding period of 1895.

Members of the Venezuelan commission met in Washington and organized by electing Justice Brewer as president.

A circular was issued by Secretary Carlisle for a popular loan, saying that the government will sell $100,000,000 20-year four per cent. coupon or registered bonds, dated February 1, 1896, for which purchasers will be required to pay in gold coin or gold certificates.

The president signed the proclamation on the 4th admitting the territory of Utah to the family of states. The newly-made state comes in with a republican governor (Heber M. Wells) and a republican legislature.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 6th was: Wheat, 69,843,000 bushels; corn, 5,840,000 bushels; oats, 6,537,000 bushels; rye, 1,533,000 bushels; barley, 3,750,000 bushels.

The oath of office was taken by Rufus W. Peckham as associate justice of the United States supreme court.

THE EAST.

There was considerable business in gold in New York at 1¼ per cent. premium in anticipation of the expected bond issue.

At Pittsburgh Albert Woodley, who murdered his intended wife, Jennie Buchanan, on May 7, 1894, was hanged in the yard of the county jail.

Fire wiped out the Central hotel and George Streit's business building at Altoona, Pa., the total loss being $200,000.

Flames destroyed the Merion Cricket clubhouse and the casino attached at Haverford, Pa., involving a loss of $100,000.

The "international ladies' six days' bicycle contest for the championship of the world" began at the Madison Square garden, New York. Twenty-six young women started.

In New York John Hutchinson, the veteran singer of abolition days and one of the famous Hutchinson family, was tendered a reception on his 75th birthday.

The firm of McMahon, Bishop & Co., importers of wines and liquors in New York, failed for $100,000.

A respite was granted to Bartholomew Shea, who was to be electrocuted in the prison at Clinton, N. Y., for the murder of Robert Ross in Troy a year ago, upon the confession of John McGough, another prisoner, that he was the murderer.

Stephen and James Merritt and Patrick Lynch and Peter Robert were killed in a mine at Shamokin, Pa., by the fall of a beam.

At the age of 61 years Col. Thomas W. Knox, who became distinguished as a newspaper correspondent in the civil war, and who, since that time, has written many stories for the young, died in New York.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Fire destroyed the Thornton Buggy company's house at Des Moines, Ia., the loss being $100,000.

In Chicago fire destroyed the hammer shop of the American bridge works, the loss being $100,000. Two men were fatally burned.

Advices reached Knoxville, Tenn., that seven men were killed in a battle between moonshiners and officers near the Tennessee and North Carolina line.

The governor appointed Charles C. Hilton, of Chicago, to succeed Alfred Orendorff as adjutant general of Illinois.

Coal gas killed James Newman and wife, aged between 60 and 70 years, in their home near St. Paul, Minn.

A boy named Walters, while playing at Millidgeville, Ky., secured a revolver and fatally shot his two little cousins, aged four and eight, and then sent a ball through his own head.

In St. Louis the bodies of two more men were found in the ruins of the recent explosion, making a total of six lives lost.

Flames that originated in the basement of Horton Donilson's furniture store in Creston, Ia., caused a loss of $150,000.

Two children of Abraham Leonard were burned to death at Dallas, Tex., while their parents were at church.

At Schooley's station, O., an express train ran into a freight, killing Engineer Michaels, Fireman Leon Mathers, George Addis and J. H. Cox, J. F. Edminton, a postal clerk, and Jesse King, a brakeman.

The burial of Bazyl La Chappelle, a half-breed Kaskaskia Indian, aged 125 years, took place from his home near Prairie du Rocher, Ill.

Near Fultonham, O., a railway engine exploded, killing Engineer Bert Mead, Fireman Frank Hesse and Brakeman Fred Kreits. Conductor Ira Morris was fatally injured.

In a fire at the residence of Mrs. L. E. Harvey, at Wheaton, Ill., A. S. Grant and Arthur Vernon were killed by a falling chimney.

Lewis Kingsley, commander of the training ship Essex, which is lying off Yorktown, Va., dropped dead on board of his vessel.

At a bicycle show which opened in Chicago 500 manufacturers were represented.

Great prairie fires were raging in Kiowa and Stafford counties, Kan., and it was feared that the loss of life and property would be appalling.

The general assembly of Ohio met in 72d session at Columbus. The election of a United States senator to succeed Calvin S. Brice will occur during the session.

The death of Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett, who was one of the noted officers of the civil war, occurred at his home in Cleveland, O., of apoplexy.

While in a jealous rage Walter Coombs, a prominent citizen of Little York, Ind., shot his wife dead and then shot himself fatally.

Twelve thousand persons saw the inauguration of Gov. Wells and the other state officers in the famous Mormon tabernacle at Salt Lake City.

C. L. Lewis, a young planter living near Eldorado, Ark., crazed with jealousy, fatally stabbed his father-in-law, Col. Henry T. Thompson, and Samuel Delone.

While skating off Grosse Point, Mich., Randolph B. Meeker, champion amateur heavy weight wrestler of the west, was drowned in Lake St. Clair.

New state officers were sworn in at Frankfort, and, for the first time in the history of Kentucky, the state government is in the hands of republicans.

Crazy over a quarrel Patrick Galvin fatally shot Samuel Paul and Mrs. W. P. Murphy at Indianapolis, and was himself shot dead by Mr. Murphy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Boers captured Dr Jameson, who invaded the South African republic at the head of 700 men, representing the Chartered British South Africa company.

Advices from Constantinople regarding the recent outrages in the vilayet of Kharput alone show that 138 towns and villages were destroyed, 5,064 houses burned and 2,078 persons were killed. Not a single Turk was killed so far as known.

Dr. Jameson, the English leader in the Transvaal, was said to had been shot by the Boers.

The whole province of Havana was said to be up in arms against the government, and the authorities confessed the grave condition of affairs by proclaiming martial law for the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio.

Trade and navigation returns issued by the government for the year 1895 show that Canada's aggregate trade fell from $230,000,000 to $218,000,000, as compared with the previous year.

Dispatches from Havana say that the whole island of Cuba was practically in the hands of the insurgents, who were within a few miles of the capital city. The insurgents had burned Quivican, San Felipi, Duran, Meleno, Delsur and Guara. These places are 20 miles from Havana.

The Kurds killed 900 more Armenians near Aintab, Asia Minor.

Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, treasurer of Cape Colony, succeeds Mr. Cecil Rhodes as premier.

Insurgent armies were on the 6th in sight of Havana, and the firing of muskets and cannon was plainly heard in the eastern part of the city. The inhabitants were terror-stricken and hundreds of families had abandoned their homes and were crowding the steamers that were leaving the island.

LATER NEWS.

The young son of Wm. McConnell of Green Bay, Wis., was fooling around a wax candle the 7th and his clothes caught fire. The child was burned to death. Mrs. McConnell was also badly burned in attempting to extinguish the flames.

Congress the 7th adopted a joint resolution authorizing Lieut. Sidney S. Jordan, Fifth United States artillery, and Capt. E. C. Carter, assistant surgeon United States army, to accept medals from the British government.

The London bankers the 7th announced that they would not invest in the new U. S. loan.

Frank Dennison, of Rockford, Wash., came home the evening of the 6th and found Patrick Hickey visiting with Mrs. Dennison. He procured a shotgun and killed the woman. He followed Hickey, but was disarmed.

A two-story stone building occupied by C. D. Bovington & Co., Winterset, Io., collapsed the 7th, carrying down with it an adjoining building, occupied by the Smith Drug company. Nineteen workmen barely escaped with their lives. The collapse was caused by overweight.

The naval department the 7th announced that no more American ships would be sent to Turkish waters.

J. F. Scott, ex-mayor of Akron, O., committed suicide the 7th. He had suffered from the grip for almost a year and was nearly crazed.

The Kentucky legislature organized the 7th. The house elected republican officers and the senate democratic.

Eight hundred stone cutters in Chicago struck the 7th. The trouble is over stone planing machines, which do the work of several men and can be run by common laborers.

The gold reserve in the United States treasury the 7th was reduced to nearly $58,000,000. One bank deposited $500,000 gold for greenbacks.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, Jan. 7.	
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	5 14@	5 14
No. 2 northern	51@	51½
May	@	56½
HAY—Fancy upland		8 50
Good wild	6 00@	6 50
OATS—No. 3 white	15@	16
CATTLE—Steers	2 25@	3 50
Cows		2 40
HOGS	3 00@	3 55
SHEEP—Muttons		2 75
Lambs		3 50
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	22½@	23
Creamery, second	16@	17
Dairy, fancy	@	18
Dairy, choice	14@	15
POULTRY—Turkeys	11@	13
Chickens, spring	9@	10
EGGS—Fresh, candled	16@	17

A POPULAR LOAN.

Secretary Carlisle Calls for Bids on New Issue of Bonds.

Text of the Circular Issued at Washington—A Feeling of Relief Comes to Political and Financial Circles—Some Comparisons.

Washington, Jan. 6.—At midnight Secretary Carlisle prepared the following notice, which will be issued to-day:

"Treasury Department, Washington, Jan. 6, 1896.—Office of the secretary: Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the secretary of the treasury at Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, the fifth day of February, 1896, for the purchase of one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) of United States four per cent. coupon or registered bonds in denominations of fifty dollars ($50) and multiples of that sum, as may be desired by bidders. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

"The bonds will be dated on the first day of February, 1895, and be payable in coin 30 years after that date, and will bear interest at four per cent. per annum, payable quarterly in coin, but all coupons maturing on and before the first day of February, 1896, will be detatched, and purchasers will be required to pay in United States gold coin or gold certificates for the bonds awarded to them, and all interest accrued thereon after the 1st day of February, 1896, up to the time of application for delivery.

"Payments for the bonds must be made at the treasury of the United States at Washington, D. C., or at the United States subtreasuries at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis or New Orleans, or they may be made at San Francisco with exchange on New York, and all bids must state what denominations of bonds are desired, and whether coupon or registered, and at what place they will be paid for.

"Payments may be made by installments, as follows: Twenty per cent. (20 per cent.) upon receipt of notice of acceptance of bids, and 20 per cent. (20 per cent.) at the end of each ten days thereafter; but all accepted bidders may pay the whole amount at the date of the first installment, and those who have paid all installments previously maturing may pay the whole amount of their bids at any time, not later than the maturity of the last installment.

"The bonds will be ready for delivery on or before the 15th day of February, 1896.

"Notice is further hereby given that if the issue and sale of additional or different form of bond for the maintenance of the gold reserves shall be authorized by law before the 5th day of February, 1896, sealed proposals for the purchase of such bonds will also be received at the same time and place, and up to the same date, and upon the same terms and conditions herein set forth, and such bids will be considered as well as the bids for the four per cent. bonds herein mentioned.

"J. G. CARLISLE,
"Secretary of the Treasury."

Differs from Previous Proposals.

Washington, Jan. 7.—A feeling of relief is experienced in political and financial circles here over the fact that the administration has at last announced its position on the question of selling bonds. The tension for the past ten days had been extreme.

The bond proposal differs from all the three others that have gone before in that it is alternative in character. It opens the way for the acceptance of bonds on terms prescribed by congress, should congress see fit to act before February 5. Under the clause reserving the power to reject any or all bids the administration can sift out from the proposals should congress act before February 5 whatever bids that may be considered most favorable to the government, and should congress not act then under the administration's popular loan proposition, those proposals most favorable can also be accepted and those not considered favorable rejected.

Thus, while inviting proposals for $100,000,000 four per cent. 30-year bonds, less than that amount may be accepted, should the terms proposed be considered unfavorable. The bonds sold to the Morgan-Belmont syndicate are now bringing in the open market 115 and over, and the public is now given an opportunity to determine the disputed proposition whether a popular loan at present market prices can be floated by the United States within the United States.

Previous Bond Issues.

So far during this administration three bond issues have been made, aggregating $162,315,400, for which $122,000,000 in gold was received.

These issues were made as follows:

First issue of $50,000,000 of five per cent. ten-year bonds on January 23, 1894, for which $58,633,295 in gold was realized; second issue of $50,000,000 five per cent. ten-year bonds on November 17, 1894, for which $58,538,590 in gold was received; third issue of $62,315,400 of four per cent. 30-year bonds to the Morgan-Belmont syndicate, for which $65,116,244 in gold was received. These bonds were sold at slightly less than 105 and in the market are now quoted at 115 and over.

MAY SAVE SHEA'S LIFE.

Convict Confesses a Crime for Which He Is Sentenced to Death.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The confession of John McGough to the crime for which Bartholomew Shea was to be electrocuted in Dannemora prison caused Gov. Morton to grant Shea a respite for four weeks, during which time counsel can take proper means to bring the matter before the courts for a new trial. This was the climax of one of the most dramatic criminal and sensational incidents in the state's history, and was made public Sunday just 48 hours prior to the time set for the execution upon Shea of the death sentence.

[The crimes occurred March 6, 1894. Shea and McGough headed a crowd of repeaters who had worked almost every polling place in Troy. They had been told not to work their game in the ward in which the Ross brothers, William and Robert, were the head of the republican party, but announced that they would. In anticipation of their visit the Rosses, John Boland and several other citizens had armed themselves with clubs and some with pistols loaded with blank cartridges. It was shortly after that the melee occurred, and, while 20 or more shots were fired, the two Ross boys fell. It was while Robert lay prostrate that somebody ran up and shot him in the head. This crime was finally laid to Shea's door, and he was sentenced to death, while McGough was sent to prison for 19 years for his assault upon William Ross.]

Killed in a Prize Fight.

New York, Jan. 4.—Henry Roderiguez, 20 years old, died Friday night, the result of injuries sustained at a prize fight a few days ago. Thomas Russell has been placed under arrest charged with having acted as referee. He denies the charge.

One Dead, Another Dying.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 7.—Chester W. McCorkle, son of the manager of a mine at Dorseyville, is dead, and Reuben Fisher, son of Rev. Mr. Fisher, of the same place, is dying, the result of an explosion of giant powder. McCorkle dropped a lamp into an open can of powder.

Creditors Paid 40 Per Cent.

Kenosha, Wis., Jan. 7.—George Hale, assignee of the Head bank, made a payment Monday of 40 per cent. on all claims of depositors. Three hundred and fifty claims were presented and over $35,000 paid out.

CECIL RHODES RESIGNS.

Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg Succeeds to the Premiership.

Cape Town, Jan. 7.—The news that Hon. Cecil Rhodes, premier of Cape Colony, has resigned is confirmed. It is not yet known if his resignation has been accepted by the governor, Sir Hercules Robinson.

Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, K. C. M. G., treasurer of Cape Colony, succeeds Mr. Cecil Rhodes as premier.

It is learned that after Wednesday's fight Dr. Jameson's column, originally about 700 men, moved southward, fighting hard all the way throughout the night, and eventually reached Vlakvonteln, six miles from Johannesburg, on Thursday morning, when the column was completely surrounded by a force of 4,800 Boers. In spite of this Dr. Jameson's followers fought stubbornly until noon, when all their cartridges were exhausted. In addition, they had not tasted food for 24 hours and were worn out with fatigue. But

HON. CECIL RHODES.

the white flag was not hoisted by Dr. Jameson's orders.

London, Jan. 7.—The governor of Natal, Sir Walter Francis Healy-Hutchinson, K. C. M. G., telegraphs upon Boer authority that 130 of Dr. Jameson's followers were killed and that 37 were wounded. On the Boer side, it is added, only three were killed and five wounded.

Johannesburg, Jan. 7.—The Germans and Americans here, after unsatisfactory interviews with the government, have joined the National union, which action was also taken by the Africanders, the Australians and the Mercantile association. The government having refused them arms for protection purposes, the Uitlanders are now united and a body of their armed and mounted forces is now parading the town and suburbs.

Berlin, Jan. 7.—The emperor gave an audience Monday to Dr. Leyd, secretary of state of the South African republic. His majesty assured the doctor that the Transvaal republic could reckon upon the protection of Germany.

GAS EXPLODES.

Six Perish in the Conflagration That Results.

Columbus, O., Jan. 3.—Six deaths are result of a mysterious fire that occurred at 4:30 o'clock Thursday morning at the residence of John H. Hibbard, at 1398 East Long street. The dead are:

John H. Hibbard.
Mrs. John H. Hibbard.
Mrs. Charles Lee, aged 22, Barnesville, O.
Miss Fey Hibbard, aged 19, Barnesville, O.
Dorothy Hibbard, aged three years, and
Allen Hibbard, aged five years.

Mrs. Lee and Miss Hibbard, of Barnesville, are nieces of Mr. Hibbard, and were spending the holidays with their uncle. Dorothy and Allen Hibbard are children of John H. Hibbard.

Besides these unfortunate people there were in the house at the time Annie Bell, a colored servant, and four other children of the Hibbard family, viz.: Webster, Walter, John and Hinton, whose ages ranged from eight to 14 years. They all escaped by jumping from a second-story window. Annie Bell suffered a fracture of one ankle, and Walter Hibbard sprained one of his ankles. The others are not injured. The house is a large modern frame, two stories and attic in height, and was heated with natural gas, by means of a furnace. The fire probably resulted from an explosion of natural gas.

SIX TRAINMEN KILLED.

Bad Smashup Reported from Chillicothe, O.—Switch Left Open.

Chillicothe, O., Jan. 6.—At 11 o'clock Saturday night two freight trains stood on a switch at Schooley's station seven miles east of here. The first train pulled out and the conductor thinking that the second one would follow, left the switch open. Fifteen minutes later the east-bound express came along at 40 miles an hour, and running onto the switch, collided with the train standing there. Both trains were badly wrecked. Engineer Tom Michaels, of the express, had both arms and legs cut off and died Sunday morning at his home in this city. His fireman, Leon Mathers, was instantly killed.

Engineer Fitzsimmons of the freight escaped without serious injuries, but his fireman, George Addis, and another fireman, J. H. Cox, were killed. Jesse King, the front-end brakeman, was also killed, and Postal Clerks J. E. Edington, of Loveland, and J. D. Murphy, of Greenfield, were badly injured. Edington has since died. Conductor Hendershot of the freight is responsible for the wreck, as he left the switch open. The passengers in the express were badly shaken up, but none seriously injured.

SAYS THEY ARE CITIZENS.

Judge Morrow Renders a Decision of Importance to Celestials.

San Francisco, Jan. 4.—United States District Judge Morrow, has decided that every Chinese born in the United States is a citizen thereof. The case was that of Wong Kim Ark, who was born in this city in 1873, went to China in 1894 and returned in August last. Collector Wise refused to land him, a writ of habeas corpus was sued out and the case was submitted on briefs to Judge Morrow. The court based its decision on the 14th amendment of the constitution. The government will appeal.

Defalcation Causes Two Deaths.

New York, Jan. 6.—No cause could be learned for the suicide of Arno Kerb and his wife on Christmas eve until the investigation of the books of Victor & Achilles, dry goods merchants, showed that Kerb had gotten away with $70,000 of the firm's money.

Lived 125 Years.

Red Bud, Ill., Jan. 6.—Bazyl La Chappelle, a half-breed Kaskaskia Indian, well known to everyone in this section as "Old Bazyl," was buried from his home near Prairie du Rocher. He was 125 years old, having been born August 16, 1770.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Caused Excitement.

News has been received of an exciting but probably not serious encounter in the northern part of the state a few days ago between a party of Indians and two men who were or who claimed to be deputy game wardens. It seems that the Indians have been under the impression that the treaty between the tribe and the government gave them the right to hunt and fish on the reservation, but it is now declared by the district attorney that this clause only affects the territory as far as the Mississippi, and as the place where the encounter occurred was beyond this limit, the seizure which was attempted was probably legal. There were three Indians in the party, and they had as many saddles of venison when the encountered the strangers. The latter notified them that they must surrender the game, which the Indians refused to do, under their idea of the law. The wardens then drew guns to enforce their errand. The encounter was the cause of considerable excitement, which has, however, practically subsided, and there seems to be no danger of further trouble resulting therefrom. The Indians when brought to task for their resistance, pleaded that they had been previously victimized by white visitors who claimed to be game wardens, in order to secure venison and other game which they were not skilled enough to acquire by shooting, and it is likely that the matter will be dropped where it is.

Full of Carrion.

The water war in Duluth is still at its height. Investigation continues and details are more awful as it progresses, showing that Duluth has been supplied for years from a reservoir and wells, the bottom of which are lined with carrion and garbage. An evening paper publishing the disgusting story of a former employ of the water company, who testified that the reservoir, pumps and wells, have been in a long time in a most frightful and noisome condition, and that there were never cleaned out unless carrion became so plenty that it stopped the pumps, which masses of putrid fish often did. At a council meeting it was decided to investigate the lake side pumping station, and to instruct the city attorney to see if the result of the investigation would not warrant an action to revoke the company's franchise. If he decides that it does, such an action will be brought immediately. The local directors of the water company have expressed surprise at the results of the investigation and offer to make alterations in the plant to suit the council. A new steel water tight well is to be put in, and the intake pipe to be extended into the lake several hundred feet.

Used a Clothes line.

John Holl, 35 years of age, took his life by hanging. He had been boarding with a family at 2237 Twenty-one-and-a-half avenue south for some time past, and shortly after 5 o'clock one morning cut off a piece of rope from the clothes line in the yard, and going to a vacant store at 2317 Minnehaha avenue hanged himself from the ceiling.

Failing to respond to a call to arise from a member of the family, his room was opened and found empty. The cutting of the clothes line was noticed, and becoming fearful for the safety of the man, the police were notified. The latter found Holl suspended in the store, dead. Despondency is assigned as the cause for the deed. Deceased spent the summer in the harvest fields of Dakota and arrived in Minneapolis several weeks ago with over $100 in cash. He proceeded to enjoy himself, and want followed. His inability to obtain work rendered him desperate. Coroner Kistler ordered the removal of the body to the county morgue, where a postmortem was held.

Appointments.

Gov. Clough has made the following appointments:

Three Years—M. D. Kenyon, public bank examiner.

Five Years—J. G. Pyle, member of the board of trustees of the state school for defectives.

Five Years—J. S. O'Brien, member of the state prison board.

Six Years—H. S. Griswold, member of the state reformatory board.

Five Years—N. O. Werner, member of the board of trustees of the training school for boys and girls.

Three Yeares—Ira B. Mills, member of the board of railway and warehouse commissioners. All reappointed.

Their Flag Out.

A flag has been thrown to the breeze from the second story of the Metropolitan Bank building, Minneapolis, announcing that the headquarters of the executive committee of the Knights of Pythias convention and encampment are located there. The entire second floor has been rented, and will be used as the standing headquarters of the state organization. During the winter the citizens commitees will be found at the same place, but later will have more pretentious quarters.

News in Brief.

Careless driving threw Hubert Meyer of Norwood out of a wagon, breaking both of his arms.

The Winona high bridge receipts for 1895 were $6,420.65.

W. H. Carr has been appointed postmaster at Glendale, Scott county, vice John Carr, resigned.

John Prokop, insane, fatally cut his father, Michael Prokop. They are farmers living a few miles from Winona. The father saw that the son was going to have a fit and gave him whisky, which made him furious.

Winona's second artesian well has been completed, drilling being stopped at a depth of 494 feet. The flow is 111 gallons per minute at the top of the well. The well has been drilled in less than a month and is an important factor in the supply of the clay water.

While Mrs. Riley, of Winona, was cleaning clothes with gasoline, an explosion occurred, burning her body about the arms.

Two stables belonging to D. Rutherford and Leslie McClay, at Smith Lake, were set on fire and burned to the ground. An attempt was also made to set the postoffice on fire, but the fire went out.

Webster Gray, a section hand on the Great Northern railway was struck and instantly killed by passenger train No. 4 at the yards in St. Cloud. He leaves a widow and four children.

Judge Moer of Duluth has decided W. B. Silvey, receiver for the Spalding house, must turn the property into cash by May 1. The receiver had petition for an extension of three years.

HE DARED THE ENGINE.

A Drummer Tells What He Saw in a Railroad Yard.

"One Christmas I was down watching the 'yard geese' or switchmen in the yard at Ottumwa, Ia.," said the drummer to a San Antonio Express man. "The whole crew were celebrating, more or less, and had paid many visits to 'The Road to Hell,' kept by old Stormy Jordan, who bucked the prohibition law so long. A fellow in the crew 'pulling pins,' a tall, lank, blue nose from the eastern limit of Nova Scotia, was always 'chewing the rag' and 'rawhiding' with the 'eagle eye' or engineer on the yard engine. Both were pretty well tanked and got to bluffing each other, and finally the blue nose bet the engineer he could stand in the middle of the track and get on the head end of the engine as fast as she could turn a wheel.

"They put up $25 a side, but that wasn't all the stakes. Failure meant certain death for the switchman and a trial of the engineer for murder.

"They went out into the yard to settle it. There stood the switch engine all 'hot.' The ground was frozen and slippery and the track full of hard-packed and frozen snow to the top of the rail. Up to then we thought they were bluffing, but when they took the engine back a quarter for a start we tried to get the fool off the track, but he was armed with a car pin and stood us off.

"The engine came at full speed, 25 or 30 miles an hour easy; that fellow stood staggering drunk in the center of the track and never moved. When the engine reached him he leaned 'way back, set one foot up on the step and she picked him up lake a flash and never even threw him up against the iron hand rail! They went back to the saloon and one more drink apiece put 'em both asleep."

T. M. Roberts.

The holiday trade of the T. M. Roberts Supply House, Minneapolis, was unprecedented, and their large force would have handled it nicely had not typhoid fever attacked several of them, causing a few errors and delays. Everything is now in good shape and all errors will cheerfully be made right.

"AND did he say he remembered me when I was a girl?" "No; he said he remembered you when he was a boy."—Life.

Hood's

Sarsaparilla has over and over again proved itself the best blood purifier medical science has ever produced. It cures when other medicines utterly fail. Its record is unequalled in the history of medicine. Its success is based upon its intrinsic merit. Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

Can't Break

because its so strong; Can't get out of order because its so simple; Can't unhook by itself—Why?

See that

hump?

Send two cents in stamps for New Mother Goose Book in colors to Richardson & DeLong Bros., Philadelphia.

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FINE FARMS

—IN—

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IMPERIAL GRANUM

Is Pure and unsweetened and can be retained by the weakest stomach. A safe, easily digested FOOD for DYSPEPTICS!

Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE! John Carle & Sons, New York.

Your Wife——

Will like it. So will the Cook!

If your better half does the cooking, that is an additional reason why there should be a CHARTER OAK RANGE OR STOVE in your kitchen. The use of them prevents worry and disappointment.

OAK Always Reliable. OAK

A. N. K.—G. 1586.

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THE THIEF ON THE SHIP.

"Mrs. Melhurst's compliments, sir, and would you please come down to her stateroom immediately?"

I had just shut myself into my little office on deck, having run through the ship's accounts before turning in that night. It is quite a mistake, by the way, to think that we pursers have no more onerous duties to perform when at sea than to watch over the passengers' comfort, read papers on Sunday and keep a store of nautical information at our finger ends for the benefit of every curious voyager. Nowadays the purser of a crack American liner—making, perhaps, a record passage of six days or so—has his work pretty well cut out for him during the entire voyage.

On the present occasion I had scarcely got my accounts fairly in hand when I was interrupted by a slight tap at the door. I arose at once and opened it, and there stood Mrs. Melhurst's Canadian maid, with flushed face and nervous, agitated manner.

"Is there anything wrong?" I asked, with some surprise, when she had delivered her message.

"There is, sir," she replied, hastily.

"All I know—"

She was about to make some other statement, but pulled herself up suddenly and tripped along the deck without another word.

I switched off the electric light, locked the door and hurried away after her. When I got to Mrs. Melhurst's stateroom I saw at once that something had occurred to cause her serious anxiety. The berths, the couch and even the floors were littered with the contents of cabin trunks and hand-bags. In the midst of the confusion stood the lady herself, looking decidedly perplexed and annoyed.

"This is very singular, Mr. Morse," she said, pointing to an empty jewel case which lay open on the upper berth. "My diamond ornaments are missing."

"You don't say so!" I exclaimed, in sheer astonishment.

"I do say so!" she replied, sharply. "You can see for yourself that they are gone."

"How did it happen?"

"I cannot possibly tell you. At dinner this evening I happened to mention to Mrs. Latimer that I had picked up a certain crescent-shaped brooch on the continent. She expressed a wish to see it. When the tables were cleared I came in here, took out the brooch and left the jewel case lying on the berth, but when I got back the case was empty."

"How long were you absent?"

"Not more than half an hour."

"You are sure you had the key in your possession all the time?"

"Positive. I never let it out of my hand while I was in the saloon."

I was totally staggered. I examined the lock carefully, but there was absolutely nothing to show that it had been tampered with. I could hit upon no better suggestion than that Mrs. Melhurst might possibly have mislaid the jewels somewhere. This had the sole effect of exasperating the lady to such a degree—for it seems that she had already searched every nook and corner in the cabin—that I was glad to beat a retreat in order to lay the matter before the captain.

I had just got to the head of the saloon stairs when I heard some one bounding up after me, three or four steps at a time. I turned and saw Mr. Carter—who, by the way, had made several voyages with us on previous occasions.

"I say, Mr. Morse," he said, taking me confidentially by the arm, "you've got some queer customers on board this trip."

"How so?"

"Why, some one's gone and walked off with my silver cigarette case, a couple of rings and a pair of gold—"

"The deuce!"

"Well, it looks uncommonly like as if the individual you refer to had a hand in the business, for I don't see how any ordinary mortal could get into one's cabin, with the door bolted on the inside, unless he managed to squeeze through the porthole."

"Tell me exactly how it happened."

"My dear fellow, how can I? It's enough to puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer! You see, I went to my stateroom after dinner—I can swear to that—and I remember slinging my cigarette case, rings and a pair of gold sleeve links on the upper berth. Then I put on my dressing gown, stretched myself upon the couch and had a downright good snooze. When I got up, about five minutes ago, I found my trinkets had vanished."

'Pon my word, things were beginning to look serious and no mistake! I lost no time in hunting up the captain and made him acquainted with the state of affairs. He was just as much puzzled as I was myself. The first thing next morning he sent a message to Mrs. Melhurst, requesting a private interview in his cabin on deck. He also signified his wish that I should be present. We both questioned the lady closely, but her replies did not tend to throw any light upon the singular occurrence.

Nevertheless, we determined to keep a close watch upon the stateroom in future. It was pretty evident we had a "black sheep" on board—probably an old hand at the business. For the next few days we had no further complaints. The thief was evidently "lying low," waiting until tranquillity was restored before making a fresh attempt. Meanwhile I kept my eyes open. I observed the little peculiarities of the different passengers and took particular note of the manner in which they occupied their time.

On board ship when you find a man who shows a marked preference for his own society above that of the loungers on deck or habitues of the smoke-room one is inclined to jump at the conclusion that he has some solid reasons for his exclusiveness. If, in addition to this, he happens to be of an uncommunicative disposition, with black hair and swarthy complexion, given to wearing a slouch hat and long coat—rightly or wrongly, you put him down as a decidedly suspicious character.

Now, we happened to have a passenger on board—a Brazilian named De Castro—who tallied in every way with this description. But for the fact that I had conclusive evidence to show he could not have been directly concerned in the robberies—for inquiries proved he had remained on deck the whole evening—he certainly would have been treated to a private interview in the captain's cabin. As it was, I was forced to conclude that black hair, swarthy complexion, slouch hat and cloak were quite compatible with a man's innocence.

Nothing further occurred to excite suspicion until the last day or two of the voyage. Then, one evening after dinner, word was brought to me that three other staterooms had been rifled in the same mysterious manner. Watches, jewelry and even money had disappeared, though in all three cases the passengers stoutly declared they had left their doors locked.

When the alarm reached me I happened to be standing in my deck office. I had in my hand 20 sovereigns, which I had just taken in exchange for American money to accommodate one of our passengers. I didn't wait to lock up the gold; I simply placed it on my desk, switched off the light and hurried away. I had no fear for the safety of the sovereigns, my door having a particularly intricate lock, in which I took good care to turn the key before leaving.

I remained below for an hour or so, investigating these fresh complaints, but, as in the other cases, I was utterly unable to make head or tail of them. Vexed and bewildered, I went back to my office, unlocked the door, turned on the light, and mechanically stretched out my hand to take the sovereigns from the desk. My hand closed upon nothing more solid than thin air—my little pile of gold had vanished!

For a moment or two I stood there gazing blankly before me, so utterly confused and dismayed that I could scarcely bring my wits to bear upon the mysterious affair. Then I managed to pull myself together, and took a look around my little cabin. In the course of my observations my eye happened to rest upon the port hole, which stood wide open, the weather being oppressively hot.

I regarded the innocent looking porthole with the air of a veritable Sherlock Holmes. I went outside and thrust my arm in through the opening, but my hand did not reach within fully two yards of the desk. Still, it struck me as being the only way by which the thief could have got at the money, and I determined to put my theory to a practical test.

I hurried down into the saloon, where most of the passengers were congregated. As yet few of them were aware of the robberies, for we had kept the matter as secret as possible. I went straight up to a young American gentleman who I knew had a great many trinkets in his stateroom and was rather careless too in the way he left them lying about.

"Don't show any surprise," I whispered, glancing around at the other occupants of the saloon, "but might I ask whether your stateroom is locked?"

"It is."

"And the porthole open?"

"I should say so! I don't want to find the place as stuffy as the engine-room when I go to turn in."

"Well, just pass me your key; I want to try a little experiment. Wait till I'm gone and then stroll up on deck. Let yourself be seen—on the lower deck particularly—but don't pay too close attention to anyone you may notice loitering there."

He fell in readily with my scheme.

I went and shut myself in the stateroom, crouching down so that I could just keep an eye on the porthole over the top of the lower berth. I remained in that cramped position until my limbs fairly ached, and I was half inclined to give it up as a bad job.

But suddenly, as I glanced up at the porthole, my blood ran cold, and in all my life I never had such difficulty to keep down a yell. In the dim light I saw a long, thin hairy arm thrust in through the opening. The next moment a small black hand had fastened upon a leather case lying close to the window and withdrew it as quick as thought almost.

I sprang to my feet and bolted outside into the passage. I dashed up the saloon stairs and made for the lower deck. There, just about the spot where I judged the stateroom to be situated, I came face to face with the Brazilian, De Castro. In spite of the heat he was wearing his long cloak with the deep cape, and had his eternal cigarette between his teeth. He looked at me with an air of frank surprise, and I looked at him with an air of profound suspicion.

Suddenly a happy thought flashed through my mind. I turned round and sprang down the saloon stairs, running full tilt against the chief stewart, who was standing at the bottom.

"Get me a handful of nuts—quick!" I cried.

When he brought them I hurried back on deck. The Brazilian had moved away a little toward the stern. I went close up, stood right in front of him, and then began deliberately to crack the nuts.

He regarded me with a pitying sort of look but I paid little attention to him. Presently I saw a corner of the cape drawn aside and behind a pair of small, gleaming eyes fixed greedily upon me.

It was enough. My suspicions were confirmed. I flung the rest of the nuts in the sea, and walking straight up to De Castro, said:

"I must ask you to accompany me to the captain's cabin."

"Vot you mean?" he asked, drawing back.

I was determined to stand no nonsense, and straightway took him by the shoulders. The moment I laid my hands upon him I heard a vicious snarl under his cape; it was pulled suddenly aside and out flew a monkey.

The little brute went at me tooth and nail. I saw the gleam of a knife, too, in the Brazilian's hand, but I let him have my fist straight between the eyes before he could use it, and he measured his length upon the deck.

The quartermaster came running up and the rascal was dragged off to the captain's cabin. When searched there Mrs. Melhurst's diamonds, Mr. Carter's cigarette case and rings and a miscellaneous collection of other valuables were found upon him. In his stateroom we discovered a perforated box, apparently intended for the use of the monkey, who was evidently quite as accomplished as his master.—Cassell's Journal.

—An Unsafe Insurance Risk.—"Any insanity in your family?" asked the examining physician. "Well," said the man who was applying for life insurance, "my wife says she must have been crazy to have married me."—Indianapolis Journal.

COMMISSION IS NAMED.

Men Who Will Decide Upon Venezuela's Boundary Line.

Short Sketch of the Careers of the Appointees—Public Opinion in England Will Recognize What Diplomacy Must Ignore.

Washington, Jan. 2.—The president has announced the composition of the Venezuelan commission which will consist of five members as follows:

David J. Brewer, of Kansas, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

Richard HH. Alvey, of Maryland, chief justice of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia.

Andrew D. White, of New York.

Frederick R. Coudert, of New York.

Daniel C. Gilman, of Maryland, president of the Johns Hopkins university.

The commission is regarded here among those who had an opportunity to see the list of names, after they were made public, as a very satisfactory one, whose opinions and conclusions will be received by the American public with that confidence which the standing of the members of the commission in the public eye inspires.

Associate Justice Brewer.

David Josiah Brewer, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, June 28, 1837. His father, Rev. Josiah Brewer, was laboring at the time as a missionary among the orientals. His mother was a sister of David Dudley, Cyrus W. and Stephen J. Field. Justice Brewer received his education at the Wesleyan university and at Yale, from which he graduated in 1856. He studied law in the office of his uncle, David Dudley Field, in New York city, and subsequently graduated at Albany law school in 1858. He was admitted to the bar in New York city. He did not immediately enter upon the practice of his profession, but for a year after his admission carried on farming in Stockbridge, Mass. In 1859 he moved to Kansas City, Mo., and subsequently located at Leavenworth, Kan. In 1862 he was elected probate judge and judge of the criminal courts of Leavenworth county, Kan. From 1865 to 1869 he was judge of the district court. In 1869 he was elected county attorney of Leavenworth, and held that position until he was elected justice of the supreme court of the state of Kansas. That was in 1870. He was reelected to the same position in 1876 and continued to occupy a seat on the supreme bench of the state till he was appointed judge of the United States circuit court for the Eighth district in 1884. In December, 1889, he was nominated to succeed Justice Stanley Matthews on the supreme bench of the United States and his nomination was confirmed December 18, 1889.

Andrew D. White.

Andrew Dickson White, of New York, is also distinguished as an educator. He is a native of New York, having been born at Homer, in that state, in November, 1832. He is of New England parentage, and also a graduate of Yale university. He was president of the state convention of New York in October, 1861, and was United States minister to Germany from 1879 till 1881. Mr. White was also one of the United States commissioners to Santo Domingo, and aided in preparing the report of that commission. Mr. White was also for a brief period under Gen. Harrison's administration, the American minister to St. Petersburg.

President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins.

Daniel Colt Gilman is distinguished as an educator. He is a graduate of Yale college, and has been an extensive traveler in Europe, where he gave great attention to the social, political and educational condition of various countries. In 1875 he was elected the first president of Johns Hopkin's university in Baltimore. Among the many works that he has written is a memoir of James Monroe, which was prepared for the American Statesman. His fame as a scientist and historian is world wide. Mr. Gilman is said not to be affiliated with any political party, but his tendencies are inclined to the republican organization. He is a native of Connecticut, and in his 65th year.

Judge Alvey.

Judge Richard Henry Alvey, who President Cleveland has announced as a member of the Venezuelan commission, is a native of Maryland. He was on the judiciary committee of the constitutional convention of 1867, and was elected chief judge of the Fourth circuit under the new constitution and was reelected in 1882. He was designated by Gov. Hamilton as chief justice of the court of appeals of Maryland to succeed Judge Bartol. This place he resigned to accept the office of chief justice of the federal court of appeals in the District of Columbia. This court had just been created by act of congress, and President Cleveland strongly urged Judge Alvey to take the place of chief judge and organize the new court.

Frederick R. Coudert.

Frederick R. Coudert is the head of the law firm of Coudert Brothers, of New York city. He has a world-wide reputation as an advocate and an authority on international law. He served with distinction on the Behring sea commission, and was complimented by the president of the French republic for his speech before the commission, and was entertained at the palace. Mr. Coudert was president of the Manhattan club for several years, and is now a member of nearly a dozen prominent New York clubs. He is a democrat and is classed as anti-Tammany. He presided at a mass meeting at Cooper Union called to oppose Tammany in 1894. He is a brilliant orator and a shrewd advocate. He has been one of the leaders of the New York bar for many years, and has been engaged in many famous cases. His firm administers the affairs of many French estates and investors in this country.

Comments of English Journals.

London, Jan. 3.—The Westminster Gazette, in an article on the subject of the appointment of the United States Venezuelan boundary commission, says: "Great Britain should treat the Venezuelan commission with perfect politeness and give them all possible informal assistance, though not admitting their jurisdiction, but should not allow British officials to give evidence of their public capacity."

The St. James Gazette regrets the absence of ex-United States Ministers Lincoln and Phelps from the commission, but highly commends the appointment of Messrs. White and Gilman.

The Daily News says that the nominations will command general respect in England, where public opinion will readily recognize a commission which diplomacy must necessarily ignore. Its report cannot fail to be instructive to both sides. During the interval of the inquiry the jingoes of both sides will confer the greatest possible benefit on humanity by not making any noise.

The Morning Post says: None of the members of the commission except Justice Brewer and Hon Andrew D. White has any claim to occupy the great position assigned to him, while Mr. Frederick R. Coudert, on any principle of fair play or common sense, is disqualified by his public declarations. The position of the gentlemen appointed is in complete harmony with the overbearing language of President Cleveland's Venezuelan message.

Hearing Set for January 20.

Washington, Jan. 7.—At the request of Attorney General Harmon, the supreme court of the United States Monday set for hearing on the 20th inst. the cases presenting the long and short haul clause of the inter-state commerce act for judicial construction and settlement. The Coffin bank wrecking case, from Indianapolis, will be argued the first Monday in March.

Dry-Goods House Burned Out.

Guelph, Ont., Jan. 7.—The large dry-goods store of J. D. Williamson & Co. was gutted by fire Sunday night, causing a loss of $40,000; insurance, $39,000.

SHERMAN'S CURE.

Ohio Senator Presents a Remedy for Financial Ills.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The resolution offered by Senator Sherman (rep., O.) in relation to the reserve fund was laid before the senate and Senator Sherman addressed the senate.

Senator Sherman opened his speech by a reference to the two recent messages of the president of the United States in relation to the Monroe doctrine and to the condition of the national finances. As to the former, he remarked that congress had "perhaps too hastily, but with entire unanimity" supported the president in maintaining the interests and honor of the country "in the field of diplomacy," but as to the latter congress had not approved and would not approve his recommendations as to the financial policy and especially as to the currency. The president had mistaken the cause of the present financial condition in attributing it to the demand for gold for United States notes instead of to the deficiency of revenue caused by the legislation of the last congress, thus placing the effect before the cause. And he had proposed as a remedy the conversion of United States notes and treasury notes into interest-bearing bonds, "thus increasing the interest-bearing debt nearly $50,000,000." The president had proposed a line of policy that would produce a sharp contraction of currency, add greatly to the burden of existing debts, and arrest the progress of almost every American industry that competed with foreign productions.

In these views the president was supported by the secretary of the treasury. It was with diffidence that he (Senator Sherman) undertook to controvert their opinions, but his convictions were so strong that they were in error that he hoped to convince the senate by the facts which he would submit that the true line of public policy was to supply the government with ample means to meet current expenses and to pay each year a portion of the public debt. The only difficulty in the way of an easy maintenance of United States notes at par with coin was the fact that during the administration the revenues of the government had not been sufficient to meet the expenditures.

"It is humiliating to read in the newspapers of the day that our government is negotiating for money from associated bankers and, like a distressed debtor in view of the bankruptcy, is offered by a friendly power its accumulated gold to relieve us from our supposed financial distress. The true remedy is to supply by taxation in some form additional revenue and until this can be effected to borrow from the people of the United States enough money to cover past and future deficiencies.

"Congress," Senator Sherman continued, "neglected to cure the defects pointed out by me as secretary of the treasury in December, 1880, but I hope will correct them now at the request of the president. Notes once redeemed should only be reissued for gold coin, and such reissues should be mandatory when coin is deposited in the treasury."

The resumption fund should be segregated from all other moneys of the United States and paid out only in redemption of United States notes. With such provisions in the law the resumption fund could not be invaded to meet deficiencies in the revenue. They should be provided for by bonds or certificates of indebtedness, of such denominations at a low rate of interest which would be readily taken by the people through national banks, subtreasuries and post offices.

Further on in his speech Senator Sherman spoke of the president's complaint that notes were presented and paid, reissued and paid again and again, making a continuous circuit. When, he asked, had that circuit commenced? It had commenced when this administration (supported by the last congress) had created a deficiency, and it continued because the deficiency continued.

The free coinage of silver he regarded as the most dangerous policy of all. There was scarcely a doubt but that in all probable conditions of trade or finance (except the contingency of war), the whole mass of United States notes and treasury notes now in circulation could be maintained at par with coin if it were supported by a reserve of gold or bullion, or silver bullion in due proportions, equal to one-third or one-fourth of the amount of such notes.

Senator Mills (dem., Tex.) took issue with the statement of Senator Sherman that the tariff act of 1893 was the cause of the present financial difficulties.

Senator Mills said the burden belonged to the 51st congress, and Senator Sherman was partly responsible for the legislation of that congress. The democrats had turned over to the Harrison administration in 1889 $230,000,000. How was it, he asked, if the claim that the McKinley act had produced sufficient revenue was true, that in 1893, when the democrats again assumed control, all that surplus was gone, consumed and dissipated?

WAS A FAILURE.

Second Strike of Philadelphia Carmen a Fiasco.

Philadelphia, Jan. 4.—The second strike of the motormen and conductors of the Union Traction company was a dismal failure and was over before it was fairly begun. The strike was ordered at the mass meeting of about 450 of the men held early Friday morning. The strike was disapproved by the leaders of the association and the more conservative element among the men and when it was inaugurated only about 1,000 of 1,500 employes of the Traction company went out. At no time was any of the departments of the road completely tied up and by noon the cars were practically running on every division on schedule time. There were no disturbances of any kind. President Mahon, of the Amalgamated association has expelled Lutz, a member of the executive committee from the order on the ground that he had ordered the strike without authority. It is now probable that the men will try to have any grievances they have adjusted by peaceable means.

Fatal Mirth.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Nicholas Klughardt, 22 years old, of South Bend, Ind., laughed so violently at a performance given at a local theater Sunday that he burst an artery and died soon afterwards. He went to the theater with a friend, and before the performance was over complained of feeling choked, and they went into the open air. When two blocks away he had a severe hemorrhage and died in a drug store. A bad cough of long standing aggravated the attack.

Fearful Disaster in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Jan. 3.—Six persons were killed and 31 others received injuries more or less serious as the result of an explosion that occurred Thursday afternoon at 309 Second street. A loss of at least $100,000 resulted to the buildings and their contents, which were destroyed by the explosion or damaged by fire or water. This is fully covered by insurance.

Assigned.

Baltimore, Jan. 7.—Morton C. Stout, the merchant tailor, corner of Baltimore and Liberty streets, assigned Monday to Moses R. Walter, a lawyer. The assets are about $30,000; liabilities, about $30,000. The assignment covers branch stores in Washington, D. C., and in Wheeling, W. Va.

Shot by His Wife's Father.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 7.—Near Forrest City, Ark., W. D. Logan went forth to kill W. C. Ferguson, the father of the wife who had left him, and had his own head blown from his shoulders by Ferguson.

NO DOCTORS' BILLS.

In Sweden the Price of Service Is Left with the Patient.

Sweden has doctors, but no doctor's bills. If you have occasion to call a physician you will find him not only skillful in his profession, but a highly educated and most honorable gentleman. You will also have another proof of the honesty of the Swedes and their friendly confidence in each other.

Swedish doctors send no bills to their patients.

What you shall pay your physician is left entirely to your own choice. The rich pay him liberally whether they have need of his services or not, if he has been once retained by them. The poor pay him a small sum and the very poor pay him nothing. Yet he visits the poor as faithfully as he does the rich.

On the last day of the year you put into an envelope, addressed to your physician, a sum of money which you think not only sufficient to compensate him, but in accordance with your own position in life, and inclosing your card with the money, send the envelope by a servant to your doctor. The servant returns with the card of the doctor in a sealed envelope directed to you. This shows that he has received your money and no word about the matter ever passes between you.

Should you send him nothing he will come and prescribe for you all the next year and as long as you live, and he is too dignified ever to say a word about it.

THE FAMOUS ALERT.

A Historic Ship That Has Just Been Sold for Her Metal.

Beached upon the Beauport shoals, near Quebec, lies the old steamship Alert, remarks the New York Sun, which in 1875-76 was moored nearer to the north pole than any other vessel has ever been. She was the flag ship of the Nares artic expedition and lay all winter at Floeburg, 82 degrees 14 minutes north latitude. In 1883 she was presented by the British government to our government to take part in the Greely relief expedition, and after that successful enterprise she was returned with thanks to the British. In 1885 she was loaned to the Canadian government to investigate the navigability of the Hudson strait, and to bring back the party of explorers left upon its banks in 1884 by the Neptune. On this trip the Alert was commanded by Capt. Gordon, and for three weeks was jammed in a field of ice. It was her last northern voyage. The imperial authorities presented her to the Canadian government, and the latter, finding her at last unseaworthy, after employing her for some time in the buoy and lighthouse service, sold her at auction several days ago. She was bought for $4,000 by a ship builder of St. John for the sake of her old metal and other materials.

EARLIEST ONIONS PAY.

There's a market gardener in Minnesota. He is prosperous, makes his money on earliest vegetables, gets his seeds from Salzer, follows Salzer's instructions how to grow 1000 bu. per acre and sells Salzer's King of the Earliest onion already in July and gets $1.50 a bu.! Catalogue tells all about it and of lots of other seed for garden and farm! 35 packages earliest vegetables $1.00.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it with 12c. stamps to John A. Salzer, La Crosse, Wis., you will get free his catalogue and a package of yellow watermelon sensation. (K.)

"You and your sister are about the same size, and you look exactly alike. Twins, aren't you?" asked the visitor. "Course not!" exclaimed Tommy, highly indignant. "She's a girl!"—Chicago Tribune.

Half Fare Excursion to Virginia and the Carolinas.

January 14th and 28th, 1896, round trip tickets will be sold from the northwest over the Big Four Route and Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. to points in Virginia and North and South Carolina at one fare with two dollars added. For particulars and free pamphlet descriptive of Virginia lands address U. L. TRUITT, N. W. P. A., 234 Clark St., Chicago.

THE same man does the kicking,
As the seasons come and go;
He grew profane at summer,
And does the same towards snow.
—Washington Star.

Low Rates to the South.

On the first Tuesday of each month, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. will sell one way tickets to all points in the South at greatly reduced rates. The fast train over this route now leaves Chicago daily at 8:25 P. M. and runs through solid to Nashville, making connection there with all trains for the South and Southeast. City Ticket Office 230 Clark St., Chicago.

THE mind itself must, like other things, sometimes be unbent; or else it will be either weakened or broken.—Sir P. Sidney

---

A SERMON over 20 minutes long is a clerical error.—Texas Siftings.

Nothing so suddenly and completely disables the muscles as

LUMBAGO, LAME BACK, OR STIFF NECK,

and nothing so promptly and surely cures them as **ST. JACOBS OIL.**

TYPHOID FEVER We have been delayed in getting out our orders on account of the large amount sent us, and the TYPHOID FEVER in our shipping department. For full explanation see another part of this paper. We are all right NOW. SEND IN YOUR ORDERS

GROCERIES FREE A FACT HOW? By sending for our Grocery Price List, which will be sent free, and you will find you will save from ⅓ to ¼ by buying your groceries, in fact everything, from us. If you return this ad we'll send you Bicycle Catalog, Agricultural Implement Catalog, Stove Catalog, Gun Catalog, Baby Carriage Catalog, free, or send 10c and our No. 177 NEW 647-page Supply Catalog for 1896, containing over 100,000 cuts and prices, will be sent express paid. T. M. ROBERTS' SUPPLY HOUSE 508-510, 717-719-721 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"YESSIR," said Farmer Corntossel, "we're goin' to have a genuine novelty in our township next year." "What will it be?" "We're goin' ter hev a county fair wethout any Midway Plizzance into it."—Washington Star.

Oh, "busy bee," exalted sir,
We'd work like you, we vow,
If we could loaf six months or so
As you are loafing now.
—Washington Star.

Ghosts Are Pale and Shadowy.

Say those who profess to have interviewed them. Whether spooks are tallow-faced or not, mortals are whose blood is thin and watery in consequence of imperfect assimilation. When invalids resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and use that unequalled tonic persistently, they soon "pick up" in strength, flesh and color. It should be used also to prevent malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints, and to remedy constipation, sick headache and nervousness.

TOPER—"I shay, mister, can you tell me (hic) where the sidewalk is? I am a shranger here."—Fliegende Blaetter.

BEECHAM'S PILLS for constipation 10c and 25c. Get the book (free) at your druggist's and go by it. Annual sales 6,000,000 boxes.

"EVERY time I see you, I am reminded of Herr Rummel." "How so?" "He owes me $20."—Fliegende Blaetter.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are unrivalled for relieving Coughs, Hoarseness and all Throat Troubles. Sold only in boxes

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A FOUR-YEAR-OLD child aptly described imagination as looking at things you cannot see.—Texas Siftings.

AFTER physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—RALPH ERIEG, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1895.

"IN love? I guess not!" "How do you know?" "They never sit silent for a minute!"

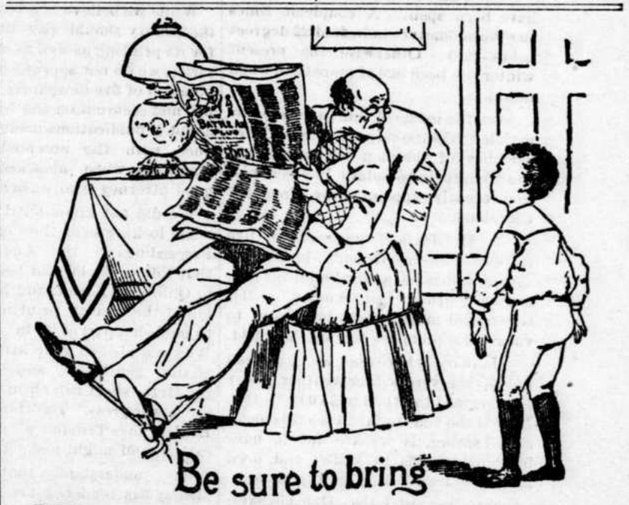
KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/3 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized-after-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.



Be sure to bring

BattleAx PLUG

A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS

and no other, for it is

the largest piece of Good tobacco ever sold for 10 CENTS

FIELD AND HOG FENCE WIRE.

26, 33, 42, 50, or 58 inches high. Quality and workmanship the best. Nothing on the market to compare with it. Write for full information.

UNION FENCE COMPANY, DE KALB, ILL.

FARMS ON THE CROP PLAN.

Do you want to buy lands in the far-famed grain-growing district of the Red River Valley of North Dakota? Remember, they are the best wheat lands on earth. Write to us and get particulars. We can sell you a farm and take pay from a share of the crop. Address Grandin & Edwards, Mayville, N. D.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA. MENTION THIS PAPER every time you write.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

toast bread

and keep it dry. There'll be no danger of its molding. But moisten the bread with water, and see the result, in a short time it is covered with mold. It is just so with consumption. Its germs will not grow in the lungs unless everything is suitable to them. Weakness, poor blood, loss of appetite, coughs and colds often prepare the ground for the development of the germs of consumption. To destroy germ-life the system must be kept in a well-nourished condition. *Do not lose flesh.* Take **Scott's Emulsion,** with hypophosphites, as a preventive. It furnishes the reinforcements necessary for the body to conquer in the easiest possible form. The oil is in a state quickly taken up and rapidly transformed into the organs and tissues.

When you ask for Scott's Emulsion and your druggist gives you a salmon-colored package with the picture of a man and fish on it—you can trust that man with your prescriptions!

50 cents and $1.00 SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York

It's your money and your dress that you want to save, but you can't save either by using cheap trashy binding. Pay a few cents more and get

S·H·&M· TRADE MARK

BIAS VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDINGS

which last as long as the skirt.

Look for "S. H. & M." on the label and take no other.

If your dealer will not supply you, we will.

Send for samples, showing labels and materials, to the S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, New York City.

7% LOANS upon improved FARMS in Minnesota; immediate examination of all applications. Send for free list cheap farms, timber needed and all counties Mich., Dak. and Wis. W. D. WASHBURN, Jr., No. 310 Guaranty Loan Bldg., Minneapolis.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

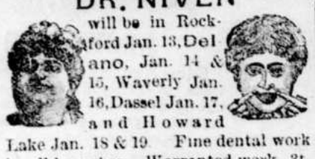
DELANO, FRIDAY, JAN. 10, 1896.

Time Table.

Soo Road,—Time for trains at Rockford Station:

Going West,	Going East.
10:47, a. m.	8:57, a. m.
7:40 p. m.	4:53, p. m.

DR. NIVEN



will be in Rockford Jan. 13, Delano, Jan. 14 & 15, Waverly Jan. 16, Dassel Jan. 17, and Howard Lake Jan. 18 & 19 Fine dental work in all branches. Warranted work. 3t.

DELANO DIARY

BUFFALO GAZETTE and D MORIST'S MAGAZINE One year for $2.50.

--Dr. Niven will be in Rockford, Jan. 13; Delano, 14 and 15; Waverly, 16; Haward Lake 18 and 19. See Add.

—This week's Eagle calls the Supreme Court a "boby" and in another place, says: "If you read it in the Eagle it is so."

--Beginning Sunday, Jan. 12 the morning passenger train east will leave Delano about 6:20 a. m., and west in evening about 9:20 p. m. 15.

--The Methodist and Presbyterian churches observed the week of prayer by holding meetings each evening at the Methodist church. Quite a few attended.

—Since last Friday a few cold nights have been spent. A couple of times the thermometers indicated 22 degrees below zero. Otherwise the present winter has been one of more than usual mildness.

—On the inside of this paper see the article "Comission is Named" for sketches of the men who constitute the Venezuela boundary line commission recently appointed by President Cleveland.

—L. M. Maxfield expects to live in his son-in-law Green's house till spring, when he will rebuild, his own having burned last Sunday. Mr. Green will move over the store to vacate his premises for Mr. Maxfield.

--January is here and we have had but little severe winter weather. Hay is being sold for $4 50 to $5.00 per ton. Now is the time to lay in what is needed till spring, as we are apt to have big snow storms in March and need lots of feed while it is hard to move it.

—The Howard Lake Herald says: "Straws show which way the wind blows. The oil trade of Howard Lake, by the records, exceeded last year that of Delano, Rockford. Waverly or Watertown, and Morgan & Co. sold more than any one firm in these towns." What ails Saylor now? Dont he know Delano uses electric lights? If he doesn't, suppose he consults the "wise men of the east."

—Yesterday afternoon what might have been a serious accident occurred. While Buck's woodsaw was at work in front of Len Dedrick's, and Dedrick, Tom Shaw and Mike O'Hair were looking on, standing on the edge of the sidewalk, the saw burst and a piece flew along where the bystanders were, giving some of them slight bruises and considerable of a scare. It is not always safe to stand too near to machinery of any kind when it is in motion.

—The M. E. services were just getting under way Sunday evening when the fire alarm was given. Church was dismissed and most everybody went to Maxfield's to see his dwelling burn. The fire had made such headway that there wos no stopping it. Mrs. M. got her aged father out in time to prevent harm to him. Sam Coffin who was occupying a room upstairs and attending school, lost most of his effects. The furniture in the lower rooms was nearly all saved. Insurance on the building. The fire is supposed to have caught around the chimney.

—While Editor Wharton is receiving praise from most of his exchanges for the able manner in which he is conducting the Eagle, now-a-days, there is quite a little dissatisfaction expressed among those who have read week after week the viscious and uncalled for attacks upon innocent and defenceless citizens for the past score of years, under previous management. The innovation is certainly a very great one, and perhaps our community will be in a better frame of mind generally, when the remembrance of the foul seeds of discord sown to the winds, have been forgotten.

--A Good Templars Lodge was organized in Delano, Saturday evening Jan. 4, by E. H. Godfrey, G. S. F. F. Farber assisted by others had obtained something like 30 signatures of persons favorable to the organizing and the G. S. was notified and promptly responded to the call. 16 joined as charter members. Officers elected and installed as follows: C. T., Mrs J. L. Farber; V. T., Miss Mary Catlin; R. Sec., F. W. Parslow; Assistant; Miss Erma Wilder; F. S., Miss Ollie Johns; Treas., Miss Anna Parslow; Chap., T. J. Catlin; P. C. T., Wm. Sleight; Marshal, A. E. Powell; Deputy Mar., Miss Stella Davis; Guard, Mrs. C. H. Green; Sentinel, F. F. Farber. Dr. Catlin was recommended for appointment as Lodge Deputy. Lodge to be held every Saturday evening in I. O. O. F. Hall. Those joining tomorrow evening will be considered Charter members.

Personals.

Paul E. Ibske was out west and on the river, Sunday.

Prof. Hawker was on the sick list the fore part of the week.

John Cunningham spent Sunday in the Sawdust City with friends.

Charley Coolen, of Smith Lake, was home over Sunday "seein' the folks."

George Swadner, of Hutchinson was here visiting relatives and friends this week.

Frank Nagel of Minneapolis is visiting his father-in-law, Frank Smarslic, of Woodland.

Roy Mulford is home from Sedalia, Mo., on a visit with his mother and Delano friends.

Grand Secretary Godfrey, of the I. O. G. T. was in town Saturday. He is a pleasant man to meet.

Emery Cunningham and Miss Grace O'Hair returned Monday evening to their studies in the University.

Chairman Kemper and Mr. Glaseing, of Victor, and Mr. Erickson, of Cokato, were early visitors in town, Monday on their way to Buffalo.

Doctors (in embryo) Kohler and Halgren, of Watertown, Roberts, of Devil's Lake, and Chance, of Delano spent part of their vacation here.

Mrs. Jonas Johnson returned home this morning from Mayville, N. D., where she has been for a few weeks visiting her son, the Professor, and family.

Editor Whittaker of the Commoner made us a neighborly visit on Monday evening. He thinks the Eagle has improved greatly, under the new management.

Sawin Dyer, a former resident of Delano, now of Excelsior, was in town yesterday. He was the man on the Hayward jury who was sick. He says that was the best jury he ever served on; and thinks Hayward in the only safe place for the community at large. Mr D. says his sons Hurbert and Arthur are working at their trade, boat building, at Excelsior.

County Cullings.

Smith Lake claims to be out two barns and almost a post office by the incendaries' hand. They ought to catch him or her, once.

Archie Gillmer, of Smith Lake, was brought before a Justice of the Peace, lately, charged with assaulting a Miss Caffrey. He was bound over in sum of $500, to appear before the Grand Jury, next June.

While we believe it is but right that the county should pay living prices for its printing as well as other necessaries, we do not approve of the combination of five newpapers to "whack up" and secure it on one bid, and we doupt if publications made in accordance with the accepted bid, will stand law when attacked by some good attorney who wishes otherwise.

We did not know until Wednesday when looking over the Commissioners Proceedings in the Auditor's office that Editor Saylor had been promoted to Quintette Editor, and had been allowed the county printing, agreeing to publish a part of it in five papers. Why not abolish your little one hoss affairs, gentlemen and have your Quintette sheet run off in Delano, on the power press. The Herald-Journal-Eagle-Times-Tribune would be quite catchy, and might make a live of it.

We understand that Johnston Mealey has tendered his resignation, as President of the Wright County Agricultural Sotiety. If the Society wishes to continue they had better hold on to Mr. M. He is made of good material for such a position, and would be as likely to place the society on its feet as any one we know of.

The Buffalo Journal arrived promptly on time yesterday morning notwithstanding the recent accusation of the Eagle publisher, that Eaton purposly kept it back, so that it would not get here until after his paper was out.

On Monday would-be-Clerk of Court Vorse proceeded to Buffalo and after filing his certificate of appointment and bond, demanded of the present incumbent that he forthwith vacate the office. Col. O'Leary thought he would wait awhile and give the Supreme Court a chance to decide whether or not he should vacate. Mr. Vorse came back to Delano and the Col. proceeded to attend to the business of the District Court as usual. Should the case go against Mr. O'Leary, his pay would stop, and as Mr Vorse would begin to draw the salary he would doubtless be allowed the privilage of assuming the responsibilities of the office. Attorneys Cutting and Tarbox are engineering Mr. O'Leary's case while Senator Culkin will appear for Mr. Vorse. Politics are powerfully precarious now-a days.

DISTRICT COURT.

Jan. 6. Court re-convened after holiday vacation; Judge Robert Jamison presiding.

The Flour City National Bank vs. Julius Stale, verdict of Jury for the bank damage $115.53. Stay of 30 days allowed.

State of Minnesota vs. Con Czock. Deft. pled guilty; by agreement case continued till next term. Czocks bond fixed at $200.

Town of Albion vs. village of Maple Lake, on motion of Plaintiff, case dismissed.

N. H. Knowles vs. Wm. Dedrick; continued till next term.

State of Minnesota vs Herman Ladda, on motion of County Attorney, nolle prosique.

State of Minnesotat vs. Wm. Young, on motion of County Attorney, nolle prosique.

Isaac Knotts vs. Albert Zindler, Jury found for defendant. Stay of twenty days allowed. C. W. Purple is stenographer for the term. Adam Wood, Owen Groves, James Erickson, and Andrew Anderson, Deputy Sheriffs.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

On Jan. 6, at a special meeting, the bond of C. H. Vorse, appointed Clerk of Court, was read and approved.

Jan. 7. The Board all being present, organized for the year, by electing G A. Kemper, Chairman. Committees were appointed as follows: Roads and bridges, Thomas Hudek, August Hafften and John Buckman. Court House, August Hafften, Charles Bugbee and Thomas Hudek. On Taxes, G. A. Kemper, August Hafften, and F. B. Lamson.

Salaries were fixed for the year: Superintendent of Schools, $10 per district, making $1360.

County Attorney, $1200; Clerk of Register of Deeds, $600; Clerk of Judge of Probate $150; Janitor $33 per month.

Bids of Joseph Enghauser and John Couplin were read: Enghauser's bid was accepted.

The names from which Jurors are to be drawn for next term of Court were selected.

There being but one bid, that of H. S. Saylor, for the County Printing, it was accepted. The bid was as follows.

I will publish in the Howard Lake Herald, the Wright County printing for 1896 as per advertisement at legal rates said matter to be set in nonpariel, brevier or long primer type, 100 copies of the financial statement to be furnished free, and Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners and Board of Equalization to be published in the Herald, Buffalo Journal, Delano Eagle, Wright County Times and Waverly Tribune and proof copies of the above proceedings will be furnished to all the county papers which will use them. The necessary bond will be submitted in the case that bid is accepted. H. S SAYLOR.

Dr. Niven at Rockford, Jan. 13; Delano, Jan. 14, and 15; Waverly, 16. 3t.

Gathered at the County Seat.

On Wednesday while in Buffalo, we noted that Court and the County Commissioners being in session things were a trifle more lively than usual. Billy Cochrane is about again and holds down the Clerk of Court office, while Col. O'Leary and C. H. Vorse wait for the Supreme Court to decide as to who he shall have for "boss." Numerous Deputy Sheriffs were about the Court House, though the original was not in evidence. The Judge of Probate was listening to a display of forensic pyrotecnics before Judge Jamison, who presided with dignity. Attorneys Culkin, Cutting, Tarbox, Pidgeon and a Minneapolis man were looking after the affairs in the Court Room. Joseph Wendell was about the building but said he was not feeling well but had to work. The term of Court has had three Judges so far, and threatens to be as long and entail on the county as great an expense as has most of its predecessors. And lots of people seem to be getting off without punishment. Either officials should be more careful in commencing suits, or conduct them to a proper termination. This way of hauling up a lot of guilty law breakers and turning them loose, or of preferring serious charges, to injure the reputation of inoffensive citizens of the county, and then, with a shadow on their name, letting them go, to make a long term of Court, and distribute to favored ones honors and plums for political preferment, if such it be, is wrong. If a man is guilty he should be punished. If he is innocent he should not be subjected to a summons before a Court for someones selfish ends. Most of these latter day terms of court are far too long and much too expensive for the actual business done. There seems to be a screw loose somewhere, or several of them.

The County Commissioners and Auditor Lamson were busy at work with a basket of free apples on the table. It didn't take them long to hear Charley Shermerhorn of Monticello, swear the scalp presented was that of a she wolf shot by him, and that he had tried his best to kill all the wolves he had seen; they issued an order for the bounty, $15. The majority of the Board are pretty good looking, but we suspect a couple of them might be bald headed as they did business with their hats on; but that is preferable to the incessant and intolerable smoking indulged in by some of their predecessors. We gladly note the improvement in this latter direction. Mr. Tousley, of Howard, and E. H. Sherwin, of Monticello, were in on business with the Auditor.

Treasurer Mattson is out visiting his constituents and taking their contributions to county expenses, school and other taxes, leaving the office in charge of his able assistant, Esq. Junken.

The American House serves out just as good meals as ever and appears to be well patronized.

Dr. Cody says he feels he is growing old. He is one of the old timers in these big woods. Dr. Shannon is quietly awaiting the arrival of his credentials as Pension Examiner. He is one of the kind diligent in business and will attend to matters with promptness.

The Journal had a small fire in one corner of the building Monday morning, charring the cases and furniture, and destroying three years files of the county papers; caused by a lamp falling to the floor; a narrow escape.

The Gorman brothers appeared good natured. We expect Jurry business is good as roads are fine, allowing the most profit of any season of the year.

Post Master Nugent was represented at the delivery by his assistant, Dodd Himself being engaged in Agricultural pursuits these fine spring-like days.

COUNTY MAP OF THE SOUTH, FREE!

If you are interested in the South and would like to have a county map showing the principal Counties in detail in the States of Kentucky, Tennesee, Alabama, and a portion of Mississipui and Flordin, send your address to P. Sid Jones, Pass Agent, Birmingham, Ala. or C. P Atmore, General Pass. Agent, Louisville, Ky This Map is made to fold up in convenient form, and contains letters written by several northern people who have settled at different points on the Louisville & Nashville R. R.

Literary News.

No one ever thought of introducing so expensive a feature as lithographic color work in the days when the leading magazines sold for $4.00 a year and 35 cents a copy. But times change and the magazines change with them. It has remained for the Cosmopolitan, sold at one dollar a year, to put in an extensive lithographic plant capable of printing 320,000 pages per day (one color). The January issue presents as a frontispiece a water-color drawing by Eric Pape, illustrating the last story of Robert Louis Stevenson, which has probably never been excelled even in the pages of the finest dollar French periodicals. The cover of The Cosmopolitan is also changed, a drawing of page length by the famous Paris artist Rossi, in lithographic colors on white paper takes the place of the manilla back with its red stripe. Hereafter the cover is to be a fresh surprise each month.

COTTON STATE EXPOSITION.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18, Dec. 31, 1895.

The schedule printed below is a comprehensive guide to the best and most desirable route to Atlanta from the North and Northwest, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis Terre-Haute, and Evansville.

Palace Day Coaches and Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to all trains shown in this schedule.

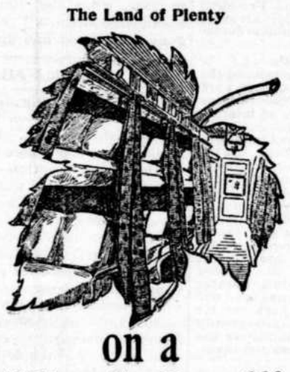
Extremely low rates have been made to Atlanta and return via the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. All trains run solid between Nashville and Atlanta, except train in last column. The train in third column, which leaves Cincinnati at 4:30 p. m. runs solid to Atlanta. This is the route of the famous "Dixie Flyer," through "all the year round" sleeping car line between Nashville, Tenn., and Jacksonville, Fla.

For further information, address BRIARD F. HILL, Northern Passenger Agent 328 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. EDWARDS, Western Passenger Agent 405 Ry. Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.; or D. J. MULLANEY, Eastern Passenger Agent, 56 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

W. L. DANLEY, G. P. & T. A., Nashville, Tenn.

To California

The Land of Plenty



on a "Maple Leaf"

Through Tourist Sleeping Car.

No Change of Cars to the Coast!

The Chicago Great Western Railway (Maple Leaf Route) runs Tourist Sleeping Cars to Los Angeles, California, via Kansas City and the Santa Fe Route, every Tuesday. The Tourist Car rate is but $6.00 ($3.00 each, if two go) from St. Paul or Minneapolis to Los Angeles, California, and the trip 24 hours shorter than by other lines. No Sunday traveling is necessary. The cars are divided into sections, the same as Palace Sleepers, and are in charge of a colored porter. They are pleatifully supplied with fresh clean bedding, curtains and linen, and have a little kitchen at one end for light cooking. These cars were designed to give comfort in a long journey at the lowest possible cost to the traveler.

Make your plans at once, Get Rates and tickets at

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Offices, 7 Nicollet House Block, Minneapolis, and corner Fifth and Robert Sts., St. Paul.

Tickets to Dubuque, CHICAGO and the East, and Waterloo, Marshalltown, Des Moines, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, KANSAS CITY and the Southwest, at 7 Nicollet House Block and Chicago Great Western Depot, Minneapolis, and corner Robert and Fifth Streets and Union Depot, St. Paul.

The justly popular Chicago Great Western (Maple Leaf Route) evening train, leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul, runs Private Chamber and Modern Section Sleeping Cars, Cafe Dining Cars serving delicious meals 35 cents, up and gives free use of newspapers, magazines and periodicals. Discriminating travelers, with an eye to personal comforts and economy, unconditionally prefer the "Maple Leaf Route."

BALD,
BALD HEADS,
BALD HEADS CURED,
BALD HEADS CURED SURE.
—TOUKENITE—does the business.
2c stamp gets full particulars.
AMES & CO.,
23tf. *Edison Park, Ill.*

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat, per bu.,	$ .48
Rye, per bu.,	.30
Potatoes, per bu.,	.25
Butter	.15
Eggs,	.17, .15
Hay, per ton,	5.00
Pork	4.00
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.05
Chickens, dressed,	.07
Turkeys, dressed,	.09

MARRIED.

WHITE, GALLEY.—At Royalton, Thursday, Dec. 26. Prof. H. E. White, of Clear Lake, and Miss Maud Galley, of Royalton.

BORN.

MATTER.—In Franklin, Wednesday, Jan. 1, to Mr. and Mrs. John Matter, a daughter.

DIED.

BRANDSER.—On Friday, Jan. 3, in Delano, Rosa, aged 10 mo. daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Brandser.

WILLCUTT.—In Independence, on Monday, Jan. 6, Mr. John Willcutt, aged 86.

(Pub. Nov. 30, Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27, Jan. 3, 10.)

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Wright. } ss.

District Court, Fourth Judicial District. Minnie King, Plaintiff, vs. G. W. Butler, Also all other persons and parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein, Defendants.

The State of Minnesota, to the above named defendants:

You, and each of you, are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, at the City of Buffalo, County of Wright and State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said Complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the City of St. Cloud, in the County of Stearns and State of Minnesota within twenty days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint, together with plaintiff's costs and disbursements herein.

Dated November 9th, 1895.

G. W. STEWART, Plaintiff's Attorney, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

NOTICE OF LIS PENDENS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Wright } ss.

District Court, 4th Judicial District, Minnie King, Plaintiff, vs. O. W. Butler, also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the Complaint herein, Defendants,

Notice is hereby given, that an action has been commenced in the above named court against the above named defendants, the object of which is to have the plaintiff's title in and to the real estate hereinafter described quieted and set at rest as against the adverse claim to, or lien upon, the same of the defendants as above named.

The real estate affected by this action is situated in the County of Wright and State of Minnesota and is described as follows, to-wit: the North West quarter of the South West quarter (N.W. ¼ SW. ¼) of section thirteen (13), Township one hundred and twenty one (121), Range twenty eight (28).

Respectfully, O. W. STEWART, Attorney for Plaintiff, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

Dated November 9th, 1895.

Florida and Southeast.

If you have any intention of going to the Southeast this fall or winter, you should advise yourself of the best route from the North and West. This is the Louisville & Nashville Railroad which is running daily duble trains from St. Louis, Evansvill, Louisville, and Cincinnati through to Nashville, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Atlanta, Montgomery, Thomasville, Pensacola, Mobile, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Pullman Sleeping Car Service through. Specially low rates made to Atlanta during the continuance of the Cotton States Exposition, and tourist rates to all points in Florida and the Gulf Coast resorts during the season. For paticulars as to rates through car service, write

GEO. B. Horner, Div. Pass. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
J. K. RIDGELY, N. W. Pass. Agent Chicago Ill.
C. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Lousville, Ky
52tf.

Scientific American Agency for

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For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

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C. A. SNOW & CO.
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Subscribe for and Advertise in the BUFFALO GAZETTE.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that at the times and places following below, the undersigned will meet the taxpayers of the several towns and villages of Wright County Minnesota for the purpose of receiving taxes for the year 1895, to wit:

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	TIMES, A. D. 1895.	PLACES.
Albion	Thursday, Feb 6,	Holmes' Albion
Buffalo	Monday, Jan. 6,*	Court House, Buffalo Village
Chatham	Monday, Jan. 6,*	" "
Clearwater	Tuesday, Jan. 7,	Boutwells Store, Clearwater Vil.
Cokato	Wed and Thur. Jan. 29 & 30	Village Hall, Cokato Vil.
Corrinna	Wed. and Thur. Feb. 12 & 13	Annandale "
Frankfort	Saturday Jan. 11	St. Michaels "
Franklin	Wed. and Thur Jan. 15 & 16	Young's Hotel Delano "
French Lake	Tuesday, Feb. 11	A. J. Lindberg's Store French Lake.
Maple Lake	Friday Feb 7	Maple Lake Village
Marysville	Mon. and Tues. Jan. 20 & 21.	Flannigan's, Waverly
Middleville,	Friday, Jan. 31,	Smith Lake "
Monticello,	Thursday Jan. 9	Monticello "
Otsego	Friday Jan 10	St. Michaels Sta. "
Rockford	Tuesday Jan. 14	Rockford "
Silver Creek	Wednesday Jan. 8	Hasty "
Southside	Monday Feb. 10	South Haven "
Stockholm	Mon. and Tues. Jan. 27 & 28.	Town Hall Stockholm
Victor	Friday Jan 24	" Victor
Woodland	Tuesday, Feb. 4	" Woodland
Annandale Village	Wed. and Thur. Feb. 12 & 13.	Kingstedt's Store
Buffalo Village	Monday Jan 6*	Court House
Clearwater Village	Tuesday Jan. 7	Boutwell's Store
Cokato Village	Wed. and Thurs Jan. 29, 30	Village Hall
Delano Village	Friday Jan. 17,	Young's Hotel
Hanover Village		
Howard Lake Village	Wednesday and Thursday,	January 22, 23.
Maple Lake Village	Friday, February 7.	
Monticello Village	Thursday, January 9,	
Montrose Village	Monday, February 3,	
Rockford Village	Tuesday, January 14,	
St. Michaels Village	Saturday, January 11,	
Waverly Village	Monday, Tuesday Jan. 20,21	Flannigan's office.

* and thereafter

Dated, Buffalo, Dec. 10, 1895.

OLE MATTSON, Treasurer.

Look Here!

G. P. SCHAFFER

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, MEN'S BOY'S & LADIE'S UNDERWEAR.

Has the finest assortment of first class goods of all descriptions. Call examine the prices and purchase of *Mammoth Emporium*

G. H. GREEN & CO., CITY GROCERIES

Flour, Feed, Fruits green and dried, Canned Goods, Fish, Teas and Coffees Anything in the line of Heavy or Fancy Groceries constantly on hand.

All goods ordered before 10 a. m. delivered before noon. Those ordered before 4 p. m. delivered before 6 p. m. Highest market price for Produce.

Call and see our goods. Everything fresh and new. Leave your orders.

29. 1yr. Lower River Street, Delano, Minn.

JOHN COOLEN

—DEALER IN—

LUMBER,

—AND—

HARDWARE.

DELANO. MINNESOTA.

FOR

FINE JOB PRINTING,

IN THE LINE OF

Bill Heads, Statements, Note Heads, Letter Heads Circulars, Envelopes, Auction bills, Hand Bills, Posters, Placards, Etc., or Anything in the Line of Printing,

CALL AT THE

Gazette Office.

D. W. FLANNIGAN,

—WAVERLY—

Undertaker and liveryman

TEAMS and first-class Rigs may be obtained at the office at all hours. Special attention given to Traveling Men and County Seat Visitors. Trips to any part of the County at liberal rates. UNDERTAKING supplies in large and elegant assortment. Our CASKETS are in good woods and metals, with neat and substantial linings, covers, handles and ornaments. Nothing but sound material and appropriate and beautiful Trimmings. Burial Robes for all ages and both sexes furnished on demand.

Our new Hearse is the inest in the County

D. W. FLANNIGAN, Proprietor

BUFFALO GAZETTE, ONE YEAR $1.

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Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, JAN. 10, 1896.

Time Table.

Soo Road,—Time for trains at Rockford Station:

Going West,	Going East.
10:47, a. m.	8:57, a. m.
7:40 p. m.	4:53, p. m.

DR. NIVEN

will be in Rockford Jan. 13, Delano, Jan. 14 & 15, Waverly Jan. 16, Dassel Jan. 17, and Howard

Lake Jan. 18 & 19. Fine dental work in all branches. Warranted work. 3t.

DELANO DIARY

BUFFALO GAZETTE and D MORIST'S MAGAZINE One year for $2.50.

—Dr. Niven will be in Rockford, Jan. 13; Delano, 14 and 15; Waverly, 16; Haward Lake 18 and 19. See Add.

—This week's Eagle calls the Supreme Court a "boby" and in another place, says: "If you read it in the Eagle it is so."

—Beginning Sunday, Jan. 12 the morning passenger train east will leave Delano about 6:20 a. m., and west in evening about 9:20 p. m. 15.

—The Methodist and Presbyterian churches observed the week of prayer by holding meetings each evening at the Methodist church. Quite a few attended.

—Since last Friday a few cold nights have been spent. A couple of times the thermometers indicated 22 degrees below zero. Otherwise the present winter has been one of more than usual mildness.

—On the inside of this paper see the article "Comission is Named" for sketches of the men who constitute the Venezuela boundary line commission recently appointed by President Cleveland.

—L. M. Maxfield expects to live in his son-in-law Green's house till spring, when he will rebuild, his own having burned last Sunday. Mr. Green will move over the store to vacate his premises for Mr. Maxfield.

—January is here and we have had but little severe winter weather. Hay is being sold for $4 50 to $5.00 per ton. Now is the time to lay in what is needed till spring, as we are apt to have big snow storms in March and need lots of feed while it is hard to move it.

—The Howard Lake Herald says: "Straws show which way the wind blows. The oil trade of Howard Lake, by the records, exceeded last year that of Delano, Rockford, Waverly or Watertown, and Morgan & Co. sold more than any one firm in these towns." What ails Saylor now? Dont he know Delano uses electric lights? If he doesn't, suppose he consults the "wise men of the east."

—Yesterday afternoon what might have been a serious accident occurred. While Buck's woodsaw was at work in front of Len Dedrick's, and Dedrick, Tom Shaw and Mike O'Hair were looking on, standing on the edge of the sidewalk, the saw burst and a piece flew along where the bystanders were, giving some of them slight bruises and considerable of a scare. It is not always safe to stand too near to machinery of any kind when it is in motion.

—The M. E. services were just getting under way Sunday evening when the fire alarm was given. Church was dismissed and most everybody went to Maxfield's to see his dwelling burn. The fire had made such headway that there wos no stopping it. Mrs. M. got her aged father out in time to prevent harm to him. Sam Coffin who was occupying a room upstairs and attending school, lost most of his effects. The furniture in the lower rooms was nearly all saved. Insurance on the building. The fire is supposed to have caught around the chimney.

—While Editor Wharton is receiving praise from most of his exchanges for the able manner in which he is conducting the Eagle, now-a-days, there is quite a little dissatisfaction expressed among those who have read week after week the viscious and uncalled for attacks upon innocent and defenceless citizens for the past score of years, under previous management. The innovation is certainly a very great one, and perhaps our community will be in a better frame of mind generally, when the remembrance of the foul seeds of discord sown to the winds, have been forgotten.

—A Good Templars Lodge was organized in Delano, Saturday evening Jan. 4, by E. H. Godfrey, G. S. F. F. Farber assisted by others had obtained something like 30 signatures of persons favorable to the organizing and the G. S. was notified and promptly responded to the call. 16 joined as charter members. Officers elected and installed as follows: C. T., Mrs J. L. Farber; V. T., Miss Mary Catlin; R. Sec., F. W. Parslow; Assistant; Miss Erma Wilder; F. S., Miss Ollie Johns; Treas., Miss Anna Parslow; Chap., T. J. Catlin; P. C. T., Wm. Sleight; Marshal, A. E. Powell; Deputy Mar., Miss Stella Davis; Guard, Mrs. C. H. Green; Sentinel, F. F. Farber. Dr. Catlin was recommended for appointment as Lodge Deputy. Lodge to be held every Saturday evening in I. O. O. F. Hall. Those joining tomorrow evening will be considered Charter members.

Personals.

Paul E. Burke went west across the river, Monday.

Prof. Hawker was on the sick list the fore part of the week.

John Cunningham spent Sunday in the Sawdust City with friends.

Charley Cooley, of Smith Lake, was home over Sunday "seein' the folks."

George Swadner, of Hutchinson was here visiting relatives and friends this week.

Frank Nagel of Minneapolis is visiting his father-in-law, Frank Smarsik, of Woodland.

Roy Mulford is home from Sedalia, Mo., on a visit with his mother and Delano friends.

Grand Secretary Godfrey, of the I. O. G. T. was in town Saturday. He is a pleasant man to meet.

Emery Cunningham and Miss Grace O'Hair returned Monday evening to their studies in the University.

Chairman Kemper and Mr. Glaseing, of Victor, and Mr. Erickson, of Cokato, were early visitors in town, Monday on their way to Buffalo.

Doctors (in embryo) Kohler and Halgrén, of Watertown, Roberts, of Devil's Lake, and Chance, of Delano spent part of their vacation here.

Mrs. Jonas Johnson returned home this morning from Mayville, N. D., where she has been for a few weeks visiting her son, the Professor, and family.

Editor Whitaker of the Commoner made us a neighborly visit on Monday evening. He thinks the Eagle has improved greatly, under the new management.

Sawin Dyer, a former resident of Delano, now of Excelsior, was in town yesterday. He was the man on the Hayward jury who was sick. He says that was the best jury he ever served on; and things Hayward in the only safe place for the community at large. Mr D. says his sons Hurbert and Arthur are working at their trade, boat building, at Excelsior.

County Cullings.

Smith Lake claims to be out two barns and almost a post office by the incendaries' hand. They ought to catch him or her, once.

Archie Gillmer, of Smith Lake, was brought before a Justice of the Peace, lately, charged with assaulting a Miss Caffrey. He was bound over in sum of $500, to appear before the Grand Jury, next June.

While we believe it is but right that the county should pay living prices for its printing as well as other necessaries, we do not approve of the combination of five newpapers to "whack up" and secure it on one bid, and we doupt if publications made in accordance with the accepted bid, will stand law when attacked by some good attorney who wishes otherwise.

We did not know until Wednesday when looking over the Commissioners Proceedings in the Auditor's office that Editor Saylor had been promoted to Quintette Editor, and had been allowed the county printing, agreeing to publish a part of it in five papers. Why not abolish your little one hoss affairs, gentlemen and have your Quintette sheet run off in Delano, on the power press. The Herald-Journal-Eagle-Times-Tribune would be quite catchy, and might make a live of it.

We understand that Johnston Mealey has tendered his resignation, as President of the Wright County Agricultural Sotiety. If the Society wishes to continue they had better hold on to Mr. M. He is made of good material for such a position, and would be as likely to place the society on its feet as any one we know of.

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COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

On Jan. 6, at a special meeting, the bond of C. H. Vorse, appointed Clerk of Court, was read and approved.

Jan. 7. The Board all being present, organized for the year, by electing G A. Kemper, Chairman. Committees were appointed as follows: Roads and bridges, Thomas Hudek, August Hafften and John Buckman. Court House, August Hafften, Charles Bugbee and Thomas Hudek. On Taxes, G. A. Kemper, August Hafften, and F. B. Lamson.

Salaries were fixed for the year: Superintendent of Schools, $10 per district, making $1360.

County Attorney, $1200; Clerk of Register of Deeds, $600; Clerk of Judge of Probate $120; Janitor $33 per month.

Bids of Joseph Enghauser and John Couplin were read; Enghauser's bid was accepted.

The names from which Jurors are to be drawn for next term of Court were selected.

There being but one bid, that of H. S. Saylor, for the County Printing, it was accepted. The bid was as follows.

I will publish in the Howard Lake Herald, the Wright County printing for 1896 as per advertisement at legal rates said matter to be set in nonpariel, brevier or long primer type, 100 copies of the financial statement to be furnished free, and Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners and Board of Equalization to be published in the Herald, Buffalo Journal, Delano Eagle, Wright County Times and Waverly Tribune and proof copies of the above proceedings will be furnished to all the county papers which will use them. The necessary bond will be submitted in the case that bid is accepted. H. S SAYLOR.

Dr. Niven at Rockford, Jan. 13; Delano, Jan. 14, and 15; Waverly, 16. 3t.

Gathered at the County Seat.

On Wednesday while in Buffalo, we noted that Court and the County Commissioners being in session things were a trifle more lively than usual. Billy Cochrane is about again and holds down the Clerk of Court office, while Col. O'Leary and C. H. Vorse wait for the Supreme Court to decide as to who he shall have for "boss." Numerous Deputy Sheriffs were about the Court House, though the original was not in evidence. The Judge of Probate was listening to a display of forensic pyrotechnics before Judge Jamison, who presided with dignity. Attorneys Culkin, Cutting, Tarbox, Pidgeon and a Minneapolis man were looking after the affairs in the Court Room. Joseph Wendell was about the building but said he was not feeling well but had to work. The term of Court has had three Judges so far, and threatens to be as long and entail on the county as great an expense as has most of its predecessors. And lots of people seem to be getting off without punishment. Either officials should be more careful in commencing suits, or conduct them to a proper termination. This way of hauling up a lot of guilty law breakers and turn-ing them loose, or of preferring serious charges, to injure the reputation of inoffensive citizens of the county, and then, with a shadow on their name, letting them go, to make a long term of Court, and distribute to favored ones honors and plums for political preferment, if such it be, is wrong. If a man is guilty he should be punished. If he is innocent he should not be subjected to a summons before a Court for someones selfish ends. Most of these latter day terms of court are far too long and much too expensive for the actual business done. There seems to be a screw loose somewhere, or several of them.

The County Commissioners and Auditor Lamson were busy at work with a basket of free apples on the table. It didn't take them long to hear Charley Shermerhorn of Monticello, swear the scalp presented was that of a she wolf shot by him, and that he had tried his best to kill all the wolves he had seen; they issued an order for the bounty, $15. The majority of the Board are pretty good looking, but we suspect a couple of them might be bald headed as they did business with their hats on; but that is preferable to the incessant and intolerable smoking indulged in by some of their predecessors. We gladly note the improvement in this latter direction. Mr. Tousley, of Howard, and E. H. Sherwin, of Monticello, were in on business with the Auditor.

Treasurer Mattson is out visiting his constituents and taking their contributions to county expenses, school and other taxes, leaving the office in charge of his able assistant, Esq. Junken.

The American House serves out just as good meals as ever and appears to be well patronized.

Dr. Cody says he feels he is growing old. He is one of the old timers in these big woods. Dr. Shannon is quietly awaiting the arrival of his credentials as Pension Examiner. He is one of the kind diligent in business and will attend to matters with promptness.

The Journal had a small fire in one corner of the building Monday morning, charing the cases and furniture, and destroying three years files of the county papers; caused by a lamp falling to the floor; a narrow escape.

The Gorman brothers appeared good natured. We expect livery business is good as roads are fine, allowing the most profit of any season of the year.

Post Master Nugent was represented at the delivery by his assistant. Dodd Himself being engaged in Agricultural pursuits these fine spring-like days.

COUNTY MAP OF THE SOUTH, FREE!

If you are interested in the South and would like to have a county map showing the principal Counties in detail in the States of Kentucky, Tennesee, Alabama, and a portion of Mississippi and Flordin, send your address to P. Sid Jones, Pass. Agent, Birmingham, Ala. or C. P Atmore, General Pass. Agent, Louisville, Ky This Map is made to fold up in convenient form, and contains letters written by several northern people who have settled at different points on the Louisville & Nashville R. R.

Literary News.

No one ever thought of introducing so expensive a feature as lithographic color work in the days when the leading magazines sold for $4.00 a year and 35 cents a copy. But times change and the magazines change with them. It has remained for the Cosmopolitan, sold at one dollar a year, to put in an extensive lithographic plant capable of printing 320,000 pages per day (one color). The January issue presents as a frontispiece a water-color drawing by Eric Pape, illustrating the last story of Robert Louis Stevenson, which has probably never been excelled even in the pages of the finest dollar French periodicals. The cover of The Cosmopolitan is also changed, a drawing of page length by the famous Paris artist Rossi, in lithographic colors on white paper takes the place of the manilla back with its red stripe. Hereafter the cover is to be a fresh surprise each month.

COTTON STATE EXPOSITION.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18, Dec. 31, 1895.

The schedule printed below is a comprehensive guide to the best and most desirable route to Atlanta from the North and Northwest, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis Terre Haute, and Evansville.

Palace Day Coaches and Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to all trains shown in this schedule.

Extremely low rates have been made to Atlanta and return via the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. All trains run solid between Nashville and Atlanta, except train in last column. The train in third column, which leaves Cincinnati at 4:30 p. m. runs solid to Atlanta. This is the route of the famous "Dixie Flyer," through "all the year round" sleeping car line between Nashville, Tenn., and Jacksonville, Fla.

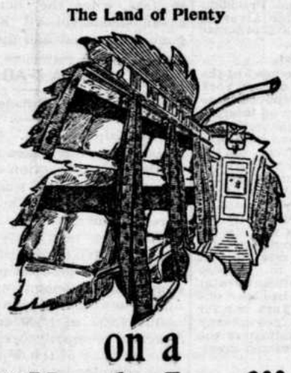
Lv Chicago									Lv Chicago			
Lv Indianapolis									Lv Indianapolis			
Ar Louisville									Ar Louisville			
Lv Louisville									Lv Louisville			
Lv Jeffersonville									Lv Jeffersonville			
Ar Lafayette									Ar Lafayette			
Lv Indianapolis									Lv Indianapolis			
Ar Louisville									Ar Louisville			
Lv Louisville									Lv Louisville			
Ar Nashville									Ar Nashville			
Lv Nashville									Lv Nashville			
Ar Evansville									Ar Evansville			
Lv Chicago									Lv Chicago			
Ar Terre Haute									Ar Terre Haute			
Lv Terre Haute									Lv Terre Haute			
Ar Nashville									Ar Nashville			
Lv Nashville									Lv Nashville			
Ar Chattanooga									Ar Chattanooga			
Ar Atlanta									Ar Atlanta			

For further information, address BRIARD F. HILL, Northern Passenger Agent 328 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. COWARDIN, Western Passenger Agent 408 Ry. Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.; or D. J. MULLANEY, Eastern Passenger Agent, 56 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

W. L. DANLEY, G. P. & T. A., Nashville, Tenn.

To California

The Land of Plenty



on a "Maple Leaf"

Through Tourist Sleeping Car.

No Change of Cars to the Coast!

The Chicago Great Western Railway (Maple Leaf Route) runs Tourist Sleeping Cars to Los Angeles, California, via Kansas City and the Santa Fe Route, every Tuesday. The Tourist Car rate is but $6.00 ($3.00 each, if two go) from St. Paul or Minneapolis to Los Angeles, California, and the trip 24 hours shorter than by other lines. No Sunday traveling is necessary. The cars are divided into sections, the same as Palace Sleepers, and are in charge of a colored porter. They are plentifully supplied with fresh clean bedding, curtains and linen, and have a little kitchen at one end for light cooking. These cars were designed to give comfort in a long journey at the lowest possible cost to the traveler.

Make your plans at once, CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY Get Rates and tickets at

Offices, 7 Nicollet House Block, Minneapolis, and corner Fifth and Robert Sts., St. Paul.

Tickets to Dubuque, CHICAGO and the East, and Waterloo, Marshalltown, Des Moines, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, KANSAS CITY and the Southwest, at 7 Nicollet House Block and Chicago Great Western Depot, Minneapolis, corner Robert and Fifth Streets and Union Depot, St. Paul.

The justly popular Chicago Great Western (Maple Leaf Route) evening train, leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul, runs Private Chamber and Modern Section Sleeping Cars, Cafe Dining Cars serving delicious meals 35 cents, up and gives free use of newspapers, magazines and periodicals. Discriminating travelers, with an eye to personal comfort and economy, unconditionally prefer the "Maple Leaf Route."

BALD,
BALD HEADS,
BALD HEADS CURED,
BALD HEADS CURED SURE.
—TOUKENITE—does the business.
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AMES & CO.,
26tf. *Edtson Park, Ill.*

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat, per bu.,	.48
Rye, per bu.,	.20
Potatoes, per bu.,	.25
Butter	.15
Eggs,	.17, .15
Hay, per ton,	5.00
Pork	4 00
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.05
Chickens, dressed,	.07
Turkeys, dressed,	.09

MARRIED.

WHITE, GALLEY.—At Royalton, Thursday, Dec. 26. Prof. H. E. White, of Clear Lake, and Miss Maud Galley, of Royalton.

BORN.

MATTER.—In Franklin, Wednesday, Jan. 1, to Mr. and Mrs. John Matter, a daughter.

DIED.

BRANDSER.—On Friday, Jan. 3, in Delano, Rosa, aged 10 mo. daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Brandser.

WILLCUTT.—In Independence, on Monday, Jan. 6, Mr. John Willcutt, aged 86.

[Pub. Nov. 30, Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27, Jan. 3, 10.]

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Wright. } ss.

District Court, Fourth Judicial District.

Minnie King, Plaintiff,
vs.
O. W. Butler, Also all other persons and parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein, Defendants.

The State of Minnesota, to the above named defendants:

You, and each of you, are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, at the City of Buffalo, County of Wright and State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said Complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the City of St. Cloud, in the County of Stearns and State of Minnesota within twenty days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint, together with plaintiff's costs and disbursements herein.

Dated November 9th, 1895.

G. W. STEWART, Plaintiff's Attorney, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

NOTICE OF LIS PENDENS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Wright } ss.

District Court, 4th Judicial District.

Minnie King, Plaintiff,
vs.
O. W. Butler, also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the Complaint herein, Defendants,

Notice is hereby given, that an action has been commenced in the above named court against the above named defendants, the object of which is to have the plaintiff's title in and to the real estate hereinafter described quieted and set at rest as against the adverse claim to, or lien upon, the same of the defendants as above named.

The real estate affected by this action is situated in the County of Wright and State of Minnesota and is described as follows, to-wit: the North West quarter of the South West quarter (N.W. ¼ S.W. ¼) section thirteen (13). Township one hundred and twenty one (121), Range twenty eight (28).

Respectfully,
O. W. STEWART, Attorney for Plaintiff. St. Cloud, Minnesota.

Dated November 9th, 1895.

Florida and Southeast.

If you have any intention of going to the Southeast this fall or winter, you should advise yourself of the best route from the North and West. This is the Louisville & Nashville Railroad which is running daily duble trains from St. Louis, Evansvill, Louisville, and Cincinnati through to Nashville, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Atlanta, Montgomery, Thomasville, Pensacola, Mobile, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Pullman Sleeping Car Service through. Specially low rates made to Atlanta during the continuance of the Cotton States Exposition, and tourist rates to all points in Florida and the Gulf Coast resorts during the season. For paticulars as to rates through car service, write

GEO. B. Horner, Div. Pass. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
J. K. RIDGELY, N. W. Pass. Agent Chicago Ill.
C. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Lousville, Ky
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NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that at the times and places following below, the undersigned will mete the taxpayers of the several towns and villages of Wright County Minnesota for the purpose of receiving taxes for the year 1895, to wit:

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	TIMES, A. D. 1896.	PLACES.
Albion	Thursday, Feb 6.	Holmes' Albion
Buffalo	Monday, Jan. 6.*	Court House, Buffalo Village
Chatham	Monday, Jan. 6.*	" " "
Clearwater	Tuesday, Jan. 7	Boutwells Store, Clearwater Vil.
Cokato	Wed. and Thur. Jan. 29 & 30	Village Hall, Cokato Vil.
Corrinna	Wed. and Thur. Feb. 12 & 13	Annandale "
Frankfort	Saturday Jan. 11	St. Michaels "
Franklin	Wed. and Thur Jan. 15 & 16	Young's Hotel Delano "
French Lake	Tuesday, Feb. 11	A. J. Lindberg's Store French Lake.
Maple Lake	Friday Feb 7	Maple Lake Village
Marysville	Mon. and Tues. Jan. 20 & 21.	Flannigan's, Waverly "
Middleville,	Friday, Jan. 31.	Smith Lake "
Monticello,	Thursday Jan. 9	Monticello "
Otsego	Friday Jan 10	St. Michaels Sta. "
Rockford	Tuesday Jan. 14	Rockford "
Silver Creek	Wednesday Jan. 8	Hasty "
Southside	Monday Feb. 10	South Haven "
Stockholm	Mon. and Tues. Jan. 27 & 28.	Town Hall Stockholm
Victor	Friday Jan. 24	" " Victor
Woodland	Tuesday, Feb. 4	" " Woodland
Annandale Village	Wed. and Thur. Feb. 12 & 13.	Kingstedt's Store
Buffalo Village	Monday Jan 6*	Court House
Clearwater Village	Tuesday Jan. 7	Boutwell's Store
cokato Village	Wed. and Thurs Jan. 29, 30.	Village Hall
Delano Village	Friday Jan. 17	Young's Hotel
Hanover Village		
Howard Lake Village	Wednesday and Thur day,	January 22, 23.
Maple Lake Village	Friday, February 7.	
Monticello Village	Thursday, January 9.	
Montrose Village	Monday, February 3.	
Rockford Village	Tuesday, January 14.	
St. Michaels Village	Saturday, January 11.	
Waverly Village	Monday, Tuesday Jan. 20,21	Flannigan's office.

* and thereafter

Dated, Buffalo, Dec. 10, 1895.

OLE MATTSON, Treasurer.

Look Here!

G. P. SCHAFFER

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GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY, 17, 1896. NUMBER 16.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. F. COLLINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN. Smith Lake, - - Minnesota.

W. H. CUTTING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, - MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA. 28

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. C. B. AMES. Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office over W. R. John's Confectionery Store.

E. A. SHANNON, M. D., Buffalo, Minn., Calls day or night promptly attended to Office in the building between McKnight's store and residence. Residence on corner north of School House

O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan. 11, 1896.

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CHURCH NOTICES

M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting every Thursday..... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARBER, Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at..... 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday..... 10:00 "
Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on every third Sunday.

DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO, Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m., Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m. Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. LAWRENCE ZOWADZKI.

DELANO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

Councilmen, J. GUTZWILLER, JR., A. W. WITTMAN, J. S. SHRADER
Recorder, W. D. YOUNG.
Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room in the City Hall.
Justices of the Peace, W. M. MOWATT, R. M. WALTER.
Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health, JOHN S. SHRADER, M. D., H. O., HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.
Village Marshal, GEORGE GOODRICK.
Constables, J. P. BERNECK, GEO. GOODRICK

DELANO BOARD OF EDUCATION.

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Secretary, C. H. VORSE.
Treasurer, JOHN E. Borsch.
L. M. MAXFIELD, W. H. FRAZEE and I. GUTZWILLER, Jr.

TEACHER'S EXAMINERS.

F. H. LINDSLEY, J. S. SHRADER, and C. S. HAWKER.

THE UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS, Washington Grove, No. 9, meets at Cramer's Hall the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, at 8 p. m.

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One-fourth column, one year..... 25,00
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THE COMING MAN.

He only wants some trousers white,
A silken shirt or two,
A pretty girl, a tennis net,
Green fields and skies of blue.

He only wants an evening suit,
Crush hat, topcoat of gray,
A partner fair, whose dainty feet
Can dance till peep of day,

He only wants a suit of tweed
For mountain or the shore,
A hat of straw, some shoes of tan,
A "stick" like those of yore.

He only wants a "cutaway,"
And trousers smooth and fine,
That he may call on that sweet girl
Before he goes to dine.

Ah, me! He needs a yachting suit,
Cadet or navy blue,
And then a costume for the bath
To cleave the waters through.

All these my blithe young graduate,
With "furnishings galore,"
Can pack into a steamer trunk
When collegiate days are o'er,

Once more, before the lid shuts down
And clasps those locks of steel,
His cycling suit, that he may ride
Upon the scorching wheel.

And thus, you see, the truth is told
In this poor halting song:
"Youth wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."

Annie Hungerford in Chicago Times Herald

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE for 1896 is at hand; it is a nice one, even for this old and reliable house.

THE Winona Herald comes out with a good write up of the improvements of that city. It claims $1,020,940. were expended in 1895.

J. H. BLOCK has been appointed a Trustee of the State Hospital Board, by Gov. Clough, to succeed John Peterson, of St. Peter, who is ineligible according to the recent Supreme Court decision, being a member of the Legislature.

THE primary department of the Eden Valley public school is taught in the cheese factory. It is to be hoped the little fellows are not kept on whey, but that they may imbibe enough of the milk of human kindness and enterprise to build a school house as soon as they are big enough.

THE indictment for manslaughter of those having charge of the water supply at Duluth, for the death of a boy from Typhoid Fever caused by the leakage of the pipes and the furnishing of foul water, seems to be a step in the right direction. The city officials, committee on water supply, health officer and others should see to their business and have repairs promptly made when necessary. This applies to other places as well as to Duluth.

FROM the Aitkin Republican we clip the following:

The board of county commissioners, although composed of two Republicans and one Democrat, has no use for a Republican newspaper, as was evidenced at their meeting on Tuesday.

The Age got the county printing is the occasion of this outburst. If papers persist in cutting their neighbors and committing suicide themselves by running down the prices, they ought not to kick too hard when the other fellow beats them at their own game.

THE Toledo Blade calls on Governor Bradley to act, in the case of hunting down the mob that riddled with bullets a man and woman who were living without the pale of the law. "Republican Kentuckey should not permit such outrages." The facts seem to be that Republican Kentucky is as powerless as Democratic Kentucky to suppress such things. All states' regardless of politics, should seek to have law and order. In many cases, if the people would be careful who they elect to high offices, their laws would be better enforced.

Water vs. Land Transportation

From the Nicollet County Independent we clip the following extract:

"Here is a comparison that should be studied by the American voters. Wool is shipped from Australia to Boston, including freight, commission and all other charges of handling and transportation, for one cent per pound, while freight charges alone from most of the shipping points west of the Rocky Mountains range from 1.3 to 2.5 cents per pound, but this does not include the cost of getting the wool from the ranches to the railroads or the water shipping points, nor does it include commissions or other charges not included in actual transportation. Our lands especially adapted to the raising of sheep must be idle in order that our market be surrendered to Australia. —St. Paul Dispatch."

If shipments by water can be made so much cheaper than by land, more attention should be paid to the natural water courses of our country. But in this fast age people almost want to take the wool from the sheep one day and wear it themselves the next. They have no time to wait for the slow but cheap shipments by water when they can save so much time by land. For the Australian wool they must wait, and if it is allowed to come in free, as at present, it won't be long before some of our transportation companies will learn that there is some way of getting wool from our western states to market as cheaply as from Australia. And then Ohio can't be carried for the High Protection party every year because they can raise wool and are nearer market than anybody else. As for farmers in Minnesota, they know as well as anyone, they have learned it by years of experience, that they need good woolen clothing and plenty of it for winter, and that when they don't have it they have sickness, with loss of time, and doctor and medicine bills, and have to hire help to take their places. And they know, also, that the Protective tariff on wool is of no benefit to them; that they do not get more for wool here when there is a tariff than when there is none; that wool is higher at this season of the year because men with money have bought up all there is in the country and are doling it out at good prices to the manufacturers.

Let natures great highways for travel and traffic be used to their fullest extent and the inland states can soon compete with foreign countries in furnishing wool and many other products. Wool is not the only thing that is shipped, but stock, coal wheat, flour, feed, cotton goods, and most of the necessaries and luxuries of life have to be shipped some distance; if water is so much cheaper use it, and it won't be long till faster means will become cheaper.

Tournament of Roses.

BY MISS ISA KERR.

PASADENA, CAL.,
January 4th, write it 1896.

MY DEAR PAPA:—

I wish you one and all a happy and prosperous New Year and am going to try and tell you how I spent New years day, which is considered Pasadena's "great" day and is observed by the "Tournament of Roses."

I came over from Los Angeles on Sunday and am taking a brief vacation from the office. Tuesday morning Ethel, Harold and myself drove to Sierra Madra, about six miles, to the foot of the "trail" up the mountain, tied our horse and climbed about a mile up the "trail," gathering mountain holly, mountain sage and ferns, with which we were to "decorate" for the parade. The holly differs somewhat from the holly we get from the South, it grows on small trees, the foliage is not quite so glossy and the berries much heavier, the trees are similar to high bush cranberries and it requires something of a scramble to gather it. The mountain sage is similar to paraire sage brush but it grows in larger bunches and is much lighter in color.

As we climbed the "trail" the views of the valley were fine and I felt as I imagine an exclamation point would feel were it given animation. One moment we could see nothing but mountains, the next, as we rounded a "hill" we could see the whole San Gabriel Valley and, twenty miles away, the surf line of the Pacific. I can't tell you how beautiful it was or how much I enjoyed it; one cannot look upon mountains and ocean, without being filled with great thoughts, for the time at least.

On our return drive we stole some oranges, which is the regulation thing to do out here.

Wednesday morning we were up bright and early to decorate our buggy made wreaths of holly, trimmed all the wheels with holly and pepper sprays, hung a wreath of holly clear around the box, ferns and sage literally covered the seat, dash board, side bars and shafts and our little horse wore a saddle-blanket of ferns and a collar of holly, very proudly. I mail you a photograph with this, which will give you an idea how we looked. The combination of green with the dark red holly berries and light green sage was very pretty. We started for the "parade" about ten, Ethel driving, both feeling very much on a "holiday."

The "Tournament" is rather a "flower festival" and everybody is interested. The streets were crowded, there were 25,000 people along the line of march and seemingly as many more in carriages packed along the side streets and in the parade. I cannot describe floats and carriages so as to give one who had never seen anything of the kind, an adequate idea of how they looked. As we turned down Colorado street, the Nicollet Avenue of Pasadena, I shall never forget the sight which met our eyes. We were at the top of a little hill and could see the floats going up another hill at the end of the street, and all the way along there seemed to be a moving mass of flowers, pampas-plumes, pepper boughs, and ribbons. I wondered how we would get through the numberless carriages and unusual sights and sounds which were not as comprehensible to horses as they were to us. However, I had unlimited faith in the ability of the little lady who was handling the ribbons over our surprised little steed, and the perfect understanding which existed between them, so I had no thought of fear. We drove for four hours and had no accident and heard of none.

In the equestrian division of the parade there were many ladies riding man-fashion and wearing divided skirts, not bloomers. Each school had a "float," and there were six-in-hands, and four-in-hands, the fire department, bicycle division, double carriages, single carriages, pony carts and tandems, and several "burros," all profusely, many very ingeniously decorated.

I wish I could describe it so you could imagine how it all looked The California sun was doing business "at the same old stand," showing no evidence of feeling the "general depression," so frequently referred to in Bradstreet's reviews lately, warm as a late June or early July day in Minnesota, palms, orange trees and hedges green and lovely, everybody out for a good time, dressed as though it was midsummer, mercury about 80 deg. The dust, which is much in evidence here at present, was not quite sprinkled down, but it fell on the just and the unjust alike so no one complained. Altogether it was a time and sight long to be remembered. Hotel Green furnished dinner to 2,000 people and all hotels and restaurants were taxed to the utmost.

After lunch we went to the races on the new bicycle track. They were smooth and interesting, finish close in nearly every case, but no particularly fast time was made. I could hardly realize that we were not celebrating July 4th. I am so accustomed to thinking of cold weather and snow in connection with New Years day.

Our seats faced the mountains and as the sun went down they seemed to be hung with velvet draperies of every shade between deep purple and pale rose color, and we could see the signals from the Mount Lowe Hotel, 3,600 feet above us. We had a late dinner, spent the evening talking it over, retired early well satisfied with the day and our enjoyment of it. I only wish that I could know you would all be here to witness the next "Tournament of Roses."

Yours as ever,
ISABEL.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jany. 10, 1896.

The whip of the Quay-Platt-Reed combine seems to be just as effective among the republicans of the Senate as it was in the House, but it had to be heavily laid upon some of the republican Senators before they would agree to support the tariff bill arranged by Mr Reed and passed by his House, without amendment. They swore through two long caucuses that some McKinley amendments should be attached to the bill or they would not support it, but at the third caucus Boss Quay's wielding of the combine whip was more than they could stand and they agreed to support the bill without amendment, scoring another decisive victory for the Quay-Platt-Reed combine. But this does not make it certain that Mr. Reed's tariff bill will pass the Senate. Some votes will have to be gotten either from the democrats or the populists to pass it, and if it passes President Cleveland will never sign it.

There is a very decided difference of opinion in Washington as to how that call for bids for the purchase of bonds will result, the majority seeming to be on the side of those who think private individuals will not bid, because they havn't the gold.

Senator Gray, of Del., jumped upon the idiotic idea advanced by Lodge, of Mass., and supported by Chandler ("Little Biller"), of N. H., that the editor of the New York World had committed high treason by optaining and publishing the views of prominent Englishmen on the Venezuela matter and the issue of bonds, with the following vigorous language: "Now, in the evening of the nineteenth century, you cannot bark back on the track of the dead centuries and attempt to stifle expression or effort to obtain expression in this country or abroad. In this country and in all civilized countries a just public opinion is the final arbiter of all questions. It is not necessary for me to say, if this suggestion is seriously made, that it is impossible in this day and hour to attempt any inquisitorial interpretation of a statute for the purpose of stifling an expression of public opinion."

There are lots of lawyers in both House and Senate who regard the Supreme Court decision against the constitutionality of the income tax as a mistaken one, but Senator Vest is the first one of them who has openly attacked the decision. In the course of a speech, answering Senator Sherman's recent financial speech, Senator Vest said of it: "In my judgement no judgement has ever in the history of the country been rendered which has done so much to destroy the influence of that high tribunal and excite distrust on the part of the people of this country." He declared that he would not trust himself to say in the Senate what he thought of that decision, but would leave it to members of the court who dissented therefrom, and he read from two of those opinions. Referring to the effect of the decision he said: "It marks a new era, and I greatly mistake if the time does not come when neither soft words nor honeyed praises will prove a sufficient apology."

That "Hog combine" was a fitting name for the gang who secured all the offices of the House was made apparent to all when it attempted to create 48 new offices, in order to provide for that many more of their followers. But the dose was too big, or the members of the Committee on Accounts, which has charge of the House contingent fund from which it was proposed to pay these 48 additional officers, were not "fixed." At any rate to the surprise of the "hog combine," the committee reported that "in view of the low ebb of the contingent fund, and the utter needlessness of most of the places" it could only recommend the appointment of three of the 48 new officials provided for in the resolution. Spirited attacks were made on the "hog combine" by Johnson, of Ind., and Walker, of Mass. the latter declaring that officers of the House were not appointed by a majority of the members, nor by the Speaker, but were parceled out by the combine.

Senator Mills, of Texas, has been "jollying" the republicans unsparingly about that House tariff bill, now in the Senate. He offers his congratulations to the rebublicans of the House for having, after many years abuse of the democratic idea of a tariff for revenue only, passed the only strictly revenue tariff bill that ever went through either branch of Congress. The republicans try to escape the charge of inconsistency by claiming the bill to be an "emergency" measure, but the claim does not work.

If Gov. Morton could have heard the conversation at a conference held at the Washington residence of Senator Quay one night this week it might have been worth good money to him. Those who met Senator Quay were Boss Platt, Joe Manley, J. S. Clarkson and Chauncey I. Filley. The conference lasted nearly all night.

It was really amusing to hear Senator Morrill, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, which has a majority of republicans, disclaiming responsibility in the name of the republican party for the action of the committee in reporting a free coinage bill as a substitute for the House bond bill.

CORRESPONDENCE

ROCKFORD NEWS.

It is strange the effect that a Fair day has on some people. It was very noticeable on some parties coming from Delano last Saturday.

J. S. Lillie attended the Fair in Delano last Saturday.

C. M Johnson made a short visit to Buffalo, Sunday. The snow of Saturday having spoiled the roads for a wheel, he had to wait the pleasure of the railroad.

Miss Callie Frederick, of Olivia, Minn., is visiting friends in and near Rockford.

The mother of one of the boys that made the raid on H. E. Pitt's Hotel, is here from St. Paul trying to settle.

Dr. C. B. Ames, of Delano, was in town Tuesday and informed us that he would visit Rockford Wednesdays of each week.

Postmaster D. D. Ames and G. R. Perkins are on the sick list.

BORN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Misheau, on Jan. 13, a girl. All parties doing well.

F. W. Powers has been in town this week with his wood sawing rig.

D. R. Thompson was doing business in the city, Tuesday.

F. H. Johnson went to St. Paul on the evening train Wednesday to attend the Grand Lodge of A. F. of A. M.

BALKY.

BUFFALO BUNTS.

Mrs. C. A. Pidgeon visited the city Friday.

S. B. Howard, of Maple Lake, was in town Friday.

A mission war opened in the Catholic church, Sunday, which lasted several days.

W. H. Cutting and John O'Leary were City visitors, Monday.

Attorney Lindsley drove over from Delano, Friday, on business.

BORN,—To Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Nugent, Thursday, Jan. 9, a girl.

BORN,—To Mr. and Mrs. George Shefchek, Monday, Jan. 6, a boy.

The literary programme which was to have been given by the League, Wednesday, was postponed to Wednesday evening, Jan. 22.

Emil Gerard from near French Lake was examined for insanity and sent to St. Peter, Saturday.

Miss Cora Helmer was unable to teach, Monday and Tuesday, on account of illness.

Miss Stella Jacobs spent Saturday and Sunday, at her home, near Delano.

Mrs. M. M Woolley, of Howard, has been visiting Mrs. J. J. Woolley, the past few days.

The entertainment given by the Ladies of the Presbyterian church last Friday evening was well attended and cleared them a neat sum.

A. Y. Eaton was a City visitor, Friday.

Mesdames Van Cleve and Williams, of Minneapolis, spoke to the ladies of the M. E. and Presbyterian churches, at the Presbyterian church, last Tuesday afternoon, upon the topic of foreign missions.

A. P. Bunce visited Minneapolis, Tuesday and Wednesday. Arthur Hellier had charge of the depot during his absence.

W. Mann visited Annandale relatives, Tuesday.

I. O. O. F. social which was to have taken place Thursday evening has been postponed until Friday evening, Jan. 17.

Rev. H. A. Noyes has received a call to the Presbyterian church at LeSueur, and expects to begin work there the first Sunday in February.

Hon. H. C. Bull, of Cokato, transacted business at the County Seat Monday.

INDEPENDENCE INCIDENTS.

There is no excitement in this neck of the woods at present. Everything is quiet and lamb like. Most of our news is about war, money and bonds, and who will be the next President of this Corporation Republic,

And from the way it looks now our next President is sure to come from the tribe of Levi, the Rebublican party: for the way it looks on the political map now no other need apply unless there should be a falling away and geeat change of heart.

And when the Democratic party goes out of power one year from next March, we hope they will have a clear conscience if not an empty pocket: for you know a clear conscience and an empty pocket is evidence that they have kept the faith and trusted in Providence.

Farmers are becoming somewhat discouraged for it seems we have no leader. It is eyident our President is not in much sympathy with the farmer, for in his message he said nothing about the agricultural industry, and of all the indusrsies America has, agriculture is the greatest; and yet it is ignored by all the high faluten aristocracy of the country. Should the farmers, stock raisers and all producers withhold their stuff for two weeks they could bring the whole world to them; but this they will never do, for it seems they never can become thoroughly organized as a body.

Our winter weather is all we could desire. Most every day pleasant. If we only had good sleighing it would be better in many respects.

The public installation of officers of Gorden Grange Post 120, G. A. R. and also W. R C, No. 63, on last Saturday enening, at School House Hall, Maple Plain, was quite largely attended, and Steven B Howard, of Minneapolis, gave us quite a good talk.

There are not many sick reports during the last week.

There will be a Prohibition Lecture at the Advent church on next Friday evening, 17th present month, at 7:30 by B. L. Rockwood. All are invited to come out.

The Rockford Magazine Club will give an entertainment at School House Hall, Maple Plain, Saturday evening, January 18, 1896, beginning at 8 P. M. Tickets, 15 cents.

Quite a good many are putting up ice. The crop of ice is very good.

A good many of our farmers are trying the milk and creamery business. They seem to think it will pay better than wheat and it certainly can not give less returns.

George Washington was before the Examining Board in Minneapolis one day last week.

Quite a number of our townspeople still have the southern fever. They seem to be anxious for a warmer climate. JOHN H. MCGARY.

Among Our Exchanges.

Hastings will contest the legality of the last action of the commission in relocating the fourth state insane hospital at Anoka. This war promises to be bloody and much longer in duration than Cleveland's Venezuelan war. If in the end some of the commissioners are not fit subjects for incarceration in the institution they are trying to establish, it will be a wonder.—Moorhead News.

It now transpires that Dairy Commissioner Anderson was not a full-fledged citizen until last Tuesday. It seems a little peculiar that good paying offices should be doled out to people who are not full citizens at least if not nativeborn. Atwater has several Andersons who are both and would not refuse a decent, snug berth of this description, If the governor is in need of them, send us word.—Atwater Republican.

The case of Editor Hoskins for libel against C. D. Wright and the First National bank, of Fergus Falls, was dismissed by Judge Searle yesterday morning at that place, for want of prosecution. The Journal says: "This case of Hoskins against Judge Baxter and the banks and others has cost the taxpayers over $900 at this term of court. He can now bring a new suit and continue his antics. Under our laws there is no end to the number of suits he can bring, and he is not even required to put up a bond to pay the costs.—St. Cloud Times.

LATEST NEWS.

The Democratic National Convention will meet in Chicago, July 7.

The City Bank of Minneapolis was forced to suspend Wednesday. It was a state bank with $300,000. capitol.

Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, of St Paul, has been appointed Bishop of Sioux Falls. He was a schoolmate of Bishop Ireland.

The Insurgents seem to be gaining ground in Cuba, and from newspaper accounts it looks as if Cuba will soon be free from Spanish rule.

The Venezuela question seems in a fair way to be easily settled.

St. Cloud has adopted a Curfew ordinance. We don't believe in punishing the innocent and allowing the evils to exist.

Frank F. Davis, of Minneapolis, is announced as a candidate for Congress from the Fifth District. If he gets it it will leave poor Uncle Loren in another fix.

Ex Gov. William R. Marshal is dead. He was one of Minnesota's pioneers, and a prominent man.

Judge Forsker, of Ohio, has been elected United States Senator, in place of Calvin Brice, democrat.

The Farmers Alliance held a meeting at Harmonia Hall, Minneapolis, this week. Mrs. Lease and I. Donnelly were the orators.

We have received from C. A. Snow & Co, Solicitors of United States and Foreign patents, of Washington, D. C., a pamphlet recently published and copyrighted by them, entitled:

"A summary of foreign patent laws with information and advice about foreign patents, giving the cost of same in various countries."

The pamphlet is concise, well written, and contains, in plain statement, much that will be of interest to inventors, patentees and manufacturers.

A copy will be sent free to anyone addressing C. A. Snow & Co., Patent Lawyers, Washington, D. C.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

JANUARY—1896.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	....	....	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	....

IN Pennsylvania there are now no "three days of grace" on notes and bills. Pennsylvania has "fallen from grace."

PREPARATIONS are making for extensive prospecting for oil in ten counties of eastern Kentucky next spring. The indications of the extensions of valuable oil fields in that region are said to be promising.

MARRIAGE licenses were issued in Philadelphia recently to Alexander Lopovska and Martzianna Choplevska, and to Frank Jankowska and Wanda Wadjinski. Surely this ought to have ended the railway strike.

PRESIDENT DOLE wants to annex Hawaii to the United States and Denmark wants to sell the island of St. Thomas and other islands to the United States. We seem to be destined to go into the real estate business.

IT is said that there is no word for weather in the language of the Kanakas; the temperature of the Sandwich islands is so equable and mild that the natives have never had occasion to speak of the weather, or think about it. But what do they do for something to talk about?

IN a biographical sketch, intended to be wholly complimentary, of a banker in a Kansas town, a newspaper says the banker "has forged his way from a clerkship to a position in the firm." Obviously it would be a delicate and difficult task to undertake to explain that the use of the unfortunate figure of speech was well meant.

THE chairman of the finance committee of the Atlanta exposition reports that the big fair cost the city of Atlanta about $200,000 and that it is estimated that the money spent in Atlanta by visitors and brought there on account of the exposition amounts to $5,000,000, while the incidental benefits to the whole cotton region are much greater.

NEW YORK reports the number of deaths in that city during 1895 as 43,419, against 41,175 in 1894. The death-rate was 23.15 against 22.76. There were 11,120 deaths under 1 year of age. The total marriages were 29 612, and the total births 53,731. There is an average of 119 deaths in New York every day, an average of 150 births, and an average of 59 marriages.

FIVE systems of law are in use in Germany; 18,000,000 people live under the Prussian code, 2,500,000 under the Saxon, 7,500,000 under the French code civil, 14,000,000 under the German commercial code, the modernized form of Roman law, and 500,000 under the Scandinavian law. It is proposed to substitute a new code, the draft of which was completed last year, for all the older laws.

AN Ohio judge has given the new woman increased responsibilities. He has decided that wives are legally responsible for the support of their husbands and their families, provided the husbands themselves are unable to furnish the support. The law of Ohio is very similar to that of Illinois, Iowa and California. The case which called out the decision was a suit for a balance of $22 on a tailor bill of venerable date, and the wife, who has real estate valued at $10,000, will have to pay it.

THE new woman has arrived in force in Rockland, Me. The town has a woman justice of the peace, a woman court stenographer, three women who have made an ironclad agreement to wear bloomers—date, however, left blank—and a woman who successfully opposed woman suffrage in a public debate a few evenings ago. The argument of the last woman was that, if a woman is not smart enough to control a man's vote under the present suffrage scheme, she isn't smart enough to have a vote herself.

AN analysis made by the Inter Ocean shows that 1,328 persons died from violent causes in Chicago during the last year. Of this large number 495 were killed willfully by their own hands or by others; they were victims of murder or suicide. Not less than 377 voluntarily rid themselves of this "life's mystery," and risked a premature experience of the great mystery of the other life. One hundred and eighteen were murdered. Twenty of the 118 murderers went wholly untouched by justice. Of the 98 murderers upon whom the police laid hands but one suffered death by hanging.

REPORTS made to the director of the mint indicate that the production of the precious metals in the United States during last year included $52,614,000 worth of gold and 51,000,000 fine ounces of silver. The director thinks it probable that some of the items from the different states have been exaggerated and that when the final figures are made up the production will be found about $5,000,000 worth of gold and 5,000,000 ounces of silver less than the quantities above stated. The figures for 1894 were $39,500,000 in gold and 42,500,000 fine ounces of silver. The ounce of silver is worth about 65 cents.

JOHANNESBURG, the metropolis of the Transvaal, where the Boers and the English are waging war, has come into sudden prominence, but not more suddenly than it has grown into a large town. Eight years ago there was scarcely a house on the town site; now there is a population of 70,000, part of which is "floating," brought there by the development of the gold and diamond fields. The town is filled with Americans. It is estimated that at least 3,000 Americans, prospectors and managers of mining properties, are in the Transvaal, and these generally sympathize with the Boers.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the First Session.

Washington, Jan. 9.—A bill was reported favorably in the senate yesterday to increase the number of enlisted men in the navy. Amendments to the house bond bill were offered prohibiting the sale of interest-bearing bonds without the consent of congress, and making it mandatory to redeem greenbacks and treasury notes in silver. In the house Mr. Spalding (Mich.) introduced a resolution providing that the Sandwich islands be erected into a new state, to be called the state of Hawaii, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Senator Baker (Kan.) introduced a resolution in the senate yesterday that the United States will regard it as an unfriendly act for any foreign power, without our consent, to extend its territorial limits in the western hemisphere on either of the American continents. Referred to the foreign committee. Senator Stewart (Nev.) in speaking in favor of a resolution prohibiting the sale of any bonds in the future except with the express consent of congress characterized the proposed popular loan of the administration as a "cruel mockery." In the house the pension appropriation bill ($141,325,820) was reported. Mr. Livingston (Ga.) introduced a resolution demanding that no English armed force should be allowed in the disputed Venezuelan territory. Referred to the foreign committee.

Washington, Jan. 11.—A bill was introduced in the senate yesterday for the general revision of the national banking laws. Senator Jones (Ark.) spoke in favor of the free-coinage substitute for the house bond bill, Senator Pritchard (N. C.) favored the reenactment of the McKinley law, and Senator Morgan (Ala.) introduced a resolution congratulating the republic of Transvaal on its stand for independence. Adjourned to the 13th. In the house the time was occupied in discussing the proposed amendments to the rules of the 51st congress.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The senate was not in session on Saturday. In the house a resolution was offered directing the foreign affairs committee to report upon the advantage and practicability of the establishment of a permanent court of international arbitration, representing the United States and the British empire. The new rules of business and the amendments thereto were adopted.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Senator Morgan's speech on the silver bond bill was the event in the senate yesterday. Bills were introduced to refund the outstanding United States and treasury notes with bonds bearing two per cent., and to admit New Mexico into the union. In the house bills were introduced for the construction of a bridge across the Detroit river at Detroit, and appropriating $100,000,000 for the purpose of establishing coast defenses. The pension appropriation bill was discussed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The sessions of the Venezuelan commission in Washington were resumed.

Exports of breadstuffs during last December aggregated $12,619,677, against $9,476,947 during December, 1894. For the calendar year 1895 the amount was $119,973,927, against $121,297,292 for 1894.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 13th was: Wheat, 68,945,000 bushels; corn, 6,181,000 bushels; oats, 6,369,000 bushels; rye, 1,532,000 bushels; barley, 3,731,000 bushels.

THE EAST.

The failure was announced of Keene, Sutterlee & Co., one of the largest exporting and importing firms in Philadelphia, for $500,000.

At Ransomville, N. Y., George H. Smith, who fatally shot Robert Clapsaddle, his father-in-law, was pursued by a posse of villagers and shot to death.

In a drunken brawl at their home in Lynn, Mass., Mrs. Lamoire, aged 53 years, and her daughter-in-law, Annie Lamoire, aged 28, were burned to death.

In New York Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt, the divorced wife of W. K. Vanderbilt, and Mr. Oliver H. P. Belmont were married by Mayor Strong.

In New York the ladies' international six days' bicycle race was won by Frankie Nelson, who made 418 miles. Helen Baldwin finished just five lengths behind.

William, David and George McKisson, aged respectively 19, 16 and seven years, died at Philadelphia from injuries received in an explosion while they were attempting to blow open a toy safe with dynamite.

The New Jersey legislature began its 120th session at Trenton.

WEST AND SOUTH.

The celebrated stallion Pilot Medium, owned by Walter Clark, of Battle Creek, Mich., and valued at $100,000, died suddenly of inflammation of the bowels.

At Boone, Ia., Stanhope Boysler, a well to-do farmer, shot and killed W. E. McFarland, a wealthy resident, who was said to have wronged Boysler's daughter.

Masked men blew open the safe of the Farmers' bank at Verona, Mo., with dynamite, and escaped with $9,000 in cash.

At Tuskegee, Ala. Freeman Colins (colored) was hanged for the murder of his wife last year.

The republicans in the Kentucky legislature nominated W. G. Hunter, congressman from the Third district, for United States senator. The death of Representative Wilson gives the republicans a majority of one on joint ballot.

The doors of the Exchange bank, of Greeley Center, Neb., were closed, with liabilities of $10,000.

Near New Orleans Patrick Morris, a white railroad hand, and his colored wife, were shot by a mob. They were charged with keeping a disorderly house.

At the age of 105 years John Smith died at his home near Jonesboro, Ill.

At Columbus, O., the Fifth avenue savings bank closed its doors.

Fire destroyed "The Parisian," a general store in St. Louis, run by the firm of Siegel, Hillman & Co., causing a loss of $200,000.

At Marysville, Mich., Nelson Mills' sawmill, including a large amount of timber, was burned, the loss being $100,000.

The death of George G. Wright, ex-United States senator and one of the most popular men in Iowa, occurred at his home in Des Moines, aged 70 years.

In a revival at Kingsbury, Ind., all but two persons in the village of 300 inhabitants professed religion.

In Chicago the factory of E. W. Gillett & Co., manufacturers of baking powder and flavoring extracts, was burned, the loss being $150,000.

In the Drake medical college at Des Moines, Ia., 19 students were arrested on the charge of robbing graves.

Near Alachua, Fla., Harry Jordan, a negro charged with attempted murder, was burned to death by a mob.

The Occidental college at Los Angeles, Cal., was burned, causing a loss of $100,000.

In Perry, O. T., colored children were refused admittance to the public schools.

At the age of 101 years Mrs. Alice Dooley died at Boscobel, Wis.

In Carter county, Ky., mixing up of hats caused Tom Ross to fatally shoot Frank Meade and John Higgins.

While skating on the river at Lacon, Ill., three brothers named Letner broke through the ice and were drowned.

The doors of the Bank of Ogalalla, Neb., were closed.

Asa S. Bushnell was inaugurated governor of Ohio to succeed ex-Gov. McKinley.

In Chicago Jens Hansen murdered his wife and five children by turning on the gas after they retired and took his life in the same way. He had been living under the name of Peter Hougaard, and was said to be a fugitive from Danish justice.

Forgers were flooding St. Louis with bogus ten-dollar bills.

The 26th legislature of Iowa convened at Des Moines. H. W. Byers, of Shelby county, was elected speaker of the house.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices from Berlin say that Russia's cooperation with Germany in the Transvaal matter has been assured and that France will act with Russia.

A movement in favor of arbitrating the Venezuelan question with the United States was said to be growing daily in England.

The Cuban insurgents captured Guira, a city of 8,000 inhabitants and the third of importance in the province of Havana, after an engagement in which 1,000 men were killed or wounded.

Advices from Progresso, Mexico, announced the wreck of the steamer Oxford on Alerans and the loss of 12 of the crew.

It was believed in diplomatic circles at Berlin that an amicable solution of the Transvaal question was only a matter of days. The warlike preparations made by England were regarded as a ridiculous demonstration to cover the inevitable check of her policy.

At Montreal, Can., the Bank of the People went into voluntary liquidation with liabilities of $400,000.

In the wreck of the steamer Ealings off Halifax, N. S., nine persons lost their lives.

The Jeanette Cowan, an English ship, was wrecked on Vancouver island and seven sailors were drowned.

Advices from Rome say that 10,000 Abyssinians were killed or wounded in an attack made upon Makale.

Late dispatches from Armenia say that in the provinces of Harpoot and Diarbekir 176 towns and villages were destroyed by the Turks and 15,845 Armenians were killed.

The czar of Russia, it was announced, had assured the emperor of Germany that he would support him in his trouble with England over the Transvaal and Egyptian questions.

The insurgents in Cuba burned the towns of Aguacate, Coyajabos, Cabanas and Quieba Pacha and were within hailing distance of Havana.

A decree was issued by the sultan that no foreign society or individuals will be allowed to distribute in Turkey any sums of money collected abroad. This edict bars the Red Cross society from distributing relief to the suffering Armenians.

In London it seemed well established in the public mind that Emperor William did not mean to threaten war upon England by his message of sympathy to President Kruger, of the Transvaal, and a peaceful solution of the difficulty was looked for.

A Shanghai dispatch says the queen of Corea is still alive, having been spirited away and hidden from the Japanese assassins.

LATER NEWS.

South Carolina's general assembly met at noon the 14th. The governor's message dealt only with state affairs. He recommended that in the passage of election laws adjusted to the new constitution, the famous eight-box ballot law be allowed to remain in force as a breakwater against negro votes.

Two sections of a freight collided on a bridge near Kittaning, Pa., the 14th and a span of the bridge gave way throwing an engine, caboose and three oil tanks in the water. An explosion of the tank cars followed and the wrecked cars were consumed. Six trainmen were badly injured but none, it is thought, fatally. The property damage was heavy.

Joseph B. Foraker was elected United States senator the 14th by the legislature of Ohio to succeed Calvin Brice.

The Glouscester fishing schooner Fortuna was sunk in a collision with the steamer Barnstable off Highland light on the Massachusetts coast. Nine of the Fortuna's crew were lost and fourteen saved.

Postmaster Johnson, of Pendleton, Ore., was held up and robbed of $500 in government bonds.

While Mrs. Dean, of Topeka, Kas., was absent from her home for a few moments the 14th, some one entered and placed her 14-months-old babe upon a hot stove. The flesh of the child was cooked to the bone and its sufferings were terrible until death came.

The large stove warehouse of S. S. Jewett & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire the 14th. Loss, $200,000.

Near Marysville, Mo., the 14th, Mrs. Joseph Hildebrant administered poison to her eight children, ranging from 2 to 14 years of age, and then hanged herself to a rafter. Seven of the children died. Mrs. Hildebrant had become despondent on account of continued illness of her husband and it is supposed her mind became affected.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis.	Jan. 14.
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	53½@	54
No. 2 northern	52½@	53
May		55½
HAY—Fancy upland		8 50
Good wild	6 00 @	6 50
OATS—No. 3 white	15 @	16
CATTLE—Steers	2 25 @	3 50
Cows		2 40
HOGS	3 00 @	3 55
SHEEP—Muttons		2 75
Lambs		3 50
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	22½@	23
Creamery, second	16 @	17
Dairy, fancy		18
Dairy, choice	14 @	15
POULTRY—Turkeys	11 @	12
Chickens, spring	9 @	10
EGGS—Fresh candled	16 @	17

THE SULTAN'S DECREE.

Red Cross Society Barred from Aiding Armenians.

Sublime Porte Says It Is Mindful of the True Interests of Its Subjects—Public Men Express Their Indignation.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The Turkish legation gave out Monday afternoon the following:

"The imperial government will not permit any distribution among his subjects, in his own territory, by any foreign society or individuals, however respectable they may be (as, for instance, the Red Cross society), of money collected abroad. Such interference no independent government has ever allowed, especially when the collections are made on the strength of speeches delivered in public meetings by irreconcilable enemies of the Turkish race and religion, and on the basis of false accusations that Turkey repudiates. Besides, the sublime porte is mindful of the true interests of its subjects, and, distinguishing between the real state of things and the calumnies and wild exaggerations of interested or fanatical parties, will, as it has done heretofore, under its own legitimate control alleviate the wants of all Turkish subjects living in certain provinces, irrespective of creed or race."

Miss Barton Talks.

Miss Clara Barton said Monday that the consent of the Turkish government would be necessary before she could undertake the relief of the suffering Armenians, and that should it not be given she would be compelled to remain outside the country. She could hardly believe that Turkey would refuse her admission into Armenia, as one of the objects of the national Red Cross, as stipulated in the treaty signed by Turkey, was to relieve suffering wherever found.

Great Indignation Aroused.

Among the few public men who were on Monday night made aware of the substance of this insolent refusal there is great indignation. It is pointed out that the Red Cross society is known throughout the world for its philanthropic labors and for its ministrations to the sick and distressed. In its work there has never been any taint of politics or agitation. It has adhered closely to the task which it set for itself, and on more than one occasion has elicited the admiration of the world for its thorough organization and effective relief to the suffering. When the Turkish government officially denies this great society the privilege of distributing money in Armenia it necessarily intensifies an indignation already deep and strong throughout the civilized world.

Appalling Statistics.

London, Jan. 13.—A Constantinople correspondent telegraphing under date of Saturday says that more complete tables of the persons killed and property destroyed in the provinces of Harpoot and Diarbekir show that 176 towns and villages, containing 8,050 Armenian houses, were burned. The Armenians in these towns and villages numbered 92,000, and of these 15,845 were killed. This excludes the uncertain reports of killings. M. Cambon, the French ambassador, estimates the total number of Armenians killed in Anatolia at 50,000.

OHIO'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Inauguration at Columbus, O., of Governor-Elect Bushnell.

Columbus, O., Jan. 14.—The city is gay with flags and bunting, marching troops and political clubs with their bands of music, celebrating the inauguration of Gov. Bushnell. The inauguration exercises proper took place in the rotunda of the capitol at noon Monday. At 11:45 a legislative committee arrived at the capitol in carriages with Gov. McKinley and Gov-elect Bushnell. The exercises here were simple and very brief. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. W. Russell, of the Central Christian church. The oath of office was then administered by Judge T. E. Minshall, of the supreme court.

ASA S. BUSHNELL, GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

Gov. McKinley then presented Gov. Bushnell with his commission, and Gov. Bushnell followed with his inaugural address.

A Chicagoan's Crime.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Police Officer Gibbons, of the North side, received a letter Monday morning from Peter Hougaard, of Englewood, informing him that by the time it was received the writer would be dead. Officer Gibbons at once communicated with the police station at Englewood and an officer was sent to Hougaard's house, where he found the dead bodies of Hougaard, his wife and five children, who had been asphyxiated by gas. Hougaard was a milk dealer, and was believed to be in comfortable circumstances. No motive for the crime has yet been ascertained.

No Race This Year.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 14.—The Yale News Monday afternoon contained the following announcement: "There will be no races this year with Oxford or Cambridge, as the Yale management finds it impossible to arrange suitable dates with the English universities."

Say Ingersoll Is Converted.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 14. — The salvationists all over the city gave special services of rejoicing because they claim their prayers have been answered and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll has joined the church. A report making the latter statement was published here.

Commuted the Death Sentence.

Mexico, Mo., Jan. 14.—Gov. Stone has commuted the death sentence of Joseph Donnelly, the murderer of Samuel Turner, to 30 years in the penitentiary. The commutation was brought about by a petition signed by nearly every prominent person in the county.

Lost Three of Her Crew.

London, Jan. 14.—The Danish steamer Dania has arrived at Copenhagen from New Orleans after a fearfully rough passage in the course of which she sustained extensive damage and three of her crew were washed overboard and drowned.

FEW SIGNS OF TROUBLE.

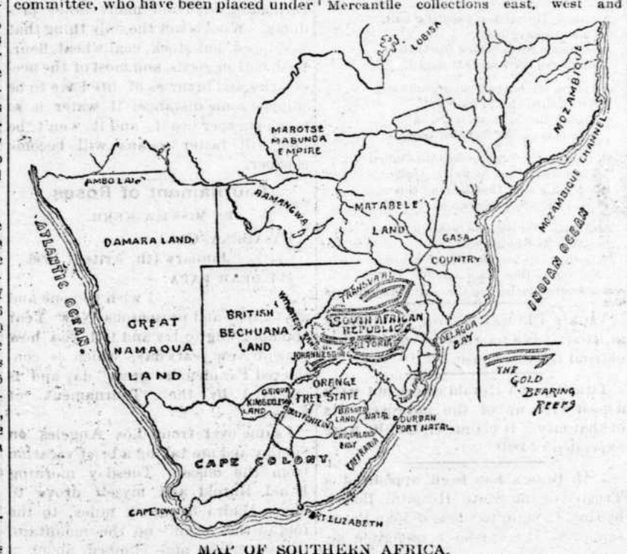
Excitement in England Over Transvaal Affairs Dies Away.

London, Jan. 14.—There has been a dearth of news regarding the situation in South Africa and England's relations elsewhere, but it can be said that the outlook in general is better now than it has been for some time past. The excitement has almost completely

PRESIDENT KRUGER, OF SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

died away, but the naval preparations of the government are proceeding apace, and so far as is known to the public, have almost been completed. Nothing has yet been learned as to the destination of the flying squadron, although much conjecture is indulged in as to where its field of duty will be. The ebullition of popular feeling against Germany, caused by Emperor William's attitude towards the Transvaal, was altogether too violent to last long, and there are now very few evidences of any great desire to open active hostilities against Germany.

So far as the Transvaal is concerned all serious trouble in that direction is undoubtedly ended. As stated in these dispatches, the rank and file of Dr. Jameson's expedition has started for the Natal boundary, and the release of the officers of the expedition is expected shortly. Every effort will be made to protect the members of the Rand Reform committee, who have been placed under



MAP OF SOUTHERN AFRICA.

SHOWING THE TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC WHERE THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA'S COMPANY'S FORCES UNDER DR. JAMESON MET DEFEAT AT THE HANDS OF THE BOERS

arrest, including the Americans. It is certain that a bitter fight will be made against allowing the Boer government to confiscate their property as punishment for their alleged offense.

Little reliance can be placed in many of the newspaper dispatches published here purporting to explain the attitude of the powers toward Great Britain. The continental nations may not be friendly to this country, but it is thought that any one of them would hesitate for a long while before striking a blow at England.

London, Jan. 14.—It seems pretty well established in the public mind that Emperor William did not mean to threaten war upon England by his message of sympathy to President Kurger, of the Transvaal, and the reports which were circulated a few days ago of a European alliance back of Germany and against England find little further credence. It seems to be accepted that the German emperor simply intended to express his opinion of the Jameson raid in that message and the temporary sentiment of irritation which it caused him.

George G. Wright Is Dead.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 13.—George G. Wright, ex-United States senator and one of the most popular men in the state, died at 3:30 Saturday morning at his home, 1315 Pleasant street. The immediate cause of his death was an attack of indigestion followed by a fainting fit Friday afternoon. Judge Wright has been slowly failing for the past few months and his health has of late been in a precarious condition.

A Heavy Award.

Philadelphia, Jan. 14.—Judge Dallas in the United States court Monday affirmed the report of the master in the suit of the Central Transportation company against the Pullman Palace Car company. The Central Transportation company is awarded $2,552,000, with 11 years' interest.

All for Free Silver.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 14.—Two ballots were taken for United States senator in the democratic caucus Monday night, the last resulting: Money, 73; Lowry, 41; Allen, 39½; Hooker, 11½; Gov. McLaurin, 3; William G. Yerger, 1. Total vote cast, 169; necessary to choice, 85. All the candidates are advocates of free silver at sixteen to one.

Lived More Than a Century.

Jonesboro, Ill., Jan. 13.—John Smith died at his home in this county at the advanced age of 105 years. He was born in North Carolina and has lived here over 75 years.

To Purchase Thurman's Portrait.

Washington, Jan. 11.—A resolution was reported to the senate Friday from the committee on library, and agreed to, for the purchase of a portrait of the late Allen G. Thurman, now in the rooms of the senate judiciary committee, and to pay $250 to it's owner, Mr. William Woods.

Bank Closed.

Ogallala, Neb., Jan. 14.—The Bank of Ogallala has closed its doors. Its assets have been handed over to the state banking board. Frank G. Hoxie, the cashier, says the bank will pay up in full.

BUSINESS BACKWARD.

Trade in a State of Hesitation Rather Than of Hopefulness.

New York, Jan. 11.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"The new year begins with such uncertainty that business is somewhat retarded. The proposed sale of bonds offers ground for confidence in the future, but no one is able to determine what its earliest effects may be in the money market, and for the time it is a case of hesitation rather than hopefulness. Speculation in products has not been active. Cotton is not unchanged, although the receipts for the week have not been very large, but some slackening appears in the foreign demand. Wheat is about one cent higher, and corn the same, without distinct reason in either case.

The industrial situation has not materially changed. There is much hesitation in the iron business, with some advance in Bessemer pig because of the expectation that Connellsville coke and lake ore will both be dearer, and yet finished products of iron and steel are on the whole quoted a little lower. Everything turns on the contracts for ore which are still unsettled, but the great excess in production of pig iron over the present demand is no longer denied, and it is expected that quite a number of the furnaces will presently discontinue production.

"In boots and shoes the average of prices is a shade lower. Leather is a little lower, but hides are on the whole about five per cent. stronger at Chicago, with scanty offerings. The demand for boots and shoes falls far behind expectations, and many shops have been closed for a time.

"The volume of domestic trade indicated by payments through the principal clearing-houses shows the usual large increase of 14.6 per cent. over last year, but in comparison with the same week in 1895, shows a decrease of 13.1 per cent. Part of this difference must be attributed to the shrinkage in prices, but there is also without doubt a considerable decrease in the distribution of goods to final consumers.

"Liabilities in failures for the first two days of January amounted to $918,795, of which $240,407 were of manufacturing and $678,388 of trading concerns. Failures for the week have been 421 in the United States, against 429 last year, and 53 in Canada, against 54 last year."

Bradstreet's says:

"General trade has not improved appreciably. Some wholesale houses are sending out travelers, while others have not completed taking account of stock. Mild weather at western points has interfered with business in some instances, and the week continues to present characteristics of a between-seasons period. The impression is general that uncertainty as to financial action by congress and disturbing political conditions have an unfavorable influence on the prospect for new enterprises. Mercantile collections east, west and northwest are complained of, but at the south the comparative ease with which they are made forms a conspicuous exception. Demand for funds at various western centers is the most active for a year. Stocks of wholesalers at many of the larger interior distributing points are low. First advices of salesmen on the road are of moderate demand for goods, improvement showing itself first in dry goods, shoes and clothing."

GONE TO PIECES.

New York "World" Declares the Bond Syndicate Broken.

New York, Jan. 13.—The figures of the New York World show that the Morgan bond syndicate is broken beyond repair. Its calculations show that offers have been made by persons and institutions independent of the syndicate to take $104,000,000 worth of the bonds, or $4,000,000 more than the requisite amount. The conservative Chemical national bank, of this city, was the first to withdraw from the syndicate, and it took out $5,000,000. Next came the New York Life Insurance, withdrawing $10,000,000. Saturday smaller institutions withdrew their syndicate bids. The individual subscribers, according to the newspaper in question, are as follows:

The national banks, $20,000,000.
The state banks and savings banks, $15,000,000.
New York Life Insurance company, $10,000,000.
Chemical and other New York banks, $15,000,000.
German bankers, $10,000,000.
Russell Sage and other independent bankers, $3,000,000.
New York World, $1,000,000.

KILLED BY A WOMAN.

Mrs. Angelier Defends Herself Against Unwelcome Attentions.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 13.—In defending herself against unwelcome embraces Mrs. Mattie Angelier, a comely Italian woman, on Saturday shot and killed Charles F. Parker, a traveling salesman for a Massachusetts machine company in her husband's cigar store on Charles street avenue. She was arrested and taken to the police station. Mrs. Angelier is 30 years old and the mother of five children.

Hawaiian Exiles Begin Suit.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 13.—The suits for damages brought by Mueller, Cranston and Johnston, the Hawaiian exiles, against the Canadian Australian Steamship company, were commenced Friday before Mr. Justice Drake and a jury. The case of Cranston was taken up first. The plaintiff was under examination all day relating the story of his arrest and deportation. Mr. Ashford, who was attorney general under ex-Queen Liliuokalani, and who was himself deported, is here watching the case, and will, it is said, give evidence on behalf of the plaintiffs.

Benefited by the War Scare.

Glasgow, Jan. 13.—The leading iron and steel merchants of Glasgow say that the crisis of the last week has greatly benefited their trade. The leading ship owners express their belief that war with Germany would be beneficial to their interests, but that trouble with the United States would not.

Editor Heir to a Big Sum.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 14.—Harry M. Pindell, proprietor of the Daily Herald, has been advised that he is one of four heirs to the estate of $500,000 left recently by Mrs. Henry C. Noble, wife of an attorney of Columbus, O.

Feed

The nerves upon pure blood, and they will be your faithful servants and not tyrannical masters; you will not be nervous, but strong, cheerful and happy. To have pure blood, and to keep it pure, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

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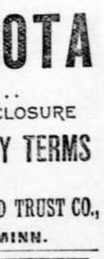
W. L. DOUGLAS $3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

If you pay $4 to $6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for **$3.**

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS,

CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more $3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.



Ask your dealer for our $5, $4, $3.50, $2.50, $2.25 Shoes; $2.50, $2 and $1.75 for boys.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 35 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue to Box R.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

See that

hump?

It's the feature of the DeLONG Pat. Hook and Eye. No matter how you twist and turn, it holds the eye in place.

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Another Strong Point ... OF THE ... CHARTER OAK,

CHARTER OAK STOVES

IN addition to its perfect operation and durability, is that it does the work with the smallest possible quantity of fuel.

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/6 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized-after-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

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WHY I AM HAPPY.

"Dear Tom is dead, please come to-night!"
She telegraphed. With keen delight
I read the message.
Roses, for consolation meant,
I sent, but Oh! with what content,
I paid expressage.

Don't think me heartless, till you know
Death has relieved me of a foe.
Tom was my rival.
When he began to pine away
I scarcely was the one to pray
For his survival.

He's hated me since first we met,
He was a most pronounced brunette,
While I am fair.
He was more favored of the two;
Of soft caresses very few
Fell to my share.

But now he's dead, I feel no spite,
I hope his harp is tuned all right,
His robe a fit, his halo bright
With gems galore.
And just this once do I confess
The reason of my happiness—
Because on earth there's one cat less,
In Heaven one more.
—M. T. Hart, in Life.

CHOLLY'S STORY.

It was too warm an evening, even for a smoking concert, Cholly said, as he came out of his room attired all in white, looking a perfect picture of manly beauty. Cholly was a blonde specimen of the male sex, blue-eyed, golden-haired; a stalwart representative of the Saxon type. He was 27, well placed as regards this world's wealth and position. Life to him—thanks to old Egerton Bailey, his late father—was a pleasant pastime, the world a charmed play place, where girls worshiped him and men voted him a trump. So much for Cholly, debonair, kind-hearted and handsome, who had traveled the world over making friends wherever he went.

Cholly's prediction that it was too warm even for a smoking concert on this particular evening was verified by the slim attendance there on his arrival. Only eight men out of 30 expected found their way to the usual rendezvous. By general agreement the music was banished, coats discarded, negligee attitudes assumed and the eight men amused themselves by relating anecdotes and personal experiences.

"By the way, Cholly," at last a friend said to the blonde Adonis, who, sprawled on a sofa, was listening quietly to the conversation, "you're very silent to-night, you've just arrived from the west, too. Come, haven't you some blood-curdling tale to tell us of western atrocities, cowboys 'breaks' or outrages? These fellows' stories are stale. We require something spicy to stir us up a night like this."

"Well, I did have an adventure, but its recital won't be spicy, Tracy; I don't think it will be the style you care for."

"Out with it! Out with it!" seven voices simultaneously exclaimed. "Is it a Christian Endeavor story, Cholly?" asked Tracy. "You do look awful solemn."

"No, it's a Sunday-school tale," said Andy Vicars, a very young man with a new mustache and a drawl.

"All right," said Cholly, quietly. "If you fellows don't be quiet, I won't tell it."

"Go on, Cholly, don't mind the calves," grunted old Maj. Poole. "Tell us your story, man."

"It will interest you, major; doubtless you remember the Donovans, of Limerick—pretty Kate, they called one of them. I met them in Dublin."

"Do I remember her? May me eys fall out of me head if I ever see her likes again—eyes like violets, hair like ink and a skin like peaches and cream. And a figger! God bless you, boys, she had a figger like a goddess. She could ride cross country like a bird. Never saw such a rider before nor since. But, Cholly, me boy, I thought you were 'gone' in that direction. Oh, the pair you'd have made."

Cholly blushed scarlet, the company exchanged glances. "Seems to me," said Andy Vicars, "that the major's telling this story. Go on, Cholly, hold the platform." So Cholly cleared his throat (as Andy said afterward he seemed mightily upset by the major's remarks), wiped the perspiration from his flushed face, and began:

"You see, fellows, my story will have to consist of two parts, the introduction and the sequel. It begins in Ireland four years ago and ends in Canada four days ago. It was in Dublin that I first met Miss Kate Donovan, of Limerick. She was a stunner, as the major says, the best cross-country rider I ever saw. She was as poor as a church mouse and as proud as Lucifer. She was an orphan, had been brought up by her uncle, old Peter Donovan; he had three daughters of his own, but none of them could hold a candle to Miss Kate herself. From what I saw during the time I was in Dublin, I don't think the trio cared much for pretty Kate; they were jealous of her, and took pains to show it in many petty ways, particularly when Capt. Gordon, who was considered a matrimonial catch, appeared on the scene and devoted himself to Kate."

"Capt. Rupert Gordon, of the 47th?" queried Maj. Poole.

"The very same, a dark beggar, with a bad mouth and lots of money.

"Well, he was the man that set all the Dublin girls wild. They literally lionized him. He was douce enough there. He was asked everywhere, and old Peter Donovan was mad enough when he asked him for his niece, and not for one of his daughters. They said the three girls never spoke to Kate for weeks.

"Poor Kate, she hardly knew what to do; she was very unhappy—she told me all about it one evening at a dance. She had a devil of a life in her uncle's house, and Gordon seemed very fond of her. She didn't know what he really was; neither did I, or I could have warned her. They were married in September; in November Gordon took her to the Riviera after the honeymoon was over; a fellow who met them there told me that Kate—that is, Mrs. Gordon—looked miserably unhappy, and people said Gordon ill-treated her. However that may be, she did not stay with him very long. One day a woman appeared at the hotel where they were staying; she was a gaudily-attired specimen, not overcultured. She registered as Mrs. Capt. Gordon, and forced herself into the Gordon private rooms. Gordon hadn't a word to say; he owned up that he had married her five years before somewhere, where his regiment was stationed; I forget where. There was a terrible scene, which ended by Kate leaving the hotel. No one knew where she went. My friend, an Englishman, who told me just what I have told you, tried to follow her and offered to do what he could for her in a monetary way. He was a gentleman, and meant well by her. She refused all offers of assistance, and disappeared as if the Mediterranean had swallowed her up. He heard of her again at Marseilles; she had been singing in a cafe there; she always had a passable voice, and played the banjo well. Poor Kate, her pride was dragged in the dust, her heart was broken."

Cholly paused to wipe the perspiration from his face and take a few sips from a tumbler beside him. The old major, for a wonder, kept silence, from time to time shaking his head sorrowfully.

"I suppose that is the first part of the story," broke in Andy Vicars. "It is deuced sad; hope the little girl got back to her uncle."

"Uncle!" growled Maj. Poole. "Poor child, he didn't want her. He was a cruel-hearted, mean old scoundrel, was Peter Donovan; he never treated the girl right when he had her."

Cholly nodded his head affirmatively to Maj. Poole's assertion, and continued his story:

"This all happened four years ago; no one heard anything during that time of pretty Kate Donovan, for you see she wasn't Mrs. Gordon, after all. An aunt of hers did have the grace to write to me making inquiries; she had heard that Kate was in the United States, in a place called Pennsylvania, and would I make inquiries, as I lived, no doubt, near there? You know, these old country people, as they call themselves, think that the United States are about as large as an English colony."

"Do I know it?" interrupted the major. "Why, a lady in London once asked me to personally deliver a small parcel of china to her daughter, because I lived in New York, near where her daughter was settled. I took the parcel, thinking to see the address of some street here. Where do you think the fair creature lived?"

"New Jersey?" hazarded Vicars.

"Maine?" queried another.

"No!" roared the major; "Idaho!"

"Guess you didn't accept the commission, major," said Cholly.

"Well, no. I relieved my mind by reciting sundry words not in Webster's dictionary. Go on, my boy. Tell us all you know of pretty Kate Donovan."

"I came through Canada on my way from the west, a few days ago," continued Cholly. "We changed cars at a place not far from Toronto, and had some hours to wait for connection. Strolling around, I came to a place where a circus was in full swing. Double tent, side shows, all complete. Consulting my watch, I found I had time to see the performance. An English steeplechase was advertised as the chief attraction. It had just commenced when I took my seat in the first row close to the ring. I can hardly tell you my feelings when I recognized the first lady rider who entered—it was Kate Donovan."

"Good heavens!" ejaculated the major. "Come to that?"

"Yes, it was Kate. Graceful, lithe, nervy as ever, looking like a queen among those painted judys and rough men."

"How could you sit there and see it?" groaned Maj. Poole.

"I hadn't to sit long. I recognized her instantly—and, poor girl, she saw me."

"Knew you?" gasped the major.

"Yes, she turned pale under the horrible paint and rouge she was daubed with; somehow she seemed to lose her nerve all of a sudden. The horse, a vicious black beast, swerved to one side suddenly—major—fellows, I cannot tell it. It was too horrible."

"Kate Donovan to lose her nerve on horseback? I cannot credit it," said the major, in an awed tone.

"I was in the ring and by her side in a moment," Cholly continued, not noticing the major's interruption. "She knew me, poor girl, when her eyes opened for the first time. She died with her hands tightly clasped in mine."

"Did she sa-ay anything?" asked Andy Vicars; "did she tell you anything?"

"If she did, you're not the one I'd repeat it to," said Cholly, fiercely. "The last words of a poor dying girl are hardly club talk, not if I know it."

So saying, Cholly seized his coat and strode angrily from the room.

The other men looked at each other significantly.

"He's hit hard," said the major; "poor fellow. If you had seen Kate you'd not blame him. I always thought he liked her."

And Cholly, as he strode along the street homeward, cursed his own folly in telling the story of pretty Kate to such an audience. "As if they cared," he muttered. They were a set of hard-hearted, cold, cynical men, and he, Cholly, was a fool for telling the story. Somehow, he had never realized before that he had cherished an ideal for the past four years, and that ideal was the woman who but a few days before had died in his arms. Tell that idiot Vicars what she said? Cholly smiled grimly as the thought struck him, for only he knew what those last words had been. They echoed in his ears even now in the din and noise of the New York evening.

"Cholly—dear—dear—Cholly."

If she had only said them four years ago, he thought miserably, as he shoved the key into the latch of his home door. —Vanity.

Not to Be Acquired.

A well-known bishop who takes a prominent interest in everything affecting the working classes, wishing to judge for himself what a journey in a workman's carriage was like, took a ticket and joined the miscellaneous crowd which fills these trains on the Great Eastern railway. After a most undignified struggle for a seat he found himself jammed in between a navvy, smoking a strong, black pipe, on his right, and an artist in house painting, smelling strongly of his craft and carefully balancing a can of green paint, on his left hand. In addition to apprehensions for the safe balance of this can and the very unpleasant odors arising the good bishop was very much shocked by the bad language which garnished the conversation of his neighbors. After a particularly strong expression from the navvy the bishop, touching him gently, inquired: "My good man, please tell me where you learn the language you have just made use of?" The navvy replied, with a suspicion of pride in his tone: "Learn it, guv'nor! You can't learn it. It's a gift. That's wot it is!"—San Francisco Post.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Certificates.

At a meeting of the state examining board the following resolution relating to examination for second grade state certificates was adopted:

"Resolved, That a person may receive a state professional certificate of the second grade; provided, first, that he has been examined in all the branches named in section 3, chapter 34, of the laws of 1893, and has received satisfactory standing in the following, to-wit: Arithmetic, United States history, reading, English grammar, geography (political, mathematical and physical), with map drawings, elementary algebra, plain geometry, school economy, physiology, bookkeeping, English literature, general history, civil government, school laws, history of education, and in addition, in the elements of any two of the following, which the candidate shall choose, to-wit: Physics, chemistry, geology, zoology, botany and astronomy; and provided, second, that said candidate is a permanent teacher of high character and has had successful experience as required by the law herein named.

Fort Ridgeley.

The Fort Ridgeley monument commission has encountered great difficulty in collecting the names of the defenders of the fort during the siege of 1862, to be inscribed on the monument. These names have been collected through the most reliable sources available, but the committee deems it prudent to publish them in the leading newspapers in order that they may receive the criticism of the public. It invites any suggestions regarding the published lists, as to the accuracy of spelling, additions or omissions of names, or any other matter that may aid in the historical accuracy of the record. Address all communication to Charles E. Flandrau, chairman of the Fort Ridgeley monument committee, New York Life building, St. Paul, Minn.

Killed.

With the expressed desire for death fresh on his lips, Charles Summers, an aged citizen with a checkered career, was crushed beneath the wheels of an electric car at about the center of the steel arch bridge in Minneapolis. He was crossing the structure afoot, and by some means got between the rails when run down. When removed from beneath the car he was quite dead.

The fatality occurred on Sunday, shortly after 6 o'clock, at a time when few pedestrians were near the place. In fact, the motorman on the ill-fated car was the only witness of the accident. As was subsequently learned, Summers had been drinking.

Sad Death.

Sybyl Day, the 2-year-old daughter of Frank Day, of 2027 Emerson avenue north, Minneapolis, died under sad circumstances. The little one had been eating candy and accidentally choked upon a piece which was too large for its throat. The child stumbled and fell forward upon the floor while the candy was in its mouth, and despite the efforts of its mother, the little one slowly choked to death.

News in Brief.

The executive committee of the Minnesota Prison association met at the state capitol and effected a permanent organization of the society by approving the report of the committee of seven, appointed to select officers.

Haward & Hyme, dry goods dealers at Duluth, have assigned.

News of a Minneapolis girl who has won honor and distinction in her chosen field, comes from the west. Miss Emma C. Sickles has been awarded the gold medal of La Savateur society, of France, in acknowledgement of her acts of heroism at the time of the Indian outbreak at Pine Ridge.

Game Warden J. W. Nash, assisted by deputy wardens, made a raid on fish poachers at Parker's lake, 15 miles northwest of Minneapolis, arresting C. H. Gillpatrick and M. H. Shea, both of Minneapolis. The men were detected in the act of landing pickerel through the ice with tip-ups. About 50 tip-ups, rigged ready for business, and a number of other fishing traps, were confiscated, together with a quantity of fish.

The Minneapolis mills had a good many ups and downs with the water power last week, and they ground only 254,250 barrels of flour. This was an increase of 32,000 barrels over the figures of the week before, and one of 184,000 barrels as contrasted with the corresponding time in 1895.

The following officers have been elected by the stockholders of the Red Wing, Duluth and Sioux City Construction company: President, L. T. Hubbard; vice president, T. B. Sheldon; secretary, W. C. Rice; treasurer, G. H. Crary.

Jim and Frank Russell, cousins confined in jail at Anoka, made their escape by sawing through bars. They had been bound over by the grand jury for larceny of railroad property.

The high school building at Sauk Rapids burned to the ground. Loss, $17,000; insurance, $9,500.

On Jan. 1 the Fireman's Insurance company, of Chicago, ceased to do business in Minnesota. It is stated that the cause of the withdrawal of the company is the decision of the Minnesota supreme court in the case of the loss at Gladstone some time ago.

Robert Tyndall, while hunting near Grand Rapids, shot and instantly killed Joseph Johnson, whom he mistook for a moose.

George D. Ingraham, a freight conductor on the Northwestern road, met with an accident at Owatonna, which will probably result fatally. He was on top of a car when the train was crossing a bridge, and was either jarred off or fell off to the bottom of a ravine 30 feet deep. His skull was fractured.

C. S. Denson, of St. Cloud, has been appointed a member of the state game and fish commission, to succeed A. F Ferris, of Brainerd.

Wm. Grandy and James McVernie were sent to jail for 60 days as a result of a saloon row at Park Rapids, in which Grandy pounded Fred Hauber and McVernie struck Constable Dow in the face with a coupling pin.

C. A. Peterson, aged 65, postmaster at Thomson, while having his accounts examined by United States Postoffice Inspector Wood, suddenly complained of a cramp in his leg, which in 10 minutes seized his whole body, and in less that 15 minutes he was a corpse.

The total value of buildings erected in New Ulm during the past year, according to the Post's estimate, is $99,950.

A POPULAR MODISTE.

She and Her Aged Parents Attacked By a Dread Disease.

The Account of Their Suffering—Three Remarkable Cures.

From the Northwestern Farmer, St. Paul, Minn

A few days ago a reporter called upon a lady living at 661 Hague Avenue, St. Paul Minn., to learn something about a remarkable cure that she was said to have experienced a few years ago. The result of the interview was a story of suffering and almost hopeless prostration, followed by rapid, complete restoration to health, that made an interesting bit of personal history the truth of which was beyond question. The lady was very reluctant to give out the facts, but finally consented.

The lady was Mrs. Eleanor M. Chapron, proprietress of a dressmaking establishment at 661 Hague Avenue, that is patronized by the wealthiest and most fashionable ladies of St. Anthony Hill—St. Paul's finest resident district. So busy a woman could not well be expected to give time to an interview; so aside from a few generalities, the conversation was short and to the point. It was about to this effect:

"What was your trouble?"

"Muscular rheumatism."

"How long did you suffer from it?"

"Several weeks."

"Did you try any other remedy?"

"Yes, I consulted a well-known physician of this city, who gave me a prescription, but it did not seem to help me."

"Would you tell us your symptoms and other particulars, as to your experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People?"

"Certainly. I was taken with pain in my arms and limbs so that I could not sit down or stand up with comfort. It would attack me in the chest, side and in my stomach, until I was sure I could not live. I have never suffered so much before or since. My system was completely racked with pain. As I said before I applied to a well-known physician of St. Paul, but what he gave me appeared to do me no good. About this time I read in some paper the account of an old soldier having been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It gave his address, the number of his regiment and everything about him; but as he was some distance away, I did not stop to write, but bought a box, and it gave me almost immediate relief."

"How many boxes of these pills did you take before you felt cured?"

"A box and a half."

"Did that completely restore your health?"

"Yes, indeed; and I have not been troubled since."

"How long ago was that?"

"Just three years and a half."

"Do you know of any other cases or cures with these pills?"

"Yes. I have recommended them to a good many people who were cured."

"Name one."

The names of several others were learned who had cause to feel grateful to the discoverer of this famous remedy. One had partial paralysis, another St. Vitus' dance, others sciatica, neuralgia, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, after effects of grippe, and forms of weakness in persons of both sexes.

A call was made next day upon the parents of Mrs. Chapron, of Rich Valley, a small station sixteen miles south of St. Paul, on the Chicago and Great Western Railway. Mr. and Mrs. Mark Hole were found to be pleasantly situated on a fine farm of their own a mile east of the station and about four miles east of the Mississippi River. The locality is well named, for a prettier farming country never smiled under a noonday sun. A long, low range of green hills, crowned with young timber, stretches away from the white farm house toward the river and forms a contrasting background for a row of wheat stacks—the whole making a picture to delight the eye.

But even here that dread disease, rheumatism, had found victims, and had well nigh destroyed the happiness of two aged respected citizens. Mr. Hole is eighty-three years of age, and his wife is but four years his junior. They were in the garden gathering cabbages when the writer approached and made known the object of his visit. The old gentleman at once straightened himself and exclaimed in a cheery voice, "Those Pink Pills are a great institution!" "Yes, indeed, they've done great things for us both," added his wife with equal good nature, as she invited the interviewer into the house. There a bit of their life's history was learned.

Natives of England, Mr. and Mrs. Hole came over to this country in 1840, settling at first in New York State. Thirty years ago they moved to Minnesota, and have been fairly successful at farming. Fifteen children in all were born to them, most of whom are living. Coming of healthy parents, they enjoyed almost entire immunity from disease of any description until four years ago, when Mr. Hole was attacked by severe rheumatic pains and sciatica. Having noticed an article telling of the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in a Montreal paper, which they read regularly, a neighbor going to St. Paul was asked to secure a box of them. The effect astonished the old folks. In a very short time Mr. Hole resumed his work about the farm, and has been particularly free from rheumatic pains ever since. He now considers himself completely cured. Other remedies that were tried previously afforded only temporary relief—and not always that.

When, several months later, Mrs. Hole was taken down with rheumatism, it needed no argument to induce her to secure a liberal supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In spite of the fact that she was strongly urged to try other medicine, her faith in the pills, established by the experience of her husband, remained unshaken. It was but a few days until all pain had disappeared, and Mrs. Hole was well again and able to attend to her household duties. "I carry a box of them around with me all the time," said the genial old lady, producing the package. "Not for the world would I be without them. I don't need them very often, but I want to be prepared."

Both Mr. and Mrs. Hole seem to feel a deep sense of gratitude toward the manufacturer of this great medicine, and their cheerful response to questions put to them showed plainly that they wanted to tell the world of all the priceless benefit they had received.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after affect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Fur Collars.

Fashion has of late evinced an unusual and unexpected fidelity to the forms and colors with which we have long been intimate; for instance, the full sleeves, the gored skirt, the capes, both long and short, and among minor modes we see that in place of the huge white sailor collars worn last summer fashion now affects collars of fur made exactly on the same lines. Square-cut collars are common on both coats and capes, and associated with them is the "storm" collar to be turned up as a protection against wind and rain, and allowed to fall when not on duty. A collar of this sort, if well stiffened, and of course well shaped, gives a very smart appearance to the garment it finishes, and the quantity of handsome fur required for it is less than might be supposed. Here again is an opportunity for utilizing remnants of fur and turning them to excellent account.—N. Y. Post.

Practical.

"Would you oblige," said the reporter who gets novel interviews, "by telling me what book helped you most in life?"

After a thoughtful pause the great man answered: "My bank book."—Boston Gazette.

WATER THAT EXPLODED.

A Bartender's Experience Under Fire of a Fusillade of Seltzer.

"Do you know," said Billy Clark, of the Grand hotel, to a Cincinnati Times-Star reporter, as a big seltzer bottle fizzed and two or three men on the outside elevated a foot each on the railing and looked on, "that these seltzer water bottles will explode easily?" And the three men each put a foot down on the floor and moved slightly away. "Sometimes just the temperature of the hand will do it, the warm hand, placed against it while bringing it from a cold room, or sometimes while lifting it one will strike it against the counter and it will explode and the metal top will be driven with great force by the gas. One time, while at the Gibson, I refused to give a man a drink. He took it very much to heart and went away vowing he would get even with me. I had turned about as he went out and had my back to him. Suddenly there came a sound like a pistol shot. I tried to turn around and couldn't, and I was sure the man had carried his threat into effect and had shot me. Directly following that explosion came another and another, and there was a rapid succession of explosions. Then I knew the man had opened a regular fusillade on me, and yet I was riveted to the spot. I could not stir. I thought I had been paralyzed by a bullet. Come to find out, one of these seltzer water bottles in the far end of the counter had exploded and the concussion had started the others, until all had exploded that were on that shelf. And the man had gone away and I never saw him again. But I never will forget my experience of that night, when I was sure I had been shot."

ONE ON HAWKSHAW.

He Raided a Den of Licensed Housebreakers and Robbers.

One of the detectives connected with the bureau at the city hall went into a barber shop the other evening and sat in one of the chairs to be shaved, says the Philadelphia Record. While the barber was making ready to shave him he started one of his characteristic conversations. Receiving short answers to every question that he put to the detective, however, the tonsorial artist brought the tete-a-tete to a close and silence reigned supreme.

The local Hawkshaw was in half a doze while the barber was busily engaged in applying a lather on his face, when suddenly the sound of a hammer striking against some metallic substance was heard emanating from the rear of the barber shop. Then voices were heard in the following dialogue:

"That was a good job that we done out at Germantown last week, Pete." "Yes, that was the neatest piece of work we done for some time; there was so little trouble with it." The detective at once opened his eyes and became interested. The first voice continued:

"It brought us in $325 and we had better—"

His conversation at this stage was interrupted by knocks on the door and hearing the detective's voice calling out: "Leave me in or I'll break down the door," one of the men in the back room threw the door open. The Hawkshaw, expecting to find a den of counterfeiters or burglars, rushed through the door and fell into a plumber's shop, where two of the employes were working.

$400 IN PRIZES ON OATS AND CORN

Last year we offered $200 for the biggest yield of oats. 209 bushels Silver Mine Oats was the highest. This year we offer $200 more on oats, $100 on Silver King Barley, a barley yielding in 1895 116 bushels per acre, and $100 on Golden Triumph Yellow Dent Corn, the corn of your dreams!

What's Teosinte and Sand Vetch and Sacaline and Lathyrus and Giant Spurry and Giant Incarnate Clover and lots of such things? They'll make you rich if you plant a plenty. Catalogue tells you!

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it with 10c. postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis., you will get free 10 grasses and grains, above oats, barley, corn and their catalogue. Catalogue alone, 5c. (K)

CONSIDERATE.—Father—"Why did you permit young Mashman to kiss you in the parlor last night?" Daughter—"Because I was afraid he'd catch cold in the hall."—Brooklyn Life.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THE mule is a demi-Jack, and therefore a demi-John, which accounts for the spirit that is within him.—Boston Transcript

A Look Through South Missouri for 4 Cents.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis R. R. Co. has just issued a magnificent book of sixty or more photo-engraved views of varied scenery in South Missouri. From these views an accurate knowledge can be obtained as to the productions and general topography of that highly-favored section that is now attracting the attention of home-seekers and investors the country over.

The title of the book is "Snap Shots in South Missouri." It will be mailed upon receipt of postage, four cents. Address J E. LOCKWOOD, Kansas City, Mo.

DUZBY—"What's in that bottle—poison?" Dooby—"I guess there must be, there isn't any label on it."—Roxbury Gazette.

Sebastapol Was Not Impregnable.

For it was taken by assault, but a physique built up, a constitution fortified by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, may bid defiance to the assaults of malarious disease even in localities where it is most prevalent and malignant. Emigrants to the ague-breeding sections of the West should bear this in mind, and start with a supply The Bitters promptly subdues dyspepsia, rheumatic and kidney complaints, nervousness, constipation and biliousness

IT is a sure evidence of the health and innocence of the beholder if the senses are alive to the beauty of nature.—Thoreau.

Low Rates to the South.

On the first Tuesday of each month, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R will sell one way tickets to all points in the South at greatly reduced rates The fast train over this route now leaves Chicago daily at 8 25 P M and runs through solid to Nashville making connection there with all trains for the South and Southeast. City Ticket Office 230 Clark St., Chicago

IN taking the chances, first look out that they are not against you.—Truth.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

WHAT this country needs is maple sugar that will pass a thorough civil service examination at all seasons of the year.—Baltimore American.

PISO'S Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. HARDY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, '94.

"IS MARRIAGE a failure?" "No; not as a means of grace." "Er—what?" "It leads to repentance."—Truth.

PLEASANT, Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

AN exchange heads a local item: "He pants for the bloomer girl." That's what they are—"he pants."

BEECHAM'S PILLS for constipation 10c and 25c. Get the book (free) at your druggist's and go by it. Annual sales 6,000,000 boxes.

THERE is no courage but in innocence; no constancy but in an honest cause.—Southern.

SUFFERERS FROM COUGHS, SORE THROAT, etc., should be constantly supplied with 'Brown's Bronchial Troches."

CHIEFLY, the mold of a man's fortune is in his own hands.—Bacon.

Loss of opportunity is Life's greatest loss. Think of suffering with

NEURALGIA

5 Years 10 Years 15 Years

when the opportunity lies in a bottle of

ST. JACOBS OIL.

IT CURES.

25 YEARS IN THE POULTRY YARD

108 pp. 51st Ed. Written & sold by a farmer and Poultryman of 50 years experience A plain, practical system, easily learned. Describes their diseases, how to make hens lay. Cholera, Gapes & Roup you need not have. Price, 25c. FREE PARTICULARS. A. M. LANG, Box 221, Chicago, Ill.

7% LOANS upon improved FARMS in Minnesota; immediate examination of all applications. Send for free list cheap farms, timber, meadow lands all counties Minn., Dak and Wis. W. D. WASHBURN, jr., No. 110 Guaranty Loan Bldg., Minneapolis.

A. N. K.—G. 1587.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Sarsaparilla Sense.

Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. You want the best. It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understood sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you?

When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know, you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so when buying sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market fifty years. Your grandfather used Ayer's. It is a reputable medicine. There are many sarsaparillas. But only one Ayer's. IT CURES.

A GOOD THING - PUSH IT ALONG

BATTLE AX

Plug Tobacco

A Great Big Piece for 10 Cents.

Be Sure

'Tis pure Cocoa, and not made by the so-called "Dutch Process." Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure — no chemicals. WALTER BAKER & CO., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

Out of sorts

—and no wonder Think of the condition of those poor women who have to wash clothes and clean house in the old-fashioned way. They're tired, vexed, discouraged, out of sorts, with aching backs and aching hearts. They must be out of their wits. Why don't they use Pearline (use with out soap)? That is what every woman who values her health and strength is coming to. And they're coming to it now, faster than ever. Every day, Pearline's fame grows and it's patrons increase in number Hundreds of millions of packages have been used by bright women who want to make washing easy 181

MILLIONS NOW USE Pearline

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, JAN. 17, 1896.

Time Table.

Soo Road.—Time for trains at Rockford Station:

Going West,	Going East.
10:47, a. m.	8:57, a. m.
7:40 p. m.	4:53, p. m.

DELANO DIARY

—Rev. Tabor Davies gave his illustrated lecture on India at the Presbyterian church last evening. It is spoken of as being highly interesting.

—If Agent Tatro, John Day Smith or some other member of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Society would accompany their fellow townsmen who buy cattle, to some of the country fairs, they would soon find business enough to last them for a few days.

—Men who will tie so many cattle behind a wagon that some are crowded out of the road on to icy places and slip down, and who go at it and whip them unmercifully for falling, and repeat the same performance time and again before getting out of town, deserve a little looking after.

—A creamery separator man visited this section of country the other day. He tried his machine at the residence of one of our most thrifty dairymen, but did not succeed in inducing him to invest at once. The farmer thinks his old churn gets out just about as much butter as the new invention and costs less.

—A Farmers Institute will be held at Buffalo, on Friday and Saturday, Jany. 31 and Feb. 1. Farmers in attendance on the first forenoon session can have a present of a book of 350 pages. Turn out and see what these theoretical farmers can teach practical farmers any way. You may get some pointers.

—William Stanley says he raised from one and a quarter acres enough sweet corn fodder to feed his ten cows until this week; if he had another acre, which he will next year, he would have had enough for the entire winter. He says it is the best feed he has tried, and produces the most butter. His hay is good but as soon as the cows were fed with it he found a wonderful shrinking in the amount of butter made.

—As A. W. Wittman entered his drug store one morning last week, he was surprized to find a number of fancy bottles and other articles scattered over the floor. He thought burglars had been in during his absence. But on investigating he found that a heavy picture with glass and frame had loosened from its moorings and fallen against the show case, jarring what was on top to the floor. Al drew a long breath and felt thankful that instead of being where that picture would have struck him he was asleep at home.

—Our school board might learn a profitable lesson from the recent indictment, for manslaughter, for the death of a boy by typhoid fever at Duluth, of those having charge of the water system. If our school house should happen to burn and kill or injure any one, for want of a chance to get out, there being but one door, there would be plenty of people to testify that it was highly ansafe, and some of the board might be brought to horse sense at least. Put on those fire escapes, gentlemen, they won't cost much and might be the means of saving life.

County Papers.

The case of scarlet fever in the family of L. H. Aikin is reported improved.—Clearwater News.

Judge Jamison is one of the most genial as well as the most honorable and competent men in this state and he would make an ideal Governor.—Buffalo Journal.

If the Insane Hospital war is carried into the Legislature, perhaps Anoka and Hastings will be left out in the cold.—Wright County Times.

As announced in the Messenger three weeks ago, the free delivery of mail went into effect last Wednesday, and it proves even a greater convenience than was expected. Our mail carrier now makes his rounds twice a day with as much of a metropolitan air as if he had carried mail in New York City all his life.—Maple Lake Messenger.

The Post extends greeting for the New Year to all exchanges and hopes that with the coming of 1896 a stronger effort than ever before may be made for purity in editorial writings.—Annandale Post.

The county will pay this year legal rates for its advertising and it will amount to several hundred dollars. It should not do so. There is a fair profit in it at much less than full legal rates, but when a newspaper will bid for commissioners proceedings at ½ a cent a folio, it could be only a question of time when this result would come. Every man is fairly entitled to fair compensation for his time and labor and he should be satisfied with that. Owing to the foolish competition amongst the papers of the county, the public printing has been done, during the last several years, at less than fair paying rates, and at less than cost, and no paper has received a solitary word of commendation from anybody for so doing, and no paper has deserved any commendation. This extreme of low rates has led to the other extreme of high rates. Perhaps the business will be fairly adjusted after awhile.—Buffalo Journal.

Personals.

Miss Ellen Clark returned Monday from the Cities.

John C. Arup, is sojourning for a season at Cokato.

Vernon Wilder is home, for a few days, from the "U."

Mr. Jarrett, of Maple Plain, visited Delano brethren on Tuesday.

J. A. Brasie, of Monticello, was doing business in town, Saturday.

T. F. O'Hair, of Wheaton, visited his brother and numerous Delano friends Tuesday.

Rev. Ray, of Litchfield, held Episcopal services at the Swedish church, Monday evening.

Mrs. Dickey, of Minneapolis, was the guest of Mrs. A. W. Wittman the fore part of this week.

Miss Allie Murphy returned home, Tuesday morning from a week's visit with Watertown friends.

Miss Alta Clark left Saturday morning for her new position in the college at Hot Springs, S. Dakota.

Miss Tillie Coolen has moved to Minneapolis. It is reported that she has become Mrs. Peter McCormick.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Johnson and family and Frank Coffin, of Lyndale, visited Delano Tuesday, on business.

John Konke, who has been residing at Stillwater, during the winter came home on parole, Monday evening.

Dr. Nivens visited Delano a couple of days this week, and met with his usual large number of customers.

Conrad Marth, a Wright County pioneer, was a GAZETTE caller Saturday. He is a "gold standard" advocate.

Uncle Joe Bland, of Marysville, came to town Saturday, and attended the Fair. He also subscribed for the Courier-Journal.

Squire Guptil, of Rockford, was a GAZETTE caller, Fair Day. He is of the opinion that last year's summonses are no good.

W. H. Frazee, who was nearly knocked out of time by a runaway, a few weeks ago, is again to be seen in his usual haunts.

Treasurer Mattson and Assistant Johnson took the tax for Franklin and Delano three days this week. They report collections good.

A. F. Mrocok intends hereafter to be posted on scientific subjects. He has become a subscriber for that instructive paper the Scientific American. A good investment.

SCHOOL NOTES.

The scholars feel very much as though they were living in olden times as the kingdom is now ruled by King Charles I, and when he abdicates Queen Elizabeth holds the sceptre.

Harry Quinn, Alva Catlin and Victor Jacobs are now enrolled as high school pupils.

One of Caesar's pupils became entangled in his seat the other day and the janitor found it necessary to remove the seat in order to extricate the owner. A new seat, somewhat larger now graces that corner.

Miss Nellie Vorse was absent from school several days this week on account of sickness.

The new library books have arrived and will be ready for use as soon as they are labeled.

We only have six days more of grace before the examinations.

Mr. Kurtz called on the dentist, Monday.

Miss Kimball, Miss DeKay and Mr. Kurtz will visit the city tomorrow.

One of the rules of the high school is "never be late."

Miss Kittie Johnson is suffering from a severe cold this week.

The natural philosophy class has been studying the subject of "feets" (feats).

One of the library books received is called The Jacquetta Book.

W. W. Sleight and W. H. Frazee were school visitors Tuesday.

One of our English Literature pupils thinks the "Woman's Bible" is the latest version.

CLASS '96.

Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

Among Our Exchanges.

Mayor Pingree is trying to plant a few small potatoes in the Republican national convention.—St. Paul Globe.

Poor Mr. Carlisle! The wonder is that a man with so few responsibilities should find an excuse for worrying.—Atlanta Constitution.

To settle the row between Hastings and Anoka over the insane asylum it might be well to give the institution to Delano.—Litchfield News Ledger.

Rev. W. R. Reynolds was at Le Sueur last week to preside over a regularly called meeting for the purpose of extending an official call to Rev. H. A. Noyes of Buffalo, Minn., who had accepted the tendered call.—St. Peter Herald.

The way to hit England good and hard is for Congress to pass a bill for the free coinage of silver. Then she would howl.—St. Paul Broad Axe.

A son of R. Bowers is sick with what the attending physician pronounces diphtheria. The house has been quarrantined.—Sherburne County Times.

The newspapers have come to their senses and wisely refrained from offering to do the printing for what honor there was in it, and the Herald takes it all.—Clearwater News.

Whatever one may think about that new issue of bonds, one must admire the nerve of President Cleveland in calling the bluff made by Republican Senators.—St. Cloud Times.

The members of the insane asylum commission are probably beginning to realize what it is to fall between the grindstones of two rival factions. They are the most thoroughly abused men in the state just at the present time.—Swift County Monitor.

Harry Hayward took dinner with Chas. Ziegler one day last week. He was showing the marks around his neck where the rope went to prove his identity. We suppose the man was crazy or took that way of getting a square meal.—High Hills items, Dassel Anchor.

Senator Lodge wants to annihilate Mr. Pulitzer of the New York World for corresponding with British potentates on the foreign and financial policies of the United States. Mr. Lodge has undertaken a herculean task. The World is larger that a Lodge.—The Broad Axe.

The marriage of Miss Amy Ann Hardy and Mr. Thomas Francis Doran took place yesterday evening at the home of the brides parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hardy. Rev. John Doran, father of the groom, performed the ceremony. Miss Katie Conrad was bridesmaid and Mr. James Petrie was groomsman. A wedding supper was given after the ceremony. The bridal couple received many valuable presents. The Journal extends congratulations.—Eden Valley Journal, Jan. 9.

County Canvass.

We are in receipt of the proof sheet of the Official Publication of the Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners, from the Howard Lake Herald; as we gave the most of it last week it will not be necessary to do so now.

The petitions for school district changes were granted as follows: A. Thorp; Jeffrey O'Connell; D. C. Gilmer; F. W. Lauzer; William Gilmer; James McLean; and Martin Anderson.

Liquor license for the ensuing year was fixed at $500.

The Auditor was authorized to receive bids for 60 cords two foot green maple wood and 15 cords of 18 inch green maple, all body wood.

Abatement taxes of Frank Blank, rejected.

The bond of H. S. Saylor, editor of Howard Lake Herald, for publishing Delinquent Tax List, (tax of 1894) in the sum of $1,500.00 with Lafayette Morgan and Levi Vannurden as sureties, was approved.

The usual number of bills were allowed.

The committee appointed to count the funds of the county report: Funds in Treasurer's office, $1,659.54. In Banks, $24,490 00.

County officers reported as follows.

J. C. O Leary, Clerk of District Court. Receipts for 1895, $704 35: Gross earnings, $1 259 40.

H. T. Moland, County Surveyor, receipts cash, for 1895 $574:50.

E. M. Nagel, Register of Deeds, cash, for 1895, $2,048 95.

The full Board and County Surveyor to view Deer Lake county road on the 10th of Jany.

Board adjourned to Feby. 10, 1896.

The five papers, so many of them as we have seen this week, have published the Commissioners Proceedings in full. They claim they have done so before. Then why did the Herald know they would continue to do so?

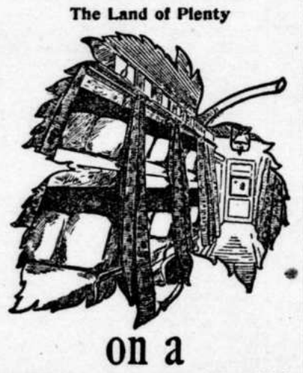
It seems strange that so many similar accidents should occur as did in one week in January. A lamp in the Merchants Hotel at Monticello, one in the Journal office, at Buffalo, and still another in the Post Office at Howard Lake, fell, each nearly burning the building in which it was. And a heavy picture in Wittman's drug store in Delano, also fell. Who can explain? Is there some strange power attacking the fastenings; or is the center of gravity growing stronger?

Literary News.

No one ever thought of introducing so expensive a feature as lithographic color work in the days when the leading magazines sold for $4.00 a year and 35 cents a copy. But times change and the magazines change with them. It has remained for the Cosmopolitan, sold at one dollar a year, to put in an extensive lithographic plant capable of printing 320,000 pages per day (one color). The January issue presents as a frontispiece a water-color drawing by Eric Pape, illustrating the last story of Robert Louis Stevenson, which has probably never been excelled even in the pages of the finest dollar French periodicals. The cover of The Cosmopolitan is also changed, a drawing of page length by the famous Paris artist Rossi, in lithographic colors on white paper takes the place of the manilla back with its red stripe. Hereafter the cover is to be a fresh surprise each month.

To California

The Land of Plenty



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Offices, 7 Nicollet House Block, Minneapolis, and corner Fifth and Robert Sts., St. Paul.

Tickets to Dubuque, CHICAGO and the East, and Waterloo, Marshalltown, Des Moines, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, KANSAS CITY and the Southwest, at 7 Nicollet House Block and Chicago Great Western Depot, Minneapolis, or corner Robert and Fifth Streets and Union Depot, St. Paul.

The justly popular Chicago Great Western (Maple Leaf Route) evening train, leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul, runs Private Chamber and Modern Section Sleeping Cars, Cafe Dining Cars serving delicious meals 35 cents, up and gives free use of newspapers, magazines and periodicals. Discriminating travelers, with an eye to personal comfort and economy, unconditionally prefer the "Maple Leaf Route."

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COTTON STATES EXPOSITION.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18, Dec. 31, 1895.

The schedule printed below is a comprehensive guide to the best and most desirable route to Atlanta from the North and Northwest, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Terrellaute, and Evansville.

Palace Day Coaches and Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to all trains shown in this schedule.

Extremely low rates have been made to Atlanta and return via the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. All trains run solid between Nashville and Atlanta, except train in last column. The train in third column, which leaves Cincinnati at 4:30 p. m. runs solid to Atlanta. This is the route of the famous "Dixie Flyer," through "all the year round" sleeping car line between Nashville, Tenn., and Jacksonville, Fla.

Lv Chicago, Pennsylvania	Lv Chicago, Indianapolis	Lv Chicago, C. & E. I.	Lv Chicago, L. S. & M. S.	Lv Chicago, L. S. & M. S.	Lv Chicago, C. & E. I.	Lv Chicago, C. & E. I.
Ar Louisville, "	Ar Louisville, "	Ar Lafayette, "	Ar Louisville, "	Ar Louisville, "	Ar Evansville, "	Ar Terre Haute, "
Lv Louisville, L. & N.	Lv Indianapolis, "	Lv Lafayette, "	Lv Louisville, "	Lv Louisville, "	Lv Evansville, "	Lv Terre Haute, "
Ar Nashville, "	Ar Louisville, "	Ar Louisville, "	Ar Cincinnati, "	Ar Nashville, "	Ar Louisville, "	Ar Louisville, "
Lv Nashville, "	Lv Louisville, "	Lv Louisville, "	Lv Cincinnati, "	Lv Nashville, "	Lv Louisville, "	Lv Louisville, "
Ar Chattanooga, "	Ar Nashville, "	Ar Indianapolis, "	Ar Louisville, "	Ar Chattanooga, "	Ar Nashville, "	Ar Nashville, "
Lv Chattanooga, N. C. & St. L.	Lv Nashville, L. & N.	Lv Indianapolis, C. I. & L.	Lv Louisville, L. & N.	Lv Chattanooga, W. & A.	Lv Nashville, L. & N.	Lv Nashville, L. & N.
Ar Atlanta, "	Ar Chattanooga, "	Ar Chicago, "	Ar Nashville, "	Ar Atlanta, "	Ar Chattanooga, "	Ar Chattanooga, "
6:55 p. m.	12:45 a. m.	7:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.	11:50 a. m.	5:02 p. m.	12:45 a. m.
2:25 a. m.	7:00 a. m.	8:25 a. m.	12:30 p. m.	7:00 p. m.	11:17 p. m.	7:00 a. m.
7:00 a. m.	1:40 p. m.	9:15 p. m.	3:25 p. m.	8:50 p. m.	7:30 a. m.	1:40 p. m.
11:55 a. m.	7:40 p. m.	7:45 a. m.	8:05 p. m.	4:30 p. m.	1:15 p. m.	7:40 p. m.

For further information, address BRIARD F. HILL, Northern Passenger Agent 328 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. COWARDIN, Western Passenger Agent 405 Ry. Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.; or D. J. MULLANEY, Eastern Passenger Agent, 56 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

W. L. DANLEY,
G. P. & T. A., Nashville, Tenn.

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Eggs,	.17, .15
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Pork	4.00
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.05
Chickens, dressed,	.07
Turkeys, dressed,	.09

BORN.

CUNNINGHAM.—In Minneapolis, on Saturday Jan. 11., to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cunningham, a daughter.

MICHAUD.—At Rockford. Monday evening, Jany. 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. George Michaud, a daughter.

DIED.

WEISNER.—On Monday, January 13, infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Weisner.

BROAT.—At Minneapolis, on Sunday, Jan'y. 5, Mrs. Flora L. Broat, aged 40. Deceased was formerly a resident of Wright County.

Florida and Southeast.

If you have any intention of going to the Southeast this fall or winter, you should advise yourself of the best route from the North and West. This is the Louisville & Nashville Railroad which is running daily duble trains from St. Louis, Evansvill, Louisville, and Cincinnati through to Nashville, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Atlanta, Montgomery, Thomasville, Pensacola, Mobile, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Pullman Sleeping Car Service through. Specially low rates made to Atlanta during the continuance of the Cotton States Exposition, and tourist rates to all points in Florida and the Gulf Coast resorts during the season. For paticulars as to rates through car service, write

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NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that at the times and places following below, the undersigned will mete the taxpayers of the several towns and villages of Wright County Minnesota for the purpose of receiving taxes for the year 1895, to wit:

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	TIMES, A. D. 1896.	PLACES.
Albion	Thursday, Feb. 6.	Holmes' Albion
Buffalo	Monday, Jan. 6.*	Court House, Buffalo Village
Chatham	Monday, Jan. 6.*	" " "
Clearwater	Tuesday, Jan. 7.	Boutwells Store, Clearwater Vil.
Cokato	Wed. and Thur. Jan. 29 & 30	Village Hall, Cokato Vil.
Corrinna	Wed. and Thur. Feb. 12 & 13	Annandale "
Frankfort	Saturday Jan. 11	St. Michaels "
Franklin	Wed. and Thur. Jan. 15 & 16	Young's Hotel Delano "
French Lake	Tuesday, Feb. 11	A. J. Lindberg's Store French Lake.
Maple Lake	Friday Feb. 7	Maple Lake Village
Marysville	Mon. and Tues. Jan. 20 & 21.	Flannigan's, Waverly
Middleville	Friday, Jan. 31.	South Lake "
Monticello	Thursday Jan. 9	Monticello "
Otsego	Friday Jan 10	St. Michaels Sta. "
Rockford	Tuesday Jan. 14	Rockford "
Silver Creek	Wednesday Jan. 8	Hasty "
Southside	Monday Feb. 10	South Haven "
Stockholm	Mon. and Tues. Jan. 27 & 28.	Town Hall Stockholm
Victor	Friday Jan 24	" Victor
Woodland	Tuesday, Feb. 4	" " Woodland
Annandale Village	Wed. and Thur. Feb. 12 & 13.	Kingstedt's Store
Buffalo Village	Monday Jan 6*	Court House
Clearwater Village	Tuesday Jan. 7.	Boutwell's Store
Cokato Village	Wed. and Thurs Jan. 29, 30	Village Hall
Delano Village	Friday Jan. 17.	Young's Hotel
Hanover Village		
Howard Lake Village	Wednesday and Thursday,	January 22 23.
Maple Lake Village	Friday, February 7.	
Monticello Village	Thursday, January 2.	
Montrose Village	Monday February 3.	
Rockford Village	Tuesday, January 14.	
St. Michaels Village	Saturday, January 11.	
Waverly Village	Monday, Tuesday Jan. 20,21	Flannigan's office.

* and thereafter

Dated, Buffalo, Dec. 10, 1895.

OLE MATTSON, Treasurer.

Look Here!

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY, 24, 1896. NUMBER 17.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. F. COLLINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN. Salt Lake, - - Minnesota.

W. H. CUTTING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, - - MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. DELANO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA. 28

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. C. B. AMES. Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office over W. R. John's Confectionery Store.

E. A. SHANNON, M. D., Buffalo, Minn., Calls day or night promptly attended to Office in the building between McKnight's store and residence. Residence on corner north of School House.

O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan. 11, 1896.

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CHURCH NOTICES

M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday..... 7:30 " Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m. Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m. Junior League..... 3:30 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services. REV. J. L. FARBER, Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at..... 11:00 a. m. Sunday School every Sunday..... 10:30 " Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on every third Sunday.

DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m. Preaching..... 11:00 " Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m. WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 " ALBION.—Preaching..... REV. K. ZEVHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30. REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m. Sunday services every Sunday. REV. LAWRENCE ZOWADZKI.

DELANO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

Councilmen,	L. GUTZWILLER, JR., A. W. WITTMAN, J. S. SHRADER
Recorder,	W. D. YOUNG.

Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.

Justices of the Peace,	W. M. MOWATT, R. M. WALTER.
Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.	
Board of Health	JOHN S. SHRADER, M. D., H. O., HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.
Village Marshal, GEORGE GOODRICK.	
Constables	J. P. BERNECK, GEO. GOODRICK

DELANO BOARD OF EDUCATION.

President.	F. H. LINDSLEY.
Secretary.	C. H. VORSE.
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L. M. MAXFIELD, W. H. FRAZEE and I. GUTZWILLER, Jr.

TEACHER'S EXAMINERS.

F. H. LINDSLEY, J. S. SHRADER, and C. S. HAWKER.

THE UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS, Washington Grove, No. 9, meets at Cramer's Hall the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, at 8 p. m.

GIVE US A CALL. W. H. COCHRANE, & CO., Abstractors, BUFFALO, - MINNESOTA.

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T. J. CATLIN, Publisher and Proprietor.

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THE St. Louis National Republican Convention to be held in June is to have for Sergeant-at-arms, Tim Byrnes of Minneapolis.

WHEN the new census returns are completed it seems Mankato will raise liquor license to $1,000. 30 saloon keepers have been granted a hearing to take out new license at $500 before their old license runs out. They will loose $8.000 but save $15,000. if they succeed in their efforts.

THE St. Paul winter carnival, is on, in all its glory, this week. It seems as the committees could not have struck a more favorable time for holding it The ice is at its best; sleighing, fine; and the weather all that could be asked for, by lovers of out door sports. Rex Borealis, alias Judge Flandrau, is said to make a model ruler for the fun.

THE St. Paul Globe is investigating the charges that wheat raisers are being imposed upon by wheat buyers If you know of any such cases send an account to the Globe and aid in having the evils corrected. As long as you keep still and bear it things are not liable to change for the better. Write your pieces and aid in reforming what needs reforming.

DR SMITH, though, he did not have time to visit Delano and some of the other proposed sites for the Fourth Hospital for Insane, is getting about as much free advertising as any man on the board. It seems he was in some kind of a deal with Chaska to have the chronic cases located there, while the acute cases would go to the Midway District, to supply material for the Medical schools. If the worthy Dr. is so anxious to supply material for scientific investigation he should first will his own carcass into the hands of scientists. "Charity begins at home."

The Globes Sound Money!

The St. Paul Globe says: "A bank note is simply the paper representative of the credit of the banker. There is no reason why any man of means and ability to pay his paper on demand should not make his promisory demand notes and loan them to those who want and can use them. If others relying on their solvency, are willing to take them in exchange for what they have, why not?"

This smacks some of the old clown's idea of finances, when he said "My note is good, everybodys got it." If the Globe is not up to snuff in finances better than that let the financial editor take a trip to the country and get a list of subscribers taking notes instead of cash and see how far he would travel. We would advise the editor, to bring with him a return ticket, or cash enough to buy one in case he be smitten with a desire to see the Saintly City once more.

Everybody has everybody else's note all they want it, in this section of the country. Whats wanted is cash to pay them with. In the language of the Globe: "These facts are matters of such common knowledge that it is only some exceptional and peculiar mental formation that renders it possible for an editor to make such statements as those quoted, admitting, of course, his honesty."

Ensilage for Cattle.

Now that our farmer neighbors are turning their attention to dairying quite extensively, and as one of the principle expenses connected with the business is the procuring and saving of feed for the cows, the following clipping from last week's St. Peter Herald, concerning the silo of James H. Doty, one of Nicollet County's most prosperous farmers and stockraisers, and a former schoolmate of ye editor, will be of interest to many of our readers.

"Mr. Doty is a practical stockman and devotes much time to improved methods of raising and feeding his herds. His latest innovation in good things is a silo that he has built adjoining and connected with his large barn and which he will build larger next year for more silo room. What is a silo? It is a place where ensilage or green fodder is stored after being chopped up by any kind of feed cutter. This ensilage business has been practiced in the eastern states since 1875 and has steadily increased on account of the growing scarcity of hay crops. Ensilage may be made from millet, hungarian, alfalfa, corn or red clover and must be cut when the grain is in the milk late in Aug. or early in Sept. before the frost comes. Mr. Doty's silo room is 20 by 24 and in it he has about ten feet high of ensilage or green corn chopped up in pieces from one half to an inch long. This was put in the silo in layers, each of which was thoroughly tramped down and sprinkled with salt, using about a bushel of salt to twelve tons of fodder, or ensilage. After the silo was filled with ensilage, straw from three to six inches thick was spread over the pile and a portable roof dropped down on it; on this roof, or cover rather, was placed a weight, using broken stone. barrels of sand, or bags of grain, anything that has sufficient weight to cause a pressure of from 75 to 250 lbs. to the square foot. In this condition then, from early Sept. till about four weeks ago this ensilage lay untouched and air tight, to prevent moulding, and then it was begun to be used for fodder by getting at it from a door in the side of the silo and a hay knife is used for getting it from the pile. Now this ensilage is slightly fermented and aciderated and is greatly relished by his cattle and hogs who eat it up remarkably clean. Mr. Doty's silo is constructed of two thicknesses of both boards and tar paper and has a cement floor; it must be air tight and, if so, there will be no danger whatever of freezing as the green fodder is heating all of the time and excepting two or three inches on top there is no sign of mold in the entire pile. In this condition it will keep for years. Two great reasons ought to prompt farmers to go into the ensilage business: one is, the great ease and convenience of handling the fodder in feeding and the second is its economy as a fodder. Besides it takes so little room for storage. In Mr. Doty's small silo he has 16 acres of corn, stalk, blade and ear all chopped up together and now he uses this and oat straw exclusively for his cattle, giving them hay but twice a week. His herd of thirty cattle look better today on less feed than they have ever looked before with hay wasted and tramped under foot. His cattle look as though they were ready to go to market for beef."

Honor Among Rogues.

From the Prison Mirror we clip the following:

All burglars worthy of the name will condema the unprofessional conduct of the St. Louis burglar who recently robbed a fellow craftsman.

Everybody applauds the sentiment. And yet among men in the various walks of life how often it is disrdgarded. Nearly every day we hear of this or that individual or clique of men, in the professions, trades, or among laborers, robbing their fellow craftsmen of their positions by underbidding, or by misrepresenting, or in some other way depriving them of their just deserts. Robbing a fellow craftsman does look hard.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Pasadena as a Residence

HON. B. F. CHRISTLIEB.

In the population of Southern California the American predomidates and is of similar characteristics to that of Minnesota, except in foreign element, the Scandinavian is not so well represented as in Minnesota. The French, German, British and other nationalities have their representatives here. A considerable portion of the native population is of Mexican or Spanish origin, whose ancestors settled in California while it was still under Spanish and Mexican rule; and they fill a place in the history of California in the past and present centuries, similar to that of the French Voyagers and Canadian French people in that of Minnesota, in making explorations and locating missionary establishments of the Roman Catholic faith amongst the Indians and beginnings of Spanish and Mexican settlements and giving names not only to their missions and land claims (ranches) but to mountains, streams and other interesting objects, which are perpetuated in the recently established cities, towns and counties under the American rule.

While the Spanish names and their rendering of Indian names still exist the population has become thoroughly American as a rule. There are however some localities, as in most of the western states, where some of the foreign characteristics still exist to some extent, yet these are fast yielding to the Americanizing process.

The city of Los Angeles is a place similar in many features to our Twin Cities, of Minnesota: It has a moral, intellectual and progressive population. All religious denominations are represented by large and fair sized congregations and mostly by handsome and ample church edifices; education by a good system of public schools and other educational institutions in charge of competent persons as teachers and superintendents. The city government and municipal affairs are conducted similarly and with about the same degree of success in preserving order as in our Twin Cities. The sale of intoxicating liquors are regulated by a license law. Street disturbances and broils are seldom seen, but, nevertheless such breaches of the peace are frequent, in unsavory quarters which exist in the city.

The frequent peals of cathedral and church bells and the marching and music of the Salvation Army has a tendency to impress a stranger as to a strong religious sentiment existing in the city, but for all of these worthy efforts crime and misery exists to a considerable degree. The population of the city is estimated at about 100,000.

Pasadena is a city with a population estimated at from 10,000 to 13,000 which is made up of very good people, who have found the location and climate conducive to health and comfort, and it is sought more as a place of residence than for business and manufacturing purposes. The city is also found suitable for educational purposes, being not only healthy but comparatively free from vice, and well governed. Street disturbances and drunkenness are seldom seen. The sale of intoxicating liquors are forbidden by law. Hotel bars and saloons are conspicuous by their absence, and even druggists and others found selling intoxicating drinks secretly, are promptly brought before court and punished in such a manner as to deter the offender from repeating the offence.

The weather has been much pleasanter since Christmas than previously Some days were as warm as summer, the temperature being as high as 80 at times, but mostly ranging from 55 to 70 as the highest and during the nights ranging from 32 to 48, accompanied at times by slight frosts The first rainfall for 1896 occurred January 16 Up to date the rainfall in Southern California has been short.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jany. 17, 1896.

"Hurrah for the winner." That's what all good democrats are shouting today whether they are members of the National Committee or just plain, everyday democrats. This is only another illustration proving that "nothing succeeds like success." Yesterday when the Democratic National Committee met to decide upon the time and place for holding the next National Convention, its members, while practically unanimous as to the time for holding the convention, were divided as to which of the competing cities should be given the honor of entertaining the convention. Today, after a contest, which although spirited was goodnatured from start to finish, they are all shouting, "Hurrah! for the winner." Let every democrat hope that the same spirit will animate the delegates to the convention and that when the nomination is made every democrat, north, south, east and west, will shout "hurrah for the winner," and then take off his coat and go to work to make him a winner.

If the members of the National Committee reflect the opinions of the democrats of the States they represent, the old democratic party isn't ready to pass in its checks just yet. A more cocky set of men never assembled in Washington. They believe to a man that the democratic party has a chance to retrieve its fortunes and elect the next President, and that all that is needed is to put up a candidate who will unite the party and bring out the voters who have for one cause or another become disgusted and refused to vote And they believe further that this can be done. It all depends on the rank and file—the plain, everyday democrats. There are enough of them to carry this country. That has been repeatedly proven during the last twelve years, and can be easily proven again, but only by united action. Let every democrat appoint himself a committee of one on the good of the party, and there will be—there can be no doubt of the result. If the republicans elect the next President it will be solely the fault of men who believe in democratic principles but do not live up to them.

Dr. Patten, president of Princeton College, was recently in Washington, for the special purpose of inviting President and Mrs. Cleveland to attend the celebration of the 150th anniversary of that institution. No official announcement has been made but there is reason to believe that the invitation was accepted.

Commissioner Lochren's report of the condition of business in the Pension Bureau is an effectual answer to the slanderous slurs upon the administration of that office, which are constantly made in certain quarters. It shows that on Dec. 1, the business of the office was practically up to date. Since then the calls of Congressmen, often nearly 1,000 a day, and largely unnecessary, have resulted in throwing the business behind. Of the interior workings of the office the report says: "I am satisfied that the officers and clerks are bringing every effort to bear upon the proper and prompt adjudication of all the several classes of claims now pending. Cases that are ready for adjudication are promptly disposed of, and apparent delays are usually the result of negligence or inability on the part of claimants or their attorneys to supply necessary evidence, after being notified, often repeatedly, of the necessity for furnishing such evidence.

Senator Mills, of Texas, made a speech this week on his resolution, containing what he believes should be declared to the world as the financial policy of the U. S. This resolution contains seven distinct declarations, which may be summarized thusly: 1st, against retirement of outstanding legal tender notes; 2nd, in favor of the coinage of the silver bullion in the Treasury; 3rd, in favor of the issue of emergency legal tender notes in case of deficency in the revenues; 4th, against the issue of interest bearing bonds; 5th, in favor of paying government obligations in both gold and silver; 6th, repudiating the theory that a public debt is a public blessing; 7th, urging the maintenance of a sinking fund for the rapid extinguishment of the national debt.

Secretary Morton this week told a joint meeting of the House and Senate committees on Agriculture that his action in refusing to spend the money appropriated for the purchase of seeds for free distribution was, in a measure due to abuses, such as Congressmen selling their entire quota of seeds for a pittance. The department, he said, had in several instances bought from outside dealers Congressmen's entire quota of seeds which had cost the government about $300 for each quota, for $75 each. He told the committees very plainly that he didn't believe the good accomplished by free seed distribution amounted to even a small fraction of what it had cost.

The action of the British government in affording the same protection to Americans residing in the Transvaal republic, that it does to its own subjects, has been extremely well received in Washington and has done much toward restoring a friendly feeling towards the English.

Mr. Reed is allowing his House to indulge in some pension talk this week, on the regular pension appropriation bill, and the Senate is discussing the free coinage substitute for the House bond bill.

CORRESPONDENCE

BUFFALO BUNTS.

Miss Huldah Nordine has been visiting her sister, Mrs. F. B. Lamson, the past week.

J. C. Nugent made the city a business visit, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Stokes and children, Sexxa and Perry, drove over from Monticello, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gorman, of Little Falls, have been visiting F. W. Gorman and family the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wendell, and Mrs. A. P. Bunce were city visitors, Monday.

Father Audre returned from French Lake by way of Annandale last Saturday.

Attorney Robinson, of Minneapolis, was transacting business in town, Friday.

Wm. Ziebarth, of Delano, was in town, Monday.

Mrs. H. S. Lord is visiting in Kimball, this week.

S. O. Helmer was on the sick list, most of last week.

Misses Lulu, Edna and Mabel Flannigan attended the reception to Father Plante.

Rev. Fletcher is holding special meetings in North Rockford this week.

J. C. Fogarty made a business trip to St. Paul, Monday.

The I. O. O. F. social Friday evening was well attended, and all seemed to enjoy themselves.

Godfried Marshall, an old settler, living near Pelican Lake, died, Monday morning.

INDEPENDENCE INCIDENTS.

The world still moves and why should not the people? Is it not about time that the Christian nations of the world should call a halt on those Turks in their blood thirsty raid upon the Armenians. According to all civil rules of warfare we think those Turks have gone far enough.

That board of commissioners consisting of five members appointed by the President of the United States to establish the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana with elaborate head quarters at Washington, with a salary of $2500 00 each, and rooms nicely furnished, may be equivalent to the outlay; but, in the minds of many, it looks something like a prodigal waste. Have they any established point to start from; or a terminus? If so, all they need is a compass and a boy with a hatchet to blaze the line.

Everything in this country done by the officials in authority must be at great expense, and with pomp and parade. It is all right to stand by the Monroe Doctrine. But, sometimes, what is meat for one is poison for another. Foreign syndicates are allowed to come over here and buy up thousands upon thousands of acres of our public domain, forming land monopoly all over this country; and actually crowding out natural born citizens who are willing and anxious to secure homes for themselves and families. Would not the Monroe Doctrine chink in here. Sometimes men will fairly tear their shirt collar over a thing that seems to them to be a very great offense; and at other times you can slap them in the face with a rag saturated with Limburger cheese and they tak no offense at it. But, Mr. Editor, the air seems to be impregnated with the confusions of war, and we believe there will be none able to lead us out of this dilemma; unless it be a Moses or a Joshua.

We have now enough snow to make fair sleighing.

Farmers shipping cordwood, hay, straw, etc., must now load at Maple Plain; as there is no sidetrack at Armstrong, any more.

Dr. H. B. St. Clair and Veterinary Surgeon, W. S. Bacon, of Minneapolis, made a passing call at Maple Plain, yesterday.

The more we look at the dull times the harder they get.

The State G. A. R. encampment will be in Minneapolis some time in Feb'y.

ROCKFORD NEWS.

The Masquerade Ball at the G. A. R. Hall Friday evening was well attended. Alex. Farnham in the roll of the New Woman was very taking. A costume representing "night," worn by Miss Tressa Drayn was very pretty and much admired by all present Dr. C. B. Ames, of Delano, was dressed as a clown and acted the part to perfection.

Misses Pauline Moore and Mina Crawford, Hanover school teachers, passed through town on their way home, Saturday.

The A. O. U. W. installed their officers Saturday night in the G. A. R. Hall as follows: W. N. Dorman, P. M. W.; J. W. Teeny, M. W.; O. C. Roberts, Foreman; S. A. Thompson, Overseer; C. W. Haynes, Recorder; A. F. Baker, Financier; E. Walter, Receiver; A. A. Farnham Guide; John Northrop, O. W.

The Magazine Club played Pocahontas in Maple Plain Saturday night to a full house.

Messers D. R. Farnham and Geo. Florea started for Maple Plain by the way of Loretto Saturday evening. After leaving Loretto they found too many roads and arrived at Maple Plain late for their appointment.

D. R Farnham went west on the Soo Tuesday morning.

J. N. Moore who has been sick for some time is able to be out again.

W. C. Hawk was a City visitor Tuesday.

We saw our village constable on the street Wednesday with a black eye he says he received it trying to arrest the force of an iron wedge.

G. W. Stevens takes the place of C. E. Bersee as agent at Rockford We hope there will now be peace and harmony between the people of Rockford and Station agent.

Mr. F. H. Johnson the Clerk of our School board visited the School on Tuesday and attempted to teach elocution in the intermediate department but the teacher of that department differed as to the instruction given. F. H. is now seeking authority on the subject.

Minneapolis Mentionings.

The following items from our neighboring city and which will interest some of our readers, have been sent us for publication:

A pleasant surprise was given in honor of Miss Martha Kubon, Saturday evening, Jany 11th, at the residence of her parents 419 Adams St. N. E Minneapolis. There were about 18 couples present. The evening was pleasantly spent in dancing, playing cinch and other games. The party retired at an early hour, (about 5 o'clock).

A grand prize masquerade ball was given by the Sons of Herman, Lodge No. 31, at the East Side Turners, Cor. 6th Ave. and Marshal St. N E. Miss Emma Kubon was very attractive and was the "Belle of the evening." She represented a Christmas tree and got first prize, which was $5.00.

A Center Shot.

It is no longer tolerable for convivial souls to drink to excess. It's not fashionable. It's not good form nor Christian charity to pity a victim of the cup nowadays. Such a one is no longer a "bright fellow enslaved by drink," but a blooming chump—an unpardonable ass. He is not pitied any more. He is despised. Drunkenness isn't popular even with drunkards. Possibly the engines of intelligence have carried us to this conclusion.—Winona Republican.

List of Patents.

Granted to inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C: E. P. Follett, Duluth, Shot-cartridge. S. M. Parker, Minneapolis, Cow-stable appliance.

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LATEST NEWS.

A. R McGill is said to have a Gubernatorial boom to be fired off soon.

The white metal advocates have called a convention of their own at St. Louis, July 22.

Gustav Willius has succeeded William Bicket as President of the Germania bank, St. Paul.

Dottie Lamb, crossed in love, leaped from the high bridge in St. Paul last night, with fatal results.

Brave Congressmen.

Two brave Minnesota congressmen, Towne and Eddy, cut loose the party shackles and voted against the bond bill. Good! Bonds in time of peace with millions of silver bullion in the vaults of the government! As well might Banker Merriam mortgage all his property for gold when he has millions of greenbacks lying idle in his safe.—Martin Co Sentinal.

To California

The Land of Plenty

on a "Maple Leaf"

Through Tourist Sleeping Car.

No Change of Cars to the Coast!

The Chicago Great Western Railway (Maple Leaf Route) runs Tourist Sleeping Cars to Los Angeles, California, via Kansas City and the Santa Fe Route, every Tuesday. The Tourist Car rate is but $6.00 ($3.00 each, if two go) from St. Paul or Minneapolis to Los Angeles, California, and the trip 24 hours shorter than by other lines. No Sunday traveling is necessary. The cars are divided into sections, the same as Palace Sleepers, and are in charge of a colored porter. They are plentifully supplied with fresh clean bedding, curtains and linen, and have a little kitchen at one end for light cooking. These cars were designed to give comfort in a long journey at the lowest possible cost to the traveler.

Make your plans at once, CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY Get Rates and tickets at

Offices, 7 Nicollet House Block, Minneapolis, and corner Fifth and Robert Sts., St. Paul.

Tickets to Dubuque, CHICAGO and the East, and Waterloo, Marshalltown, Des Moines, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, KANSAS CITY and the Southwest, at 7 Nicollet House Block and Chicago Great Western Depot, Minneapolis, or corner Robert and Fifth Streets and Union Depot, St. Paul.

The justly popular Chicago Great Western (Maple Leaf Route) evening train, leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul, runs Private Chamber and Modern Section Sleeping Cars, Cafe Dining Cars serving delicious meals 35 cents, up and gives free use of reve papers, magazines and periodicals. Discriminating travelers, with an eye to personal comfort and economy, unconditionally prefer the "Maple Leaf Route."

Free chair car

plentifully supplied with clean towels, soap and toilet arrangements; lighted with brilliant Pintsch gas, steam heated, and just the thing to use if economy is to be considered; leaves Minneapolis every week day 5.45 pm. St. Paul 6.25 pm on "Atlantic & Southern Express" via "The North Western Line" arriving Chicago 8.00 am. This train also has superb Wagner Buffet Sleeper. Your Home agent will sell you tickets via this first class line. For further information and Illustrated Folder, Free, please address T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

THE term "Uitlander," which we read in South African dispatches, means "foreigner" or "outsider."

THE meanest man in West Virginia has just died. He left $150,000 to the church and two cows and his household furniture to his wife.

IT may be true, as Li Hung Chang says, that Japan can whip the United States; but Japan will never care enough about it to make the attempt.

A GEORGIA preacher with lots of spine has done a unique thing. He went to a holiday dance and turned it into a prayer meeting in the midst of the festivities.

DURING this century the record shows there have been printed and circulated 250,000,000 Bibles. The trouble seems to have been that they were not properly studied.

GOLD, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, mercury, sulphur, carbon, antimony, bismuth and zinc were the only minerals known at the time of the discovery of America.

AMERICAN imports of champagne fell off more than 11,000 cases in 1895, a great many cases of the best foreign brands having been imported direct from California.

FOREIGNERS say that the frequent unhappiness which follows the international marriage is due to the American girl's love of excitement. Well, she ought to get something for her money.

LAST year $12,379,820 was given to colleges and universities in this country—the largest amount on record for a single year. Chicago university received about one-third of the total amount.

THE great European powers display more energy in breaking up China than in carving up Turkey. First France secured a fragment of the Asiatic empire, now England has broken off a bit adjoining her Burmese possessions, and it will not be long before Russia seizes upon a portion of Manchuria as her share.

WHEN Emperor William visited England on a friendly and family errand a few years ago he signalized the occasion by appointing his venerable grandmother colonel of one of his cavalry regiments. In case of war, however, he probably would not expect Col. Victoria to assume active command of her regiment if it should be called into service.

IT is true times are hard, but the family newspaper is the cheapest luxury in these days any home enjoys. The present year will be one of intense interest. Everyone should be well informed as to passing events. Economize on something else and keep the newspaper. No one can afford to miss even a week of the exciting news of the world.

PERHAPS the most wonderful discovery of recent times is that of a Vienna professor. He has found a light which will penetrate wood, flesh and most other organic substances. He has already successfully used it to photograph broken limbs and bullets in human bodies. It won't be safe much longer to eat mince pie with a stick in it and try to prevent a man with such a camera from knowing it.

WAR is an expensive game for any nation to play. In the last two centuries it has cost England more than $5,000,000,000 to prosecute the various wars in which she has been engaged, and the national debt of $3,300,000,000 is a daily reminder to the people of past extravagance in order to gratify the desire of conquest. In the meantime the nation has lost nearly if not quite as much territory as it has gained, which goes to show that the game is a losing as well as an expensive one.

JULIUS EMMER, JR., the inventor of the long-distance telephone, who now resides in Washington, has perfected a device by which a man can think directly into a machine and produce an accurate, permanent record of his thoughts, which can be reproduced at any time thereafter. This marvelous "thought machine" has been shown to scientists and friends of Mr. Emmer in his studio, and practical tests have demonstrated that another marvelous mechanism has been produced.

LAST December two moons, the first month with two full moons since the birth of Christ, have been charged with having cast war clouds all over the earth. The superstitious are troubling themselves over the coincidence, but the wise will know that December's two moons had no greater relation to the prevailing wars and general rumors of wars than any of the twin girl babies that were born during last December. The moon is all right, and it is performing its mission in a regular and thorough manner that should be, though it is not, emulated by all the people of the earth.

DR PAUL GIBIER has a project on hand in the shape of the erection of a community where the indigent may sojourn and be treated for diphtheria, tuberculosis and other diseases by inoculation, as hydrophobia is treated. Ground has been purchased in Rockland county, N. Y., and the erection of buildings is in progress. Dr. Gibier is a man of means and might easily retire, but he prefers to devote his life in the manner stated. There are those who smile incredulously at what they call the doctor's dream, but suffering humanity cannot have too many dreamers of this sort.

TENNESSEE is making great preparations to properly celebrate her first 100 years of statehood by a centennial and international exposition at Nashville during 1896. The designs for five of the 12 main buildings have been accepted and placed under contract for construction, to be completed by next June. The seven other main buildings and the eight edifices intended for special purposes are now being planned and submitted to contractors, and their construction will begin at an early day. The lakes and terraces have been finished, and the Administration building is now ready for occupancy.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the First Session.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Senator Mills' speech on finance, with frequent direct criticisms of the president and secretary of the treasury, was the main feature of yesterday's session of the senate. Senator Peffer followed with a speech against bonds and in favor of silver coinage. Another day was consumed by the house in oratory upon the pension appropriation bill, in the course of which the policy of the present administration towards the veterans was scored by both republicans and democrats and defended by two or three democrats.

Washington, Jan. 17.—In the senate yesterday the silver bill was further discussed. The Monroe doctrine also received attention in a resolution by Senator Sewell (N. J.) declaring the limitations of the doctrine and stating that President Cleveland's attitude was an extension of the doctrine beyond its original scope. A resolution was adopted requesting the state department for further information on Turkish-Armenian affairs. Senator Hale (Me.) spoke in favor of a Pacific cable connecting the United States and Hawaii and expressed the opinion that the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States was certain to be accomplished at an early day. In the house the time was occupied in discussing the pension appropriation bill.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The senate was not in session yesterday. In the house the pension bill was passed. It carries $141,325,820, about $50,000 less than the estimate. Petitions were presented for the retirement of greenbacks and treasury notes. A bill was introduced declaring bicycles baggage for purposes of interstate commerce and requiring all railways to carry them as baggage. The free home bill, which is practically a revival of the homestead law, was favorably reported. Adjourned to the 20th.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Two opposing phases of the Monroe doctrine were present in the senate yesterday—one by Senator Davis (Minn.), from the committee on foreign relations, favoring a strong reaffirmation of the doctrine, and another from Senator Sewell (N. J.), urging that the doctrine had been carried so far beyond its scope as to threaten dangerous consequences. In the house the military academy appropriation bill ($449,547) was passed. A bill was introduced to make Lincoln's birthday, February 12, a legal holiday. Resolutions were offered for the recognition of belligerent rights of the Cubans, and to revive the grade of lieutenant general of the army for the benefit of Gen. Miles.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The democratic national committee, in session in Washington, decided to hold the national convention in Chicago on July 7.

In the United States there were 412 business failures in the seven days ended on the 17th, against 131 the week previous and 378 in the corresponding period of 1895.

The National Woman Suffrage association will hold its 28th annual convention in Washington January 23 to 28.

At the war department in Washington a flat denial was given to the report from Florida that the department had requested the governor of the state to put the Florida troops in readiness to take the field at a moment's notice.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 20th was: Wheat, 67,998,000 bushels; corn, 7,647,000 bushels; oats, 6,615,000 bushels; rye, 1,554,000 bushels; barley, 3,246,000 bushels.

THE EAST.

N. B. Smithers, who was secretary of state under Govs. Cannon and Marvel, and an ex-congressman, died at his home in Dover, Del., in his 78th year.

Ex-President Harrison authorized the announcement that he is to marry Mrs. Mary Lord Dimmick. The wedding will take place after Lent in New York. Mrs. Dimmick is a niece of the late Mrs. Harrison.

The noted cartoonist of Judge, Bernard Gillam, died at the home of his father-in-law, James Arkell, in Conajoharie, N. Y., aged 38 years.

In New York Matthew B. Brady, well known as the pioneer photographer of the United States, died at the age of 73 years.

The famous cowboy pianist, Col. A. O. Babel, died at his home in Randolph, N. Y., aged 39 years.

In Boston Smith & Stoughton, one of the largest firms in the shoe and leather trade in the country, failed for $300,000.

At the age of 73 years John B. Alley, ex-congressman, shoe manufacturer and millionaire, died at the home of his son in West Newton, Mass.

Stephen Andrews, the biggest man in Rhode Island, tipping the scales at 575 pounds, dropped dead at Providence, aged 80 years.

Daniel S. Talcott, a widely-known author of various standard theological books, died at Bangor, Me., aged nearly 80 years.

The well-known Baptist minister, Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage, died in Yonkers, N. Y. He was born in Yorkshire, England, August 2, 1819.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Francis Marion Drake was inaugurated governor of Iowa at the state house in Des Moines.

At the age of 42 years Mrs. Martha E. Holden, a well-known writer, better known as "Amber," died in Chicago.

Oregon's population, according to the census just completed by the county assessors, is 364,762, an increase of about 13 per cent. over the government census of 1890.

Ex-Congressman Frank Lawler, veteran politician and alderman from the 19th ward, died suddenly at his home in Chicago, aged 54 years.

Masked men entered the house of Joseph Day, an old farmer at Flynn's Lick, Tenn., who was reputed to have money hidden away, and killed Mr. Day and his wife, but failed to find the money.

In Chicago James Hansen and his wife and five children were buried in one grave in Oakwoods cemetery. All were suffocated by gas turned on by Mr. Hansen, who had become despondent over money losses.

In a Midland Terminal railway wreck at Victor, Col., 16 passengers were badly hurt and ten others received minor injuries.

While sleeping in an underground camp near Williams, S. C., seven negro laborers were killed by the earth above falling on them.

The death of Bishop Haygood, of the M. E. church south, occurred at his home in Oxford, Ga., aged 57 years.

The doors of the Farmers' national bank at Portsmouth, O., were closed.

At Oakland City, Ind., every business house was destroyed by fire.

In an earthquake at Craig, Col., articles were thrown from walls and shelves and clocks stopped.

The populists will hold their convention in St. Louis July 22.

At the age of 51 years Robert M. Nixon, auditor of the treasury under President Harrison, died at New Castle, Ind.

While trying to cross the deep fork near Muskogee, I. T., Gov. Espartheher, of the Creek nation, was drowned.

Mrs. Isaac Gephart, of New Carlisle, O., died after 21 days of voluntary fasting. Her fast was the result of reading a book on Christian science.

In Chicago the burning of flat buildings made 20 families homeless and caused a loss of $125,000.

Fire destroyed a cabin near Almira, Wash., occupied by Henry Lewis, George Lewis and Henry Taylor, and the three men were suffocated.

Fire ruined the Crescent City rice mills at New Orleans, the loss being $100,000.

Wallace Sullivan and Ben Willis were killed in a duel over a girl near Waldo, Fla.

The death of Oscar B. Burchard occurred at Denver, Col., aged 52 years. He founded the New York State Educational Journal and was a well-known magazine writer.

L. H. Graham and his wife and four children were sentenced at Sioux City, Ia., to 18 months each in the penitentiary for the robbery of freight cars.

At their home near Olive Hill, Ind., John Cates and his wife, aged respectively 95 and 98 years, celebrated the 77th anniversary of their marriage.

The doors of the Bank of Commerce at Grand Island, Neb., were closed with heavy liabilities.

At Cummingsville, O., Jacob Bruehl, a barber, his wife and seven-year-old boy were fatally burned by the explosion of a gasoline stove.

Charles Smith, an employe of a rolling mill at Terre Haute, Ind., was angrily talking to his wife, from whom he had been separated, when she fell dead at his feet.

Under the town of Little River, Kan., a vein of salt 300 feet thick, the richest in the world, was discovered.

Timothy E. Byrnes, of Minneapolis, will be sergeant-at-arms of the national republican convention in St. Louis.

Fire destroyed the building and plant of the Ashley (Ind.) Times, George Strayer, proprietor.

John Shuman's three children and two children of George Formas were playing on the ice at Cuba, O., when it broke, and all were drowned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices from St. Petersburg say that the czar has absolutely refused to sanction the establishment of an alliance between England and Russia other than commercial.

Dispatches from Johannesburg say that President Kruger will demand of England $5,000 indemnity on behalf of the relatives of each Boer killed in the recent fight with Dr. Jameson's

The English flying squadron, consisting of seven war vessels, left Portsmouth. The destination was said to be the Bermudas.

Gen. Martinez de Campos formally resigned his command of the Spanish army to Gen. Marin.

At San Miguel, Peru, the mayor seized and caused to be burned in the public square of the city all the Bibles and stock of the local agent of the American Bible society.

The 25th anniversary of the proclamation of the empire was celebrated throughout Germany.

In Paris M. Charles Floquet, minister of the interior and president of the chamber of deputies, died at the age of 68 years.

The British government presented an ultimatum to China demanding the opening of the West river.

At Ekatovinoslav, Russia, a theater was burned and 49 persons lost their lives.

LATER NEWS.

The building of English & Mensick, manufacturers of carriage goods, New Haven, Conn., was wrecked by a gas explosion the 21st. Fire started at once and consumed what was left of the building. Joseph Hauser, Wm. Stevens and a workman named Toof were killed. A dozen others were injured. Loss, $100,000.

Miss Polly Nichols, Manawa, Wis., committed suicide the 21st by saturating her clothes with kerosene and igniting them.

Gen. Thomas Ewing, ex-member of congress, died in New York the 21st from the effects of a cable car accident the day previous.

The first annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers assembled the 21st at Central Music Hall Chicago for a three days' session.

Lieut. Eyvind Astrup, the arctic explorer, who took part in Lieut. Peery's Greenland expedition, was found dead the 21st in the Lilievedal valley, near Jerkin, Norway, which he left shortly before Christmas on an expedition into the mountains.

The column of Maj. Sanchez has routed the Cuban insurgents in the province of Matanzas with bloody fighting. Thirty rebels were killed and 100 were wounded. The latter include the leader, Nunez.

George Allendorf, a well known character about La Crosse, Wis., was shot and killed by George Stone. The affair resulted from a long standing feud. Stone at once delivered himself up to the authorities.

A stock train on the M. K. & T. road ran into the rear end of a passenger train at Hutto, Tex., the 21st. Engineer Henry Manners and two tramps were killed.

The senatorial contest in the Maryland legislature was practically terminated the 21st by the Republican caucus, which nominated George L. Wellington.

THE MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Jan. 21.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern	56 @	56⅝
No. 2 northern	54⅜@	55
May		57
HAY—Fancy upland		8 50
Good wild	6 00 @	6 50
OATS—No. 3 white	16½@	17
CATTLE—Steers	2 25 @	3 75
Cows		2 50
HOGS	3 25 @	3 80
SHEEP—Muttons		3 75
Lambs		3 50
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	21½@	22
Creamery, second	15 @	16
Dairy, fancy		17
Dairy, choice	14 @	15
POULTRY—Turkeys	9 @	10
Chickens, spring	8 @	9
EGGS—Fresh candled	14 @	14½

ASKS FAIR TREATMENT.

Ambassador Bayard Tells the House About His Speeches.

State Department Has Taken No Action Concerning Them—Correspondence with Secretary Olney Transmitted to Congress.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The president's reply to the house resolution calling for the correspondence in the state department relative to the speeches delivered at Edinburgh, Scotland, and Boston, England, by Ambassador Bayard, was sent to the house with other papers, and the president says:

"In response to that part of said resolution which requests information as to the action taken by the president concerning the speeches therein referred to, I reply that no action has been taken by the president, except such as is indicated in the report and the correspondence herewith submitted." The secretary of state's report, after citing the resolution, simply presents the correspondence with Mr. Bayard on the subject, and says that aside from these communications no action has been taken by the department. The first letter is from Mr. Bayard to Secretary Olney, dated London, December 12, in which he says he observes from the newspapers in England the action of the house of representatives looking to his impeachment, and incloses a printed copy of the Edinburgh address. Mr. Bayard adds:

Ambassador Bayard Explains.

"In the absence of precise information of the text of the resolution, said to have been adopted by the house and not proposing to anticipate the action of either or both houses of congress—yet, observing that, in the course of the discussion, reference was made to the diplomatic officers of the United States—I respectfully advert to article seven and its subsections, in order that your attention may be drawn to the fact that the address in question was delivered before an institution purely literary and scientific in its character, and wholly unconnected with political parties—which has honored two of my official predecessors with similar invitations which in both cases had been accepted; subjects political in their nature ("democracy" and "the law of the land") having been respectively selected and treated with distinguished ability.

"No political canvass was pending or approaching in this country when my address was made—and no interference or anticipation in local or party political concerns in this country was therefore possible.

"The address consisted of my personal opinions upon governmental institutions in general—the moral forces and tendencies which underlie them, and the governmental policies which assist in the conservation of the freedom of the individual as an essential integer of human progress—and of the permanence of civilization.

"The judgments so delivered were formed by me after careful deliberation, and, in their presentation, sundry historical facts and arguments tending to sustain them were advanced.

"When the congress shall have concluded its action on the subject it is possible that I may desire to submit a further statement—but, meanwhile, I consider it proper to place before you the address itself in full, and the facts connected with its delivery.

Spoke Without Premeditation and Notes.

"Sundry discrepancies," Mr. Bayard writes, "are obvious in these the two reports made—and they are such as are usually incidental under similar circumstances—but as to the remarks attributed to me—I spoke without premeditation, without notes, unaware of a reporter's presence, and have no means except recollection (now somewhat vague) to enable me to correct either report. Therefore, I shall not essay it, although it is obvious the reporters failed to catch my words (sometimes in Latin) and confused them."

"But both reports are sufficiently full and accurate to describe the purpose of my visit and general nature and intent of my remarks.

"I also enclose herewith two additional copies of the address I made before the Philosophical institution, of Edinburgh, on November 7 last.

Asks Fair Treatment.

"If it is desired to gather the actual purport and meaning of my statement, it would appear to be necessary that phrases should not be separated from the context, but that all the parts should be considered in their relation to each other, and as the honorable house of representatives have in the grave exercise of their public duty instituted inquiry into what has been said and done by me on the occasion referred to, including the circumstances attendant, it may not be unreasonable for me to express the hope that in simple justice a full publication of the remarks undergoing criticism may accompany the expression of any judgment they may arrive at in the premises."

GOES TO CHICAGO.

Democratic National Convention Meets in the Lake City July 7.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The democraic national convention will be held at Chicago on July 7. Such was the decision reached on the 29th ballot by the national committee Thursday, after a spirited contest, in which Chicago won by a bare majority, with St. Louis only two votes behind. It was practically a fight between the free silver forces on one hand and the hard money men on the other. The vote which Chicago received was, as Mr. Smalley, of Vermont, expressed it, "a natural one," inasmuch as it was cast by the states lying within the group known as the middle-west and the east. St. Louis' vote might also be called equally natural, since it came mainly from the southwest and the west.

Spain's Big Job.

Havana, Jan. 18.—The war is costing Spain $6,000,000 a month for the maintenance of the army alone. From the outbreak, February 24, 1895, until January 1, 1896, the cost amounted to $85,000,000, according to figures published by La Discussion, here. The loss, owing to the burning of crops, towns and destruction of railroad property cannot be calculated until the smoke clears away. The Cubans, without recognition as belligerents, are a long way from obtaining freedom for Cuba, but Spain, on the other hand, seems to be a long way from crushing out the trouble.

Worse Than Reported.

Boston, Jan. 20.—In a letter just received from Rev. H. N. Barnum, D. D., of Harpoot, eastern Turkey, where the property of the American board was burned, he says that reports have been secured from 176 villages in the vicinity of Harpoot. Those villages contained 15,400 houses belonging to Christians. Of those 7,054 have been burned and 15,845 persons have been reported killed. Dr. Barnum adds: "The reality, I fear, will prove to be much greater."

Venezuela Boycotts England.

Caracas, Venezuela, Jan. 21.—The press and people of Venezuela have declared commercial war against England. The newspapers publish daily this notice in display type: "To the People: Whoever buys English products increases the power of Great Britain." For two months from January 15 the press will give daily the names of Venezuelan and foreign merchants dealing in any manner with England or her colonies.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD.

Anniversary Celebration of the Founding of the German Empire.

Berlin, Jan. 20.—Saturday the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of the German empire was observed as an absolute holiday in Berlin and other German cities. Services were held in all the churches and synagogues in the city, and the public buildings and private houses were decorated with flags, the effect of which, however, was greatly marred by the drizzling rain and fog which prevailed. Besides the imperial ceremonies in the white hall of the Schloss, there were many feasts and ceremonies, public and private, throughout the city.

A special edition of the Reichsanzeiger, which was issued for the purpose, publishes a decree granting amnesty to civilian prisoners equally with military offenders who are undergoing sentences requiring the payment of less than 150 marks fine, or six weeks' imprisonment. The decree also pardons many persons who are undergoing punishment for lese majeste.

A new order has been created in honor of the occasion, th decoration consisting of a gold portrait of the emperor's grandfather, William I., with the inscription: "In memory of William the Great." The decoration is to be worn upon a neck chain. The first recipients of the order were the emperor, the empress, ex-Empress Frederick, the grand duchess of Daden, the king of Saxony, Countess of Waldersee, Prince Bismarck, Dr. Miquel, minister of finance, and Freiherr von Berlepsch, minister of commerce.

The emperor has bestowed the order of the Black Eagle upon former ministers Camphausen and Delbouck.

The emperor, speaking from the throne in the white hall, discoursed at length, expressing his heartfelt thanks for the great benefits which the past quarter of a century had conferred upon the empire, recalling memories of the period which called the empire into existence, and vowing to continue the work which his grandfather, Emperor William I., had begun. His majesty especially mentioned the merits of Prince Bismarck in connection with the creation of the empire, declaring that his regard could not be too great. He promised to work unceasingly to complete the internal institutions of the empire, and to strengthen the bonds which united the German races. Germany, he said, instead of being in danger from other states, will continue, in the future as in the past, a strong pillar of peace.

The emperor, after concluding his remarks in the white hall, swore a solemn oath over a banner 200 years old, to guard the empire safely at home and abroad, upon the principle of one empire, one people, one God.

The anniversary was celebrated by decrees published at the instance of the secretaries of culture and worship in Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Baden, Hesse and the other German states, and all the schools in the empire suitably observed the day by applauding patriotic addresses delivered by the principals and teachers and by recitation and singing. In Berlin and all the other large cities the municipalities and voluntary citizens' committees had made preparations for the day. Stores were closed and business was suspended from noon.

ENGLAND'S FLYING SQUADRON.

Some Say Its Destination Is Bermuda, Others Say It Isn't.

New York, Jan. 20.—A special from Boston to the World says:

"If the British flying squadron should come over to American waters it would not astonish me," said Rear Admiral Belknap, retired, at his home in Beacon street. "I wrote to Admiral Bunce at Hampton roads three days ago that it would not surprise me in the least if the flying squadron should be first heard from at La Guayra. From the moment it was announced that the squadron was to be commissioned I made up my mind that its destination was American waters. I came to that conclusion because matters had quieted down in the Transvaal, and the excitement over Emperor William's telegram to President Krueger had subsided. The reported activity at St. Lucia and Halifax, on this side of the Atlantic, and at the British dock yard at Esquimault, at the entrance of the straits of Juan de Fuca, in the Pacific, emphatically confirms such a conclusion.

"While some of our people are arguing over the meaning and intent of the Monroe doctrine and apologizing for everything England does, of whatever character, in any part of the globe, the British government, in my judgment, is quietly but determinedly preparing to take what she claims as belonging to her in Venezuela. In my opinion, if that flying squadron does appear in American waters, under existing conditions, it can only be construed as a menace to the United States."

London, Jan. 20.—The admiralty department gives out the information that the destination of the flying squadron of British war ships now off Spithead has not yet been determined upon even by the admiralty and that, certainly, the war ships are not going to Bermuda or anywhere in American waters at present.

London, Jan. 21.—A representative of the press has ascertained upon absolutely trustworthy authority that the chief commanding officer of the new flying squadron of British warships has been supplied with special charts of North American waters, the West Indies seas and the Mediterranean. The informant of the press has seen the charts.

In Sympathy with the Cause.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The senate subcommittee on foreign relations, charged with the investigation of the Cuban situation, of which Senators Sherman, Morgan and Lodge are the members, on Monday morning discussed the matter referred to them for an hour and a half. It can be said that these three senators are a unit in their opinion as to what, under certain conditions, should be done. They are each in favor of the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents, but they have been unable to convince themselves that the time has come for such a resolution or that the insurgents have accomplished that which will justify the United States in taking such steps.

Bond Syndicate Dissolved.

New York, Jan. 16.—The members of the government bond syndicate received in their mails Wednesday morning a circular letter from J. P. Morgan & Co. releasing them from their commitments to furnish their pro rata share of $100,000,000 in gold to the government, and a second $100,000,000 if desirable, taking their pay therefor in four per cent. bonds. The circular sets forth that this action seems desirable in view of the terms of the treasury circular, offering bonds to the public. The text of the circular is quite lengthy. It contains a detailed statement of every phase of the syndicate's connection with the proposed bond issue and offer of gold to the government.

THE DAVIS RESOLUTION.

Senate Committee Divided on the Meaning of the Monroe Doctrine.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Senator Davis (rep., Minn.), of the committee on foreign relations, reported Monday preamble and resolution on the Monroe doctrine, as follows:

Resolved, by the senate, the house of representatives concurring, that,

Whereas, President Monroe, in his message to congress on December 2, Anno Domini 1823, deemed it proper to assert as a principle, in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, were thenceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power,

And whereas, President Monroe further declared in that message that the United States would consider any attempt by the allied powers of Europe to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety; that with the existing colonies and dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and should not interfere; but that with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States, and further reiterated in that message that it is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness,

And, whereas, the doctrine and policy so proclaimed by President Monroe have since been repeatedly asserted by the United States, by executive declaration upon occasions and exigencies similar to the particular occasion and exigency which caused them to be first announced, and have been ever since their promulgation and now are the rightful policy of the United States,

Therefore be it resolved, That the United States of America reaffirms and confirms the doctrine and principles promulgated by President Monroe in his message of December 2, 1823, and declares that it will assert and maintain the doctrine and those principles and will regard any infringement thereof and particularly any attempt by any European power to take or acquire any new or additional territory on the American continent, or any island adjacent thereto, or any right or sovereignty or dominion in the same, in any case or instance as to which, the United States shall deem such attempt to be dangerous to its peace, or safety, or by or through force, purchase, cession, occupation, pledge, colonization, protectorate, or by control of the easement in any canal or any other means of transit across the American isthmus, whether under unfounded pretension or right in cases of alleged boundary disputes, or under any other unfounded disposition toward the United States, and as an interposition which it would be impossible, in any form, for the United States to regard with indifference.

The concurrent resolution was placed on the calendar, Senator Gray (dem., Del.), a member of the committee on foreign relations, stating that the report was not an unanimous one.

WEYLER SUCCEEDS CAMPOS.

He Is Expected to Adopt Severe Measures Toward Insurgents.

Havana, Jan. 20.—The civil governor of the province of Havana, through his secretary, Senor Francisco Calvo Munez, and the chief of the treasury department, Senor Miguel Cabezes, admitted late Saturday afternoon that they have received cable messages from Madrid announcing that a successor to Marshal Martinez de Campos will be appointed in the person of Gen. Valeriano Weyler, and that they are to expect his arrival shortly at Havana to assume the duties of governor general of Cuba and general in chief of the Spanish forces in the Island of Cuba.

Gen. Campos on Saturday bade farewell to the acting captain general, Gen. Marin, and to the chief officers of the soldiers, volunteers and firemen.

The Cubans regret the departure of Campos. His campaign was most humane. He would not confiscate property and granted amnesty upon the surrender of the rebels. He treated suspects leniently, especially Americans. The retirement of Campos is the result of agitation among the merchants of the produce exchange. The Cubans say the removal of Campos, Spain's ablest general, is a victory, and will convince the world that a genuine revolution is in progress. They hope it will aid in obtaining recognition for the belligerents at Washington.

Madrid, Jan. 20.—The consensus of opinion here is that the superseding of Gen. Martinez Campos in command of the Spanish forces in Cuba, will greatly improve the situation there. The military journals censure Gen. Martinez Campos and declare that his splitting up his 100,000 followers into small sections to protect rural property has been the chief cause of the extension of the Cuban revolt.

Madrid, Jan. 21.—The conservative organs at Havana protest against the assertion of Marshal Campos that he is the victim of political intrigue. They insist that his recall is due to his failure as a general and not to political pressure.

Reenforcements of 16 battalions of troops, under Gens. Barges and Ahumada, will be sent to Cuba shortly.

Five Children Drowned.

Ottawa, O., Jan. 21.—Almost the entire population of Cuba, Putnam county, was engaged Monday dragging Blanchard river for the bodies of five children, a girl and four boys, drowned Sunday afternoon. Three children of John Shuman and two children of George Formas were playing on the ice when it broke and four of the children disappeared. The eldest, a boy of 16, attempted to rescue the girl and was drowned also.

Funeral of Hon. Frank Lawler.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—The funeral of Hon. Frank Lawler Monday morning was accompanied by the largest popular and official demonstration of a civic character since the funeral of Carter Harrison. Thousands came to the humble family home and to the church on foot and in carriages, at least 20,000 people assembling on the streets. In the funeral cortege were 800 carriages, six being loaded with floral offerings.

Family in Prison.

Sioux City, Ia., Jan. 21.—District Judge Ladd on Monday sentenced Alfred, Jacob and L. H. Graham, Jr., and their mother, Mary E. Graham, to 18 months each in the penitentiary for the robbery of freight cars. The family will be greeted on its arrival at the penitentiary by L. H. Graham, Sr., and his son Joseph, who are already there for burglary. The other son, James, is at the state industrial school.

Will Convene at Milwaukee.

Washington, Jan. 21.—H. H. Rand, of Wisconsin, a member of the executive committee of the National League of Republican Clubs, has received a letter from Secretary Dowling authorizing the holding of the next convention of the league at Milwaukee, August 25, 26 and 27.

EARLIEST RADISHES AND PEAS.

The editor urges all readers to grow the earliest vegetables. They pay. Well, Salzer's Seeds are bred to earliness, they grow and produce every time. None so early, so fine as Salzer's. Try his radishes, cabbages, peas, beets, cucumbers, lettuce, corn, etc.! Money in it for you. Salzer is the largest grower of vegetables, farm seeds, grasses, clovers, potatoes, etc.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., with 10c postage, you will get sample package of Early Bird Radish (ready in 16 days) and their great catalog. Catalog alone 5c postage. (K)

We stumble on the gifts we prize
All other things above,
For ever since the world began,
We've fallen into love.
—N. Y. Recorder.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

SELF-CONTROL is promoted by humility. Pride is a fruitful source of uneasiness. It keeps the mind in disquiet. Humility is the antidote to this evil.—Mrs. Sigourney.

YOUNG BUSINESS MAN—"When do you think is the best time to advertise?" Old Business Man—"All the time, young man."—Somerville Journal.

Nerves

Depend upon the blood for sustenance. Therefore if the blood is impure they are improperly fed and nervous prostration results. To make pure blood, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1; 6 for $5.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25 cents.

COLE'S NEW DOMESTIC COFFEE BERRY

BETTER THAN A GOLD MINE.

Raise your own coffee at less than one cent a pound. Let high tariff store coffee go. The poor man's friend and rich man's delight. Matures north or south in four months. Plant any time up to the 20th of June; 20,000 farmers supplied and every one praises it. Has produced over 60 bushels per acre. Some prefer it to store coffee. Produces two crops a year in the south. Large packet postpaid 20 cts.; or enough to plant 200 hills, 50 cts. or stamps. Will make 200 pots of most delicious coffee, good enough for a king. Is superseding store coffee as fast as its merits become known. Large catalogue of 50 new varieties of seeds and testimonials from patrons all over the Union sent free with each order by C. E. COLE, Seedsman, Buckner, Missouri.

☞ *Special Wholesale Prices to Farmers and Merchants, who clear over* 600 *per cent. selling this wonderful SEED during winter.*

Here You Are!

The DeLONG patent Hook and Eye stays fastened until you undo it yourself.

See that

hump?

Send two cents in stamps for New Mother Goose Book in colors to Richardson & DeLong Bros., Philadelphia.

Hundreds of ladies write us that they "can't find good bindings in our town."

It's easy enough if you **insist** on having

S·H·&·M·

BIAS VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDING.

Look for "S. H. & M." on the label and take no other.

If your dealer will not supply you we will.

Send for samples, showing labels and materials, to the S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, New York City.

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/6 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized-after-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

A. N. K.—G. 1588

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THE OLD BELL COW.

When I was but a boy I used so happily to roam
Through every nook and corner of the dear old country home.
At dewy morn to pasture I would drive the cows, and when
The sun was fading in the west I drove them home again.
There was one among their number I remember very well,
It seems but yesterday I saw the cow that wore the bell.
She wasn't any prettier nor of a better breed,
But all the others followed her wherever she would lead;
And in my youthful mind I used to wonder why and how
It was that all the cattle tagged the old bell cow.

Strange years of shadow and of shine have passed away since then,
And now I mingle daily with the busy hosts of men,
And still I muse as earnestly as what I used to do,
For men, I find, are likewise quite peculiar creatures, too.
And some have natures made of gold, without a speck or flaw,
While some are only gilded forms all padded out with straw.
And while the modest, worthy man the world may never heed;
The counterfeit, who loudly brags, steps in and takes the lead,
The one who "toots his horn" is sure to get the crowd, and now
I know why all the cattle tagged the old bell cow.

—Nixon Waterman, in L. A. W. Bulletin.

STEMBLE'S INVESTMENT.

BY CHARLES DUDLEY RHODES.

The town marshal, ex-officio editor of the Lariat Exponent, afterwards declared that his bad luck came that night with the rain. It first came leaking through the roof about midnight, and, finding a convenient crease in his blankets, trickled slowly downward, until it awoke him with a start. Being a man of few words, he simply gave a grunt of disgust, leaned over to a corner of the diminutive room, seized an umbrella, opened it, thrust it accurately under the leak, and calmly fell asleep.

In the morning things were in even a worse state. The bed was a miniature island, the type-cases were half filled with water, and the press, a foot-power affair, stood cheerlessly in a damp corner as if waiting to be resuscitated from its all-night exposure. Even then, Hank made no remark—his first act after sitting up in his blankets being to pull forth slowly a huge plug of tobacco from his hip-pocket, take a generous chew, and then, as if fortified against all manner of disagreeable things, to spring up and begin putting things to rights.

There was a knock at the door.

"Come," he shouted, gruffly; and there appeared to view a little old gentleman whose black frock-coat, white collar—an unusual luxury in Lariat—and air of quiet dignity accorded well with his gray hair and mustache.

"Pardon me," he said, with a slight air of diffidence, "but is this the editor of the Exponent?"

Hank nodded.

"I am Col. Stemble," the little old fellow continued, affably, "and I am up here on special business for the Black Butte Cattle company. Now, to come to the point, I am very anxious to have a special edition of your paper published to-day."

Hank kicked an empty tin can under the press, and looked hard at his boots. People were wont to say that he was a cautious man.

"It will pay," the cattle man continued; "and this will give you some idea of my wishes." He handed the editor some pencil notes and a new greenback.

"Get the paper out by three o'clock at the latest, and above all things make it interesting."

"I'll do it," Hank replied, with customary brevity; and then, with renewed energy, he resumed the renovation of the little one-story shanty which served as editorial office, press-room and home.

The old gentleman smiled to himself as he trudged away—such a paternal, benevolent smile as to seem almost out of place in such an unconventional wicked little frontier town as Lariat. As far as the eye could reach were to be seen the temporary structures of canvas and tarred paper which were the homes of the inhabitants. Up and down the railroad the first-comers had pitched their tents, and as the town grew rough streets had been formed, ranging back to the line of low hills at the east. Lariat enjoyed the distinction of being the extreme end of the new railroad which was rapidly pushing its way through Wyoming towards the great northwest. Crouch's, down the road, had until recently enjoyed that honor. But one fine morning after the first train had pushed on to the present site of Lariat, the inhabitants of the older town had emigrated in a body, and Crouch's was no more.

True to the editor's promise, the Exponent appeared at the time named, but not until Hank O'Doughall, a man in whose veins ran a strain of thrifty Scotch blood, had engaged in several mysterious transactions with certain property owners of Lariat, in exchange for some ready money that the editor had been hoarding up for many a day, the latter became the owner of a considerable strip of land along the railroad—an acquisition afterwards explained by the following announcement which appeared in the Exponent:

"We take pleasure in announcing the arrival of Col. C. H. Stemble, agent for, and a prominent stock-holder in, the Black Butte Cattle company. This English syndicate, having been struck with the advantageous location of Lariat, is contemplating the erection of enormous stock yards in our city, for the shipment of cattle from the Powder river valley. It is needless to comment upon the great influence that this deal will have upon Lariat, the Star city of northwest Wyoming, as the improvements will amount to at least $40,000," etc.

It was all very quickly and amicably arranged. That evening the colonel held an enthusiastic reception at the Alagazan, the leading hotel, where there were none so confident of the future of Lariat, so jovial, and withal so lavish with his money, as he. Incidentally, it may be said that the bar of the Alagazan did a big business, and that the landed proprietors of Lariat, Hank McDougall especially, awakened to the fact that they had a good thing.

The next morning the colonel, notebook in hand, and accompanied by the leading citizens of the town, inspected property available for the uses of the Black Butte Cattle company. In the afternoon—for the agent's time was limited—the purchasing began. The courteous old gentleman who had entertained them so hospitably the night before did not haggle over prices. He paid cash for his new acquisitions in crisp, new $500 notes—a proceeding which, to make change, unfortunately, drained the town in a short time of all its smaller denominations.

By evening the English syndicate had acquired a choice tract of land lying on both sides of the railroad, in the heart of Lariat, for which it had paid out some $25,000. McDougall, editor and town marshal, had made some thousands by the deal, and had he been a ready speaker would probably have said: "These Englishmen are the biggest suckers I ever saw." But, as it was, he contented himself with the simple words: "Beats all!"

It wanted but a few minutes of train-time, next day, when the colonel, carrying his compact little valise, his face beaming with happy good nature, sauntered leisurely down to where the big engine was puffing and blowing, preparatory to its long trip down the road.

"I must leave just at this time," he said, "to transact some very important business in Cheyenne. But I'll be back in a week or ten days, and begin work immediately." And he treated the little crowd about the train to cigars.

The whistle tooted a warning note, the bell rang and the colonel cordially shook hands all around. Stepping on the rear platform of the train, he turned about once more and waved his good-byes to persons in the distance. Just at the moment that the wheels began to turn, Hank McDougall, his marshal's star gleaming on his vest—he wore no coat—came running down Wyoming avenue from the post office, a yellow paper in his hand, which he waved dramatically over his head.

"Stop that train!" yelled the town marshal. But the conductor and engineer did not hear, and the train moved on.

"Jump, you scoundrel, jump!" again yelled Hank, at the same time drawing his gun. The colonel's only answer was a polite wave of the hand. Then Hank took a snap-shot at the fast departing train, and—would you believe it?—that little old man whipped out two pistols from somewhere, quick as a wink, and for a few moments the way the bullets whistled about the heads of the crowd along the track was something wonderful. And as the train grew smaller and smaller in its straightaway course over the prairie, the last act of the lone passenger on the rear platform was to wave a white handkerchief towards the little city of Lariat and disappear within the car.

The town marshal replaced his gun in his hip-pocket and turned sadly away. Deaf to repeated inquiries as to the meaning of it all, he disappeared within the editorial sanctum; for in the midst of all excitement he still remembered that, ex-officio, he was an editor, and—he was both a thrifty and a cautious man.

An hour later another edition of the Exponent appeared, double-leaded, as if in mourning, and the copies sold for a dollar apiece. The editorial was brief and to the point:

"From a telegram received only too late by our town marshal, because of the necessity of forwarding it by mail from Crouch's, it appears that our late distinguished visitor, Stemble, was none other than the well-known desperado and confidence man Ike Rogers, lately a fugitive from the Black Hills. It is painful to be forced to state that the greenbacks which Rogers so generously distributed while in Lariat are clever counterfeits, in exchange for which he carried away thousands of dollars of our citizens' earnings.

"The editor of the Exponent bids farewell to his many friends, and announces his intenton of pulling up stakes and moving immediately to the Big Horn country."—Lippincott's Magazine.

BRITISH FORTS ON THE YUKON.

England Preparing to Hold Disputed Territory in the Pacific Northwest.

A party of miners from the headwaters of the Yukon have arrived on the schooner Mary Buhne from Oonalaska, and report that the Canadian government is establishing well-equipped fortifications on commanding bluffs overlooking the strategic points on Forty-Mile creek and elsewhere along the supposed boundary line. A large company of Canadian military police are busily engaged in exploring the country for mountain passes both in Alaskan and Canadian territory.

A loop of Forty-Mile creek runs into British territory, and to reach the most valuable mines it is necessary for American miners to pass through a small portion of foreign territory. The river is very narrow, and the police have erected on towering cliffs fortresses which completely guard the travel on the river. At several other points breastworks, substantially built of stone, have been erected, and on the whole the actions of the police would indicate that preparations are being made to accommodate large squads of troops at various points along the boundary, and particularly in the vicinity of the placer miles.

However, the police are very kind to the American miners, rendering them every assistance possible and in many ways bestowing small favors and endeavoring to allay suspicion or unpleasant inquiries as to the objects of such warlike preparations. Small detachments in citizens' clothes have visited all the important mining camps, reconnoitering the surrounding country. What their object was they do state.

Thomas Buckman, a Yukon miner, who has been on Forty-Mile creek for three or four years, speaking of the military posts erected by the Canadian police, said: "All their fortifications are built of heavy stone, through which are port holes commanding the paths and rivers. A few men properly armed could withstand a large force of soldiers. The police themselves are noncommunicative, and the commandant says the forts are to shelter the provincial police. Some of the very richest placer mines of the Yukon region are under the immediate command of these forts, of which ten have been erected this year."—San Francisco Chronicle.

—The Paraguay river, so called from the republic of the same name on its banks, is 1,800 miles in length. At points in its lower course it is from five to 15 miles wide.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Collapsed.

The large elevator of the Minnesota Linseed Oil Company, on Tenth avenue south, between Washington avenue and the Milwaukee tracks Minneapolis, collapsed and its store of 80,000 bushels of flax seed poured out of the wrecked bins in a glistening stream and spread over the ground.

It was the Tenth avenue side of the building that gave way. A few seconds before the collapse an employe who was inside the building heard a sound which startled him, and made his escape through a window upon a shed roof, thence dropping to the ground just in time to avoid being caught in the wreck.

No cause is known for the collapse The building was a wooden structure made after the pattern of the ordinary grain elevator and it is thought that one of the iron rods running throgh the building as a brace must have rent apart by some extra strain throwing an added load upon the wall which gave way.

Minnesota Coal.

It has leaked out through prominent persons connected with Washington that the Great Northern railroad company has recently located 5,000 acres of unsurveyed land near the Nett Lake Indian reservation, presumably for coal. The lands were entered under an act of congress passed in 1885, and this is the first entry made in Minnesota under United States provisions. For several years past outside parties have been quietly at work on the Little Fork river, which flows by the reservation, sinking for coal, but with what results none have been able to discover. Specimens of excellent coal have been exhibited from time to time, but the men have been reticent as to the locality from whence they came. Parties connected with the railroad have been watching the explorations closely, and in his speech at the immigration convention in St. Paul last fall President James J. Hill made the assertion that coal had been found in Minnesota.

State Board of Health.

The Minnesota state board of health held its annual meeting at the capital, there being present Dr. Franklin Staples, of Winona, the president; Secretary Hewitt, of Minneapolis; Drs. Millard and Hutchinson, of St. Paul; Drs. Bracken and Westbrook, of Minneapolis; Dr. Mayo, of Rochester, and Dr. Wissen, of Albert Lea. Secretary Hewitt submitted an exhaustive report showing that there are in Minnesota 1,698 boards of health, organized and cooperating with the state board, distributed as follows: Cities, 36; villages and boroughs, 295; townships, 1,367; leaving only 27 localities, mostly small village organizations, without active boards of health.

Another Annual.

Annual No. 8 has been under the direction of the Minnesota Farmer's Institute. It is edited by O. C. Gregg, superintendent of the Minnesota Farmers' Institutes. A chapter has been devoted to the dairy, to the horse, to beef, to swine, sheep, poultry, bees, horticulture, institute cooking departments and to a number of miscellaneous subjects. Each department is prepared by an expert connected with the institute work, the idea being to make the annual of practical benefit to the farmers of the state. An edition of 25,000 copies has been issued and the book contains 400 pages.

Lost.

By a failure on the part of the secretary of the interior to carry out the provisions of an act passed by the last congress, the Pipestone Indian reservation of Minnesota, and the valuable quarries located thereon is forfeited to the Yankton Sioux Indians, and the United States not only loses the land, but is out a large amount expended for the erection and maintenance of the Indian school now located on the reservation.

A New Town.

A new town has been created on the shores of Leech lake, Minnesota, and it will soon have a charter to officially recognize its existence. It is called Lawrence. and the surveyors have just completed the skeleton of its anatomy. It is situated on the west shore of the lake at the present terminus of the Brainerd and Northern railroad, an institution owned entirely by Minneapolis lumbermen.

News in Brief.

The residence of John McKenna, of Shieldville, was burned, with a loss of about $1,1000; insurance, $500.

An investigation of the robbery of 650 pounds of butter from the creamery in Lake Crystal has led to the arrest of six persons, with indications of more arrest to follow.

George Hutchinson, a pupil at the Minneapolis South Side high school, was arraigned in the municipal court, charged with pulling a revolver on Bradley Purdy, and threatening to shoot.

Judge B. B. Nelson has made final decree in the matter of the Duluth & Winnipeg railroad, now in the hands of a receiver. If the $2,000,000 first mortgage is not paid by Jan. 21 the road is to be sold.

The schedule of the assets and liabilities of the Penny Press company, of Minneapolis, were filed with the clerk of the courts by the receiver of the company. The total liabilities given figure up $117,903.33.

John Sully, a young farm hand, who has worked for a farmer in the Waumandee valley, and has lived in the vicinity of Winona for the past 18 months, left his employer with wages amounting to $175 in his pocket, to walk to the house of his father, several miles away. In a lonely part of the road he met two strangers, who held him up and took all his money and other valuables.

Representative Kiefer has introduced a bill for the transfer of the old Fort Snelling reservation from the United States to the state of Minnesota, and also the bill appropriating $15,000 for the improvement of the Minnesota river between St. Paul and Chaska.

The Ketzebeck Milling company, of Wells, declared $10,000 in dividends for last year's work.

Charles Johnson while cutting timber near Cedar Lake, was killed by a falling tree.

At the annual session of the Masonic grand lodge, the following officers were elected: Grand master, J. F. Lawless, St. Paul; deputy grand master, A. T. Stebbins, Rochester; senior grand warden, A. Brandenburg, Fergus Falls; junior grand warden, J. H. Randall, Minneapolis; grand treasurer, J. H. Thompson, Minneapolis; grand secretary, Thomas Montgomery, St. Paul.

HOME HINTS AND HELPS.

—Raspberry Creams.—Flavor a little fondant, with raspberry extract, form in balls, cubes or oblongs, and dip in cream colored a delicate pink. Vanilla creams are made by simple flavoring a piece of fondant with vanilla; form in balls and dip in white, pink or yellow.—Orange Judd Farmer.

—Stuffed Fillet of Mutton.—For this the thick end of a well-hung leg of mutton will be required. The bone must be removed, the cavity filled with good forcemeat which has a little onion in it. The fillet should be filled neatly, well skewed, and bound with tape into shape. Roast it thoroughly, and serve with red currant jelly.—Liverpool Mercury.

—Dainty little "egg cosies" made of cream white moire are decorated by waved lines and zigzags couched in gold thread. A slender gold cord is couched to the bottom edge and passed up and over the curved top; reaching the apex of the cosey, it is caught up in three loops for a handle. The cosey is lined with silk and stuffed with down.

—Leg of Mutton Stuffed.—Have a leg of mutton boned, and fill the cavity with a force meat made of four ounces of fine minced suet, two of ham, and six of bread crumbs. Season with thyme, marjoram, basil, chopped parsley, onion, salt, pepper and nutmeg. Bind with two well-beaten eggs. Sew up the opening and bake, basting frequently.—N. Y. Ledger.

—Quick Biscuits. — Here is Mrs. Rorer's recipe for quick biscuits, which she brushes over the top with milk before putting them into the oven: Rub into one quart of flour, one ounce butter, and add two teaspoons baking powder and sufficient milk, about one and one-half cup to make a dough. Knead lightly and roll out. Cut, place in greased pans and then bake in a quick oven 15 minutes. —Home.

—Apple Dumpling. — Make a rich crust, as for shortcake. Roll into round pieces about five inches in diameter. Pare and slice tart apples, place a small handful in the center of each piece of crust; add sugar, cinnamon and a lump of butter to each; bring the edges together and compress. Place in a pan, sprinkle with flour, sugar and cinnamon. Add boiling water to nearly cover all. Bake till brown. Serve with liquid sauce or sugar and cream. —Housekeeper.

—Tutti Frutti Candy. — Into soft pink fondant colored with cochineal put candied cherries and lay into a buttered bread pan, pressing it flat on the top; make a second layer of fondant colored green (spinach leaves may be used), into which pistachio nuts have been put; color a third layer yellow (saffron will do this) into which put citron or walnuts. Let the whole get very cold. Cut in slices with chopping knife or large carving knife.—Prairie Farmer.

HOW HE WON.

The Stroke of Genius That Gave a Well-Known Reading Clerk His Place.

One of the interesting incidents at the opening session of a new congress is the selection of the reading clerk of the house. The reading clerk is appointed by the clerk of the house, but candidates for the place must take part in a competitive "speaking contest" before the house. John A. Reeve, who was reading clerk during Harrison's administration, was a politician from Cairo, Ill., and one of the best-known characters in Washington at the time. Reeves tells this story:

"I didn't suppose I had any show for the place when it came to the test," said he, "for most of the candidates were college men, and some were elocutionists, while the only elocution I had ever practiced was calling hogs in southern Illinois, though I had been able to get up in a political meeting and make the fellows on the back seats hear me; so I thought I would go into the contest anyhow, and do my best in my own way. But you ought to have heard those elocutionists; the way they rolled their r's and hissed their s's, and said 'ah' and 'l-l' was a caution! Some of them didn't talk like human beings, and others had voices so rich and melodious you couldn't hear them 40 feet away.

"By the time my turn came I had sized up the hall and knew just about where to throw my voice, and I determined to make myself heard if I did nothing else. Each candidate had received a copy of the house bill to read. I noticed that the other fellows started out this way: 'Uh bill,' and so on. Now, 'uh' is a sound that won't carry, and you can't attract the attention of the house by grunting 'Uh!' So when I started I sang out in a loud, clear voice that took them off their feet: 'A-a-a-a-a bill!'—long 'a.' They weren't used to that, and wondered what had broken loose, but it seemed to catch them. I saw I was on the right track, so I went on singing her out clear as a bell, and when I got warmed up I felt as good as I ever did in the hottest speech of a campaign.

"The thing they gave me to read was a terror. It had words in it as long as a dictionary, but I hurried up and slid through them, and was doing pretty well, when I looked down the page and saw a lot of Spanish proper names. Now, I didn't know Spanish from Apache, but I was going about a hundred words a minute, so without stopping I gave them two verses of a little German poem I had learned when a boy, and hang me if a man in that hall seemed to know the difference, except Congressman Niedringhaus, of St. Louis. You ought to have seen him laugh when he heard his native tongue worked off on the house of representatives for Spanish.

"Yes, I got the place, and it was the long 'a' and German poetry that saved me."—N. Y. Sun.

One on the Barber.

The old gentleman with the bland and child-like smile read with apparent relish the beautiful soap-painted sign on the mirror which wished everybody the compliments of the season.

The barber glanced at him interestedly.

"Your hair dyed, sir?"

The child-like smile reached out and covered new territory on the old gentleman's face.

"Yes—it died some time ago."

Contrary to all established precedents the barber allowed his customer to get out of the chair without any reference to the political situation.—N. Y. World.

HURRAH FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

The farmers of Pennsylvania are to be congratulated. M. M. Luther, East Troy, Pa., grew over 200 bushels Salzer's Silver Mine Oats on one measured acre. Think of it! Now there are thirty thousand farmers going to try and beat Mr. Luther and win $200 in gold! and they'll do it. Will you?

Then there is Silver King Barley, cropped on poor soil 116 bus. per acre in 1895. Isn't that wonderful—and corn 230 bus. and potatoes and grasses and clovers, fodder plants, etc., etc. Freight is cheap to all points.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it with 10c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive their mammoth catalogue and ten packages grains and grasses, including above oats, free. (K.)

He (feeling his way to a knowledge of her accomplishments) — "Can you darn stockings, Arabella?" She (with distant frigidity)—"I don't expect to marry a man who needs to wear darned stockings."—Illustrated Bits.

A Look Through South Missouri for 4 Cents.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis R. R. Co. has just issued a magnificent book of sixty or more photo-engraved views of varied scenery in South Missouri. From these views an accurate knowledge can be obtained as to the productions and general topography of that highly-favored section that is now attracting the attention of home-seekers and investors the country over.

The title of the book is "Snap Shots in South Missouri." It will be mailed upon receipt of postage, four cents. Address J. E. LOCKWOOD, Kansas City, Mo.

"THIS is a sad occasion for you, sister," essayed the comforter. "I allow it is," assented the widow. "But it is a heap sadder for Bill."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Gift of a Good Stomach

Is one of the most beneficent donations vouchsafed to us by nature. How often it is grossly abused! Whether the stomach is naturally weak, or has been rendered so by imprudence in eating or drinking, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best agent for its restoration to vigor and activity. Both digestion and appetite are renewed by this fine tonic, which also overcomes constipation, biliousness, malarial, kidney and rheumatic ailments and nervousness.

CONSOLATION.—She—"Poor uncle! And to be eaten by undiscovered savages!" "Yes, but he gave them their first taste of religion."—Life.

"CRIPPLE CREEK."

(The Land of Gold.)

If you are thinking of going to Cripple Creek, Colorado, the greatest gold fields in the world, and wish to know how to get there quickest and at lowest rates, please address T. W. Teasdale, G. P. A., C. St. P. M. & O. R'y, St. Paul, Minn.

"DID the missionary bring tears to the eyes of the natives?" "No, but he made their mouths water."—Detroit Tribune.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE man who drinks too much may not be successful in life, but he is continually getting ahead.

BEECHAM'S PILLS for constipation 10c and 25c. Get the book (free) at your druggist's and go by it. Annual sales 6,000,000 boxes.

SUPERSTITIONS are, for the most part, but the shadows of great truths.—Tryon Edwards.

THEOLOGIES are well in their place, but repentance and love must come before all other experiences.—Beecher.

I AM entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—LOUISA LINDAMAN, Bethany, Mo., Jan. 8, '94.

THIS is the course of every evil deed, that, propagating, still it brings forth evil. —Coleridge.

THERE are probably as good fish in the sea as ever were lied about.—Yonkers Statesman.

FOR relieving THROAT DISEASES AND COUGHS, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

A TYRANT never tasteth of true friendship, nor of perfect liberty.—Diogenes.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

"The Master Cure." To MASTER is to OVERPOWER and SUBDUE. ST. JACOBS OIL is the master cure for ACHES AND PAINS.

SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS ARE THE BEST!
Salzer's Seeds Sprout Quickly, Grow Vigorously, Produce Enormously.
That's their record every where whether in the east or west, north or south, in every state and every clime. We are the largest growers of Farm and Vegetable Seeds in America. Our Mammoth Plant and Seed Catalogue and 10 sample of new creations in grain, grass and forage plants, is mailed you upon receipt of 10 cents postage. Catalogue alone 5 cents. Send to-day.
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STEEL WEB PICKET FENCE. CABLED FIELD AND HOG FENCE.
Also CABLED POULTRY, GARDEN AND RABBIT FENCE.
We manufacture a complete line of Smooth Wire Fencing and guarantee every article to be as represented. If you consider quality we can save you money. CATALOGUE FREE.
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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, JAN. 24, 1896

Time Table.

Soo Road,—Time for trains at Rockford Station:

Going West,	Going East.
10:47, a. m.	8:57, a. m.
7:40 p. m.	4:53, p. m.

DELANO DIARY

—It is said that had there been a cake offered at the K. P. dance Dr. C. B. Ames would surely have taken it.

—The morning passenger from the west was a few minutes late Wednesday. Another wreck is reported near Grove City.

—The I. O. G. T. received three applications for membership at their meeting Saturday evening. This looks encouraging.

—Since last weeks snow, sleighing has been fine, and wood, hay and other commodities have been moved with greater ease than before.

—A sleigh load, 16 young folks, drove to church at Rockford last Sunday evening. They had a good time but were a little late for services.

—Read B F. Christlieb's California article, and if you have not already done so, hunt up last week's GAZETTE and read the "Tournament of Roses."

—Delano still needs that pork packing house. Many loads of fine hogs and other products of the farm that could be worked up here, are driven to Minneapolis.

—The K P. dance in the City Hall, Wednesday night and supper at Meister's Hotel are highly spoken of by all participants. We understand there was 88 tickets sold.

—Len Briley's little girl, of Lake Sarah, fell and fractured the largest bone of her right arm Tuesday. She was brought to Delano for surgical assistance in the evening.

—Every farmer will do well to read our extract from the St. Peter Herald, on ensilage. It can be run on a smaller scale, and yet be profitable, where land is scarce and feed costly.

—Our sister villages Watertown and Waverly are having their usual winter enjoyment, literary societies. Their halls are said to be packed and the fun and instruction are dealt out in chunks.

—Quite a number of our citizens have been having the prevailing epidemic during the past week. Headache seems to be the leading symptom in most cases. Some have been quite sick.

—Delano Lodge, No. 350, I. O. G. T. expect to hold an open meeting at the M. E. church on Saturday evening at 7:30 Grand Secretary E. H. Godfrey, of Minneapolis, is to be present. All are invited.

—On Monday several of our business houses commenced putting up ice for next summers use. The crop is a fine one and since the snow sleighing is good, and a nicer time for the business could not have been selected.

—The 12th of February, Lincoln's birthday, having been set apart as a holiday, deserves some recognition at the hands of our citizens. An entertainment in the hall with short addresses, patriotic songs, etc., would be appropriate. Lets have it.

—Feb. 22nd is less than a mouth away and our officers and committee of arrangments and programme, for observing the birthday of the Father of our Country, should bestir themselves and try to set things moving in time to have as grand and good a time as has the Society on the three gatherings of the kind already had.

—In commenting on our article on the liability for damage of the school board for having but one door to a six room school house, in case of fire, the Howard Lake Herald says: "A law should be passed obliging public buildings to have more than one exit." Correct, brother Saylor. Our City Hall would be a terrible fire-trap in case of fire when crowded.

—The Sons of the Revolution sent out some offers of prizes for the best essay on the Declaration of Independence. The mail fell into the hands of our enterprising Board of Education, and we hear that a copy of the Declaration of Independence finally reached the school house, without explanation or offer. This matter should be looked into. Our boys and girls are entitled to a privilage to write essays on this important part of our country's history. Perhaps if there was a single member of the Board of Education with a boy of his own to enter the contest we would hear more about it. Wake up, Board! Wake up!

—But a few more weeks and the village election will occur, in the natural order of things. If the Triumvirate sees fit perhaps they may declare it entirely unnecessary to have an election. From their past action, or inaction, in neglecting to fill the vacancies occuring on their board, and in other important places, it looks as if they would like to do so. Since the village has become a drawer of water for Jim Hill for a term of years, and made other arrangements for the future; even to levying a $300. tax on the people, in order to be felt, there is no telling but they may surrender all power into the hands of a single individual, a Little King, some fellow who wants the job, and save the trouble of an election.

LATER.—We learn that John Coolen has been elected councilman.

Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

Personals.

O. J. Erickson went to Minneapolis on Wednesday.

F. F. Farber took a trip to the Saw-dust City last Friday.

Miss Shattar, of Buffalo, visited Erma Wilder this week.

John Hand, night operator, visited Minneapolis Friday.

Peter Arens, of Loretto, was a GAZETTE caller, Saturday.

Miss Invie, of Hanover, was in town on business, Thursday.

W. H Mapes, of Montrose, wrs in town on business, Saturday.

John Brandser went to Waverly Tuesday night to play at a wedding dance.

Mrs Leon Frasee returned homo yesterday, from the southern part of the state.

Sheriff Carpenter and Deputy Angus Grant visited Delano on business the other day.

Louis Korfage struck town Monday evening. He made headquarters at Geo. P. Schaffer s.

Forest Gent who has been laid up for several weeks with a lame knee, was in town again last Tuesday.

S. E. Mayer, collector for Walter A Wood Harvester Co. of St. Cloud, visited this vicinity last week.

Miss Dorman and Mr. Dupont, of Loretto, visited Parslows and attended the K. P. dance Wednesday night.

Mrs. John Cunningham went to Minneapolis Monday evening to visit a few days with her children and granddaughter.

Roy A. Gray, of Montrose, was in town on Monday looking after the interests of the school entertainment to come off soon.

J. D. Cady, and Col. O'Leary, of Buffalo, and Dr. Wright and Mr. Kurz, of Maple Plain were among the merry dancers Wednesday night.

J. W. McDonald heard from his brother-in-law, Dr. Shrader, lately. He says he is meeting with even better success than he expected

Georg Rogers improves frequent opportunities to renew Delano acquaintance for old times sake. Mrs. R. was, also, in town part of the week.

Henry and Kit Crandall, of Rockford, visited Delano Saturday. Henry thinks the country in need of a statesman who will devise a plan for rectifying our financial difficulties.

Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

County Cullings.

The Supreme Court will decide next Tuesday as to who is Clerk of Court, Vorse or O'Leary.

It is rumored that Mr. Lamson is likely to take charge of the Republican party in Wright county, Mr. Culkin stepping out of the chairmanship.

Anoka has filed an answer in the injunction suit brought by Hastings for stopping them from getting the Hospital for Insane. Delano may get it yet.

In commenting on last years county printing the Journal says the money should have been kept in the county, and speaks of A PRESENT SYNDICATE! Do tell! Let us know about it! A Live Syndicate, right at home.

The Eagle announces that John Nugent will retire from the chairmanship of Wright County Democratic Committee, and run for Sheriff. It is awful strange how the Eagle knows John's mind so far in advance of everybody else. Is she a mind reader?

Friend Saylor shows some marks of improvement in his paper. He now has an occasional short poem. This week he had one from the Journal on John Alley and another on the "Bicycle Girl." Keep up your courage, brother, you are coming out of the kinks.

The Montrose school is getting up an entertainment under the direction of Prof. Pryor. The proceeds go to buy a school library. The cause is a good one and "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" will, doubtless, be enjoyed by the different audiences met throughout the towns visited.

Last Friday John C. O'Leary filed an answer in the Supreme Court to the application of the Attorney General for a writ of quo warranto, to oust him from the office of Clerk of Court. O'Leary claims that a law passed in 1895 fixes the time for electing his successor as the general election in 1896. The case was set for hearing on Tuesday, Jany. 28.

It does beat all how little members of a combine have to say about the combine when they are members themselves; for instance, how mum the Herald-Tribune-Eagle Times-Journal is concerning the County printing this year. It appears, on the face of things that there was an understanding to divide the spoils; that the stalwarts couldn't capture it alone, so the mugwumps and the turncoats had to be taken in to make the deal go. The pure and undefiled Hersld fathered the bid and promised to print some of the work in the other four papers. Of course the Herald editor could not have made the bid without having an understanding beforehand, with the papers in which he offered to publish some of the work, as he might be obliged to pay each paper the full price for which he was to publish in his own and four others, Why don't each one of the combine tell their readers all about the "job."

The BUFFALO GAZETTE $1.00 year

Literary News.

No one ever thought of introducing so expensive a feature as lithographic color work in the days when the leading magazines sold for $4.00 a year and 35 cents a copy. But times change and the magazines change with them. It has remained for the Cosmopolitan, sold at one dollar a year, to put in an extensive lithographic plant capable of printing 320,000 pages per day (one color). The January issue presents as a frontispiece a water-color drawing by Eric Pape, illustrating the last story of Robert Louis Stevenson, which has probably never been excelled even in the pages of the finest dollar French periodicals. The cover of The Cosmopolitan is also changed, a drawing of page length by the famous Paris artist Rossi, in lithographic colors on white paper takes the place of the manilla back with its red stripe. Hereafter the cover is to be a fresh surprise each month.

Among Our Exchanges.

The Wright county printers have "got together" on the county printing and the result is that they get full legal rates for all of it. Very sensible proceedings.—Star-News,

Those who predicted that the Republican Congress would increase the chances for the election of a Democratic president have good reasons for congratulating themselves.—St. Cloud Times.

After some consideartion we fail to observe the point to be made by the retirement of the greenbacks by the government. If it is the contraction of the currency, it certainly is uncalled for. -Atwater Republican.

While in Minneapolis last Tuesday we found evidence that the Republican newspapers in that city do not fairly represent the sentiment of their party in Minneapolis regarding Gov. Clough. The newspapers there are making a desperate fight against him, but the labor element there appears to be very strongly in his favor. The opposition to him seems to be principally among the silk sock element. It looks as if the lumbermen and the labor element would come out ahead in the fight. --Brainerd Journal.

Diphtheria at Faribault.

Special to the Dispatch.

FARIBAULT, Jan. 20.—There are a number of diphtheria cases in this city. Grace, only daughter of C. D. McKellip, associate editor of the Republican, died last night after a short illness of the dreaded disease.

Woman's Column.

BY WRIGHT COUNTY W. C. T. U.

Editorially the Union Signal has this to say of the drunkard:

"A significant change in public sentiment is that which proposes to deal with the drunkard as one who commits a crime against society The studies of Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson and other famous experts have proved that alcoholism is a disease, while the studies of religious and ethical experts have proved it a crime against both natural and spiritual laws. Now comes the statesman and his position is that the drunkard is an enemy of society and an unmitigated nuisance and danger in the home. He, therefore, proposes that the state shall found industrial homes, in which drunkards shall be confined by order of the court."

"England has already gone a long way toward securing such a law. It has passed the House of Commons and the next Parliament will undoubtedly place the subject before its members."

"The Austrian government is about to introduce a bill which proposes to treat the drunkard as a person mentally incapable and likely to inflict injury upon the community, not only by actual violence but by example, and to provide for him a term of detention which is to be two years with power to extend or diminish the time according to results. For ourselves we believe in the "Do Everything Policy" for the drunkard. We favor the Keeley Cure, the Christian home for inebriate men (that of Dr. Thompson in Chicago being an excellent example), the gospel meeting, the temperance pledge. All of these are helps that should be gratefu ly recognized by those who are trying to deliver men from bondage. We hold as we have always held to the gospel cure as the only complete deliverance, and we believe this view to be founded on a philosophical basis, which has perhaps never been better expressed than by Dr. Horace Bushnell in the well known phrase:"

"'The expulsive power of a new affection.' For when the love of God dwells at the center of a man's being, it works out through all his senses, habits and manner of life, uplifting, purifying and cleansing all."

"But we confidently believe that a house of detention where men might 'sober up' would help them to perceive more clearly the infinite power of a Christian life take them out of bondage. We also believe that to arrest the drunkard, no matter what his social position, and to place him in custody, would greatly deter the ignorant and thoughtless from looking lightly upon such a brutalized condition, and would thus be of incalculable service in stamping the drunkard with the displeasure of the community in which he moves."

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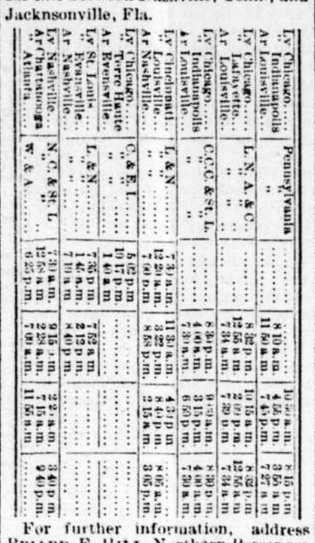
Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18, Dec. 31, 1895.

The schedule printed below is a comprehensive guide to the best and most desirable route to Atlanta from the North and Northwest, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis TerreHaute, and Evansville.

Palace Day Coaches and Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to all trains shown in this schedule.

Extremely low rates have been made to Atlanta and return via the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. All trains run solid between Nashville and Atlanta, except train in last column. The train in third column, which leaves Cincinnati at 4:30 p. m. runs solid to Atlanta. This is the route of the famous "Dixie Flyer," through "all the year round" sleeping car line between Nashville, Tenn., and Jacksonville, Fla.



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For further information, address BRIARD F. HILL, Northern Passenger Agent 328 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. COWARDIN, Western Passenger Agent 405 Ry. Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.; or D. J. MULLANEY, Eastern Passenger Agent, 56 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.
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Turkeys	.05
Chickens, dressed,	.07
Turkeys, dressed,	.09

DIED.

SHRADER.—In Franklin, on Monday, Jan. 20, Christian Shrader, aged 77 years, 5 months and 22 days He was an old settler in the town.

Florida and Southeast.

If you have any intention of going to the Southeast this fall or winter, you should advise yourself of the best route from the North and West. This is the Louisville & Nashville Railroad which is running daily duble trains from St. Louis, Evansvill, Louisville, and Cincinnati through to Nashville, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Atlanta, Montgomery, Thomasville, Pensacola, Mobile, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Pullman Sleeping Car Service through. Specially low rates made to Atlanta during the continuance of the Cotton States Exposition, and tourist rates to all points in Florida and the Gulf Coast resorts during the season. For paticulars as to rates through car service, write
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Notice is hereby given that at the times and places following below, the undersigned will mete the taxpayers of the several towns and villages of Wright County Minnesota for the purpose of receiving taxes for the year 1895, to wit:

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	TIMES, A. D. 1896	PLACES.
Albion	Thursday Feb 6	Holmes' Albion
Buffalo	Monday, Jan. 6,*	Court House, Buffalo Village
Chatham	Monday, Jan. 6,*	" "
Clearwater	Tuesday, Jan. 7	Boutwell's Store, Clearwater Vil.
Cokato	Wed and Thur. Jan. 29 & 30	Village Hall, Cokato Vil.
Corrinna	Wed and Thur. Feb. 12 & 13	Annandale "
Frankfort	Saturday Jan. 11	St. Michaels "
Franklin	Wed. and Thur Jan. 15 & 16	Young's Hotel Delano "
French Lake	Tuesday, Feb. 11	A. J. Lindberg's Store French Lake,
Maple Lake	Friday Feb 7	Maple Lake Village
Marysville	Mon. and Tues. Jan. 20 & 21	Flannigan's, Waverly "
Middleville	Friday, Jan. 31	Smith Lake "
Monticello	Thursday Jan. 9	Monticello "
Otsego	Friday Jan. 10	St. Michaels Sta. "
Rockford	Tuesday Jan. 14	Rockford "
Silver Creek	Wednesday Jan. 8	Hasty "
Southside	Monday Feb. 10	South Haven "
Stockholm	Mon. and Tues. Jan. 27 & 28.	Town Hall Stockholm
Victor	Friday Jan. 24	" " Victor
Woodland	Tuesday, Feb. 4	" " Woodland
Annandale Village	Wed. and Thur. Feb. 12 & 13.	Kingstedt's Store
Buffalo Village	Monday Jan. 6*	Court House
Clearwater Village	Tuesday Jan. 7	Boutwell's Store
Cokato Village	Wed. and Thurs Jan. 29, 30.	Village Hall
Delano Village	Friday Jan. 17	Young's Hotel
Hanover Village		
Howard Lake Village	Wednesday and Thursday,	January 22 23.
Maple Lake Village	Friday, February 7.	
Monticello Village	Thursday, January 9.	
Montrose Village	Monday, February 3.	
Rockford Village	Tuesday, January 14.	
St. Michaels Village	Saturday, January 11.	
Waverly Village	Monday, Tuesday Jan. 21,21	Flannigan's office.

* and thereafter

Dated, Buffalo, Dec. 10, 1895.

OLE MATTSON, Treasurer.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY, 31, 1896. NUMBER 18.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

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M. E. CHURCH.

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Prayer meeting every Thursday..... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
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SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at..... 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday..... 10:00 "
Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on every third Sunday.

DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching.....
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO, Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m.
Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. LAWRENCE ZOWADZKI.

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Councilmen, { I. GUTZWILLER, JR., A. W. WITTMAN, J. S. SHRADER
Recorder, { W. D. YOUNG.

Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.

Justices of the Peace, { W. M. MOWATT, R. M. WALTER.
Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health, { JOHN S. SHRADER, M. D., H. O., HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.
Village Marshal, GEORGE GOODRICK.
Constables { J. P. BERNECK, GEO. GOODRICK.

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HIDDEN INFLUENCES.

You hadn't ought to blame a man for things
he hasn't done,
For works he hasn't written, or for fights he
hasn't won;
The waters may look placid on the surface all
around,
And yet there may be undertow a keeping of
him down.

Since the days of Eve and Adam, when the
fight of life began
It ain't been safe, my brethren, for to lightly
judge a man;
He may be trying faithful fer to make his
life a go,
And yet his legs git tangled in the treacherous
undertow.

He may not lack in learnin' an' he may not
want fer coin,
He may be always workin' with the patientest of pains;
And yet go unrewarded, an', my friends, how
can we know,
What heights he might a' climbed up to but
for the undertow.

You've heard the Yankee story of a hen's nest
with a hole,
And how the hen kep' layin' eggs with all her
might and soul,
Yet never got a settin', nor a single egg I trow,
That hen was simply kickin' 'gin a hidden
undertow

There's holes in lots of hen's nests, and you've
got to peep below,
To see the eggs a-rolling where they hadn't
ought to go;
Don't blame a man for failin' to achieve a
laurel crown,
until you're sure the undertow ain't draggin'
of him down.

—Contributed.
—Iowa Temperence Magazine.

THE Minnesota Horticulturist for September has come to our table. It is issued monthly by A. W. Latham, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society. It is well gotten up in a neat and attractive form and deserves a place among the reading material of fruit raisers throughout the State.

THE 41st regular session of the Fifth District Lodge I. O. G. T. will be held at Brownton, on Friday and Saturday. Feb. 28 and 29. Subordinate Lodges are entitled to one delegate at large and one for every ten members or major fraction thereof. Free entertainment is to be furnished all delegates and visitors.

PRESIDENTIAL possibilities are beginning to be picked out by various democrats as the time draws near for nominating. Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, has lately made himself many friends by the bold stand for sound Democratic principles, taken by him in a recent speech. He would doubtless find a good following in the south and west. Henry Watterson has several times been mentioned as a possible candidate. His well known tariff views would help him. People would look for no backward step on this issue, with Henri at the helm. Not so much is heard of a New York man, as formerly. It is about time for the good of the party, that as good a man can be found for president, in some other than the Empire state. Then William Morrison, of Illinois, has been mentioned, and D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana. There seems to be an abundance of material in United States, from which to choose.

What we want is a man that is in sympathy with the people, and has the backbone to stand by his convictions.

Republicans have talked of Reed and McKinley, and Harrison and Allison, so long and so loud that it is doubtful if either receives a nomination. Then there is Cushman K. Davis and others who would willingly accept the honors if thrust upon them.

Of course the Democrats have not done all they voted to do on the tariff question, but the present bill is far better for poor people than was its predecessor, the McKinley bill; though the similarity is so great that Republicans claim it is hard to see the difference.

Coin of the Constitution.

The Constitution of the United States provides, among other things that "The Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and measures."

"To Provide for the Punishment of Counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States."

It don't seem by these sentences that Congress is expected to ask other nations what kind of money we shall have; but to use its best judgement to coin money and to regulate the value of foreign coin as will best serve the people's interests in this country. Webster defines coin, "to make of a definite fineness and convert into coins, as a mass of metal; to mint; to manufacture; as, to coin silver dollars; to coin a medal."

The Issues of the Campaign.

Not for a long time has there such doubt existed in the minds of people of this country as to where they are at, as at the present time. People and politicians are at sea. No body seems sure as to what is best to do. Republicans and Democrats, alike, are for bimetallism. And many prominent men of both parties are forninst it. Some want free silver some don't; but you can't tell by that to what party he belongs. It looks now as if there would be a bicephalus issue. As if the Democrats might declare for free trade, and as kind of a tail to the kite, a gold standard; while the Republicans put up McKinley and make believe protection is the issue and declare for silver money along with the gold. Then if you don't like one combination, you can take the other. In case this arrangement is made, we predict that unless a great amount of electioneering is done, the third and fourth parties will get together on a free trade platform with a bimetallic base and make the grandest run of all, and sweep the country like a cyclone.

This dilly dally, wishy washy way of going at things is quite tiresome to the average voter. He now wants some principles, and some men that will support principles through thick and thin, and then will he go in to win. Now is the time to make known what you want, and you, each of you, have as good a right to be heard as has your neighbor. Don't be afraid to speak your mind and then if you are a democrat, and for the coin of the constitution, and for free trade, free speech, free schools, and just and equal rights to all and ssecial legislation for none, don't be afraid to say so.

Diphtheria.

From many places in our State come reports of sporadic cases of what seems to be our most fatal desease for a part of each year, Diphtheria. Some cases are appearing right here at home and it stands everybody in hand to be on their guard and comply with the law in the matter, and do what they can to prevent its spread. If a child complains of headache, is feverish, has sore throat, however slight, it is better to put them in a room by themselves where they can be comfortable, so far as temperature and fresh air are concerned. Keep all the rest of the family away from them. An upper room is safest for this purpose. Don't allow all the neighbors to come in and bring their children to get the desease and spread it broadcast over the country.

If the little patient will drink milk give it all it wants, in any form it prefers. If it don't call for it give it it a few spoonsfull every hour regularly as you would medicines. Keep the up from the start. Examine the throat for white membrane and if you intend to have a doctor get him early enough to have all the chance there is to do good. Some throats require swabbing and local treatment, carefully done, others do not need it. No attention or reliance should be placed in remedies advised by eyebody that comes along. Only a well directed line of treatment can be of much avail. And where the desease is firmly established even this often fails.

More can be done in the line of saving your family by keeping them entirely away from infected persons and places. People should not crowd to meetings, dances, or church where the air is foul with many breaths, some loaded with Diphtheria germs, but should keep at home in pure air and wait until the sickness has disappeared and houses been thoroughly fumigated before venturing out.

Teachers should carefully look their scholars over every morning and noon and any that are not feeling entirely well should be more carefully inspected and if the least doubt exists that diphtheria may be the ailment, sent home until he recovers. No one who is living in an infected house should be allowed in school.

Remembering the fearful fatality of the epedemics of the past few years our people can not fail to think of these thing. And if they are careful in the outset may suppress the terrible malady, in our midst, at once, and prevent its further spread. And save the lives of their own little ones. Let every one be careful.

If any of your neighbors are quarantined see that they are provided with plenty of good wholesome food, ready cooked, and you will benefit them more than by going into their houses to run risks.

Letters From Alaska.

Last weeks Brainard Journal contains a couple of letters from Juneau, Alaska, written by Messrs Seelye, who had, when the letters were written, been at Juneau two days and five days, respectively. We note several points of interest to our readers. Juneau contains about 2,000 people; is 800 miles from railroad; has electric lights, city water and sewers. Merchandise of various kinds bring about the same prices as they do in Minnesota; labor is higher, shave 25 cts., bath 50 cts., beer 15 cts., whiskey 50 cts. for two or 30 cts. for one glass. Gambling is indulged in, people take the law in their owe hands and honesty is the rule. It is a great country for fur, but the most money in this business is in the interior. Mining will surely pay.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jany. 21, 1896.

It remained for Senator Wolcott to strike the first discordant note heard in Congress in connection with President Cleveland's Monroe doctrine message, and the appointment of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, which he declared to be a menace rather than a guarantee of peace. That Mr. Wolcott is a brilliant orator is conceded by all, but that he is too shallow ever to become a statesman was well known before he delivered that speech attacking Secretary Olney, President Cleveland and the Monroe doctrine. Oratory is a gift, while statesmanship can only be acquired by deep study and long experience, with more than the average allowance of brains to start with. Had Senator Wolcott confined his remarks to opposing the Monroe doctrine resolution this week reported to the Senate by the committee on Foreign Relations, he would have been in good company, as many of the strongest friends of the Monroe doctrine consider that resolution ill-timed and badly worded, but when he tried to jump upon the administration for its action in patriotically upholding the Monroe doctrine, and upon the doctrine itself, he found himself alone.

Although there are lots of strong silver men among the democratic members of the House and Senate, with the exception of Representative Bell, of Colo., who is more of a populist than a democrat, not one of them took part in the silver conference held in Washington this week, for the purpose of making arrangements for holding a national silver convention to nominate a Presidential ticket. All of the silver democrats were invited to participate in this conference, but regarding it as merely a tail to the populist kite, they declined doing so. In fact nearly all the members of Congress, even the populists, seem to have turned the cold shoulder to the silver conference, which was composed of nearly the same men who at the last silver conference nominated Sibley, of Pa., for President.

Col. J. C. Clarke, of Ala., president of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, is expressing some very robust political opinions around Washington just now. For instance, he says: "The only chance the democracy has to win is to put forth a plank in the National platform declaring for silver in unmistakable terms. No straddles or equivocal language will be accepted by the people. They have been fed on that sort of stuff long enough. There are 157 electoral votes in the Southern States that can be carried on a straight silver platform—one that says what it means and means what it says—but they cannot be had for a gold standard candidate on a single standard platform. The people are hungry for a real live issue and they ought to have the chance to be recorded on that one. If the democrats throw away this opportunity another such may not come for many years."

Tim Cambell, who for a considerable period represented one of the New York city districts in the House, and who, when he failed to secure the Tammany nomination, ran as an independent democrat and was defeated by Henry Miner, the Tammany candidate, has been turned down by one of the Home Election Committees. He contested Miner's seat, but the committee decided against him. Tim says he'll try again. Personally Tim is very popular in Washington. He originated the expression, "Whats the Constitution between friends," which was jocularly quoted by Senator Hill the other day.

The departure of Miss Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross Society, for Armenia, and the reporting of a resolution expressing sympathy for the Armenians and calling upon the European powers to give the protection guaranteed them by treaty, to the Senate, brought that matter quite prominently to the front this week. Although Secretary Olney does not believe that the Sultan of Turkey will allow Miss Barton to enter Armenia for the purpose of distributing money contributed by our people for the destitute Armenians, after his recent order against it, he has instructed Mr. Terrell, our minister to Turkey, to aid Miss Barton in every way that he can.

Secretary Olney has furnished Congress with all the information in his possession concerning the Cuban revolution. The hot heads in Congress are still advocating immediate recognition of Cuban belligerancy, but the conservatives who counsel moderation for a while longer, are still holding back.

Speech making is the principal industry of the Senate just now, while the House is railroading appropriation bills, so as to be ready for an early adjournment.

List of Patents.

Granted to inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C: W. H. Campbell, Ortonville, Fire escape. H. G. Dittbenner, Minneapolis, Engine for log-moving. R. Pederson, Drammen, Corn-harvester. G. E. Wheeler, Minneapolis, Car-brake.

CORRESPONDENCE

BUFFALO BUNTS.

Miss Stella Jacobs spent Saturday and Sunday at her home in Delano.

A. E. Sturgis was a city visitor Friday.

Rev. Noyes preached his farewell sermon last Sunday morning and left for Le Seur Wednesday.

Dr. and Mrs. Cady were city visitors Wednesday.

Mrs. E. O. Brewster spent Sunday in St. Paul, the guest of her brother.

Mr. Rockwood, of Portage Wis., has been the guest of G. W. Burrows the past few days.

L. W. Dudley spent Sunday and Monday at home.

Editor Wharton of the Eagle transacted business in Buffalo, Monday.

The I. O. O. F. Lodge has orgaized a social club which is to meet every Friday evening. The principle amusements will be dancing and card playing.

A reception was given Mr. and Mrs. Noyes in the Presbyterian church Friday evening which was well attended and all seemed to enjoy themselves.

Miss Pearl Bunce was on the sick list several days last week.

Miss Helen Hellier returned from Minneapolis, Saturday.

C. E. Oakley and J. H. Wendell were city visitors Monday.

Mrs. Hainlin, of Winsted, has been the guest of Mrs. J. T. Alley the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Stokes attended church here Sunday.

E. O. Brewster and Geo Grant were among the city visitors Friday.

Miss May Watren and Miss Stoddart of Rockford, attended the reception Friday evening.

Miss Eva Cutts, of Howard Lake, has been the guest of C. E. Oakley and family the past few days.

Among those who attended the K. of P. Ball at Delano last Wednesday evening were: Sheriff Carpenter and wife, F. B. Lamson and wife, John O'Leary and wife, Misses Mary Elsenpeter and Huldah Nordine, and Messrs E. M. Nagel, J. D. Cady, Joe Guthrie and Willis Gorman. All report having been royally entertained by the Delano people.

ROCKFORD NEWS.

Three sleigh loads of Rockford citizens went out to Wm. Lewis's to a dinner social Friday evening, they enjoyed themselves at various games until twelve o'clock when they started for home. All agreed that it was the best time they have had this year.

Misses Robert and Wm. Hafted attended the crystal wedding at Commissioner Hafften's near Buffalo, last Friday evening.

We see by the decission of the Professor of Elecution at the State University, Miss Marie D. Sanford, that the teacher of primary department is sustained in the manner she gave the emphasis on the words under dispute with the clerk of the school board last week, we believe an apology is now in order for the clerk.

Rev. D. B. Jackson, Asst. Supt. of the Children's Home Society, preached in the Presbyterian church, Monday evening; also gave a talk on his work, which is to find homes for orphan children.

Jas Wolford is the happiest man in town, a son, born Jan. 28th. is the moving cause.

H. S. Angell, clerk of court, of Meeker county, was in town over Sunday.

A. Thompson, of Greenwood, is laid up with lung trouble.

Hut No. 999, Knights of the Orient, will hold their regular meeting, Wednesday evening, Feb. 5th, in the G. A. R. Hall.

A remnant of the silver leaf comedy company met last Sunday and attempted to reorganize.

The good sleighing is leaving too early this year for pleasure or business.

BULKY.

INDEPENDENCE INCIDENTS.

Weather too warm, we have an uncomforfable feeling.

The sleighing has been quite good on all the country roads, but two or three days like to day would spoil our sleighing, had rather see more snow than to loose what we know have.

Just now there seems to be quite a good deal of sickness.

Andrew Brown is on the sick list. Dr. Tibbits, of Wayzata, was called.

Holis Hall has been on the sick list for the past week.

Mrs. John Torbet, of Anoka, is visiting friends and relations in our town. Mrs. Torbet was once a resident of Independence.

O. Styner is getting quite a good deal of sawing to do.

The social given by the W. R. C. at school house hall, Maple Plain on last Saturday evening was a success financialy and otherwise.

Cows and hogs seem to be in good demand. No doubt the creamery business has had something to do in creating a ready market for those two domestic animals.

Business at the Lyndale creamery is quite stirring and they seem to be doing fine work. They also have two stores there which are doing a fair business considering these hard times.

Our genial friend J. C. Johnson, who is one of the Lyndale merchants, and also Postmaster under this Democratic administration says his business is quite good, considering all things.

Knute come out in a speech and declairs himself a gold bug and I suppose he expects his state (Minnesota) to follow him and declare for a single gold standard too. Suppose that old John Sherman, the Senate's ring master has converted him to idolatry and he too will worship the same God (gold) as the rest of the single standard men. If there is a man in Congress who is there for no other purpose than to work for the good of his country and the whole people at large we would like to look at him, for in these later days he must be quite a curiosity.

The way things have been going on in Congress for the last twenty years might as well turn it into a house of lords, crown the last President (Grover) king, for it seems that the people have no rights which they are bound to respect. To hear some of those fellows in Congress talk about money and finance is enough to make the average man feel ashamed, knowing he is of the same species. Mr. Editor, money is one of the elements that keep alive a nation, it is same as blood to the body, and why everybody does not know that a single gold standard is antagonistic to the interest of this country (except the rich) is more than a mystery to me. Should we have a gold standard it would only be a question of time when it would accomplish its own destruction.

We, the people of this country have been and are today being made fools of by those fellows who have got into office, not because they are loaded down with brains, but on account of a little money, cheek, and shrewdness.

Now Mr. Knute if you ever expect to join in the chorus with the Angel Gabriel you want to put your mouth to the silver trumpet.

EUROPEAN LETTER.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NAPLES, Italy, Jan'y 10, 1896.

We have returned soaked and disappointed from Vesuvius. Our clothes and our tempers have been ruined; Cook, the excursion fiend, has fallen, in our estimation, and Vesuvius is simply beneath our notice. We went to the crater in a rain that was sufficient to have put out the volcano. We have jolted miles in a springless wagon, we have ridden springless donkeys waded in ashes up to our ankles, and all this in the interest of pleasure.

We left Naples about nine o'clock in the morning under the supervision of Cook and in one of Cook's wagons. The morning was not altogether promising but "hope springs eternal" and we thought the day would probably be clear—Naples was just beginning to really wake up for the day, for the dolce far niente of the people begins by laying in bed in the morning. At last we reached the open country and while the clouds gathered overhead our spirits were kept up by a band of strolling musicians who walked along by the carriage and sang "Santa Lucia" and other delightful Italian songs, varying them occasionally with "Daisy Bell" in honor of our nationality and seeming disappointed when we failed to look appreciative. We stopped at a little mountain inn where our honest driver who probably shared profits with the proprietor, told us we could get the best wine in all Italy. At the next stop we left the carriage and mounted donkeys, to cross the lava fields. At this moment nature's feelings overcame her and as if in anticipation of the fate that awaited us, began to weep. Everyone commented gleefully on the fact and we mounted the diabolical beasts, as premier Oliver said when the French started to Berlin with "light beards." When we reached that spot on our return we had seen Vesuvius but a strange silence had fallen on all the party, and those who found voice at all hinted it in declaring that hence forth their mission would be to dissuade others from the ascent of the volcano. An incompatibility had sprung up between all the members of the company and eyes that looked love at the beginning of the trip were now singularly inexpressive behind straightened bangs, and under dripoling hats.

Probably the donkeys were no worse than other donkeys, but the road they had to travel was but a rough path and it seemed to me that any self-respecting donkey would not have taken advantage of so many rocks in the road for purpose of stumbling as these innocent looking animals did. The saddles were not fastened securely, and the guides, one of whom accompanied each rider and shout-dreadful threats to the donkeys were expected to hold the saddle on. When the donkey fell down, the saddle slipped forward and cuffed the animal on the head. When he went up a hill it settled insecurely on his tail and finally when the guide had grown tired of holding it on, it tumbled off altogether.

The rain at last began to pour and the wind rushed violently down the mountain. It was impossible to hold umbrellas, and cold, wet, and disheartened, the party reached the station of the funiculaire road that leads up the steep yielding ashy cone to within a few hundred yards of the crater of the volcano.

The only fire in the restaurant was in the kitchen, and the head-waiter, who speakes five languages and probably gets $25 a month, invited us to warm ourselves, an invitation we gladly accepted. When the world had assumed a brighter hue through the medium of an omelette and and steak we started up the mountain again. The road is almost perpendicular and one feels much more as if the ascent were being made in an elevator than on a rail track. It is called a funiculaire, but is really a cable with double tracks and the cars are balanced so they pass each other midway of the distance. On either side are the great fields of lava and ashes, the former of course, now cooled and in the most fantastic shapes, in which, as in clouds, one sees most clearly what his fancy suggests. Perhaps it was the influence of the donkey ride and the weather but it seemed to me Dore's illustrations of Dante's "Inferno" might have been photographs of these formations.

At the top of the funiculaire we were met by a new relay of guides who took off their big coats and wrapped them about the drenched women in the party. Chairs carried by four men were to be had for those unable to walk to the crater. A guide went ahead of each of us and throwing a strap over his shoulder told us to hold it tight and lean back. Ones sympathy for the guide prevents him leaning back very far at first, but later sympathy is lost in fatigue and one resigns himself to being pulled bodily up the hill through the deep ashes. The crater was pointed out to us and we were warned not to go too close, but we saw nothing but a place a little more foggy than the dense mist covering the mountain, we saw the running lava which looked temptingly warm, and the sulphur which was a bright yellow and smelled like a match factory. Descending the hill again to the funiculaire, the ladies hung limply on the arms of the guides and regardless of best shoes, and silk underskirts suffered themselves to be dragged through the fine grey ashes, too weary and wet to protest.

At the lower station a stop of several hours was made in anticipation of a clearing up of the weather, a hope that proved to be vain however. During this time the registry album a large blank book in which tourists may find a place to receive their feelings, furnished us diversion. We were called upon to be proud of our erudite countrymen and women when we found these inscriptions after the big, black U. S. A.—"It must be seen to be appreciated. Grand beyond all description. I imagined it a furnace fanned by a hot and raging goddess to avenge her wrath." Another had written: "We should have had it for Chicago" and still another of a less practical nature summed up the description of it in three words: "Grand, gloomy and peculiar" A man who had a day like ours for the ascent had written:

"The day is dark, and cold and dreary
The rain and mists are never weary
It is too windy, chill and damp
For ought but to snuffle, cuss and stamp."

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

It is a sad fact that the new woman is not taking a hilarious interest in leap year.

Just one-half the members of the present congress are college graduates. Time will tell whether they are better public servants than the other half.

A good football team, a rowing crew and a college yell seem to be the leading things, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, of too many modern universities.

Truly, we do not half appreciate the good things in this life. When a man is in the midst of a sound and dreamless sleep he has no idea of what a good time he is having.

During the year 1895 53 railroads were sold in foreclosure, aggregating 13,129 miles of lines and representing a total bonded debt and stock of $775,776,000, and receivers were appointed for 31 roads.

The present year of grace, 1896, enjoys the distinction of being the last leap year of the 19th century. The year 1900, which ends the century, is not a leap year, and consequently February will not have the 29th day until 1904.

The Cora Belle Fellows fiasco is a lesson to white girls that it is unwise to marry Indians with the idea of reforming them. Cora married Sam Campbell, an uncouth red man. The latter deserted his wife for a squaw and has just been sentenced to jail for theft.

Andrew Carnegie has announced that he will give $50,000 a year for the embellishment of the museums and the art gallery in Pittsburgh bearing his name. The only proviso that he attaches to the gift is that two or more pictures by American artists be purchased each year.

Library student in Paris now wear "muzzles" when persuing the old books in the national library—"not because there is fear they will bite the old volumes, but to prevent the inhalation of the book microbes into their lungs." The germ theory is responsible for many curious things, and this is one of them.

The Chinese speak of the Yellow river as the "Sorrow of China," and no wonder. It is estimated that its floods in the present century have cost that country 11,000,000 of lives. During the past 100 years the river has changed its course 22 times, and now flows into the sea through a mouth 300 miles distant from that of a century ago.

There is nothing in the history of the nations of the earth to compare with the development of the United States during the last 100 years. At the present time the aggregate wealth of this country surpasses that of any country on the globe. According to the census of 1890 the entire wealth of the United States was computed at $66,336,000,000.

Taking accurate photographs of the bones of the human body through the flesh and even through wooden screens is among the marvels of modern science. Prof. Roentgen, of Wurzburg university, has succeeded in securing several remarkable negatives. One instance is that of a man's ankle, wherein a bullet was imbedded. The photograph shows the bullet as it is lodged in the ankle, thus revealing what heretofore could only be learned by probing and the use of the surgeon's knife.

The expert electrician who was charged with investigation of the plan for the electric propulsion of canal boats in New York and to watch the experiments with the towing system has made his report. In summing up his work he says that "the electric towing system appears to present so many meritorious features that I have no hesitation in indorsing it as the system deserving preference over any other hitherto experimented upon."

The amount of energy developed by the lightning stroke has been investigated in Germany. It was observed that a lightning discharge struck a wooden post of a house at Klausthal and fused two nails each about three-eighths of an inch in thickness. Then experiments showed that the same work required a current of 200 amperes and 20,000 volts to do it in a second of time, this representing about 7,000 horse-power. If the duration of the lightning stroke be taken as one-tenth of a second its energy must be estimated to be 70,000-horse power.

Nikola Tesla, a New York electrician, has invented an apparatus with which he says it is possible to cure any organic disease, including consumption. Hereafter, nobody need die, except as the result of old age or accident, for the invention of Mr. Tesla will be within the reach of everybody, inasmuch as the inventor will, he says, present the world with the fruit of his labors. The cures will be effected by means of a thorough shaking up of the human system. Mr. Tesla calls the treatment a system of mechanical vibrations, and his apparatus he calls an oscillator.

From statistics gathered by Henry Garnett, of the United States geological survey, it appears that the negro population of the United States has succeeded better in agriculture than in any other calling. He finds that of 4,767,179 farms in this country 549,642 are occupied by negroes, and of this latter number 120,738 are owned by the occupants. The male negroes engaged in agriculture number 1,329,584, of whom 510,619 are independent farmers. Mr. Garnett expresses the belief that there is little prospect of the race ever becoming an important factor in manufacture, transportation or commerce.

The rich gold discoveries of Forty-Mile creek in Alaska belong to the United States, and not to Great Britain. The 141st meridian of longitude has been actually determined by an employe of the British government and properly marked at certain places. Gen. Duffield, the chief of the coast survey, says it shows that but 16 miles of the creek as the bird flies and 23 miles as the water flows is in British territory, and that in this portion no gold has been discovered. The remaining portion of the creek and that in which gold has been discovered is in Alaska, and belongs to the United States.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the First Session.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The three subjects most prominently before the public—the Monroe doctrine, finance and tariff—each came in for consideration in the senate yesterday. A bill was introduced to repeal the refunding act of 1870 and the specie payment resumption act of 1878. A favorable report was made on the bill authorizing construction of bridges over the Missouri, Mississippi, Minnesota and Illinois rivers. In the house the rules of the 51st congress were adopted.

Washington, Jan. 25.—After a brief but stirring debate the senate yesterday agreed to a concurrent resolution urging decisive action by the European powers against Turkey, and pledging to the president the support of congress in the most vigorous action he may take for the protection of Americans in Turkey and the redress for injuries to American persons and property. The free coinage bill was discussed. Adjourned to the 27th. In the house 13 pension bills were passed. Adjourned to the 27th.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Senators Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown, of the new state of Utah, took the oath of office in the senate yesterday, the former drawing the term ending March 3, 1899, and the latter the term ending March 3, 1897. Aside from this event the session was given to further speeches on the silver bond bill. In the house the resolutions passed by the senate calling on the powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin to enforce the reforms in Turkey guaranteed to the Christian Armenians were adopted after debate, in which Mr. Hepburn (Ia.) advocated giving the Turkish minister his passports and severing all diplomatic relations with Turkey.

FROM WASHINGTON.

It was decided by the silver conference in Washington to put a national ticket in the field this year, and with that intent its adherents will meet in St. Louis July 22 next, the same date and place selected for the national populist convention.

In the United States there were 373 business failures in the seven days ended on the 24th, against 412 the week previous and 363 in the corresponding period of 1895.

In Washington the 15th annual meeting of the American Forestry association opened. The object is to secure protection for the 17,564,800 acres of forests on public lands.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 24th aggregated $979,967,447, against $1,062,791,224 the previous week. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, was 6.6.

At his home in Washington, John Tyler died at the age of 76 years.

The result of an investigation by treasury experts into the accounts of the state department in Washington was said to show a deficiency of $61,000.

At the annual meeting in Washington Miss Susan B. Anthony was reelected president of the National Woman Suffrage association.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 27th was: Wheat, 67,523,000 bushels; corn, 10,450,000 bushels; oats, 6,253 bushels; rye, 1,549,000 bushels; barley, 3,126,000 bushels.

On April 1 free-delivery mail service will be extended to 18 post offices, swelling the total number of free-delivery offices to 633.

THE EAST.

It was decided by the Saratoga (N. Y.) Racing association to abandon the idea of holding a meeting this season.

In New York William Foster, Jr., engaged in the business of mining and manufacturing, made an assignment with liabilities of $500,000.

At the age of 91 years Mrs. Betsy Moody, mother of Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, died of old age at her home in East Northfield, Conn.

The schooner Falcon, which sailed from Gloucester, Mass., with a crew of 12 men November 23, has been given up for lost.

Coinage of gold at the Philadelphia mint since January 1 amounts to $8,898,700, mostly double eagles.

Patrick McMahon while insane fatally injured his uncle and aunt, named Sexton, with an ax in New York.

In New York Phillip Ripley, at one time one of the most widely-known newspaper men in the country, died at the age of 69 years.

The death of John D. Lawson, a figure in New York and national politics for over 50 years, and an ex-congressman, occurred in New York city, aged 76 years.

The death of Gen. Joseph H. Porter occurred in New York at the age of 54 years from the effects of wounds received during the civil war.

The loss was announced of the schooner John W. Bray and crew of 14 men, of Gloucester, Mass. Her captain was Alexander McCleod, of Cape Benton.

In Philadelphia Mrs. Fanny Bacharach, aged 52 years, and Mrs. Bertha Einstein, aged 50, sisters, both fell dead at the same time at the home of the latter. Heart disease was the cause.

The firm of William D. Wheelwright & Co., lumber merchants in New York, failed for $200,000.

In Pittsburgh two babies dead and their mother dying was the result of a fire at the home of John Steele.

WEST AND SOUTH.

At the age of 72 years George Ryerson, who was governor of Lower California from 1880 to 1885, died at San Diego.

Theodore C. Search, of Philadelphia, was elected president at the convention in Chicago of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The democratic caucus of the Mississippi legislature nominated Congressman H. D. Money as United States senator to succeed J. Z. George.

At Pomona, Cal., James Rogers, aged 77 and wealthy, was married to Miss Ida Nelson, aged 14 years.

Farms and plantations in the lower Mississippi valley were inundated by heavy rains, fences destroyed, bridges swept away, and the damage to property was heavy.

In Chicago Henry C. Foster, a negro, 23 years old, was hanged for the murder of George W. Wells on October 4, 1895.

In session at St. Augustine, Fla., the National Editorial association elected R. H. Thomas, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., as president.

Congressman John C. Cowen, of Baltimore, was elected president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

The legislature of Mississippi elected H. D. Money as United States senator.

At Van Buren, Ark., George Ward, a Cherokee Indian, was hanged for murdering Henry Bacon in July of last year.

In Randall county, Tex., Joseph Wicker, his wife and two children attempted to ford a stream in a wagon, and all were drowned.

Jacob Hobbs was sentenced at Muncie, Ind., to three years in state's prison, fined $25 and disfranchised for five years for stealing three pocketknives valued at 75 cents.

In San Diego county, Cal., gold was found which assayed $167,250 to the ton.

Herbert B. Gehr was awarded $40,000 damages in the circuit court in Chicago against the Mexican Central Railroad company for false imprisonment.

At Coldwater, Miss., Rev. T. B. Hargrove fell dead in the pulpit in the midst of his sermon at the Methodist church.

Andrew McDugan and George Thorne, both married, and residents of North Lawrence, O., were struck by a passenger train on the Fort Wayne road and instantly killed.

While temporarily insane John Goodwin, an aged and wealthy planter of Birmingham, Ala., murdered his wife and committed suicide.

Judge Advocate General W. L. Stark declared the Nebraska statute exempting state militamen from federal service void in that it violates the constitution.

At McDonough, Ga., Hiram Lester died in his 129th year. He was born in North Carolina in 1768.

During a family quarrel at Kyle, W. Va., Mrs. Lizzie Savage was shot and instantly killed by Thomas Burns, her stepson, who also took his own life.

At Marseilles, Ill., the Adams-Marseilles Manufacturing company made an assignment with liabilities of $200,000.

During a conflict between farmers near Jefferson, Ia., John Brown, Jr., and John Fleck were killed and Mrs. John Brown, Sr., George Fleck and Miss Mary Brown were badly wounded.

In Chicago a woman's six days' bicycle race commenced with ten starters.

In Milwaukee James Morgan & Co., dry goods dealers, failed for $150,000.

Fire destroyed a large part of the business portion of Green City, Mo.

In a jealous rage George W. Baxter, aged 39, killed his wife in Minneapolis with a hammer, and then cut his own throat with a razor.

Thomas Higgins, W. T. Jacobs and George Props were drowned at Sewall, W. Va., while crossing New river in a boat.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Dispatches from the City of Mexico say that bull fighting has been interdicted in Mexico after the fulfillment of present contracts.

The sultan decided to allow Clara Barton to distribute relief in Turkey to the Armenians.

Advices from Russia say that 70 persons lost their lives by the burning of a theater at Erkaterinoslav.

A mad soldier, armed with a knife, killed two patients and mortally wounded three others at the military hospital at Mons, Germany.

The death of Lord Leighton, better known as Sir Frederick Leighton, president of the Royal academy, occurred in Lndon, aged 65 years.

The sudden death of Theodore Runyon, United States ambassador to Germany, of heart failure, occurred in Belin. He was a resident of Somerville, N. J., and was 74 years old.

The newly-appointed captain general of Cuba, Gen. Weyler, sailed from Barcelona for Havana with a cavalry force of 1,000.

American residents in the Transvaal made an appeal to the United States for protection.

In St. Petersburg the international chess tournament ended, Lasker winning the championship.

In a colliery in the vicinity of Tylorstown, Wales, an explosion occasioned a loss of not less than 55 lives.

LATER NEWS.

Twenty-five men from the steamer J. W. Hawkins, supposed to be bound for Cuba with men and arms for the insurgents, have been landed Vineyard, Haven, Mass., by the schooner State. The Hawkins was wrecked off Long Island Sunday night. The schooner Alecia B. Crosby, which arrived here later in the day, brought 13 more men from the same steamer.

Judges Field, Harlan, Brewer and Brown, of the supreme court, the 28th rendered their decision in the Northern Pacific receivership case, holding all the courts along the line of the road to be ancillary to Judge Jenkins' court at Milwaukee. This decision gives the Milwaukee court the jurisdiction over the entire system in the matter of receivership.

Funeral services were held the 28th over the remains of Theodore Runyon, ambassador of the United States to Germany, at his late residence in Berlin.

Mrs. Patch, of Port Arthur, Ont., while putting her children to bed the 27th, upset a lamp, which ignited her clothes and burned her to death.

Gov. Thurston, of New Mexico, announced the 28th that he was powerless to stop prize fighting in that territory, as there was no law making it a felony and no money to pay for calling out militia.

While Mrs. Jane Houston, of Wellfleet, Neb., was attending a revival meeting the evening of the 28th, thieves entered her residence and stole diamonds valued at $50,000.

The Western Passenger association the 28th refused to extend the time limit on tickets to the G. A. R. encampment at St. Paul.

Express Agent Krout, at Colorado Springs, Colo., was arrested the 28th on the charge of being implicated in the theft of $30,000 from the Wells-Fargo Co. some months ago.

The effort to move the steamship St. Paul the 28th was unavailing.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, Jan. 28.	
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	57 @	57¼
No. 2 northern	55¼@	55¾
May		58¾
HAY—Fancy upland		8 50
Good wild	6 00 @	6 50
OATS—No. 3 white	16½@	17
CATTLE—Steers	2 25 @	3 40
Cows		2 50
HOGS	3 25 @	3 80
SHEEP—Muttons		2 65
Lambs		3 50
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	18 @	18½
Creamery, second	13 @	14
Dairy, fancy		16
Dairy, choice	11 @	12
POULTRY—Turkeys	9 @	10
Spring chickens	8 @	9
EGGS—Fresh candled	13 @	13½

IN DEADLY COMBAT.

A Battle at Jefferson, Ia., Results in Two Deaths.

Two Men and a Woman Also Are Injured—Details of the Struggle—A Sixteen-Year-Old Boy Saves His Father's Life.

Jefferson, Ia., Jan. 28.—As a result of a desperate fight at an early hour Monday morning two men are dead, two men desperately wounded and a young woman seriously injured. The killed are: John Brown, Jr., and John Fleck. The injured are John Brown, Sr., George Fleck and Mary Brown.

As John Brown, a respected and peaceable farmer, was at home about nine o'clock there was a knock at the door. Supposing a neighbor had come to spend an hour he opened the door, only to look into the muzzle of a double-barreled shotgun leveled by his neighbor, John Fleck.

Quick as a flash he knocked aside the weapon and jumped upon his assailant. The gun fell without having been discharged and the two men grappled and went down. At this juncture George, the 17-year-old son of John Fleck, who had accompanied his father upon his murderous errand, appeared upon the scene. George carried a six-shooter in each hand, and was no sooner in the house than he began firing.

Brown was shot in the cheek and Fleck received a bullet through the hand. Scarcely had the echo of the shots died away before John, Jr., the eldest son of Mr. Brown, entered the house, and young Fleck began pumping lead into him. One bullet took effect in the breast just above the heart and another carried away a big chunk of skin from the forehead. Young Brown afterwards died.

At this moment Jim, the youngest Brown boy, a lad of 16 years, attracted by the firing, entered the room and at once realizing the situation grabbed a stick of stove-wood and knocked the revolver from Fleck's hands. John Brown, Jr., although desperately wounded, reached for one of the revolvers and shot George Fleck in the back just as he started to run. Jim followed and caught him, clubbing him until he was insensible.

A Frightful Struggle.

Meanwhile the fearful struggle between the old men continued, and Jim returned to the house just in time to save his father from being choked to death. He dealt Fleck a blow on the head rendering him insensible, and then turned his attention to his injured brother. As soon as the elder Brown recovered sufficiently to take a hand, he seized a bottle containing powder that had fallen from Fleck's overcoat pocket and smashed it over the latter's head. Then seizing the jagged bottle he punched and gouged at the latter's face and head until it was literally a mass of pulp.

Within a few moments the neighbors attracted by the shots came to the scene. They found the old man Fleck lying in the middle of the room, his head on a pillow and his feet and arms chained with a logchain. He was unconscious and a frightful sight. Mary Brown, the daughter, who had been milking at the time the affray commenced, was found in the cowyard, where she had been knocked over with a milking stool by one of the Flecks before they came to the house.

The Flecks will be placed in jail to await the action of the grand jury. The younger Brown boy, Jim, who played the most important part in the bloody melee and saved his father's life, was not injured. The motive for the conspiracy is not well known. The Flecks bear a hard name, and it is asserted the neighbors, among them the Browns, have accused them of chicken stealing.

Two Dead.

The evident purpose of John Fleck and his son was to murder the entire Brown family. John Brown, Jr., and the elder Fleck both died Monday night. The elder Brown and George Fleck, although badly used up, will recover, and Mary Brown's injuries were not serious.

THE SUFFRAGISTS.

Woman's Convention at Washington Reelects Old Officers.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The woman suffragists reelected the following officers for the ensuing year: Honorary president, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, New York city; president, Susan B. Anthony, Rochester, N. Y.; vice president at large, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Philadelphia; corresponding secretary, Rachel Foster Avery, Philadelphia; recording secretary, Alice Stone Blackwell, Boston, Mass.; treasurer, Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, O.; chairman committee on organization, Carrie Chapman Catt, New York city. As under the constitution auditors of the national association must be changed every year, Miss Loury Clay, of Kentucky, and Miss Sarah Cooper, of San Francisco, were elected to those positions.

Monday's sessions were devoted to reports of various committees and memorial addresses. During the afternoon the members, upon the invitation of Mrs. John R. McLean, attended a reception, where they were presented to Mrs. Julia Dent Grant. At night the new star to the woman suffrage flag, the state of Utah, was the most important feature, and a cordial welcome was extended the senators and representatives in congress from that state.

Cleveland to Venezuela.

Caracas, Venezuela, Jan. 27.—Gen. George Uzlar has arrived from the United States and has delivered to President Crespo a message from President Cleveland, asking the people of Venezuela to refrain from violence during the present crisis. A Paris cable reports that the American commission has invited England and Venezuela to participate in the boundary inquiry. In an interview Dr. Rojas, the minister of foreign affairs, authorized the statement that Venezuela will gladly assist the commission and will place at its disposal the official records.

Crofton Asked to Resign.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Col. R. E. A. Crofton, commanding the post at Fort Sheridan, received an autograph letter from Secretary of War Lamont asking him to resign on account of the numerous scandals connected with the post and stating that he had conferred with President Cleveland, who would be very much gratified if he would resign. Col. Crofton refused to resign stating that his relative, Mr. Dupont, of Delaware, claims an election to the senate and that he counts on his influence to retain him in the service.

PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

Senate Resolution Relating to the Armenian Outrages Goes Through.

Washington, Jan. 28.—In the house the concurrent resolution relating to Armenian outrages, agreed to by the senate, was received. Mr. Hepburn (rep., Ia.) offered an amendment instructing the president to give the Turkish minister his passports and end all diplomatic relations with Turkey. This called forth a rebuke from Mr. Hitt (rep., Ill.) chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, who scored Mr. Hepburn for his extraordinary proposal to sever diplomatic relations with a friendly foreign power. In reply Mr. Hepburn said: "We want no relations with that murderer." The amendment was rejected—121 to 19.

The measure was discussed for four hours. Various amendments were offered on the ground that the resolution did not go far enough, but they were all rejected. Those arguing in favor of the resolution were Messrs. Quigg (rep., N. Y.), McCreary (dem., Ky.), Hitt (rep., Ill.), Morse (rep., Mass.), Smith (rep., Mich.), Mahany (rep., N. Y.), Brumm (rep., Pa.), Sperry (rep., Conn.), and Howe (rep., N. Y.). Messrs. Turner (dem., Ga.), Grosvenor (rep., O.), Walsh (dem., N. Y.), Adams (rep., Pa.), Johnson (rep., Cal.), and Bailey (dem., Tex.) argued against it.

At the close of the debate the resolution was adopted by a vote of 143 to 26.

It declares it to be an imperative duty in the interest of humanity to express the earnest hope that the European concert brought about by the Berlin treaty may be speedily given its just effect in such decisive measures as shall stay the hand of fanaticism and lawless violence and as shall secure to the unoffending Christians of the Turkish empire all the rights belonging to them as men and Christians and as beneficiaries of the explicit provisions of that treaty; requests the president to communicate these resolutions to the five signatory powers thereof; and declares that congress will support the president in the most vigorous action he may take for the protection and security of American citizens in Turkey and to obtain redress for injuries committed upon the persons and property of such citizens.

LAYS IT TO THE SENATE.

Dun Says It Injures Business by Doing Nothing.

New York, Jan. 25.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"The week has been marked by an improvement apparent rather than real. Prices of some products have risen, but only because supplies are believed to be smaller than was expected. Prices of pig iron and billets have risen, but ecause coke and ore have been made dearer and not because of any better demand for finished products. Money has been easy, but only because more has been borrowed from Europe at a time when the actual balance of trade takes money hence to Europe. The senate still injures business by doing nothing, and the treasury cannot expect to gain in gold as yet, but loses less than was expected. It is generally assumed that the new loan will be placed without difficulty. Business at the mills does not revive. Payments through clearing houses for the week are 6.5 per cent larger than last year, but 29.3 per cent less than in 1893, being less satisfactory than for a long time.

"A deluge of foreign reports favorable to wheat speculation found ready answer in an advance of over five cents here in spite of western receipts, 50 per cent larger than last year. Atlantic exports for the week were also much larger than last year, for the first time in several months, but for the crop year to date, all exports have been about 11,600,000 bushels smaller than last year. The market has the idea that foreign demands hereafter must be much greater because of deficient supplies elsewhere, but no one expects that the increase will be at all commensurate with the enormous increase of western receipts. Corn advanced because wheat advanced, receipts and exports continuing as before.

"Failures for 15 days of January have shown liabilities amounting to $12 538,617 against $7,501,209 in 17 days of last year and $13,658,999 in 18 days of 1894. The failures for the week have been 373 in the United States, against 363 last year, and 61 in Canada, against 59 last year."

Bradstreet's says:

"An analysis of special telegrams to Bradstreet's from the more important business centers throughout the country shows considerable regularity in trade, the most favorable feature being the tendency of staple prices to advance.

"At such centers as Chicago and St Louis reports are made that interior merchants have been disappointed in the season's business, and are buying somewhat more sparingly than expected, although many jobbers at those cities report that travelers for clothing, dry goods, shoe and hardware houses are taking fair orders for spring delivery."

MANY MINERS ENTOMBED.

Fifty-Four Dead Bodies Said to Have Been Recovered.

Cardiff, Wales, Jan. 28.—The residents of the town and vicinity of Tylorstown, which is situated near here, were terrified by a terrific reverberation Monday. The concussion was caused by an explosion in a neighboring colliery, with disastrous consequences to life and property. The latest report places the number of dead at 54, though it is feared that the further exploration of the wrecked mine will develop the bodies of more. Reports of the number of killed have been confusing, and there is doubt as to the number of men in the mine at the time of the catastrophe. The first reports gave the number of miners in the shaft at 54, but some of them escaped to the surface, bringing the body of one comrade with them.

The pit was found to have caught fire, and the hindrance that this caused to the work of the rescue parties added to the excitement and tension of feeling. It was only through braving the utmost peril that the living were able to prosecute their quest for the dead.

To Celebrate Washington's Birthday.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—In order to bring about a more general observance of Washington's birthday the Union League club announces that, in cooperation with the express companies, it will furnish the words and music of "America," "Hail Columbia," "Red White and Blue" and "Star Spangled Banner" free to any organized celebration of the day anywhere in the United States. A free distribution of the songs for celebrations in Chicago has been conducted for a number of years by the club, and it is proposed to make this general.

Convention for Silver.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The silver conference Thursday decided to put a national ticket in the held for the approaching presidential campaign. The conference agreed to a declaration of principles and calls upon others irrespective of previous party affiliations who are willing to support these principles and the nominees of the silver party to organize in the usual manner for that purpose. The national convention of the silver men is to be held at St. Louis July 22, the same day as the meeting of the populist national convention.

DIDN'T SEE HER MAMMA THERE.

And So the Little Girl Did Not Think She Saw the Real Heaven.

She was such a wee mite of a little girl that it's a wonder she wasn't crushed in the great crowd that thronged one of the big Chestnut street dry goods emporiums. But she kept a tight clutch on a lady's hand, says the Philadelphia Record, and was happy in the delight of seeing all the wonderful Christmas things. Her companion was dressed in deep mourning, having evidently lost a near relative. At one end of the store was a pretty scene representing the flight of angels, the angels being wax figures suspended in midair. The little girl gazed in wonder at the sight, and her big brown eyes opened to their fullest extent. Some strange thought seemed to take possession of her childish mind, and she scanned each angel face closely. Her little heart was evidently troubled, and her lips quivered as she looked up into the lady's face and asked: "Auntie, is that really Heaven up there?" "No, darling, it's only make-believe," softly replied the lady. The little one's face brightened up, and with a beautiful smile and a little sigh she murmured: "I didn't think it was real Heaven, because I don't see mamma there."

FADS OF FAMOUS MEN.

Mental Eccentricities of People Who Have Earned Wide Celebrity.

Genius is spontaneous, fluctuating and wholly inexplicable, but with all of its bewildering mysticism and intervals of childish weakness the world pays lasting tribute to its strange phenomena, and would at any moment gladly possess itself of it, says Sunny South. Genius, in which we find the fiery threads of passion woven, is almost always attended by mental eccentricities or physical impotency. Julius Caesar was an epileptic, whereas Dr. Johnson exhibited a senseless habit in not being able to pass a certain post without first touching it with his hands, and should he pass it by without conferring this mark of distinction he would retrace his steps as soon as the slight occurred to him and lay his hands upon it. It is said his head could not rest easy until this childish performance had been gone through with, yet we profess wonder at a poor, ignorant negro who draws a cross mark in the "big road" and spits in it before daring to turn back. Napoleon's hobby was counting the blinds in the windows as he passed through the streets and adding up the numbers.

HURRAH FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

The farmers of Pennsylvania are to be congratulated. M. M. Luther, East Troy, Pa., grew over 200 bushels Salzer's Silver Mine Oats on one measured acre. Think of it! Now there are thirty thousand farmers going to try and beat Mr. Luther and win $200 in gold! and they'll do it. Will you?

Then there is Silver King Barley, cropped on poor soil 116 bus. per acre in 1895. Isn't that wonderful—and corn 230 bus. and potatoes and grasses and clovers, fodder plants, etc., etc. Freight is cheap to all points.

If you will cut this out and send it with 10c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive their mammoth catalogue and ten packages grains and grasses, including above oats, free. (K.)

Gentle Hint.—Charlie—"Dear auntie I congratulate you on your birthday, and promise you not to lose the dollar."—Fliegende Blaetter.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There would not be any absolute necessity for reserve if the world were honest; yet even then it would prove expedient.—Shenstone.

PAIN often concentrates all its MISERY in

Rheumatism

Use at once

ST. JACOBS OIL

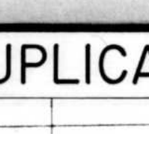
If you want to feel it concentrate its healing in a cure.

CATARRH

is a

LOCAL DISEASE

and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes. It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostrils. Being quickly absorbed it gives relief at once.



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is acknowledged to be the most thorough cure for Nasal Catarrh, Cold in Head and Hay Fever of all remedies. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. Price 50c. at Druggists or by mail.

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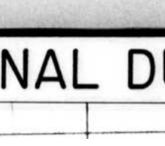

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Blood means sound health. With pure, rich, healthy blood, the stomach and digestive organs will be vigorous, and there will be no dyspepsia. Rheumatism and neuralgia will be unknown. Scrofula and salt rheum will disappear. Your nerves will be strong, your sleep sound, sweet and refreshing. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood. That is why it cures so many diseases. That is why thousands take it to cure disease, retain good health. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate, 25c

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KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

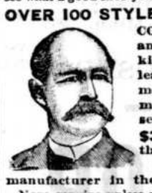
No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

W. L. DOUGLAS $3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

If you pay $4 to $6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for **$3.**

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS,



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None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

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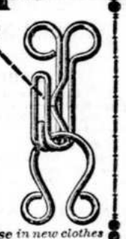

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HOT WATER

You can get it by using

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"TOP AND BOTTOM."

There are people imbued with a certain love of adventure, and there are other people abnormally curious. I belong to the latter class, and my curiosity often gets the better of me.

My friend Wilson, who is a member of the secret service on the police force, the night before had been relating to me some rather interesting reminiscences of his experience with a certain element of society known to us as "confidence men," and he was inconsiderate enough to arouse my curiosity.

"Curio," he said (that is my nickname among the boys), "your desire to investigate all phases of humanity may lead you into trouble one of these days, but if you have a mind to try the experiment and will follow my instructions I think I can provide you with enough amusement to-morrow to last you for several weeks."

I couldn't stand the pressure and jumped at the chance.

"You have all the natural requirements," said Wilson. "You look very green and unsophisticated, and you will at once become an object of interest to the confidence 'steerer.' The part you will play is a simple one. All you have got to do is to make the opportunity and the 'steerer' will do the rest. Remember one thing—under no circumstances bet or loan mone to anyone you chance to meet."

Then Wilson gave me my lesson. A suitable wardrobe was arranged for me to impersonate a green country youth, and bright and early the next morning I alighted from a train at the Northwestern depot. I was looking for a confidence man, and though Wilson assured me I would not meet with any serious injury or serious trouble so long as I kept my eyes open, still I must confess I felt a certain sense of nervous uncertainty which in a timid man might be attributed to fear.

My instructions were limited. When I reached the depot in the garb of a country youth, all that was required was to conduct myself as a stranger naturally would; stand around the waiting-room for a few moments, and if no one approached me to go to the street and gaze up and down as if uncertain which way to proceed.

I first waited in the depot until the passengers had all left, but as no one approached me I decided to try the street. Here I met with no danger signals other than a lot of cab drivers, who tried to persuade me they knew more of my business than I did myself, and insisted that I wanted to take a ride. But I was looking for a confidence man, and I gave these fellows to understand that I was a very positive-minded country boy.

Yesterday it was rather cool in the morning and after standing around for ten or fifteen minutes and not seeing anyone that could possibly be taken for a confidence man I concluded Wilson had been playing a practical joke on me or else there were none of the boys out. Therefore I started to walk north on Wells street, thinking I would take a roundabout way to my room on Dearborn avenue, get some new pointers from Wilson, and try my luck the next day.

Between Erie and Huron streets on Wells there is a small dry goods store with rather an odd display in the window, and as I came along there were several people standing in front inspecting the wares. As I always want to see everything that anybody else considers worth looking at I stopped also. Among the spectators was a man who looked to me to be a Swedish emigrant, and as his curiosity was apparently as abnormal as mine we were both standing there when the rest had gone.

As I was about to move on the Swedish emigrant turned to me and in broken English said:

"Meester, yo can tell me var Ay fint State street?"

It would have been just as easy for me to tell the truth, and there was no apparent reason why I should do otherwise, but it was my mission that morning to appear in the light of a stranger, so I answered that I was a stranger in the city myself and could not tell him where to find State street. There seems to be an affinity of soul between strangers in a strange land, and the Swede warmed towards me. Ordinarily the Swedish emigrant is not my choice of companion, but I had been disappointed in my morning escapade, and when he asked me which way I came from and where I was going I allowed myself to gradually drift into conversation. I informed him I had just come in from Dakota, where I had been working on a farm, and was on my way to my home in Ohio.

"Det so? Ay ben yust from Noo York, var Ay ben vid mae uncle six mont since Ay come from Ole Country. Ay go now to Meenesota to vork. Yo know det place?"

No, I did not know much about Minnesota, only having passed through the state on my way to Dakota.

The conversation drifted from one thing to another as we walked along Wells street, until, passing by one of those institutions calculated to cheer the inner man, my new acquaintance asked me to have something warm. I am not a drinking man, but the weather was cool, and I decided a stimulant would not be bad, so I accepted his invitation.

As we were about to order something a well-dressed, genteel-looking man came in and spoke to us.

"Going to have a drink?"

I answered that we were.

"Well, I thought I'd have something myself. Won't you join me?"

"Ve can't do det," said the Swede.

"Why not?"

"Vel, dar ben two of us und yust but von of yo; yo drink vid us."

"No, but I'll shake you the dice to see who pays the bill."

The Swede consented, but said he only knew how to shake one kind of dice. He explained his way of shaking, and the slick-looking man agreed that it would save time, so we proceeded.

One of the party was to turn the dice box, containing three dice, upside down, and we were all to make a guess at the number the tops and bottoms of the three dice added together would make, and the one farthest from the mark was to pay for the drinks. Our slick friend guessed 17. I guessed 23, and the Swede 20. We turned the box over, counted the tops and bottoms, added them together, and found the number to be 21.

The new gentleman became interested and wanted to try it again, but the Swede said I had paid for one drink and he would pay for the next. No, the stranger wouldn't have that, so my Swedish friend said he would play if we would allow him to pay for the drinks in case he failed to call the exact number. We both demurred, but the Swede insisted and chose 21. Sure enough, that was the number again. The slick-looking friend became more interested at this, and volunteered that the Swede could not do it again, and that he would bet any amount of money that he couldn't. I said nothing, and the Swede said he never gambled, but was sure he could guess the correct number.

Our friend excused himself for a moment to run across to the drug store, but asked us to wait for him. Now this fellow looked to me thoroughly like a sharper, and when the Swede explained the dice trick to me during his absence I could scarcely contain myself.

"Ay don't vanten vin his money from him," said the Swede, "but I can do det ever time. Ay learn det in Noo York. Har been de vay to doot."

You see one side of the dice added to the one just opposite will always make seven, and the three added together will always make 21. Much as I have shaken dice this never occurred to me.

When our friend returned and offered to wager $20 that the Swede could not guess the number again I was forced to turn my head to conceal my laughter. The Swede said he was sure he could, and did not want to win the man's money, whereupon the stranger became a trifle sarcastic and made a few remarks about people's nerve that were decidedly distasteful to me. That Swede called me to one side and asked my advice. Now I may be wrong, but I have no sympathy with what are known as "fresh" people. The Swede had only $10, and I just made up my mind that we would let the slick man lose his entire $20, so I gave him $10 more.

It was decided to let the bartender count the dice, to make sure of no mistake. Poor fellow, I really began to feel sorry for the man of polish, and half made up my mind to return my ten dollars of the winnings, accompanied with a little good advice not to go and do it again.

The Swede turned the dice box upside down and guessed 21; the bartender lifted it off, displaying a four, one and six on the top side, making a total of 11. The dice were turned over, and —you have probably at some time had that peculiar feeling, wondering how it happened—there was a three, five and one, making nine. The total, you see, was 20. No one said anything for a moment, and the bartender quietly gave the slick-looking man the money. He courteously bought the cigars, and bid us good morning.

The poor Swede, his heart was broken. He had lost all the money he had in the world and had a long journey before him. He said he had a railroad ticket, but not even money to provide himself with a meal. Although he caused me to lose ten dollars, I really felt sorry for him and gave him another dollar to get something to eat. That seemed to cheer him up a little. He gave me his name and the place where he was going to work, saying he would send me the money, and I then bade him bood-by.

Last night Wilson called to see me.

"Well, Curio, how did the experiment work? Did you succeed in being buncoed?"

"Not much. I never even saw a confidence man. Guess you were trying to play a practical joke on me."

"No, I was not. Did you follow my instructions?"

"To the letter."

"That's strange. You must try it again. So your venture was fruitless?"

"Well, no, it was not altogether fruitless. A rather peculiar circumstance happened," and I explained all that had taken place from the time I left the depot. When I had finished Wilson looked at me in blank amazement for a moment and then lapsed into a convulsive fit of laughter.

Now I don't like being ridiculed and never did, and as I could not see where the joke came in insisted upon an explanation.

"Curio, my boy," said Wilson, "you are an object of pity." That made me mad, but I kept quiet. "How it is possible for a man of your apparent intelligence to know so little I can't conceive."

I muttered something about people who were not fond of my style not being compelled to cultivate me, but Wilson only laughed.

"I suppose you have been wondering ever since how it happened."

To be perfectly honest I had, but I wouldn't tell him so.

"You see, Curio, you ran up against the little game known to confidence men as 'T and B' (top and bottom). You are not the first victim. Your Swedish friend is one of the best-known confidence 'steerers' in Chicago, and the slick man is his confederate. And now, dear boy, the next time you go out looking for confidence men leave your money at home."

"That sounds well, but you haven't told me yet how it happened."

"Well, you see, while you were turned away trying to conceal your laughter from the slick man your Swedish friend was substituting dice made to order, on which the top and bottom added together will not make seven."

Perhaps Wilson was right, but to-morrow I'm going to see if I can't find a confidence man that I'll recognize as soon as I meet him.—Chicago Tribune.

The Fork in Europe.

The year 1895 was the 900th anniversary of the first appearance of the fork in western Europe. In 995 a son of Venetian Doge Pietro Orseolo married the Byzantine Princess Argila, who at the wedding breakfast brought out a silver fork and gold spoon. She was copied by the great Venetian families, though the church opposed the fashion as an insult to providence. It took 360 years for the fork to reach Florence. In 1379 it is found in France, but it was not until 1608 that "the traveler Corgate brought it direct from Venice to England."—National Zeitung.

—An assembly of the states or a court of justice shows nothing so serious and grave as a table of gamesters playing very high; a melancholy solicitude clouds their looks; envy and rancor agitate their minds while the meeting lasts, without regard to friendship alliances, birth or distinctions.—Bruyere.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

The Winter Carnival.

The winter carnival was opened at St. Paul in a blaze of glory. Not even on the occasion of the big parade during the state fair last fall was there such a throng of people on the streets along the line of march. In places it was almost impossible for the police to make room for the parade to pass, and at the fort there was also an immense crowd. The various clubs assembled in the vicinity of the Metropolitan Hotel, were the elaborate chariots were in waiting for Borealis Rex and his Lord High Chancellor, and for the Fire King, while a magnificent gray charger was held in readiness for the carnival queen. As Borealis Rex and his Lord High Chancellor took their seats in the chariot an immense shout went up from the great concourse of there assembled. "Long live Borealis Rex," yelled the crowd. The chariot was white, representing the snow and ice so abundant in his dominion. In front was a huge white bear, and perched on each side of the chariot was the body guard clothed in bear skins. The chariot was drawn by six white horses.

Great Northern Will Appeal.

The officers of the local land office at St. Cloud have been notified that the Great Northern Railway Company intends to appeal from the decision of the commissioner of the general land office in holding for cancelation what is known as list No. 10, in Traverse county. In this list the lands selected are for losses in the main line primary limits, but were not selected tract for tract.

It has caused some surprise that the company has not filed a rearranged list, and during the recent rush for claims at the local office all the lands embraced in these tracts were filed upon. If the secretrry of the interior should reverse the commissioner it would end the hopes of those who have been making filings. The ruling of the commissioner is regarded as rather a technical one and it is thought that the probabilities are that the company will ultimately win.

The G. A. R. Encampment

Unless the Western Passenger Agents' Association makes satisfactory rates, Commander-in-Chief Walker, of the G. A. R., stated that the next encampment will be held in some other city than St. Paul. The passenger association has agreed to make a rate of one cent a mile within a radius of 250 miles of St. Paul, the reduced rates to begin two days before the encampment begins and end the days the encampment ends. Gen Walker said: "I have demanded an extension of the time and unless it is granted the encampment shall not be held in St. Paul. I have received applications from three cities that want the encampment.

Fish Houses Destroyed.

Game Warden Fredenberg destroyed eleven fish houses on Lake Osakis that had been erected by parties there on the strength of permits to spear certain fish through the ice that had been issued by S. F. Fullerton, state executive agent of the fish commission. Nothing was said in the permits regarding the use of fish houses, but as a matter of fact fish cannot be speared through the the ice without them. No arrests were made. The fish speared on Lake Osakis have been taken for family use and in no instance for commercial purposes.

Officers Elected.

At the annual meeting of the Northwestern Curling association held at Duluth the following officers were elected: President, Judge H. W. Cory, St. Paul; first vice president, Q. S. Chandler, Waupaca; second vice president, A. J. Turner, Portage, Wis., secretary-treasurer, E. P. Towne, Duluth. It was decided to hold the next bonspeil at Portage. It was also decided that it would be best to have the grand international event played in two sections.

Peculiar Swindling.

The Northwestern Hide and Fur Company, of Minneapolis, have been defrauded in a peculiar manner. In a shipment of supposed hids was found strips of hide inclosed with firewood, cattle bones, hoofs, stones and old iron. The stuff was shipped from Fisher, Minn., and the company will run the unscrupulous individual to earth and punish him if possible.

News in Brief.

Complaint was made to Labor Commissioner Powers concerning the street cars at Winona. A state law was passed by the legislature of 1893 providing for the vestibuling of all street cars operated in Minnesota. The law has not been obeyed.

Judge Baxter at St. Cloud, sentenced Mrs. Sarah Williams to one year at Stillwater. She was found guilty of trying to burn the Park Hotsl.

Mike Gallagher, a farmer lining near Hamilton, 18 miles from St. Paul, while driving out Snelling avenue was struck by an electric car. His wagon was smashed, and he was thrown on his head, receiving probably fatal injuries. His skull was fractured. He was taken to the city hospital.

The dead body of Ben Johnson, a woodsman, was found hanging in the hall of a cheap boarding house at Duluth.

A son of Andrew Erickson, living near Jasper, who was shot five times by burglars, is alive and may get well, although one shot went through a lung.

The body of Miss Lottie Lamb was found on the side of the hill under the high bridge in St. Paul. It was evidently a case of suicide and she had jumped off the bridge, a distance of 150 feet.

Wm. Jones stole a cloak in Moorhead, sold it in Fargo for $3, went back to Moorhead for a good time, got arrested, and is now in jail awaiting the action of the grand jury.

The grand jury of Benton county has found indictments against ex-School Treasurer George Crook, of Glenderado, and J. A. Burton, of Watab. One is alleged to have embezzled $106 and the other $190.

The name of the postoffice at Humboldt, Marshall county, has been changed to New Folden, and Dyre B. Bakke commissioned postmpster. A. A. Trovaten was commissioned postmaster at Kent.

The prison population now numbers 455, the largest number since the board of managers began granting paroles to first termers. Many prisoners are in jails throughout the state awaiting sentence, and it is expected that the number of inmates will reach 500 before spring.

Seven letter carriers have been added to the St. Paul postoffice force.

A NEW SCHEME.

Leading Senators Discuss a Novel Financial Proposition.

Washington, Jan. 28.—During the session of the senate Monday there were numerous conferences between silver and anti-silver democrats and republicans and democrats. There was every evidence of a desire to get together on the financial question. Should there be any compromise, it can only come after the silver men have put the senate on record by a yea and nay vote on the free silver substitute now under debate. The compromise can only be effected in the conference committee.

As a means for arriving at some solution of the problem, through the instrumentality of that committee, the situation is being canvassed in the senate. The proposition discussed Monday came from one of the most prominent silver democrats in the senate, and its character, unfolded by the author himself to prominent republican senators, is such as has occasioned considerable surprise among those who have been taken into the conference.

This proposition contemplates the retirement of the greenbacks and the treasury notes by the issuance of $500,000,000 of gold bonds, a declaration that all outstanding bonds of the government shall be paid in gold regardless of the language used, and the opening of the United States mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

This scheme, which apparently gives the gold men all they ask and the silver men all they have been demanding, is meeting with opposition, especially among the ranks of the sound money men on the democratic side of the chamber and the silver republicans. Of course, it is a tentative proposition, as are many others that are being broached. The belief is strong, however, that no common ground can be reached whereon the contending elements can stand. The proposition outlined above comes from a senator of such prominence, however, that is is commanding much attention.

HEART FAILURE.

It Carries Away Our Ambassador to Germany.

Berlin, Jan. 27.—Hon. Theodore Runyon, United States ambassador to Germany, expired suddenly and unexpectedly at one o'clock this morning of heart failure. Mr. Runyon had been in somewhat feeble health for some time past, but no immediately fatal results were anticipated.

[Hon. Theodore Runyon was born at Sommerville, N. J., October 25, 1822. He graduated from Yale college in 1842, and in 1844 was admitted to the bar. In 1853 he was made city attorney and in 1856 city counselof of Newark, N. J., a position retained until 1864, when he became mayor

THEODORE RUNYON.

of the city. He was appointed in 1856 a commissioner to revise and codify the militia laws of New Jersey, and in 1857 was made brigadier general and subsequently major general of the New Jersey national guard.

At the outbreak of the civil war he was placed in command of the New Jersey brigade of volunteers. In 1865 he was democratic candidate for governor of his state, but was not elected. From 1873 to 1887 he was chancellor of New Jersey. In March, 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland American minister to Germany and shortly afterwards was made ambassador. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Yale, Rutgers and Wesleyan colleges].

A NOVEL PLAN.

Letters to Be Collected at Houses of the Writers.

Washington, Jan. 24. — Postmaster General Wilson has issued a general order providing that in all cities and towns having free delivery postal service the postal service system be extended to include house-to-house collections. For the convenience of the department, however, the introduction of boxes in the houses until further orders will be confined to the following 25 places:

Portland, Me.; St. Albans, Vt.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo and Syracuse, N. Y.; East Orange, N. J.; Springfield, Mass.; Allegheny, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Atlanta, Ga.; Charleston, W. Va.; Cleveland, O.; Detroit, Mich.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Joliet, Ill.; Minneapolis, Minn.; New Orleans, La.; Richmond, Va.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; San Francisco, Cal.; Springfield, Ill.; Tacoma, Wash.; Toledo, O., and Vicksburg, Miss.

The action taken is the result of practical tests made in St. Louis and Washington. These were regarded as satisfactory, and probably the time saved to carriers, no longer compelled to wait answers to bells, may be utilized in further extending the boundaries of routes in rapidly growing communities. Householders in these cities will be required for their own convenience and at their own expense to supply a suitable box of a kind already approved by the apartment.

DEMOCRATIC CALL.

Summons to Elect Delegates to the National Convention.

Philadelphia, Jan. 25. — National Chairman Harrity on Friday afternoon issued the official call for the democratic national convention. It reads as follows:

Philadelphia, Jan. 24, 1896.—The democratic national committee having met in the city of Washington, D. C., January 16 1896, has appointed Tuesday, July 7, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and chosen the city of Chicago, Ill., as the place for holding the democratic national convention.

"Each state is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of its senators and representatives in the congress of the United States, each territory and the District of Columbia shall have two delegates.

"All democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention.

"W. F. HARRITY, Chairman.
"S. P. SHEERIN, Secretary."

May Aid Armenians.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Secretary Olney has received from Mr. Terrell, the United States minister at Constantinople, a cablegram saying that while the porte refused permission to the Red Cross, or to members of the Red Cross, as such, to distribute relief in Armenia, and thereby declined to officially recognize that society, it will permit any persons whom Mr. Terrell names and approves to distribute relief in the interior of Turkey, provided the Turkish authorities are kept informed of what they are doing.

THE PACE THAT KILLS.

Fast Work and Fast Eating Make Three Score Years and Ten a Ripe Old Age These Days.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The American people live too fast, eat too fast and drink too fast. This has brought upon many of us a train of nervous and stomach orders that are very difficult to manage. Investigation and chemical analysis to discover such compounds as will help those suffering from such ills has resulted in the discovery of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which has taken very high rank as a specific remedy.

H. P. Owens, a traveling man thirty years of age, who is well-known in this community and generally liked because he is a bright, energetic young fellow, resides with his mother at 335 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio. He has been a victim of dyspepsia which took the form of continuous constipation, and, strangely enough, his mother suffered from the same trouble. Mr. Owens testified to the merits of Pink Pills, in a most enthusiastic way, and said to the *Enquirer* reporter:

"I am glad to say anything I can for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, because they did me great good and other people ought to know of their virtues as a medicine in stomach troubles. It was some time ago when I felt a heavy feeling in my stomach and I grew very constipated. I did not consult a doctor, but having heard of the Pink Pills I bought a box of them. In two or three days the heavy feeling in my stomach disappeared and my bowels were regular. I did not have to use more than a box of them before I was well. Since that time I have occasionally been troubled with constipation and I never get worried because I know just what to do. Mother was also troubled with indigestion and the Pink Pills did the same for her they did for me—cured her, didn't they, mother?"

When appealed to Mrs. Owens answered: "That is right. I found that it was a great medicine, so easy to take and so quick and lasting in its results."

Mr. Owens continued: "I believe that these pills are also good for nervousness. When I had my stomach troubles I was also quite nervous and that disappeared with the dyspepsia. The Pink Pills were all that were claimed for them. You can make any use of this testimonial that you see fit."

H. P. Owens has occupied several positions of trust in this city. He was for a time an employe of the *Commercial-Gazette*. He will go on the road in a few days for a prominent business house here. Mrs. Owens is quite as enthusiastic as her son about the Pink Pills and her host of lady friends can verify her good opinion of this wonderful remedy if they feel disposed to do so at any time. Where the testimony is so general and unanimous as to the excellencies of Pink Pills as the Enquirer has found it to be there is certainly good reason to believe all the good things said—about the safe and simple remedy.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., at 50c. per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

We can stand the horseless carriage—
Think it's just as fine as silk,
But we kick hard, harder, hardest,
When they mention cowless milk.
—West Union (Ia.) Gazette.

EARLIEST VEGETABLES ALWAYS PAY.

That's so, the editor hears Mr. Market Gardener say. Well, why don't you have them? Simply because you don't plant Salzer's northern growth seeds. His vegetables are bred to earliness and they never disappoint you. Salzer is the largest grower of vegetables, farm seeds, grasses, clovers, potatoes, etc.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., with 10c postage you will get sample package of Early Bird Radish (ready in 16 days) and their great catalog. Catalog alone 5c postage. (K)

The gay cravat which she selected
Will leave him soon a wreck
While he with truch remarks, dejected,
"I'll get it in the neck."
—Washington Star.

A Look Through South Missouri for 4 Cents.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis R. R. Co. has just issued a magnificent book of sixty or more photo-engraved views of varied scenery in South Missouri. From these views an accurate knowledge can be obtained as to the productions and general topography of that highly-favored section that is now attracting the attention of home-seekers and investors the country over.

The title of the book is "Snap Shots in South Missouri." It will be mailed upon receipt of postage, four cents. Address J. E. LOCKWOOD, Kansas City, Mo.

A PARAGRAPH in a provincial paper reads: "A thunderstorm made Beranger a poet, a mother's kiss made West a painter and a salary of 30 shillings a week makes us a journalist."—Tit-Bits.

A Canal Choked Up

Is practically useless. The human organism is provided with a canal which sometimes becomes choked up, namely, the bowels, through which much of the effete and waste matter of the system escapes. When they are obstructed—constipated, in other words—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will relieve them effectually, but without pain, and institute a regular habit of body. This medicine also remedies malarial, bilious, dyspeptic, rheumatic, nervous and kidney trouble, and strengthens the entire system.

HERD SO—"Do you believe men are the architects of their own fortunes?" Saidso—"Certainly; but too many of them fall in with Buddensieck contractors."—Life.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

THE CHICAGO—"And do you find the water here so very bad?" The Elsewhere—"O, no. With salad dressing it is not at all bad."—Detroit Tribune.

"CRIPPLE CREEK."

(The Land of Gold.)

If you are thinking of going to Cripple Creek, Colorado, the greatest gold fields in the world, and wish to know how to get there quickest and at lowest rates, please address T. W. Teasdale, G. P. A., C. St. P. M. & O. R'y, St. Paul, Minn.

"LOVE makes the world go round." The world seems to go round, but love makes your head swim; that's the explanation.—Boston Transcript.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WHY is the person suffering from the influenza likely to lose his sense of touch? Because he does not feel well.

ACTORS, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

WHEN it comes to the art of boxing the dainty looking strawberry is about as near the top as anything.

BEECHAM'S PILLS for constipation 10c and 25c. Get the book (free) at your druggist's and go by it. Annual sales 6,000,000 boxes.

IF the devil were to take off his hat every time he met a hypocrite, he would long since have died of exposure.—Texas Siftings.

PISO'S Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—REV. D. BUCHMUELLER, Lexington, Mo., Feb. 24, '94.

"HERE'S another blow at American agriculture," said the farmer when he saw the cyclone coming.—Kansas Farmer.

FOR BRONCHIAL AND ASTHMATIC COMPLAINTS, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" have remarkable curative properties.

ITALIAN music is fine because it is ground so much on the streets.

Bubbles or Medals.

"Best sarsaparillas." When you think of it how contradictory that term is. For there can be only **one** best in anything—one best sarsaparilla, as there is one highest mountain, one longest river, one deepest ocean. And that best sarsaparilla is——? .... There's the rub! You can measure mountain height and ocean depth, but how test sarsaparilla? You could, if you were chemists. But then, do **you** need to test it? The World's Fair Committee tested it,—and thoroughly. They went behind the label on the bottle. What did this sarsaparilla test result in? Every make of sarsaparilla shut out of the Fair, **except Ayer's.** So it was that Ayer's was the only sarsaparilla admitted to the World's Fair. The committee found it the best. They had no room for anything that was not the best. And as the best, Ayer's Sarsaparilla received the medal and awards due its merits. Remember the word "best" is a bubble any breath can blow; but there are pins to prick such bubbles. Those others are blowing more "best sarsaparilla" bubbles since the World's Fair pricked the old ones. True, but Ayer's Sarsaparilla has the medal. The pin that scratches the medal proves it gold. The pin that pricks the bubble proves it wind. We point to medals, not bubbles, when we say: The best sarsaparilla is Ayer's.

You are discharged I have no use for any one that has not sense enough to chew

BattleAx A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS

PLUG

The largest piece of good tobacco ever sold for 10 cents and The 5 cent piece is nearly as large as you get of other high grades for 10 cents

General Harrison ON *The Presidential Office*

A striking article in the February issue of

The Ladies' Home Journal

Over 700,000 Copies Sold

TEN CENTS A COPY. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

Agents Wanted to look after renewals and new subscribers. Profitable employment.

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

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This is Walter Baker & Co.'s Cocoa box—be sure that you don't get an imitation of it.

Sold by Grocers Everywhere.

WALTER BAKER & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

EARLY BIRD RADISH SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS — POTATOES $1.50 PER BBL

PRODUCE THE EARLIEST, FINEST VEGETABLES IN THE WORLD. They are bred to earliness; full of life and vigor. That's the universal verdict. A trial will convince the most doubtful. Prices dirt cheap! Wholesale list for market gardeners. Send 10c in stamps and get our Mammoth Plant and Seed Catalog and a package of the pumpkin yellow watermelon sensation. Catalog alone 5c for postage. It will pay you to get it.

JOHN A SALZER SEED CO LA CROSSE WIS.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1896.

Time Table.

Soo Road.—Time for trains at Rockford Station:

Going West,	Going East.
10:47, a. m.	8:57, a. m.
7:40 p. m.	4:53, p. m.

DELANO DIARY

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Sore throat from tonsillitis quinsy, on up to diphtheria are prevalent this soft weather.

—At a special meeting held Wednesday the Village Council unanimously elected Dr. Catlin Health Officer.

—Mrs Helen Bain has leased her farm to Joseph Leudasher. Joe is getting to be quite a prominent agriculturalist.

—Prof. Freeman has stowed away his bicycle till next spring. He now makes the trip to and from his school on foot in good time.

—Read the call by President Lindsley for a meeting of the Washington's Birthday Association, to arrange for the annual meeting.

—C. G. Roosen has had a well made on his residence property. At 107 feet he expects to have enough aqua pura to supply him for years to come.

—The hum of the saw mill on the west side near the bridge, is a familiar sound to old Delanoites and gives a business air to things in that quarter.

—White's hill has been in fine condition the past ten days and as the weather was pleasant those who like "sliding down hill" have had the finest of fun.

—Operator Burkhardt and family have moved into the Gus Anderson house on Franklin Ave. Joe hustles about town with numerous bundles as if he had always been at it.

—Clark Sturman is putting in a well for W. H. Freeman. This will have a tendency to prevent future droughts from ruining the strawberry and other crops of Delano's boss gardener.

—Everybody should aid the Board of Health to the best of their ability in suppress the outbreak of Diphtheria before it spreads Notify the Health Officer of all suspected ar real cases.

—The old town pump is growing more and more in favor every day. Never in its history has it furnished drinks for so many animals as it has this winter, and yet in the fall it was ordered pulled up and the well filled up. What a foolish piece of business was that as quite patent to the dullest eyes now.

—A good story is given of the effect of rapid speaking or slow hearing and of a quick retort. A young lady attempted to introduce her lady friend to the minister and it appeared to him, she said: "Mr. Davies, must decay." He promptly said: "Oh no! I hope not. I am in good health." It turned out "Miss DeKay" was meant.

—Frank Warner is hauling wood for Mr. Gould to the power house. He says Mr. G. has ten men at work chopping and sawing cord wood. He pays 65 and 80 cts. per cord, and they have a good cook and get board for $3. per week on the ground. They have already eaten a bushel and a half of beans besides numerous pickles and other delicacies.

—Each year the farmers in this vicinity are making more and more use of fertilizers for their farms. Piles of manure that formerly blocked alleys and had to be removed, in the spring, are no longer seen, but as fast as a load can be had it is appropriated by the most alert agriculturist in the neighborhood. This has been a good winter for hauling manure.

—That dread desease, Diphtheria, has once more made its appearance in our midst. Little Tottie McEachran died on Wednesday evening from its effects. As it was the first case of the season in our vicinity many of the neighbors were in helping to alleviate the little sufferer from what they supposed an attack of croup, and it will almost be miraculous if more cases are not met with in the near future. In cases where children are sick only those who have no families at home, or who will remain till the end of the case, or who will be extremely cautious about carrying it in their clothing, should go near the premises.

—It is about time our Republican newspaper neighbors would get off their usual lingo about eggs, and the benefit derived from the tariff. But then eggs have been at a good price for some time, but now that the Republicans appear bound to get control of the Legislative branch of out government, and the weather being unusually fine, the manufactories are starting up earlier than usual and owing to an over supply down goes the price. Why don't congress hurry up and restore the McKinley law if it thinks that will help prices on eggs? Perhaps as soon as the St. Louis convention convenes, the customary eggnogs may lesson the stock on hand and help prices.

"A Bright Lad That Was".

A teacher told the pupils to make up a sentence or "story" from the suggestive words "boys," "bees," "bear." Quick as a flash up came one hand, "I have it." "What is it, Tommy?" inquired the teacher. "Boys bees bare when they go in swimming," was the astonishing reply! A better sentence would have been—"BOYS will be interested in BEES and other insects, BEARS and other animals as well as birds, flowers etc., as described in THE OBSERVER, Portland, Conn. Sample 10 cents. One year $1, 18-4t

—Eph Ball and others are at work trying to get a road laid from Maxfield's house east, to the county line, near Ball's house. It is claimed this will be much the shortest route from Delano to Minneapolis, being almost a straight line all the way.

—The sociable to be given by the Cecilian Club will take place Tuesday evening, February 4th in the City Hall. Lunch served at eight, after which the audience will be entertained with singing, speaking and other amusements, by members of the club. Music furnished by the orchestra. All are cordially invited to attend.

—If anyone else but the Railroad would blockade the streets the City Council would, doubtless, be heard from; but they not only occupy Second Street with the depot building, but they leave freight cars on the side tracks blockading the crossings so that those using that thoroughfare must needs go around through the snow, or as one of the school ma'ams, in a hurry to catch the morning train to the city, lately did, go kind of on all fours under the train. We would think the company's own interests would demand better treatment of their customers.

"The Pleasures of Outdoor Life."

Birds, insects, ferns, mosses, plants, flowers, stars, planets, etc., are all delightfully written about by the most talented writers in THE OBSERVER, Portland, Conn. This popular magazine has been greatly enlarged and improved yet the price is only ten cents a single copy, one dollar a year as heretofore. Young people as well as old will be interested in the attractive pages of outdoor life which, strange to say is unnoticed by the greater part of mankind. 18-4t

Personals.

Alva G. Catlin made a visit to Minneapolis Tuesday.

J. C. Johnson and family of Lyndale drove over to town Monday.

Miss Kimball returned Monday morning from a trip to the cities.

John Brandser, wife and son Oscar, took a trip to the Flour City Monday.

Allen Jenkins, of Rockford, was in town Tuesday looking after some property.

Frank Cramer spent a portion of the week at St. Paul enjoying the winter carnival.

Frank Zahn, of St. Michaels, made his old Delano friends a visit the fore part of the week.

Father Raymond tarried for a season with A. F. Corp. He left on Monday for Howard Lake.

F. H. Lindsley and Ole Peterson were among the passengers home from the cities Tuesday evening.

Angus McEachran returned home last night from the west on account of the death of his daughter.

Horace Burton, of the Agricultural College, is taking instruction at present from our creamery man, Kremmer.

Frank, Gorman, of Gorman Bros. Livery firm, of Buffalo, drove over Tuesday with a traveling man bound for the cities.

John Hinman and J. W. Mounts, of Rockford, and M. Conzet, of Greenwood, were a trio of old settlers to visit the GAZETTE Saturday.

County Cullings.

The three newspapers at Glenwood, Pope County, have been consolidated into one, the Herald. Five of the Wright county papers have joined hands to do the county printing the Eagle has ordered a new press and we are patiently waiting to see the new combination sheet make its appearance. Combines and trusts are all the go now-a-days.

Be Conscientious.

REV. PHOEBE A. HANFORD SAYS THAT CONSCIENTIOUSNESS IS A WOMANS MOST IMPORTANT POSSESSION.

As far as woman's sphere is concerned I believe that she should do that thing in life which she can do best. Any God-given talent should be cultivated and made the most of; and in addition to this she should get as much general knowledge and culture as she can. It will help her in many ways; it will help her husband and children if she is fortunate enough to have them. But more important than talent and education is conscientiousness. If a person; man or woman, is without it, knowledge is a weapon for evil in his or her hands. I do not believe in giving those in whose character there is basic weakness the advantages of learning, for they only misuse these advantages. Woman's influence is very great in the world, and it is absolutely essential to the welfare of society that she should have conscience, a high ideal of right, and an earnest desire to live up to it. Let a woman fail in this, and she fails in nearly everything worthy of her womanhood; let her have a clear conception of right and wrong, and the moral strength to live accordingly, and she is almost certain to possess all the good and estimable qualities of a woman.—From "The Education of Our Girls," in Demorest's Magazine for February.

"Pleasures of Life."

Live while you live. Get all legitimate pleasures you can. This is a beautiful world. Don't miss a large part of its pleasure by going through life blindfolded, as many people do. The outdoor world, is poetic, pleasing, instructive. There's a wealth of pleasure in roaming over the hill across the fields or through the woods. All nature is in harmony of music to the attentive ear. Birds, plants, flowers, ferns, mosses, insects, the beauty of minerals, yes even the stars above are strains in this harmony. Get in closer touch. Take THE OBSERVER, Portland, Conn. Sample 10 cents. One year $1. 18-4t

Subscribe for the

GAZETTE.

"Keep Your Eyes Open."

"Having eyes, see not." That's the trouble with lots of people, who never see the wonders of their own dooryard or farm, the roadside by which they drive, the fields and woods through which they walk, or the ponds where they catch anything from frogs to black bass. Of many of these usually unseen "wonders and beauties of Nature" you can read in THE OBSERVER, Portland, Conn. This very interesting illustrated magazine is of interest to all students and lovers of Nature. It assists parents in providing home interests for their children, and leads the "children of a larger growth," to be more interested in home.

Do you enjoy roaming over hills and fields or through the woods; are you interested in birds, flowers, insects, rocks, etc., then send ten cents for sample copy of THE OBSERVER (an illustrated monthly magazine), Portland, Conn. Subscription $1,00 a year. Give it a fair trial as to its merits. 18-4t

Among Our Exchanges.

The agents on the Great Northern who have been lax in conforming to the regulation concerning the purchase of regulation caps and badges have been requested to pay attention to the matter promptly, says the Crookston Times. It is said that Fegan of Grand Forks was one of the prompt ones to buy a new piece of head gear, and it is intimated that he has paid for his rashness with several frosted ears. —St. Cloud Times.

The Kentucky legislature, regardless of party, should drop all the other fellows and send Henry Watterson to the senate. He would make Kentucky respectable at Washington.—Minneapolis Times.

Silver League.

ANNANDALE, Minn. Jan 29, 1896.

EDITOR OF BUFFALO GAZETTE: In answer to a letter of mine written to Hon. Chas. E. Vanderbergh making inquiry as to blanks to start a Silver league at Annandale, Minn., I received the following reply from the Judge:

MINNEAPOLIS, January 28th 1896.

A. G. SEXTON Esq. My Dear Sir: If you will write to H. D. Stocker, Century Building Minneapolis, I think he will give you the form adopted by the Silver men here. It is very brief and simple. THE PRESSURE OF THE TIMES, IF CONTINUED, MUST COMPEL ACTION BY THE PEOPLE. C. E. VANDERBERGH.

SHALL WE NOT ACT NOW.

Respectfully,

ALLEN G. SEXTON.

Woman's Column.

BY WRIGHT COUNTY W. C. T. U.

The Olathe, Kan., Weekly Herald having published an article on the liquor question with the heading, Whiskey and Democracy, John P. St. John makes the following statement which is valuable for its statistics as well as for some information concerning the condition of the states mentioned:

EDITOR HERALD: Under the above heading you copy from the Louisiana Press the following statement:

"REPUBLICAN STATES.

Iowa	1 saloon to every 425 people.
Kansas	1 saloon to every 823 people.
Vermont	1 saloon to every 865 people.
Maine	1 saloon to every 862 people

DEMOCRATIC STATES.

Alabama	1 saloon to every 1,133 people.
Arkansas	1 saloon to every 1,170 people.
S. Carolina	1 saloon to every 1,153 people.
Mississippi	saloon to every 1,593 people.
N. Carolina	1 saloon to every 1,693 people."

And then you say? "And yet what makes the above figures especially interesting is the fact that three of the states in the republican list, Iowa, Kansas and Maine— are prohibition states. And yet you will occasionally find some misguided fellow with the cheek to get up and say prohibition is a success."

Now your figures are partly untrue, and your statement wholly misleading. In the first place let me say, that Iowa is no longer a prohibition state, the last republican legislature having by law re-established the wide open saloon there, just as the party intends to do at the earliest possible date here in Kansas. Just now is a good time to find out, if you don't already know, that the reason why these southern states have such a small number of retail liquor dealers in proportion to population, is because from one-half to three-fourths of each state named, is under prohibition, and the south enforces its liquor laws: while here in Kansas a lot of saloon anarchists are allowed to rule the state. Give Kansas as faithful and rigid enforcement of our prohibitory law, as Frank R. Ogg gives us in Johnson county, or as they have in these southern states, and Kansas will tower above them all in point of law, order and sobriety.

Had you desired to make a point in favor of the democrats, as compared with the republicans, touching the liquor traffic, you could have done so by calling attention to the fact that in old "mossback" democratic Missouri they have but one retail liquor dealer to every 342 of the population; while in republican Illinois they have one to every 209 of the population. Democratic Kentucky has but one to every 426, while republican Ohio has one to every 225 of her population. Democratic West Virginia has one to every 596 and republican Pennsylvania one to every 357 of her population; and taking the entire United States we find less than one-half the number of retail liquor dealers in proportion to population in democratic states than are found in republican states. But when we come to compare prohibition territory with territory under license we find not more than one such place under prohibition to five under license. But independent of all these facts, it is sufficient to say that the saloon is a monstrous evil, condemned by the best civilization of the age, and no amount of license money can ever make it respectable, usefull or right.

Washington's Birthday.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Delano and Crow River, Washington's Birthday Association is hereby called to be held at the City Hall in Delano on Saturday February 8th at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to make arrangements for their annual celebration. All citizens interested are cordially invited to attend this meeting.

By order of Executive Committee.

F. H. LINDSLEY, Pres.

COTTON STATE EXPOSITION.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18, Dec. 31, 1895.

The schedule printed below is a comprehensive guide to the best and most desirable route to Atlanta from the North and Northwest, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis Terre Haute, and Evansville.

Palace Day Coaches and Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to all trains shown in this schedule.

Extremely low rates have been made to Atlanta and return via the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. All trains run solid between Nashville and Atlanta, except train in last column. The train in third column, which leaves Cincinnati at 4:30 p. m. runs solid to Atlanta. This is the route of the famous "Dixie Flyer," through "all the year round" sleeping car line between Nashville, Tenn., and Jacksonville, Fla.

Lv Chicago											Lv Indianapolis	Ar Louisville	Pennsylvania											
Lv Chicago											Lv Chicago	Lv Lafayette	Ar Louisville	L. N. A. & C.										
Lv Cincinnati	Ar Louisville	Ar Indianapolis	C. C. C. & St. L.																				
Lv Cincinnati	Ar Nashville	L. & N.																					
Lv Nashville	Ar Evansville	L. & N.																					
Lv St. Louis	Ar Evansville																						
Lv Cincinnati	Ar Nashville	C. & E. I.																					
Lv Nashville	Ar Evansville																						
Lv Nashville	Ar Chattanooga																						
Ar Atlanta																							
Lv Nashville	W. & A.	N. C. & St. L.																					
Ar Chattanooga																							
Ar Atlanta																							
6 25 p. m.	12 58 a. m.	7 30 a. m.																					
		7 10 a. m.	1 45 p. m.																				
		7 00 a. m.	1 40 p. m.																				
		6 02 p. m.	10 17 p. m.																				
		7 00 a. m.	12 30 p. m.																				
		7 00 p. m.	12 30 a. m.																				
7 00 a. m.	9 15 p. m.	8 40 p. m.	12 12 p. m.	7 25 a. m.																			
7 00 a. m.	9 15 p. m.	8 40 p. m.	12 12 p. m.	7 25 a. m.																			
11 55 a. m.	3 15 a. m.	2 20 a. m.																					
		3 40 p. m.																					
		9 43 p. m.																					
8 10 a. m.	11 50 a. m.	10 30 a. m.	4 55 p. m.	7 45 p. m.																			
12 55 p. m.	8 22 p. m.	7 00 a. m.	12 55 a. m.	7 44 a. m.																			
12 55 p. m.	8 22 p. m.	7 00 a. m.	12 55 a. m.	7 44 a. m.																			
8 00 p. m.	11 30 a. m.	7 00 a. m.	10 15 a. m.	7 00 p. m.																			
8 00 p. m.	11 30 a. m.	7 00 a. m.	10 15 a. m.	7 00 p. m.																			
8 00 p. m.	11 30 a. m.	7 00 a. m.	10 15 a. m.	7 00 p. m.																			
4 30 p. m.	8 40 p. m.	2 15 a. m.	6 50 p. m.																				
2 05 p. m.	6 05 p. m.	12 30 a. m.	3 30 p. m.																				

For further information, address BRIARD F. HILL, Northern Passenger Agent 328 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. COWARDIN, Western Passenger Agent 405 Ry. Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.; or D. J. MULLANEY, Eastern Passenger Agent, 56 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

W. L. DANLEY,
G. P. & T. A., Nashville, Tenn.

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COUNTY MAP OF THE SOUTH, FREE!

If you are interested in the South and would like to have a county map showing the principal Counties in detail in the States of Kentucky, Tennesee, Alabama, and a portion of Mississippi and Flordia, send your address to P. Sid Jones, Pass. Agent, Birmingham, Ala. or C. P. Atmore, General Pass. Agent, Louisville, Ky. This Map is made to fold up in convenient form, and contains letters written by several northern people who have settled at different points on the Louisville & Nashville R. R.

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Pork	4.00
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.05
Chickens, dressed,	.07
Turkeys, dressed,	.09

BORN.

SUTTON.—In Franklin, on Sunday, Jan. 26, to Mr. and Mrs. George Sutton, a daughter.

DIED.

THE death of a child mentioned a few weeks ago as being that of Theodore Weisner, should have read Robert Weisner. Theodore lives out west.

MCEACHRES.—On Wednesday, Jan. 29, Catherine Elizabeth, the 3 year old daughter of Mr and Mrs. Angus McEachran.

Florida and Southeast.

If you have any intention of going to the Southeast this fall or winter, you should advise yourself of the best route from the North and West. This is the Louisville & Nashville Railroad which is running daily duble trains from St. Louis, Evansvill, Louisville, and Cincinnati through to Nashville, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Atlanta, Montgomery, Thomasville, Pensacola, Mobile, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Pullman Sleeping Car Service through. Specially low rates made to Atlanta during the continuance of the Cotton States Exposition, and tourist rates to all points in Florida and the Gulf Coast resorts during the season. For paticulars as to rates through car service, write

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 7, 1896. NUMBER 19.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. F. COLLINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN. Smith Lake, - - Minnesota.

W. H. CUTTING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, - MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA. 28

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. C. B. AMES. Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office over W. R. John's Confectionery Store.

E. A. SHANNON, M. D., Buffalo, Minn., Calls day or night promptly attended to Office in the building between McKnight's store and residence. Residence on corner north of School House.

O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan. 11, 1896.

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M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:30 " Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m. Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m. Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all, is extended to attend these services.

REV. J. L. FARBER, Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at..... 11:00 a. m. Sunday School every Sunday..... 10:00 " Pastor.

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Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on every third Sunday.

DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m. Preaching..... 11:00 " Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m. WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 " ALBION.—Preaching..... " REV. E. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30. REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m. Sunday services every Sunday.

REV. LAWRENCE ZOWADZKI.

DELANO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

Councilmen, J. GUTZWILLER, JR., A. W. WITTMAN, J. S. SHRADER

Recorder, W. D. YOUNG.

Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.

Justices of the Peace, W. M. MOWATT, R. M. WALTER.

Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.

Board of Health, JOHN S. SHRADER, M. D., H. O., HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.

Village Marshal, GEORGE GOODRICK.

Constables J. P. BERNECK, GEO. GOODRICK.

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F. H. LINDSLEY, J. S. SHRADER and C. S. HAWKER.

THE UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS, Washington Grove, No. 9, meets at Cramer's Hall the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, at 8 p. m.

~~ GIVE US A CALL. ~~

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IN mentioning the appointment of the Sergeant-at-arms of the Republican National Convention lately, the Valley Herald says: "Time's perennial smile won the honor."

EX PRESIDENT BENJAMIN HARRISON is out in a letter over his own name in which he says "No, there has never been an hour since I left the white house that I have felt a wish to return to it."

THE people of Aitkin County, regardless of party, have called a non partisan convention for the purpose of devising ways and means of educating the voters of the state on the Anderson bill, taxing railroad lands. It is to meet at Aitkin Tuesday, March 17, at the Court House.

THE Minneapolis Tribune gives as a reason for the diminished acreage of land plowed last fall, that "The farmers were delayed by the taking care of their immense hay crops and so got to work on the plowing later than usual." Wonder what part of the country the Tribune reporter found that big stack of hay? Maybe it was straw?

THE St. Cloud Times reports a sad case of diphtheria resulting in the death of a young lady 21 years old, who went to work in a family who had been quarantined but in some mysterious way the card posted by the Health Officer had been removed. The house was a boarding house and when it was found the girl had died of diphtheria the house, including family and several boarders, was quarantined and guards posted to enforce the laws. Stringent measures are best in these cases at the very outset.

DELANO demands that it be counted in if Congress insists upon making appropriations for this, that and the other purpose for all the little villages hamlets, brooks and creeks in the country. Congressman McClary is advocating an appropriation to aid in making the Minnesota river navigable. Fletcher is trying to have an armor plate factory located at Minneapolis and a lot of fellows are advocating dams on the upper lakes to flood Chicago, while others are trying to open a sewerage for Chicago toward the Mississippi river. Now Delano could as well as not have a ship yard. One of those grand man of war vessels would look fine in the raging Crow, while some of our local politicians would be terribly tickled to have a dam built and a sufficient amount of dust removed from the bed of the river to allow the ship to float. There would be a fine opportunity for many of our citizens to observe how the work was progressing from day to day. And when the boat was ready to take to the sea she could be "christened" right here at home, and the contract for getting her out of the Crow and into the Father of Waters and down over the St. Anthony Falls, would furnish about as fine an opportunity for political trades and traffics as do many of the jobs already let and in course of being let. Let Delano keep up with the procession; or just let the procession slack up a little, for we're bound to be in the swim, some how!

Read and Circulate.

The Anderson bill needs but one thing to make it a law—a majority of the votes of the people of Minnesota at the next general election. On us of the northern counties lies the task of getting that majority. Every man of us owes to his fellow-men his best efforts to that end. The railroads pay yearly some $800,000 of tax. The railroads own in Minnesota some $235,000,000 worth of property. If they paid taxes on it all, as all men else must, they would pay $1.700 000 of annual taxes. There, fellow sufferers from this monstrous injustice of untaxed railroad lands, is the text. From it preach an unceasing sermon to every friend, relative and acquaintance you have in all the state from now till election day.—Aitkin Age.

Protect Old Glory.

An effort is being made by various military and patriotic organizations to secure federal legislation against the use of the Stars and Stripes as an advertising medium. This is highly commendable and deserves the hearty support of every patriotic citizen.—Annandale Post.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Minnesotians in Pasadena, Fruits and Rains.

HON. B. F. CHRISTLIEB.

Minnesota has many representatives in the population and visitors to the Golden State, and your correspondent has on several occasions been agreeably surprises on meeting Minnesota acquaintances, of whose migration to the Pacific coast he had not been informed. Names of several and former Minnesota residents are as follows: Beal, photographer; R G. Shuler, millwright, Timothy Dunlap, Dr. E. G. Cates and others of Minneapolis; Mr. Robinson formery of Dayton; J. R. Newberry, traveling salesman, St. Paul, K. P. Cullen, L. McEvoy, St. Paul.

Sojourning here for the winter are J. S. Malbon of Crystal Lake, George M. Turner and family, Mr. and Mrs. Boutelle of Boutelle Brothers, H. J. Cobb and wife, of Minneapolis. There are many other Minnesotians here whose names the writer cannot recall at present, but may do so on some future occasion.

Your correspondent has enjoyed many visits during the last month or two with the venerable J. S. Malbon recalling many incidents of the pioneer days of Minnesota. Mr. Malbon, although at the age of 83, is quite hale and is pleased with this sunny climate. On New Years day we sat on the veranda of the Los Angeles Hotel, Pasadena, with an umbrella to shield the warm sun rays, viewing the procession of the "Tournament of Roses" as it passed along in front of the hotel, so vividly described in the letter of Miss Isa Kerr in the GAZETTE of Jan. 17th, and noticed a jaunty rig highly ornamented with flowers and foliage containing two persons, a young lady and a miss not yet in her teens, drawn by a pony, but little did we suspect that any of the occupants were Minnesotians, neither of us being acquainted with Miss Kerr,

The process of gathering and packing the orange crop has commenced, which nets the grower about one dollar per box of 300 oranges, the packers gathering them from the trees, so at that rate an orchard containing trees of the age of seven years will yield from $300. to $600. per acre depending on the condition and management of the orchard. Tde value of such an orchard depends on its location and condition and ranges from $300 to $500 and as high as $1,000 per acre. Orange trees bear some fruit at three years and afford a considdrable yield at the end of the fifth year. Other fruits as prunes, peaches, pears, apples, apricots, figs, olives, lemons etc. are also raised in this part of California.

The first rains for January began on the 16 and continued with short intermissions through six days ending on the 21st. It has been clear since till today, the 27th, when it is raining. The total rainfall since Septemer 1st is about five inches. Aside from the rains January has been a very pleasand month.

Borers in Apple Trees.

From the Faribault Republican, Jan. 22, '96

In a letter just received from Iowa the writer says: "All apple trees that have been set for the past three years in this part of Iowa have been killed by borers." The same or similar complaints come from all over Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin. There are two kinds of borers troublesome to apple trees. The one above referred to is by the most dangerous as it is most numerous and not only above in the trunk, but also below in the ground. This species has not been seen much in Minnesota until the last two years. They have undoubtedly come here from other states in nursery stock. They are often to be found in nursery apple trees even as young as two years but more often in three year and four year old trees. They are so concealed that their presence is scarcely noticeable. The only-safety for our fruit growers is to let all outside nursery apple trees alone. We have already paid millions of money for these outside trees only to have them die in a few years, and now to escape this new enemy we must act at once. Refuse all Iowa, Wisconsin and other foreign trees.

"Keep Your Eyes Open."

"Having eyes, see not." That's the trouble with lots of people, who never see the wonders of their own dooryard or farm, the roadside by which they drive, the fields and woods through which they walk, or the ponds where they catch anything from frogs to black bass. Of many of these usually unseen "wonders and beauties of Nature" you can read in THE OBSERVER, Portland, Conn. This very interesting illustrated magazine is of interest to all students and lovers of Nature. It assists parents in providing home interests for their children, and leads the "children of a larger growth," to be more interested in home.

Do you enjoy roaming over hills and fields or through the woods; are you interested in birds, flowers, insects, rocks, etc., then send ten cents for samble copy of THE OBSERVER (an illustrated monthly magazine), Portland, Conn. Subscription $1.00 a year. Give it a fair trial as to its merits. 18-4t

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jany. 31, 1896.

President Cleveland spent a day duck-shooting this week and that may have started the rumor of his intention to decline forwarding to the European nations which signed the Berlin treaty that Concurrent Congressional resolution, expressing sympathy for the Armenians and calling upon the powers named to enforce the Berlin treaty and compel Turkey to protect the Armenians, on the ground that to do so would be a violation of the American policy inaugurated by Washington and indorsed by all our Presidents, of avoiding entanglement in European politics. Whether the President has any such intention is doubtful. The resolution itself being a concurrent one, does not require the President's signature to become binding, nor can it be vetoed by him. It "requests" him to communicate the resolution to the goverments of the countries named, and while it would be unusual for him to decline, he has the right to do so if he thinks best. Should he do so it will not be because he does not sympathize with the condition of the Armenians, as he expressed his sympathy for them in strong words in his annual message to Congress.

Cuban matters came to the front with a rush when Senator Morgan, of Ala., on behalf of the Senate committee on Foreign Relations, reported a lengthy resolution setting forth the unfortunate condition of affairs in Cuba and their depressing effect upon our commercial interests, and requested the President to use his good offices with Spain to get the Cubans recognized as belligerants, in order that the fighting in Cuba may be governed by the rules of war. Nobody expects that Spain will agree, but if she doesn't it is altogether probable that the United States will, unless there is a change in the situation.

Senator Tillman of S. C., made the speech this week which has been expected from him ever since the session opened. It showed that he lacks the respect that every man should feel for the occupant of the President's chair, and that he is more of a populist than a democrat. It also showed—but why write more about it.

Senator Thurston, of Nebr., more than balanced the speech of Senator Wolcott, of Colo., against the Monroe doctrine resolution, now before the Senate, by one in its favor which specifically pointed out the errors upon which Mr. Wolcott built his argument. Answering the statements made in English papers about the people of the United States being divided in sentiment, Senator Thurston said: "Standing upon the floor of the American Senate, knowing whereof I speak, I say to the people of Great Britain that the grave issues which have been settled by brave men upon American battlefields can never be reopened again. Sir, there is no division of sentiment in the United States. Let but a single drum beat be heard upon our coasts announcing a foreign foe, and there will spring to arms in North and South the grandest army the world has ever known; animated by a deathless loyalty to their country's flag, and marching on to the mingled and inspiring strains of our two National airs, Yankee Doodle and Dixie."

The editors of those newspapers which are printing what purport to be accounts of the bids received by the Treasury department for those bonds have probably not carefully read the call for those bids. If they will do so they will discover that the bids are to be "sealed" and not to be opened until Feb. 6th. With the exception of a few letters containing bids, which were opened by mistake, owing to their not being endorsed on the outside "bids for bonds," no bids have been opened at the Treasury, and none will be opened before the date specified. This makes it plain that when a newspaper prints the amounts of bids submitted and the prices offered, it either has an accomplished second sight man, or an unblushing liar, upon its staff. Secretary Carlisle doesn't know the contents of the sealed bids, but he knows the bonds will all be sold, because intending bidders have so assured him.

A dinner party of gentlemen only was entertained by Senator Murphy, of New York, at his Washington residence, this week, and one has only to glance over the names of the guests to be certain that matters were discussed that would interest every democrat, could the conversation with propriety be made public. Senator Murphy's guests were Senators Hill, Brice, Gorman, Vest, Smith, White, Turpie, Pugh, Roach, Chilton, Faulkner and Walthall, and Representatives Crisp, Bartlett, Sulizer, and Cummings and Hon. Richard Croker, of New York, in whose honor the dinner was given. It will be noticed that every man of the party is a democrat of the rock-ribbed, tried and found true variety. I don't know that they discussed Presidential politics, but if all of that party will agree on a candidate his nomination might be regarded as settled.

The debate on the free coinage substitute for the House bond bill, which had dragged ever since the measure was reported to the Senate from the Finance committee, became quite lively in its closing hours, although everybody knew just what the vote would result in.

CORRESPONDENCE

BUFFALO BUNTS.

F. W. Gorman was a city visitor, Saturday.

Mr. Roosendahl, Supt. Seamens Institute, Christiana, spoke in the Swedish Mission church, last Monday, upon his trip to the Holy Land.

Rolly Walters and F. H. Lindsley transacted business in town Wednesday.

Owen Dailey, of Maple Lake, attended the Farmers Instituted, Friday.

J. W. Lowe, of Fairmont, Minn., is visiting his brother Dentist Lowe, this week.

Station agent Bryant, of South Haven, transacted business in town, Saturday.

J. C. Fogarty and John Elsenpeter were among the city visitors, Monday.

O. H. Bushnell made a business trip to Rockford, Thursday.

Among those who attended the Farmers Institute here, Friday and Saturday, were Messrs. James Stoddart, D. R. Farnham, Geo. Florida, Henry Clark, and M. C. Roberts, of Rockford.

Rev. J. S. McCormaak of Howard Lake addressed the temperance meeting in the swedish church last Sunday evening. The Swedish choir gave several seclections.

ROCKFORD NEWS.

E. E. Darrow has sold his interest in the firm of Conzet, Darrow & Son and the firm will continue doing business under the name of Conzet & Darrow.

Mr. Mewatt, of the Eagle force, was in town on Sunday.

D. R. Farnham and Geo. W. Florida attended the Farmer's Institute in Buffalo last Friday and Saturday, also Jas. Stoddart and Wm. Clark on Saturday.

Orvill Buckwater, of Minneapolis, who has been spending several days with his sister Mrs. O. C. Roberts, returned home on Sunday.

Mrs. McKee of Lake Sarah, is quite sick.

Mark Denny, of North Dakota, who has been visiting friends here for some time, went to Minnetonka on Monday.

Levi Thompson has his saw mill completed and has commenced sawing.

Hut No. 999, Knights of the Orient, held its regular meeting on Wednesday evening and conferred the degree on 16 candidates. Lunch was served at the hotel. All seemed to enjoy themselves especially Guy Murphy and Chas Johnson of Delano and Wm. Jacobs, of Rockford.

Miss Thressa and Mattie Drayn and Rudolph Thelka have returned to Minneapolis to resume their labors in the North Star Woolen Mills.

J. W. Feeny has rented part of his house to E. E. Darrow, who will move the first part of May.

Miss Maud Drayn is on the sick list.

INDEPENDENCE INCIDENTS.

Not much news this week, Mr Editor. Everything is so quiet one does not even know his next door neighbor's business.

Our reads are in rather poor condition for traveling, for it is neither sleighing nor wheeling. Hicks must have sent out the wrong edition.

Most of the sick are improving.

In places politics has begun to sprout and it is expected that it will be in full foliage very early in the season.

We hope the different political Committees of all political parties will trot out no cheap, one horse, drizzling, idiotic, squib of a thing, who has just one lesson, something about the war, tariff, free trade, etc. The time has come that the people must be fed on meat, and not the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table. These old stories that have been worn out years ago better be left home. We must have the live issues of the day; the people demand it. The idea of making votes over these old cracked chestnuts is preposterous, it's all out of date. We must have a new version of things, but no doubt they will come out with the same old song, and sing it to either long or short meter and in any key.

Independence Town, the border town of Hennepin County on the west, think they are now entitled to a County Commissioner from this district. So say we all.

Innocent Man Lynched.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 3.

Developments which came to light here today show that Lee Sellers, who was lynched here 10 years ago for the supposed murder and robbery of $1,100 from Edward Mainess, was an innocent man. Lizzie Wright, on her deathbed, confessed that Ike Wright, a notorious character, was the real murderer, and he is now being pursued by officers.

Free Information.

Messrs. C. A. Snow & Co., of Washington, D. C., lawyers and agents for procuring patents, will send free to any address pamphlets with information about home and foreign patents, caveats, copyrights, trade-marks, infringements, design patents, abstracts of decisions, etc., as well as the cost of patent in United States and foreign countries.

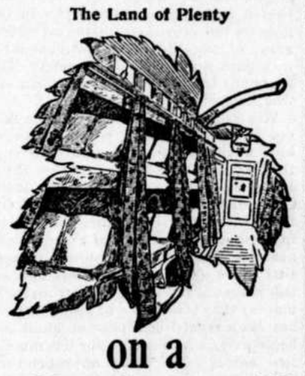
List of Patents.

Granted to inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C:

J. W. Fuller, St. Paul, Laundry Blue. L. C. Gillett, Browsdale, Mechanical movement. G. R. Huff, St. Paul, Saw-filing machine. E. M. Lundholm, St. Paul, Sterilizer for surgical instruments, etc. A. McDougall, Duluth, Coating water-bottoms of vessels. A. S. Miller, Minneapolis, Mop-wringer. G. M. Parsneau, St. Cloud, Belt stretcher.

To California

The Land of Plenty



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THE SONG OF THE "No. 9."

My dress is of fine polished oak,
As rich as the finest fur cloak,
And for handsome design
You just should see mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I'm beloved by the poor and the rich,
For both I impartially stitch;
In the cabin I shine,
In the mansion I'm fine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I never get surly nor tired,
With zeal I always am fired;
To hard work I incline,
For rest I ne'er pine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I am easily purchased by all,
With instalments that monthly do fall;
And when I am thine,
Then life is benign—
No. 9, No. 9.

To the Paris Exposition I went,
Upon getting the Grand Prize intent:
I left all behind,
The Grand Prize was mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889, at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France. This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered—the GRAND PRIZE—giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor—the most prized honor of France.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best it will be your own fault. Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine. If he doesn't keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue and terms. Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory. WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO. Chicago, Ill

LATEST NEWS.

Aitkin County is having some experience in the bridge building business.

The Prohibition National Convention is to meet at Pittsburg, Pa., May 27. They are to be first in the field.

The Atwater Republican gives a glowing account of the Farmer's Institute held at that place last week.

Mayor Smith and Mr. O'Connor, of St. Paul were down to call on the President of the United States last week.

A number of Chippewa Indians from the northern part of the state have gone to Washington to settle some disputes concerning land.

The deepest hole in the world is said to be 4,880 feet deep and is to be made twenty feet deeper, and is in the copper mines at Calumet, Mich.

We notice that the Annandale Post now floats at its head, Samuel L. Rank & Co. Of course it is growing less rank than before as the Journal says s editor never courted a school-maam.

Congressman Towne, of the Sixth Minnesota District, was one of the speakers at a banquet in Baltimore given by the Merchants and Manufacturers Club. Those Baltimoreans evidently know oratory when they hear it.

Seven days

in the week, "Badger State Express" via "The North Western Line" leaves Minneapolis 7.30 am St. Paul 8.10 am arriving Milwaukee 8.00 pm. Chicago 9.45pm and is the only day train from Minneapolis and St. Paul to these cities every day in the week. It has comfortable First Class Coaches and Luxurious Parlor Car, supplied with every convenience and comfort for a pleasant daylight trip. Your Home agent will sell you tickets via this first class line. For further information and Illustrated Folder Free, please address T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

FOR "JOB WORK"

Call on the "BUFFALO GAZETTE"

The thumb is an unfailing index of character. The Square Type indicates a strong will, great energy and firmness. Closely allied is the Spatulated Type, the thumb of those of advanced ideas and business ability. Both of these types belong to the busy man or woman; and Demorest's Family Magazine prepares especially for such persons a whole volume of new ideas, condensed in a small space, so that the record of the whole world's work for a month may be read in half an hour. The Conical Type indicates refinement, culture, and a love of music, poetry, and fiction. A person with this type of thumb will thoroughly enjoy the literary attractions of Demorest's Magazine. The Artistic Type indicates a love of beauty and art, which will find rare pleasure in the magnificent oil picture of roses, 16½ x 24 inches, reproduced from the original painting by De Longpré, the most celebrated of living flower-painters, which will be given to every subscriber to Demorest's Magazine for 1896. The cost of this superb work of art was $350.00; and the reproduction cannot be distinguished from the original. Besides this, an exquisite oil or water-color picture is published in each number of the Magazine, and the articles are so profusely and superbly illustrated that the Magazine is, in reality, a portfolio of art works of the highest order. The Philosophic Type is the thumb of the thinker and inventor of ideas, who will be deeply interested in those developed monthly in Demorest's Magazine, in every one of its numerous departments, which cover the entire artistic and scientific field, chronicling every fact, fancy, and fad of the day. Demorest's is simply a perfect Family Magazine, and was long ago crowned Queen of the Monthlies. Send in your subscription; it will cost only $2.00, and you will have a dozen Magazines in one. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, Publisher, 15 East 14th Street, New York. Though not a fashion magazine, its perfect fashion pages, and its articles on family and domestic matters, will be of superlative interest to those possessing the Feminine Type of Thumb which indicates in its small size, slenderness, soft ball, and smooth, rounded tip, those traits which belong essentially to the softer sex, every one of whom should subscribe to Demorest's Magazine. If you are unacquainted with its merits, send for a specimen copy (free), and it will admit that seeing these THUMBS has put you in the way of saving money by finding in one magazine everything to satisfy the literary wants of a whole family.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

FEBRUARY—1896.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

THE number of people who are obliged to be disagreeable in order to attract attention seems to be on the increase.

TWO BRIGHT men in North Carolina are Isosceles Beazley and Prehensile Beazley, who live 13 miles from Possum Trot, N. C.

THERE are now 45 states, making a senate of 90 members. There are three more territories. When they are admitted the number of states will be 48 and the number of senators 96.

IN New York city the new liquor law is playing havoc with saloon property. It is believed that $5,000,000 worth will have to be abandoned by the business because of proximity of churches and schools.

A MAN, says a statistician, smoking a pipe of medium size, blows out of his mouth for every time he fills the pipe 700 smoke clouds. If he smokes four pipes a day for 20 years he blows out 20,440,000 smoke clouds.

THE illiterates in the United States are 13.3 per cent. of the total population. This includes the negroes. The number of schoolhouses in the country is over 235,000, on which we spend over $165,000,000 annually. Education comes high, but it is the best thing we have in this country.

A GRAPHIC idea of the immense size of Siberia may be gleaned from the following comparisons: All of the states, kingdoms, principalities, empires, etc., of Europe (except Russia), and all of the United States, including Alaska, could be placed side by side in Siberia, and yet but little more than cover that immense country.

MANITOBA has an election law that sometimes falls heavily on an unsuccessful candidate. A deposit of $200 has to be put up before a candidate is allowed to enter the field, and if he does not get a certain per cent. of votes, the deposit fails to be returned. The man is not only beaten out of his boots, but out of his $200.

THE fox's reputation for smartness was well sustained by a member of the tribe near Falmouth, Me., the other day. A couple of hounds and a hunter were after it, and the fox led the hounds to a frozen pond, and out on the ice so thin that it just supported the fox, which escaped, while the hounds went through and were drowned.

AN immigration investigation committee finds that at least 100,000 Canadian laborers come across the borders every working season and then return to Canada with their earnings. The commission recommends stringent laws to protect the country against invasion by laborers who have no intention to settle in this country or become citizens of it.

IN Dakota they attach cards to Russian thistles to see how far they will travel. One man found a specimen roaming over the prairies which bore a label and had rolled along for 300 miles. The thistles do not drift in any one direction, but backward and forward with the veering winds, so that they literally sow acres of land with their pestiferous seed.

AN Iowa paper says that wooden shoes are spreading. It is learned in some way that wooden shoe factories are increasing and that American people are becoming addicted to this form of footwear. It says they are cheap, easy to wear, warm and dry. The foot incased in wood is never cramped, and it develops according to natural laws. Trilby's feet might have grown in a pair of wooden shoes. Wooden shoes are worn more or less in all the countries of northern Europe, including northern France.

DURING the year 1895 a newspaper tried to keep a record of all people reported to have died in the United States at the age of 100. Two-thirds of these were women, all but four being white women. Of the colored centenarians there were 13 men. The oldest person to die was a colored man, who was 125. A white man died at St. Louis who had claimed to be 140, but there was no proof that he was over 121. Even at that age, however, he was the oldest white man to die during 1895. The oldest white woman was 120. There were 14 people whose ages ranged from 110 to 125.

DWIGHT L. MOODY, the evangelist, has made friends over more than a continent, and there will be widespread sympathy with him in the death of his mother, which occurred at her home in Northfield, Mass. Her ancestors were among the earliest settlers of that portion of New England, and all her life was passed there. In 1841 her husband died, leaving her in poor circumstances with nine children to support. But she took up the burden uncomplainingly, kept her family together and brought them up to be useful citizens. All except one daughter live in Northfield. Her good deeds survive her.

A MEDICAL journal seriously states that when milk is drawn from the cow by a clean method, cooled rapidly and delivered within 12 hours, it only contains 100,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter compared with millions under other circumstances. This reminds us of a good woman who was once told that the authorities of her church had, in revising their creed, decided to lower the sentence of the condemned from eternity to a period of only 10,000,000 years in hades. "Bless my soul!" she exclaimed; "how thankful we should be!" The bacteria question is certainly assuming frightful proportions.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the First Session.

Washington, Jan. 31.—A very animated debate took place in the senate yesterday over the question of taking the vote on the pending silver bond bill, but no action was taken. Bills were introduced prohibiting the purchase or use by any federal official of any convict-made goods, and to grant pensions to soldiers who served in the confederate army and afterward served in the army of the United States. In the house the report of the elections committee in favor of the sitting member, D. B. Culberson, from the Fourth Texas district, and against T. H. Davis, was adopted. The bill to amend the dependent-pension act of 1890 so that in considering widows' claims seven years of unexplained absence should be deemed sufficient proof of the death of the soldier was passed.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The time in the senate yesterday was occupied by Senator Vilas (Wis.) in a speech against the silver bond bill. A report was made in favor of seating Mr. Dupont (rep.) as senator from Delaware. In the house most of the session was devoted to the District of Columbia appropriation bill. It carries $5,417,960. A resolution was favorably reported providing for an investigation of tariff discriminations against American products and of the effect of the repeal of the reciprocity laws.

Washington, Feb. 3.—In the senate on Saturday the free silver coinage substitute to the house bond bill was passed by a vote of 42 to 35. In the house a bill providing for the establishment of the Vicksburg national military park was favorably reported. The District of Columbia appropriation bill was further considered.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The senate was not in session yesterday. In the house bills were introduced for the construction of lighthouses at Peshtigo Reef, Lake Michigan, and Whaleback Reef, Cedar river, and for fog signals at Ottawa Point and Menominee Harbor; to investigate the conduct of First Assistant Postmaster-General Jones in setting spies upon letter carriers and on this evidence removing them from their places; that the widow of a soldier who has been receiving a pension shall not be deprived of it because she has remarried again. The army appropriation bill and the senate silver bond bill were reported and referred.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 31st ult. aggregated $890,980,970, against $979,967,447 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, was 5.6.

Secretary Olney said in an interview that the United States government was doing all that could be done to protect the interests of Hammond and other Americans in the Transvaal.

The court order disbarring Belva A. Lockwood from practicing as an attorney before the pension bureau in Washington was suspended.

The director of the mint says the total coinage during January was $13,073,560, classified as follows: Gold, $12,914,600; silver, $35,000; minor coin, $53,560.

The statement of public debt issued on the 1st showed that the debt increased $5,747,975 during the month of January. The cash balance in the treasury was $177,591,778. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to $953,046,237.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 3d was: Wheat, 66,734,000 bushels; corn, 11,976,000 bushels; oats, 6,443,000 bushels; rye, 1,520,000 bushels; barley, 2,799,000 bushels.

A treasury circulation statement makes the amount of gold in the United States outside the treasury $499,110,535. The amount of all kinds of money in circulation was placed at $1,589,720,607.

THE EAST.

In the western anthracite coal fields in Pennsylvania 15,000 men were thrown out of work by the closing of collieries for an indefinite period.

It was discovered by Rhode Island officials that there had not been a legal marriage in that state for 50 years because a law requiring all persons performing the marriage ceremony to register yearly had not been complied with.

At Waldoboro, Me., the Evans, Belle & Clark company, shoe manufacturers, failed for $100,000.

Fre destroyed the plant of the Wayne Electric Light company at Wayne, Pa., entailing a loss of $100,000.

At Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans the mints began the coinage of silver dollars at the rate of $1,500,000 per month and the work will continue until from $18,000,000 to $20,000,000 has been coined.

In New York application was made for a receiver for the Weber Piano company. The liabilities were placed at $364,000.

In a mass meeting at New York presided over by Chauncey M. Depew protests were made against the removal of Commander Booth and his wife as leaders of the Salvation Army in the United States.

The firm of William E. Wheelock & Co., piano manufacturers in New York, made an assignment with liabilities of $255,000.

Fire destroyed the historic First Unitarian church on "meeting house hill" in Boston, a familiar landmark and the oldest church in the district.

A call was issued by National Chairman Dickie, of the prohibition party, for the national convention to meet in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 27.

Mary Jones and her husband, while driving across the railroad tracks at Mount Riga, N. Y., were struck by a train and both were killed.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Bennie Armit and Johnny Morris were drowned while walking across the Calumet river on the ice at Hammond, Ind.

The notorious Hardin county moonshiner and murderer, Gus Thomas, was captured and placed in jail at Savanna, Tenn. Thomas has murdered three revenue officers.

At Colorado Springs, Col., George Krout, the Wells-Fargo Express agent, confessed that he stole the express packages containing $35,000, and said his father was innocent.

In Indiana the supreme court decided that gerrymanders for legislative purposes are unconstitutional.

The death of Dr. George F. Magoun, founder and ex-president of Iowa college, and one of the most prominent men in Iowa, occurred at his home in Grinnell, aged 75 years. As an educator he had a national reputation.

The death of George A. Anderson, a member of congress from 1887 to 1889 from the old Twelfth district, occurred at his home in Quincy, Ill., aged 43 years.

A boiler in the stove-mill on William Morrison's farm near Freeport, O., exploded, killing William Laporte, William Kiefer and Roy Vesey.

In state convention at New Orleans the republicans indorsed the ticket already nominated by the populists and indorsed by the sugar republicans, with J. N. Phares (sugar planter) at its head for governor.

Texas republicans will hold their state convention at Dallas on March 24 to select four delegates-at-large and alternates to the national convention.

At Kalama, Wash., Charles Asimus, a hunchback, was hanged for the murder of James Greenwood last September.

At Albany, Ore., Loyd B. Montgomery, who murdered his parents and Daniel McKercher, a neighbor, on November 19 last, was hanged.

At Chillicothe, O., the Union Shoe company failed for $100,000.

Two brothers, John and Jacob Mantz, aged 60 and 75 years, who lived alone near Wewoka, O. T., and were wealthy, were murdered by unknown persons.

A jury acquitted Col. A. B. Coit, who ordered soldiers to fire on lynchers in a riot at Washington Courthouse, O., last October, and who was charged with manslaughter.

Flames at Booneville, Ind., destroyed five buildings on the south side of the city square, the loss being $100,000.

A fire in Philadelphia destroyed buildings occupied by the Baptist Publication society, the American Baptist Historical society and a dry goods firm, the total loss being $2,000,000.

James H. Culver passed away at Spencer, Ind., at the age of 106 years, and Mills Haithcock died at Calvin, Mich., aged 104 years.

At Union, Mo., Dr. Arthur Deustrow, the millionaire who murdered his wife and child in St. Louis two years ago, was found guilty and must suffer the death penalty.

In Chicago Tillie Anderson, a Chicago girl, won the six-day woman's bicycle race, making 344 miles and 3 laps. Miss Farnsworth, of Minneapolis, was only 1 lap behind. The best previous record for 18 hours was 319 miles and 3 laps.

The discovery was made that Lee Sellers (colored), who was lynched at Knoxville, Tenn., ten years ago for murder, was innocent of the crime.

The death of Parley C. Stearns, aged 84, the oldest justice of the peace in Illinois in point of service, having held the office 52 consecutive years, occurred at Canton.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Lord Salisbury said in a speech at a banquet in London he was a firm supporter of the Monroe doctrine.

Insurgents were driven out of Sabinilla by Spanish volunteers, who afterwards shot and killed 30 women and children and 16 men in the streets for cheering the insurgents.

Mexico according to the federal census has a population of 12,542,057. The City of Mexico has 339,935 inhabitants.

A demand was made by United States Minister Terrell for an indemnity of $100,000 for the burning and pillaging of the American missions at Marash and Kharput, in Turkey.

The governments of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica have accepted an invitation to join in a convention of American republics in Washington next August with a view to unifying them.

Havana advices say that a great many families in that city were dependent for subsistence on what the government gives them — a small amount weekly—and hundreds of persons were leaving the city by every steamer.

Ex-President Harrison wrote a letter to John K. Gowdy, chairman of the Indiana republican committee, in which he declines to have his name presented at the St. Louis convention as a candidate for president.

LATER NEWS.

Campos, the late captain-general of the Spanish forces in Cuba, returned to Madrid, Spain, the 4th. The crowds in the streets hissed him on his arrival.

The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial union met in Washington, D. C., the 4th.

Jeff Lang, aged 19, shot Grace Morrison and two associates with a shotgun at a dance at Lead, S. D. He was enamored of the Morrison girl and was crazed because of her attentions to another.

The steamship St. Paul, which went ashore off Long Branch on Jan. 25th during a fog, was moved off the bar into deep water the 4th.

Two slight earthquake shocks were felt at Norfolk, Neb., the 4th. Windows were rattled, but no damage done.

Four prisoners charged with murder escaped from jail at Bunkie, Fla., the 4th, two of whom were sentenced to be hanged.

A detailed official report from Cuba of the engagement between Gen. Luque and the forces of Antonio Maceo, corroborates the first account as to the number of killed insurgents, namely 62. The battle was fiercely contested and the advantage is claimed to be all on the side of the Spanish as a result. But it is significant that Maceo's forces instead of being turned back to the westward, proceeded on their way towards Havana province after the battle.

Thomas Pusheng, a wife murderer of St. Joseph, Mo., was sentenced the 4th by the supreme court to be hanged. He was once sentenced to the penitentiary for 20 years for the crime, but was granted a new trial.

Thomas Boswell, his wife and son, and Mrs. Joseph Bowers were seriously burned by the explosion of an oil stove at Camden, N. J., the 4th.

Two Wabash freight trains collided at Carpenter, Ill., the 4th. Fireman Huff was killed. Engineer Hardgrove and Brakeman J. Moy were severely injured.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, Feb. 4.		
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	60¼@		60¼
No. 2 northern	59¼@		59¾
May			61⅝
HAY—Fancy upland			8 50
Good wild	6 00	@	6 50
OATS—No. 3 white	18	@	18¼
CATTLE—Steers	2 25	@	3 25
Cows			2 50
HOGS	3 70	@	3 80
SHEEP—Muttons			2 65
Lambs			3 50
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	18	@	18¼
Creamery, second	16	@	17
Dairy, fancy			16
Dairy, choice	11	@	12
POULTRY—Turkeys	9	@	10
Spring chickens	8	@	9
EGGS—Fresh candled	12	@	13

MAXIMO GOMEZ IS WILY.

Great Generalship Displayed in Outwitting the Spanish.

While Marin Is Pursuing Him He Breaks Through the Enemy's Lines—Our Citizens in Havana Want a War Ship.

Havana, Feb. 4.—Maximo Gomez, accompanied by 4,000 mounted men, succeeded late Thursday in recrossing the trocha or military line established by the Spaniards between Havana and Batabano.

He crossed a few miles south of Bejucal, near Buena Ventura, which is about ten miles north of Quivican. At the same time he destroyed a small culvert, tore up the railroad tracks, cut the telegraph wires and crippled the section of railroad between Rincon and Quivican.

People wonder how Gomez evaded the Spanish columns, how it was possible for him to recross and practically cut through the wall of men of which the Spanish generals expect so much. At the very time Gomez played this trick on the Spanish guard along the trocha Gen. Marin, the acting governor general of Cuba, who had left Havana the same day at the head of the best-equipped force put in the field during the present rebellion, was slumbering quietly, surrounded by his troops, at San Antonio de Los Banos, about ten miles east of Guanajay. While Gomez was coming east and approaching the trocha Gen. Marin and his corps were going west on a train from Rincon towards Guanajay.

Gomez' route of march was parallel with the railroad used by Marin and not more than from six to ten miles distant at any time. Yet the forces did not meet.

Gen. Marin did not learn until the following morning (Friday) that Gomez was again in the east. The first intimation reached him by a roundabout telegram from Quivican.

Spain is reported to be mobilizing 18,256 troops to reinforce the army in Cuba.

Hundreds Leave Havana.

An exceedingly large number of people have left Cuba in the last fortnight, and it seems as if the exodus had only just begun. Every steamer leaving Havana carries hundreds of families not only to the United States, but to Mexico, South America and West Indian ports. Steamship agents talk of putting on extra steamers to carry the passengers away. Business is practically at a standstill. Merchants who have storehouses filled are unable to sell their goods, particularly provisions, owing to the interruption of traffic on the railroad lines running from the coast ports into the interior of the island.

Americans Uneasy.

Havana, Feb. 1, via Tampa, Feb. 4.—American residents here are becoming alarmed as to their safety in case the report of the committee on foreign affairs becomes a law. The news of the action of the committee caused many bitter utterances in the local papers against Americans. The feeling against Americans has been fed by newspaper editorials and public utterances of rabid Spanish office-holders, to the effect that the United States is to blame for all the trouble that has come upon Spain. The feeling has been intensified since the recall of Campos, and American citizens who are merchants, business men, professional men and who are permanent residents here, are very much worked up over the outlook. They would feel much more secure if one of Uncle Sam's war ships were anchored in the harbor.

Reports of a Recent Skirmish.

Havana, Feb. 4.—Gen. Marin has had an engagement with a body of insurgents, which he reports to be the main force under Gomez, and which was put to flight with a loss of 20 killed. The entire absence of any details as to the number of insurgents in the body attacked leaves some ground for doubt as to whether it was in truth Gomez' immediate following. Pretty much the whole of the combined columns under Gen. Marin, including 1,700 cavalry, seem to have been engaged. The force was equipped with a special view to running down and cornering the insurgents when once it should come face to face with them, and great expectations were founded on its supposed ability to do this. But the report of this engagement, although it indicates that the Spanish attack was made with great dash and vigor, seems to indicate that the insurgents were as successful in evading the Spanish forces as they have been at any time heretofore.

ALL AMERICA TO UNITE.

Convention of New World Republics a Certainty.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Minister Carbo, of Ecuador, has received a cable dispatch from the secretary of state of Ecuador stating that the Central American governments of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica have accepted the invitation to join in a convention of American republics with a view to unifying them. This is the first affirmative action toward the convention, which is designed to bring about a common understanding of North, South and Central American countries on the Monroe doctrine.

The general plan is to have the convention held at Washington some time in August next, although the exact date is dependent on the answers of the countries invited. Senor Carbo says he has no doubt of the success of the convention, as it is responsive to a universal sentiment among Latin-American countries, and is favorable to a general upholding of the policy enunciated by the United States in the Monroe doctrine.

DENIED BY BAYARD.

Report That He Had Planned His Resignation He Declares Nonsense.

London, Feb. 4.—A journalist saw the United States ambassador, Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, Monday in regard to the motion that he be censured for recent public utterances here which the house of representatives will be asked to adopt. Mr. Bayard said that as the matter had not yet been decided by congress he thought it would be unbecoming for him to express an opinion on the subject. Monday night, however, Mr. Bayard said, relative to the report circulated in the United States, that he had authorized President Cleveland to announce his resignation in the event of a vote of censure passing the house of representatives at Washington: "I deny any such report with indignation. I never dreamed of any such thing. It is the utmost stuff and nonsense."

CONFLICTING VIEWS.

Dun Notes an Improvement in Trade—Bradstreet Is Disappointed.

New York, Feb. 1.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"Though business is still waiting, there are some signs of definite improvement. It is now believed that the first payment for bonds will cause no further pressure, and the money markets are easier, as respects loans on collateral, though the difficulty of making commercial loans still checks operations. But large maturities at the end of January have been met more satisfactorily than was expected and merchants and bankers report that the signs promise a good spring trade.

"No increase appears as yet in the demand for the principal products, unless for some forms of iron and steel, in which good contracts have been made this week. Domestic trade recorded through clearing houses is 6.5 per cent. smaller than a year ago. Signs of improvement in the iron and steel business are gratifying, even though they spring from combinations which have raised the price of coke and allotted the output of lake iron ore. Pig iron is rather weaker, southern works competing sharply, while speculative buyers of some months ago are selling below present furnace prices, but the average for all products is practically unchanged and 11.4 per cent. below the highest last year.

"Wheat has again advanced about 3 cents for cash, but only 1½ for May, although Atlantic exports are little larger than a year ago. Neither this fact nor the continued excess of western receipts explain an advance for which the basis or the excuse must be sought in foreign reports. Corn has ceased to "sympathize," and records little advance. Cotton is a shade lower than a week ago.

"The earnings of railroads in three weeks of January were 9.9 per cent larger than last year. The stock market has been lifted by these returns and hopeful monetary conditions, so that the average for railroad stocks is $1.84 per share and for trust $1.84 per share higher than a week ago. The expectation of an anthracite settlement has been a powerful factor, and it is generally supposed that prices will rise after the bond settlement.

"Failures in three weeks of January show liabilities of $17,836,511, against $10,685,660 last year; in manufacturing $6,661,129 this year, against $2,479,193 last year; in trading, $10,317,360, against $8,165,267 last year. Failures this week have been 404 in the United States, against 354 last year, and 70 in Canada, against 54 last year."

Bradstreet's says of the trade situation:

"General trade at the close of January proves disappointing, particularly in central western, western and northwestern states, where the movement of merchandise from jobbers has been slow and unsatisfactory, it being only fair at a few points. The volume of spring goods distributed from Chicago in January falls behind expectations, although larger than in January, 1895. Some traders in territory tributary to Chicago are making orders small, owing to having carried over large stocks and to a desire to confine purchases to actual requirements. At St. Louis spring demand is slow and general trade is characterized as only fair by the most sanguine. The condition in the northwest is such that grain moves freely in some regions, irrespective of low prices. A result of all this is shown by the cuts by New York, Chicago and St. Louis jobbers in prices of standard cotton goods, which demoralizes demand."

THE SENATE'S ACTION.

Passes a Free Silver Substitute for the House Bond Bill.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The long contest over the silver bond bill is at an end in the senate, that body having passed the free silver coinage substitute to the house bill by the decisive vote of 42 to 35, a majority of seven for free silver.

The result was such a foregone conclusion that little excitement or surprise was occasioned by the announcement of the passage of the substitute. The early hours of the session, beginning at 11 o'clock, were given to the closing speeches, including that of Senator Morrill, the octogenarian of congress, who is still vigorous in speech and thought. The other speeches were under the five-minute rule, being brisk and snappy.

Senator Mills, who voted with the silver men on all test motions, changed his vote at the last, and recorded himself as against the passage of the free silver bill.

The vote in detail was as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Blanchard, Brown, Butler, Call, Cameron, Cannon, Carter, Chilton, Clark, Cockrell, Daniel, George, Harris, Irby, Jones, of Arkansas; Jones, of Nevada; Kyle, Mantle, Mitchell, of Oregon; Pascoe, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pritchard, Pugh, Roach, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Tillman, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Warren, White, Wilson—42.

Nays—Allison, Baker, Burrows, Caffery, Chandler, Davis, Elkins, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Hill, Hoar, Lindsey, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, of Wisconsin; Morrill, Murphy, Nelson, Palmer, Pratt, Proctor, Sherman, Thurston, Vilas, Wetmore—35.

[The bill passed Saturday by the senate as a substitute for the house bond bill provides that from the date of the act the mints of the United States shall be open to the coinage of silver and the dollar shall be the present weight and fineness, and also provides for the certificates. It further provides for the coinage of the seigniorage now in the treasury and authorizes immediate issue of certificates upon the same in advance of it being coined. One section of the bill provides that no bank note less than ten dollars shall hereafter be issued, and those outstanding of less amount shall be taken up and canceled as rapidly as possible.

Section four provides that the greenbacks and treasury notes shall be redeemed in standard silver dollars or in gold coin at the option of the treasury, and the greenbacks, when redeemed, shall be immediately reissued.]

A Bad Fire in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3.—The fiercest, most stubborn and most destructive fire that has visited Philadelphia in years broke out at 3:30 Sunday morning in the cellar of the Hazeltine building, Nos. 1416 and 1418 Chestnut street, and before it had been subdued the Hazeltine building and the American Baptist Publication society's building at Nos. 1420 and 1422 Chestnut street were destroyed, the dry goods store of Homer Le Boudellier & Co., Nos. 1412 and 1414 Chestnut street, was badly damaged, and the rear of the Hotel Lafayette, which faces on Broad street, was damaged to the extent of $75,000. The approximate total loss by the fire is $1,075,000, the greater part of which is covered by insurance.

Quakers to Meet.

Philadelphia, Feb. 4.—The greatest meeting of Quakers ever held in the world will assemble at Swarthmore college in August. Ex-President Magill, of Swarthmore college, said over 5,000 Friends would attend this biennial congress, which will represent all America. He also said that it would mark an epoch for the followers of William Penn. Questions of great importance to the Quakers relating to their government as a religious body will be discussed. The convention will be in session a full week. Nearly 2,000 of the delegates will encamp in tents on the college grounds.

Story of Awful Massacres.

London, Feb. 4.—The Daily News gives alleged trustworthy details of the massacres at Oorfa on December 26, and also on October 23, according to which 3,500 persons were killed, 1,500 having perished in the great Gregorian church. Syrians and Catholics being spared. The wells of the city were filled with dead bodies. Foreigners, the dispatch says, were protected by a strong guard placed about the American priests.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

A Stumpage Verdict.

A verdict which will cause considerable interest in the lumbering world was returned by the jury in the case of the state of Minnesota against the Carpenter-Shevlin Company, of Minneapolis, to recover on a quantity of stumpage cut on government land. The question at controversy in the suit was whether or not the stumpage should be paid for at the price which it would bring where it was sawed, or whether it should be paid for at the price usually assessed on the land where the stumpage is cut.

A number of witnesses were on the stand to show the value of the stumpage and the prices quoted ranged from $2 to $4 where cut and $5 to $5.75 in the city. The large number of witnesses swore that the stumpage was worth about $2 a thousand on the land. One witness swore that it was worth $4, but the consensus of opinion was largely in favor of the $2 price. Notwithstanding this, the jury returned a verdict of $3.75 per thousand, making the total amount awarded to the state $9,120.

Declared Unconstitutional.

Section 21, of chapter 24, of the general laws of 1893, relative to the illegal shipping into Minnesota of game killed out of season in another state, has been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court. The validity of the statute was called into question by Edwin O. Keith, accused of having in his possession one prairie chicken, killed and shipped from North Dakota, contrary to the laws of that state. Keith was confined in the county jail and appealed to the supreme court from an order of the Ramsey county district court denying his petition to be released on a writ of habeas corpus. The order of the lower court is reversed on the ground that the section is unconstitutional, because the subject is not expressed in the title of the act of which it is a part, as required by article 4, section 27, of the state constitution, which is expressed in these words: "No law shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title."

Burned to Death.

Little Rolfe Daniel, 3-years-old son of W. H. Daniel, ex-state senator and representative of North Dakota, was burned to death at the Orleans, 700 Hennepin avenue, Minneapolis. The child while alone in the room got hold of some matches and accidentally set fire to his clothing. Before he could open the door he was a mass of flames. He ran out into the hall shrieking with pain and terror, where one of the guests extinguished the flames. The child was so badly burned, however, that after four hours of suffering, death ensued.

Burned the Car.

George Wylie, the 17-year-old boy arrested for burning a box car at Tenny pleaded guilty and was bound over to the grand jury under $300 bonds, in default of which he was taken to jail. The testimony showed no malice on the part of the defendant, as he crept into the car to keep warm and built the fire that caused the damage. The car had been loaded with wood and the chips and bark therefrom became ignited and could not be extinguished by Wylie, whereupon he ran for assistance, but too late.

Gone Abroad.

Fred Mitchell, who has been for six years operating on the Mesaba for Longyear & Bennett, has gone to Johannesburg, of South Africa, to take charge of considerable diamond drill work. Nearly 50 skilled engineers, drillmen, miners, etc., have gone to the South African gold fields in the past few months from the Lake Superior iron county, all under large salaries.

Can Have Two Guns.

The secretary of war has written Representative Kiefer that he can have two cannon for the use of the soldiers' home at Minnehaha on a bond being furnished for $1,000. Kiefer will see that this bond is given immediately. The cannon and condemned shells for the St. Paul Cemetery Association will be furnished by the secsetary of the navy.

News in Brief.

A kodak fiend is troubling the ladies of Moorhead.

The total number of births in Winona county in 1895 were 910, and the deaths 393.

About 2,000,000 bushels of wheat have been stored at Duluth for shipment in the spring.

A. L. Winship, of St. Paul, secured a verdict of $3,500 against Thomas Webb for alienating his wife's affections.

Charles Martin's barn and grocery at Kerkhoven was totally destroyed by fire. Five horses and two cows were burned.

Merton V. Horning, cashier of the Western Transit Co., of Duluth, has been arrested for embezzling nearly $1,000 of his employers' money.

A 5-year-old son of George Brackett recently discharged a small rifle at himself. The ball struck a button on the child's clothes and flattened, leaving only a bruise.

According to the last monthly report of the state treasurer, the state had on Dec. 31, $3,229.31 in the Irish-American bank, of Minneapolis, and $19,150.52 in the City Bank, of the same city. Both institutions have since suspended.

Burglars broke into the ticket office at Wyoming, but secured nothing. They were arrested soon after and taken to St. Paul.

Gertie Brown, of Utica, Winona county, jumped into the lake at Milwaukee. The water was cold and she concluded she did not want to drown, so she waded ashore.

At the quarterly meeting of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, Secretary Hart reported that he had received inquiries from the commissioners of Carleton and Stevens counties, asking for advice as to new almshouses, and from Martin, Pine and Pope counties in regard to jails.

Charles P. Fred, a mason employed in the quartmaster's department at Ft. Snelling, was robbed of more than $600 while taking a nap in the office of a Minneapolis lodging house and saloon.

Charles Passavant has been appointed consular agent for Germany at St. Paul Minn.

At Fort Karnival St. Paul, J. E. Andrews of Stillwater, Minn., broke the world's record jump on skates, making 19 feet 5 1-2 inches.

In the breach of promise case at Winona of Edith E. Johnson, vs. Charles E. Beebe the jury gave Miss Johnson, verdict of $250.

SILVER KING BARLEY, 116 BU.

The barley wonder. Yields right along on poor, good or indifferent soils 80 to 100 bus. per acre. That pays at 20c. a bushel!

Salzer's mammoth catalogue is full of good things. Silver Mine Oats yielded 201 1-3 bushels in 1895. It will do better in 1896. Hurrah for Teosinte, Sand Vetch, Spurry and Giant Clover and lots and lots of grasses and clovers they offer. 35 packages earliest vegetables $1.00.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it with 10c. postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free ten grain and grass samples, including barley, etc., and their catalogue. Catalogue alone 5c. (K)

The Lord Mayor's Robes.

London's lord mayor has to put on three suits of clothes on taking office. He wears a wide-sleeved, velvet-faced, fur-trimmed robe of purple silk rep on presenting himself to the lord chancellor at Westminster; this he uses afterward as a police magistrate. For his show he wears a robe of superfine scarlet broadcloth, faced with sable fur and lined with pearl satin; this he must wear when greeting the judges at the Old Bailey and on all saints' days. The dress for evening and formal receptions is a black damask satin robe, embroidered with silver gilt. Under these he wears a velvet coat and knee breeches. The robes are a perquisite of the office and cost $1,000. The chain of office has on it diamonds worth $600,000, and each lord mayor must give bonds for its safe return on receiving it. When the queen passes through the city a fourth robe is necessary, but, as this seldom happens, it is bought only when the occasion arises.

$1.00 for 50 Cents.

An illustrated monthly for the fireside, garden and farm. Premiums with every subscription. 50 cents worth of flower or vegetable seeds with each yearly subscription, which costs only 50 cents. Cash and prize premiums for agents. Write for free sample copies and premium lists. Address "American Home and Garden," St. Paul, Minn.

MR. X. (who has bow-legs, to the photographer)—"For mercy's sake, hurry up, I can't hold my knees together any longer."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Scrofula

Manifests itself in many different ways, like goitre, swellings, running sores, boils, salt rheum and pimples and other eruptions. Scarcely a man is wholly free from it, in some form. It clings tenaciously until the last vestige of scrofulous poison is eradicated from the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands of voluntary testimonials tell of suffering from scrofula, often inherited and most tenacious, positively, perfectly and permanently cured by

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The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

Saves Temper,

saves time. When hooked stays hooked. Simple, durable, strong. The DELONG -PATENT- Hook and Eye.

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hump?

Send two cents in stamps for New Mother Goose Book in colors to Richardson & De Long Bros., Philadelphia.

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If your dealer will not supply you we will.

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You may have a poor Stove. Not if it's a

CHARTER OAK,

For they can be relied upon to do

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THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/3 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized-after-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

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YES.

HE postman, on his morning round
Left me a Valentine,
Which makes my heart with rapture bound,
My eyes with rapture shine.

It does not bear the rainbow's tints,
You would not call it "fine."
There's nothing that so much as hints
That it's a valentine.

It seems a modest little note,
In truth I will confess
The little maid bare one word wrote,
But oh! that word was "yes."

That word was "yes," and you can guess
What radiant joy is mine,
For she will be—oh, happiness!—
My life-long valentine.
—Joanstone Murray, in Womankind.

DATED FEBRUARY 14th

THE mild air of mid-February was perfumed with violets. From a yard across the way their odor floated even to where old Caleb sat on the courthouse steps. Above the gray old negro gleamed the white Doric columns of the house of justice.

Caleb was the most bedecked old negro to be seen out of Congoland. He wore a tall white hat, a blue frock coat—some 20 brass buttons adorned that coat—a steel chain (presumably for a watch he wore), a chain that crossed his breast four times. Sundry charms and bangles dangling about him give him an appearance imposing as that of a Knight of the Garter. This was his usual attire. He felt that such elaboration of toilet was due his position; he was general sweeper and cleaner of these offices and this house of justice. He rang the great bell when courts were in session. He fed the flock of pigeons that hovered about the courthouse belfry and the jail tower. Manifold as his duties were, he had comparative leisure now; even commissioners' court was adjourned. He sat basking in the pleasant afternoon sun, looking with unflagging interest down the vista of old shops and new-set young water oaks.

In front of one shop sat his quondam owner, sometime employer, and always his object of devotion. Very old and worn looked the major in the bright light that fell over him. His neatly-brushed clothes were very shabby, his handsome old face and military air were very imposing. His rattan stick and his cork leg were rested out on a splint-bottomed chair before him. His gestures, as he talked to the group of gentlemen about him, were excited. He was probably telling a story of the war, possibly telling the same story for the 100th time. Caleb was trying to match the excited gestures with his own experience, and to guess at the particulars of the story; for he had followed young Travis Calvert through fighting, wounding and imprisonment. His efforts after the thread of the story were interrupted, however, by the rolling of a handsome carriage between him and his master. Down went the major's cork leg, up the major's stiff body, off the major's soft hat; and just so often as a lady passed, or driving or walking, just so often and so elaborately was the major's story interrupted.

In the present instance the lady was Miss Lorena Banks, fair, fat and much over 40. Her carriage drew up at the post office, too far for either Caleb or the major to hear the fidgety inquiries after the Woman's Work, that came always, or nearly always, on a Wednesday; the Lofty Choir Weekly, that failed to come last evening; and the Portrayer of Fashion, that must be in the office now, and must be searched for.

Though Caleb could not hear the sharp tones, he could note very well the gloss and elegance of the equipage. From his smattering knowledge of deeds, titles, rent notes, crop liens and the like, he knew very well the goodly amount of the lady's income. Something, maybe the time of the year, maybe the insistent odor of violets in the air, maybe the red glow of the camellia japonicas on the coats of the university boys as they sauntered by him, themselves glowing with youth and brightness, every four out of five smiling over a valentine; anyhow, something set Caleb thinking of the long ago. It was of '61, the 13th of February, and bitterly cold in that intrenched camp, called by grace Fort Donaldson, Grant threatened by land, Commodore Foote by water. To help in the land attack, unexpected and unprepared for, until the fall of Fort Henry, the soldiers were throwing up earthworks as hastily as might be. Under biting snow and sleet they shoveled cheerily at the red earth.

Side by side worked Travis Calvert and his body servant, Caleb. Down in concert swept the arm of master and slave, up in unison heaved the shovels of earth.

Caleb remembered to-day how Calvert had said to him that day: "When I get a snatch of time, Caleb, I am going to write a letter to Miss Lorena. I am going to give it to you, and if in the engagements to come behind these earthworks I am killed, you send it to her. If I come out safe I'll send it myself."

Caleb had said: "You talk 'bout gittin' killed, Marse Travis; what yo' ma gwine to say to that?"

"Me being killed would break 'em up at home, wouldn't it? But," continued the young soldier, "I am going to have no more shilly-shally about this letter. I love that girl. I always will, always have loved that girl, and I am going to tell her so"—all his young breath froze on the keen, cold air as he talked of the warmth in his young heart; "I'll be the happiest man if that girl loves me. My name, my heart, my fortune, everything is hers if she will marry me," declared this young aristocrat, heaving his shovel.

Caleb had said: "You talk 'bout ma'yin' de daughter of de man what oversee for we-all in yo' gran pa's time? What yo' ma gwine say to dat?"

"That would break 'em all up at home, too, wouldn't it? But I love her, and that letter I write as soon as this shovel is out of my hands."

It was the gray dawn of another day ere Calvert found time to write that letter full of love's assurances and urgency; so it happened that it was dated February 14, the day sacred to sweethearts, pink hearts, and the arrows of Cupid. Of this, however, Calvert had no thought, among the ringing of the enemies' bullets across the earthworks, and the sound of the plunging fire of the confederates against the gunboats on the river.

For the next two days there was no way out of the besieged camp, and Caleb was too busy dodging shells to think of the letter he carried.

On the 17th, that day of fiercest fighting, Calvert's leg was cut clean away. That awful night, when 4,000 dead, and dying, and wounded of both armies lay on the ground and literally froze outright, it was Caleb who got Calvert a place in an ambulance of the enemy. A fortnight later Calvert waked to consciousness. He lay somewhere in the chill north on a prison cot, and Caleb leaned over him to ask: "Marse Travis, mus' I send the letter now?"

"No, no, no," groaned Calvert; "I am broken up. I am worthless now. Not with all my wealth, not with all my lands, would I ask her now."

When at last prison doors were flung wide, when hundreds upon hundreds of crippled, maimed southern boys turned their prison-paled faces homeward, young Calvert found Caleb waiting for him.

Freedom and honor had been Caleb's in the land of Calvert's captivity, and these he had used to the utmost of his power for the comfort and succor of his master. Now together they turned their faces to the warm, sweet south.

That was a returning that was no home-coming. Calvert's father was buried, his mother crushed with sorrow, his home burned, his negroes freed, his lands mortgaged.

In a little cottage at the park gate he found his mother, and this they made their home; there Calvert managed to eke out an existence for himself, his mother, and the ever-faithful Caleb.

In those first days of home-coming Caleb had asked, seeing that Lorena in her girlish beauty looked kindly on the maimed hero: "Shall I give de letter now, Marse Travis?"

"No, no! what have I to offer a woman?" Calvert would exclaim.

At intervals in all those long years when Miss Lorena was left sole heir to a goodly fortune, while Calvert scuffled with only the salary of a chancery clerkship and a swelling current of mortgages with no breakwater of payments to check their progress, Caleb had continued to ask, when violets were sweet and japonicas bright: "Marse Travis, mus' I give the letter now?"

Since the mother's death Calvert had lived alone in a bare little hired room over a shop. Wire-pulling politicians had maneuvered to thrust the major out of his office, and now with clear honor ever his and hard chance ever against him, he made a meager sum by copying and accounting.

Caleb lost neither his position at the courthouse nor his place as Calvert's housekeeper and man of all work. Just now the faithful creature lived in constant terror lest the major should discover that oftentimes his own earnings went to help out the meager sums the major gave him for the frugal housekeeping. He well knew if ever a suspicion of this reached the brave major, himself was forever banished, and the major given over to utmost poverty and unmitigated discomfort.

These thoughts, together with the dreams of what might have been, were too much for Caleb. He resolved to make one more effort to gain permission from his master to deliver the letter. He rose from the steps of the Doric portico—all the bangles and chains tinkled on him as he started across the street to the major—but a sudden decision stopped him short; wheeling about, he struck off in the opposite direction as fast as his old legs could carry him.

It made no matter that the major called to him querulously. He pretended that he could hear nothing.

He stopped nor stayed until he had reached the broad door of the Banks mansion and had tapped an apologetical tap under the electric bell thereon. At the door he had trembled; but his knees verily shook and bowed under him, and all his brazen adornments jangled on him like bells on a shaken tambourine when he stood before Miss Lorena.

She was so utterly different in appearance from the girl he had been dreaming of for his master's sake. He felt ready to swoon, too, for the room smelled so strangely and diffusely of old, very old rose petals, of simmering tea, of dried sweet fern, that one would have fancied that there was never a fresh violet or a day of gay youth in the whole world. But there was no drawing back now; for Caleb held the yellowed missive abroad in his hand, and Miss Lorena was already eying it curiously. So, bowing and bending till he tinkled like a rattle in a baby's fist, he laid the old letter in the hand held out for it. While she fumbled with the ancient seal Caleb's hand fumbled with his blue-checked shirt as if it would tear it into shreds.

The antiquated paper told faithfully young love's story—a sweet, fervent tale. For a moment the reader was herself young again, 30 years well forgotten; but, suddenly remembering those 30 years and more, she turned sharply on the cringing old negro to ask: "Whoever gave you this?"

"Marse Travis Calvert."

"When did he give it to you? I say when—when?"

"Nigh as I can git de count it were 30 odd year ago," stammered Caleb.

"And you!" she cried; "you kept it!" She saw the cause of her youth's disappointment, and she felt it anew and most keenly. "You! Why didn't you give it to me? You—"

Caleb was frightened now of no uncertainty, of no imaginings of his own. He was desperately frightened of Miss Lorena, and he made all haste a human tongue could make to tell the story of the letter and its long delaying. He dwelt especially on his own repeated offers to deliver it; he spoke with especial fervency of his determination of that afternoon to consult with the major no longer about the matter, but to fetch it to her on his own responsibility.

Full dark had fallen before Miss Lorena sent for Caleb from the kitchen, where he had been warming and feeding, to lay a crisp new note in his hands with the injunction: Give this to Maj Calvert immediately!"

The major's bare little room was dark and cold, for it takes all the sunshine to keep February warm. The major himself was fractious, for Caleb had not been inattentive before in over a quarter of a century. But when the note was in his hand, when Caleb had found his glasses and held the smoky lamp near for him to read it, he was as exultant for a moment as a schoolboy on an April day, rich with his love's first kiss.

It was the answer to his own love's urgency; he knew it as soon as the first words met his old eyes. In that moment of ecstasy his cork leg, his poverty, his sorrows—all were forgotten. And even when, an hour later, he sat by Miss Lorena's warm fire, her plump hand held charily in his thin one, and all the years and all the griefs that had sundered them remembered and talked over, surely in all the loving world, on that blessed St. Valentine's day, there were not two happier hearts than these.—Martha Young, in N. Y. Independent.

HE STOOD BEFORE MISS LORENA.

Grandma's First Remembrance.

Last week I was over at grandma's, and while I was holding the yarn for her to wind I said that next Monday was Valentine's day. And she said was it? And I said yes, and wouldn't she tell me about some valentines she used to get. And she said she never got a valentine in her life! I was so surprised I nearly whistled. And I felt so sorry for grandma! But I just thought inside: "She can't say that any more after next Monday."

I had some nickels and pennies in my bank that I was going to buy valentines for some of the girls with, but I knew they had all had valentines in their lives, and I was bound to do the right thing by grandma. And I'm glad I did.

I went to see her again Monday afternoon. And there she sat by the window, with all my valentines spread out in her lap, looking as pleased as you ever saw. There was a big, lovely store valentine, and a pretty square card, and one I made myself with some pressed flowers. And I printed all the addresses, so she wouldn't reckernise the writing.

And she said: "Artie, who do you suppose sent me these beautiful valentines? If I only knew who 'twas, I should have him take tea with me, and help eat the cookies I made to-day."

And I said: "Why, grandma, I couldn't tell who sent the valentines, but I could tell who would like to take tea with you."

So she laughed and squeezed my hand, and went to set the table.—Youth's Companion.

Clear Case.

Papa (on the top of the stairs)—Is that young man gone, Mamie?

Mamie—Yes, papa; awfully!—Judge

HOME HINTS AND HELPS.

—Vaseline is said to be one of the best dressings for russet shoes, and spirits of turpentine the correct thing for cleaning and brightening patent leather.

—Apple Sauce.—Pare, quarter and core tart apples. Put sufficient sugar to sweeten some into an agate or earthen pudding dish; dissolve with hot water, add the apples, cover closely and bake until tender but not broken. Cook rather slowly.—Orange Judd Farmer.

—Cream Soup.—Boil any kind of vegetable desired, fresh peas, lima beans, asparagus, cauliflower, lettuce or celery, in water, salted. When done, rub through a sieve. Put butter in a saucepan, and stir in some flour, moistened with milk, remove the vegetables and water. When serving stir in the yolks of two beaten eggs.—Chicago Chronicle.

—Graham Pudding.—Two cups graham flour; one teaspoon of salt; one cupful of raisins, seeded and chopped fine; one cupful of sweet milk; one cupful molasses; one egg beaten light; one teaspoon of soda, boil three hours, serve hot with sauce.—Mrs. Pauline Smith, in Womankind.

—Frosted Apple Pie.—Make an ordinary apple pie, leaving off the upper crust. When baked beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth, add one tablespoon pulverized sugar, spread over the top of the pie, replace in the oven until it has a delicate brown. Dried stewed apples can be highly seasoned and used the same way.—Housekeeper.

—Macaroni.—Take half a package of macaroni and boil it in salt-water until perfectly tender. In a baking-dish scatter a layer of macaroni, and over this a layer of grated cheese, alternating until the dish is full. Season with pepper, salt and butter. Cover with milk, and bake until brown.—Farm and Fireside.

—Calf's Liver a la Brouchette.—Take a thin slice of liver and one of breakfast bacon for each person; cut them into little squares as nearly one size as possible and place them on skewers, a piece of liver and one of bacon alternately until the skewers are full. Dredge with pepper, place them in a dripping-pan in the oven, turn them two or three times while cooking, and when done place the liver and bacon on long pieces of buttered toast already in a dish; hold in place with a fork while you draw out the skewers, then serve hot. If not possible to procure calf's liver other liver will do, though not as good.—Chicago Record.

WHEN HE PLAYED BASEBALL.

Experience of a Michigan Judge When He Was on the Diamond.

Of all the people who have entered his division of the Wayne circuit court since his accession to the bench, it is not probable that even one has even dimly imagined that Judge Robert E. Frazer ever played baseball. His breadth and girth are not suggestive of the nimbler divisions of athletic sports, and he doesn't look like a ball player. There are, of course, surprises upon the diamond as well as in other places, and after one has seen Cherubic Childs, of Cleveland, bounce around second base it requires but a trifling stretch of the imagination to picture the judge sprinting around the bases.

He told about the first and only regular game in which he ever appeared. He had long been a recognized professional at round ball and three-old-cat, so when the county officials of Washtenaw challenged the city officials of Ann Arbor to a national game, marquis of Chadwick rules, he admitted to the captain of the Washtenaw team that Prosecuting Attorney Frazer could bat a ball out of the county, and stop a sizzling daisy-cutter that was leaving a comet's tail behind it. He was immediately signed for shortstop.

"Perhaps I ought to explain," said the judge, "that out in the country where I used to play ball we had no umpire, and never heard of such a personage. We used to decide all questions of play ourselves, and when there was a serious difference of opinion we had it out right on the spot and the side that got whipped was in the wrong. On the whole I think it was better than the modern umpire, for it was soon over, was satisfactory and there were no protests to vex the board of appeals. Pretty soon after the game commenced I noticed a fellow hanging around the plate and having a great deal too much to say; but I stood it until I had been to bat, made a hit, but was caught between two bases and put out.

"'You're out!' he yelled at me.

"I knew it was out, and I was not particularly well pleased at the knowledge. To be told of it by a meddling bystander was rather rubbing it in, and I walked up to him at once.

"'Look here, young fellow, you are having altogether too much to say about this game. You've been sticking your nose into other people's business about long enough, and if you open your mouth again I'll—'

"I was interrupted by one of the other players, who told me that the meddling fellow was the umpire. I've seen many an umpire in a tight place since then, but I never saw one who came so near being licked."—Detroit Journal.

Importance of Table Manners.

I cannot dismiss the subject of breakfasts, luncheons, dinners and suppers without a few hints on the necessity of teaching children daintiness in table manners, says a woman writer. The young person is to be sincerely pitied who has had no careful mother, nurse or governess to attend to this in childhood—that golden time when learning is so easy. Men and women are judged by trifles. After a rugged backwoodsman has hewn his way to a high place in the councils of the country, or, perhaps, saved it in hour of peril, one may well forgive him if he forgets the right way to shake hands or doff his hat or enter a drawing-room. But even he will be unforgiven if his table manners are untidy or offensive. Just here the most amiable of men, Thackeray, drew a sharp line. "Oh," he sighs, "if only the dear American girls would not strip the corn with their white teeth!" And again: "How could I breakfast with five women eating with their knives! I could have stood one—but five, all at once!"—St. Louis Republic.

—"Brown is weak financially, isn't he?" "He hasn't much money, but he gives employment to a great many men." "Who are they?" "Other people's bill collectors."—Brooklyn Life.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THE HOSTESS—"Oh, yes! Her people were as poor as church mice; but since her marriage to wealthy John Gotmore she has it easy." The Visitor—"Easy? I should say so! Why, she hasn't a single thing to do all day but sit and worry."—Puck.

Time and Tide.

"Time and tide wait for no man," saith the adage—but there are many other things of the non-waiting kind which will not be put off and ought not to be. Half the misery of the world is caused by delay, and Rheumatism is one of those insidious ills which demands prompt attention, especially in mid-winter, when the cold accelerates its action and intensifies pain. If allowed to have its way, it will wait for no man in its rapid development of the chronic stage. When this is reached, then come troubles, not only in its misery but in many ways where a helpless condition throws the sufferer out of work and money. But whether in its acute, chronic or inflammatory stage, don't wait. The tide of pain will go on and so will loss of time. At the same time we all know that St. Jacobs Oil is made and sold for the express purpose of curing the worst cases in their worst form at any stage. It has cured and will cure in nine cases out of ten.

HUBBY—"How do you suppose the saying: 'There is nothing new under the sun,' ever originated?" Wife—"Really, I don't know, unless some woman who wore a bonnet like mine said it to her husband."—Household Words.

Low Rates South.

On March 3rd, the Monon Route will sell tickets from Chicago to all points in the South at exceedingly low rates: Abbeville, Ga., $15.30; Decatur, Ala., $10.65; Chattanooga, Tenn., $10.75; Jacksonville, Fla., $18.10; Memphis, Tenn., $11.10; New Orleans, La., $17.05; St. Augustine, Fla., $18.65; Tampa, Fla., $21.00; Mobile, Ala., $16.05; and all other points at proportionately low rates.

For further information, address L. E. Sessions, Trav. Pass. Agt., Minneapolis, Minn., or City Ticket Office, 232 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

WHY Time glides so swiftly
All history shows,
That the reason of this
Is by cycle he goes.
—Harlem Life.

Immigration to the South—Homeseekers' Excursions.

February 11th and March 10th, 1896, Land Seekers' Excursion tickets will be sold from all points in the northwest over the Big Four Route and Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. to Virginia and North and South Carolina at one fare plus two dollars. Virginia has a perfect climate, no blizzards; good markets and cheap transportation. Send for rates, and free descriptive pamphlet of Virginia lands. U. L. TRUITT, N. W. P. A., 234 Clark St, Chicago, Ill.

NOT AN ENTHUSIAST HERSELF.—Mrs. Upton Greene (who has been watching an Italian collect cigar stumps)—"Dear me! I've heard of this mania for collecting things, but that's carrying a fad too far!"—Puck.

We Are Poisoned by Air and Water

When they contain the germs of malaria. To annihilate these and avoid and conquer chills and fever, bilious remittent or dumb ague, use persistently and regularly Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also remedies dyspepsia, liver trouble, constipation, loss of strength, nervousness, rheumatism and kidney complaint. Appetite and sleep are improved by this thorough medicinal agent, and the infirmities of age mitigated by it. A wineglassful three times a day.

THE Professor (awakening)—"Is there anybody in this room?" The Burglar—"No, sir." The Professor—"Oh, I thought there was." (Falls asleep again.)—Life.

Home Seekers' Excursion to the South.

February 11th and March 10th, 1896, Land Seekers' Excursion tickets will be sold from all points in the north and northwest over the Big Four Route to points south and southeast at one fare plus two dollars. Tickets will be good thirty days returning. For excursion rates, time cards, and Free pamphlet descriptive of southern farm lands address J. C. TUCKER, G. N. A., Big Four Route, 234 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

"SOME folks," said Uncle Eben, "gits de repitation of bein' great leaders, when, ez a matter er fack, dey is jes' bein' shoved forward f'um behind."—Washington Star.

Are You Looking for a Location?

If so, write to me. I have farms for sale on terms to suit purchasers. Improved and unimproved lands in the famous Red River Valley, suited to grain raising and stock raising, convenient to markets, schools and churches. Perfect titles and low taxes. Healthy climate. For printed matter and other information address J. B. Streeter, Jr., Cashier First National Bank, Larimore, North Dakota.

THE mind is found most acute and most uneasy in the morning. Uneasiness is, indeed, a species of sagacity—a passive sagacity. Fools are never uneasy.—Goethe.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

"I TELL you, Binks, tennis is a great game." "Really, Jones, you should be more careful in your English. Tennis *was* a great game."—Bazar.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

WHERE DID YOU GET THIS COFFEE?

Had the Ladies' Aid Society of our Church out for tea, forty of them, and all pronounced the German Coffeeberry equal to Rio! Salzer's catalogue tells you all about it! 35 packages Earliest vegetable seeds $1.00.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND with 15c. stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free a package of above great coffee seed and our 148 page catalogue! Catalogue alone 5c. postage. (K)

Hosts of people go to work in the wrong way to cure a

Sprain, Soreness, or Stiffness,

When ST. JACOBS OIL would cure in the right way, right off.

CATARRH

is a

LOCAL DISEASE

and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes. It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostrils. Being quickly absorbed it gives relief at once.

Ely's Cream Balm

is acknowledged to be the most thorough cure for Nasal Catarrh, Cold in Head and Hay Fever of all remedies. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. Price 50c. at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

A. N. K.—G. 1590.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

JUST BEEN TO THE STORE
SEE WHAT I GOT FOR 10 CENTS

Battle Ax PLUG

A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS

The largest piece of good tobacco ever sold for 10 cents
and
The 5 cent piece is nearly as large as you get of other high grades for 10 cents

Dr. Parkhurst and Young Men

In twelve familiar "talks" Dr. Parkhurst, the great New York preacher and reformer, will address himself to young men. A feature that will continue through the year of 1896 in

The Ladies' Home Journal

ONE DOLLAR FOR AN ENTIRE YEAR

OVER 140 GIRLS WERE EDUCATED FREE

At the best colleges and conservatories under the Free Educational Plan of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. Every girl has the same chance now for any kind of education she wants. Not a penny need she expend. Let her simply write to

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

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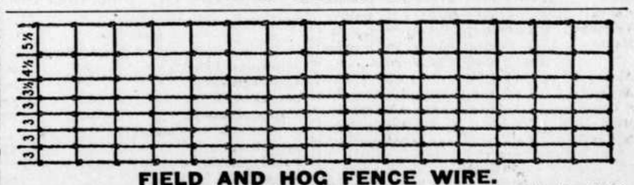

FIELD AND HOG FENCE WIRE.

26, 33, 42, 50, or 58 inches high. Quality and workmanship the best. Nothing on the market to compare with it. Write for full information.

UNION FENCE COMPANY, DE KALB, ILL.

SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS ARE THE BEST!

Salzer's Seeds Sprout Quickly, Grow Vigorously, Produce Enormously.

That's their record every where whether in the east or west, north or south, in every state and every clime. We are the largest growers of Farm and Vegetable Seeds in America. Our Mammoth Plant and Seed Catalogue and 10 samples of new creations in grain, grass and forage plants, is mailed you upon receipt of 10 cents postage. Catalogue alone 5 cents. Send to-day.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, FEB. 7, 1896.

Time Table.

Soo Road,—Time for trains at Rockford Station:

Going West,	Going East.
10:47, a. m.	8:57, a. m.
7:40 p. m.	4:53, p. m.

DELANO DIARY

--Fairday tomorrow, Feb. 8.

—The groundhog that ventured out last Sunday, could easily see his shadow.

—Read the call by President Lindsley for a meeting of the Washington's Birthday Association, to arrange for the annual meeting.

—A slight flurry of snow came Tuesday evening, but not enough for sleighing. Wheeling has been the best mode of traveling since last weeks rains.

—On account of Diphtheria being so prevalent over the state and having made its appearance in our midst, it has been thought best, to suspend all public gatherings, for awhile.

—The sociable given by the Cecilian Club at the City Hall Tuesday evening was well attended, and an enjoyable time had. The band furnished music and a good supper was served. Many visitors were present from out of town, among them several priests. The affair must have netted the young ladies having it it charge a considerable sum of ready cash.

—Examinations in the High School are pronounced exceedingly hard by some of the classes. Some refused to try them, claiming the questions could not be answered from the books in our school. Questions, books, teachers and pupils should agree, in order to have successful examinations. Questions should be of such a nature that any creditable text book on the given subjects would furnish answers.

—A brother of Mrs. Albert Eppel, who has lived in the west for a number of years, has written to Delano friends that he has lately discovered that an abundance of gold is laying around loose on his farm. He has begun gathering it up and is becoming quite well off. Al has promptly intimated to him that he has a pick and shovel and a good strong pair of hands and a fine eye for gold, and is simply waiting for the word to help gather in the nuggets.

Homeless Children.

Mrs. B. L. Russell Assistant Superintendant, Minneapolis, of the Children's Home Society, gave a history of the work being done by this organization last Sunday, at the German Evangelical church in the forenoon and at the M. E. Church in the evening to crowded houses. She organized a local board here and has handed us the following for publication:

"Local Advisory Board, Delano, organized Feb. 2, '96.

President, Rev. J. L. Farber.
Vice Presidents, Mrs. W. M. Lewis, Mrs. C. G. Roosen.
Secretary, Mrs. Leon Frazee.
Treasurer, Mrs. T. D. Wes.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. K. H. and Mrs. Zeyer, Rev. T Davies, Mrs. J. L. Farber, Dr. T. J. Catlin, Miss Mary Catlin, L. Frazee, W. M. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Lindsley, C. G. Roosen, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Frazee, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bock, Mr. and Mrs. M. A, O'Hair, Mr and Mrs. A. W. Wittman, Mrs. H. Parslow, Mr. and Mrs. O. Peterson.

The duties of the local Board are 1st, to supervise the care of children adopted into the community. 2nd, to report applications for children. 3rd, (of chief importance to the town) to report cases of destitution, the Society taking even intire families if left destitute. Over 900 children have been cared for since first organized in 1889.

The first regular quarterly meeting of the Board is to be held on the first Monday in June in the M. E. Church at 7:30 P. M. Emergency meetings as required, notice of which will be given in the local papers. The Ladies of the Executive Committee intend collecting clothing so as to send a box as soon as possible to 802 N. Y. L. Building, St. Paul. Infant garments are especially needed. 18 babies now for placing. 10 boys from 2 to 13 months and 8 girls from 1 to 14 months.

Washington's Birthday.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Delano and Crow River, Washington's Birthday Association is hereby called to be held at the City Hall in Delano on Saturday February 8th at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to make arrangements for their annual celebration. All citizens interested are cordially invited to attend this meeting.

By order of Executive Committee.
F. H. LINDSLEY, Pres.

Woman's Column.

BY WRIGHT COUNTY W. C. T. U.

"REPUBLICAN STATES.

Iowa .....1 saloon to every 425 people.
Kansas.....1 saloon to every 823 people.
Vermont.....1 saloon to every 865 people.
Maine.....1 saloon to every 802 people

DEMOCRATIC STATES.

Alabama.....1 saloon to every 1,183 people.
Arkansas.....1 saloon to every 1,170 people.
S. Carolina.....1 saloon to every 1,153 people.
Mississippi.....1 saloon to every 1,593 people.
N. Carolina.....1 saloon to every 1,593 people.

Notice.

All the ladies interested in furnishing garments for the children of the Children's Home Society are requested to meet with Mrs. Wm. Lewis Wednesday, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Sec.

Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

Personals.

Mr. Smith, the electric man of Hudson, Wis., was in town Tuesday evening.

Thomas K. Danforth came up to see the Delano folks Wednesday morning.

Miss Sadie VanEman, of Watertown, visited Delano friends a part of the week.

Henry Jenkins was over from Greenwood Monday to get his toothache pulled.

W. H. Mapes, of Montrose, came down Tuesday evening to consult his physician.

Joseph Fautsch, of Minneapolis, visited Delano relatives and friends this week.

R. E. Franklin, on his way to the county seat, was a GAZETTE caller yesterday.

Frank A. Barth and family, of Watertown, attended the Tuesday evening sociable.

A. E. Powell visited Montrose Saturday and made the return via Watertown Sunday.

C. S. Rident, the Penny Press cartoonist, taking a trip west, called in and left his card Saturday.

Rev. Guillot, of Waverly, was among those from abroad attending the Cecilian Club Sociable.

C. G. Roosen visited Buffalo on business, Tuesday. He found considerable mud along the road.

Miss Viola B. Cunningham left yesterday evening for Minneapolis, to spend a few days with relatives and friends.

Creamery Coffin, of Lyndale, was in town the other day, cheerful as ever, though he said he had been under the care of several doctors for some time.

Mrs. Mary LaClair, of Brown's Valley and Mell Powers, of Rockford, spent a portion of the week with their sick mother, Mrs. J. F. Powers, at the residence of J. D. Young.

C. W. Kerrick has lately returned from Helena, Mont. He says times are picking up in that country, that not much attention is now being paid to the silver mines but that gold mining is paying.

County Cullings.

The Ramsey County District Court has decided that it has jurisprudence in the case of the asylum dispute between Hastings and Anoka.

From the Maple Lake Messenger we learn that a creamery and mill are in prospect for that place, when bread and butter can be had at home. Correct.

Read Superintendant Lee's announcement of Spring Examinations for teachers. Attend the regular sessions and save the Superintendant and yourself considerable trouble.

The Commoner says "The Republican party will have to hump itself from now on to regain lost ground; the verdict of the Judges Monday evening was in favor of the democrats." And that right there in Cokoto! Surely daylight is dawning!

The Waverly Tribune says examinations were being conducted last week in the public schools of that place with a view to placing Waverly among the High school villages Thats right. Keep up with the procession. Wright county should have her share of the good things of the earth.

The Wright County Times last week said: "We had made arrangements to publish the financial statement of Wright County in full this week, but owing to a break in the press we will not be able to give it until next week." Wonder if that is included in the Syndicate contract for county printing?

If our county political officials sit around and do nothing for a short time longer the pills will be all rolled out, and all our voters will have to do will be to swallow them, or refuse as they choose. Why don't the respective party county committees call out their party leaders and formulate a plan of action; get together for the conflict; settle their differences and know where they are at?

We are indebted to that indomitable James F. McDonnell, of Waverly, for an invitation and complimentary ticket to the Grand Testimonial Ball, for the Waverly Orchestra, given under the auspices of the Literary Society, Friday evening, Feb 14. Tickets 75 cts. Good music and entertaining and instructive Literary societies go far toward making a town more pleasant to live in.

The Howard Lake Herald, in commenting on our cartoons and our items concerning county printing says: "If the doctor would just breathe on the plates a few times when he is discoursing on the county printing Syndicate the zinc would certainly yield where the acid failed to cut deep enough and the pictures would be quite presentable." The Herald seems to think the county items cutting; but what thicks hides the Tribune, Times, Journal, Eagle must have.

The Farmer's Institute at Buffalo is reported as a grand success, some six hundred people being in attendance. That's business. There is no use in the State paying good lecturers, well posted men to go around lecturing to empty houses. Nor is there any excuse for farmers not understanding their business when these institutes are held in their midst, and so many good papers can be had so cheap to aid them in understanding farming in all its intricacies.

DR. CORNELIUS WILLIAMS.

Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist,
145 W. Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

School Report.

The following is the report of School No. 69, Wright Co., Minn, from Dec. 13, 1895, to Jan. 31, 1896.

A GRADE.

	Average.	Dep'tment.
Winifred O'Rourke,	90	90
Lizzie O'Rourke,	89	95
Jesse Knotts,	85	80
Eugene Lambert,	80	90
B GRADE.		
Amos Knotts,	85	85
Paul Callahan,	85	80
Susie Rahier,	82	90
Claude Knotts,	80	80
Frank Rahier,	78	70
C GRADE.		
Mary O'Rourke,	84	90
Napoleon Rahier,	82	85
Michael Callahan,	80	90
Walter O'Rourke,	78	85
Daniel O'Rourke,	75	85

ROY F. WILDER, Teacher.

Prof. Roy Wilder has returned home from Dist. No. 69, where he has just finished a successful term of school.

Among Our Exchanges.

It is beginning to be understood that this is not a carnival climate. The boys and girls had a jolly good time, just the same.—St. Paul Globe.

In South Dakota there have been issued 1,240 United Srates revenue licenses to sell liquor. In North Dakota the number is 710. And yet both states have a prohibitory law.—Dassel Anchor

The best advertising our state immigration committee could do would be to issue a circular containing the weather reports for December and January of the present winter.—Sherburne Co. Times.

The New York Tribune, (since Greeley's death the organ of Wall street) says the gold democrats at the next presidential election will vote with the Republican party. Certainly, but how will the silver republicans vote? There is the rub.—The Waseca County Herald.

The Martin County Independent notes the strange fact that for 30 years no candidate nominated at any other place than Chicago has been elected president. In this connection it is a significant fact that the democratic convention is to be held at Chicago. —St. Peter Herald.

Talk about California climate; what is the matter with Minnesota weather when chickens will hatch out in Jan right out in unprotected places. It's time more was said about Minnesota balmy and warm weather and not advertise her with an ice palace. —Cleveland doings, in St. Peter Herald.

The Hastings people claim that the location of that fourth hospital at Anoka, is a state disgrace. That is a pretty rank statement when you consider that, geographically, Anoka is much the best selection. It would seem to us that it would be disgraceful to locate it south of the twin cities and thus give to southern Minnesota three of the four hospitals. If there was a disgraceful act committed it occurs to us that it was in the uncalled for proposition of Sam Smith and his overtures to Chaska.—St. Peter Herald.

Three judges of the Hennepin county district court have decided the Keeley-cure inebriate law valid and that whenever a judge of probate sends a man to the Keeley cure doctors for four weeks or more, the county MUST pay the doctor bill. This is getting to be a glorious country! We first license a lot of drunkard makers and then tax the industrious and decent people to support the inebriates and pay $100 doctor bills. O, this drunk business is grand for a set of people who pride themselves upon having good sense! —The Waseca County Herald.

"A Bright Lad That Was".

A teacher told the pupils to make up a sentence or "story" from the suggestive words "boys," "bees," "bear." Quick as a flash up came one hand, "I have it." "What is it, Tommy?" inquired the teacher. "Boys bees bare when they go in swimming," was the astonishing reply! A better sentence would have been--"BOYS will be interested in BEES and other insects, BEARS and other animals as well as birds, flowers etc., as described in THE OBSERVER, Portland, Conn. Sample 10 cents. One year $1. 18-4t

Spring Examinations.

Teachers examinations will be held as follows:

Howard Lake, March 3 and 4.
Buffalo, Delano and Annandale Mar. 6 and 7.
Monticello, March 13 and 14.

Examinations will begin at 8:30 A M.

J. F. LEE
Supt. of Schools.

Florida and Southeast.

If you have any intention of going to the Southeast this fall or winter, you should advise yourself of the best route from the North and West. This is the Louisville & Nashville Railroad which is running daily duble trains from St. Louis, Evansvill, Louisville, and Cincinnati through to Nashville, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Atlanta, Montgomery, Thomasville, Pensacola, Mobile, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Pullman Sleeping Car Service through. Specially low rates made to Atlanta during the continuance of the Cotton States Exposition, and tourist rates to all points in Florida and the Gulf Coast resorts during the season. For paticulars as to rates through car service, write

GEO. B. Horner, Div. Pass. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
J. K. RIDGELY, N. W. Pass. Agent Chicago Ill.
C. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Louisville, Ky.
52tf.

"Pleasures of Life."

Live while you live. Get all legitimate pleasures you can. This is a beautiful world. Don't miss a large part of its pleasure by going through life blindfolded, as many people do. The outdoor world is poetic, pleasing, instructive. There's a wealth of pleasure in roaming over the hill across the fields or through the woods. All nature is in harmony of music to the attentive ear. Birds, plants, flowers, ferns, mosses, insects, the beauty of minerals, yes even the stars above are strains in this harmony. Get in closer touch. Take THE OBSERVER, Portland, Conn. Sample 10 cents. One year $1. 18 4t

FREE! FREE!

The McKinley Bill and the new Tarriff Bill compared item by item. Also Henry George's Protection or Free Trade, and speeches of congressmen on tariff and direct taxation

Address Minnesota Democratic Association, 127 Globe Bldg, St. Paul,

COTTON STATE EXPOSITION.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18, Dec. 31, 1895.

The schedule printed below is a comprehensive guide to the best and most desirable route to Atlanta from the North and Northwest, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis Terre Haute, and Evansville.

Palace Day Coaches and Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to all trains shown in this schedule.

Extremely low rates have been made to Atlanta and return via the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. All trains run solid between Nashville and Atlanta, except train in last column. The train in third column, which leaves Cincinnati at 4:30 p. m. runs solid to Atlanta. This is the route of the famous "Dixie Flyer," through "all the year round" sleeping car line between Nashville, Tenn., and Jacksonville, Fla.

Lv Chicago,	Indianapolis	Pennsylvania								
Ar Louisville,										
Lv Chicago,		L. N. A. & C.								
Ar Lafayette,										
Ar Louisville,										
Lv Chicago,		C. C. C. & St. L.								
Ar Indianapolis										
Lv Louisville,										
Ar Louisville,		L. & N.								
Lv Cincinnati,										
Ar Louisville,										
Lv Cincinnati,		C. & E. I.								
Ar Evansville,										
Lv Chicago,										
Ar Terre Haute,										
Ar Louisville,		L. & N.								
Lv Cincinnati,										
Ar Nashville,										
Lv St. Louis,		L. & N.								
Ar Evansville,										
Ar Chicago,		C. & E. I.								
Ar Terre Haute,										
Ar Nashville,		L. & N.								
Ar Cincinnati,										
Ar Louisville,										
Ar Chattanooga										
Ar Atlanta,										
		W. & A.	N. C. & St. L.							
Lv Nashville,										
Ar Nashville,										
Lv Nashville,										
Ar Chattanooga										
Ar Atlanta,										
				7:30 a m	12:45 a m	6:20 p m	12:25 a m	7:00 a m	11:55 a m	7:00 a m
				7:30 p m	7:10 a m	10:17 p m	1:40 a m	7:35 p m	12:05 p m	7:35 p m
				7:45 a m	7:25 p m	5:05 p m	12:10 p m	8:00 a m	12:15 p m	8:00 a m
				9:15 a m	8:40 p m	6:40 p m	1:42 a m	9:30 a m	1:45 p m	9:30 a m
				12:25 a m	11:00 p m	9:15 p m	4:30 a m	12:30 p m	4:30 p m	12:30 p m
				12:25 a m	11:00 p m	9:15 p m	4:30 a m	12:30 p m	4:30 p m	12:30 p m
				12:25 a m	11:00 p m	9:15 p m	4:30 a m	12:30 p m	4:30 p m	12:30 p m
				3:40 p m	2:15 a m	12:05 a m	7:30 a m	3:05 p m	7:30 p m	3:05

Minnesota Historical Society
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 14, 1896. NUMBER 20.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. F. COLLINS. ATTORNEY AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN. Smith Lake, - - Minnesota.

W. H. CUFFING. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, - MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON. ATTORNEY AT LAW. COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA. 28

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. C. B. AMES. Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office over W. R. John's Confectionery Store.

E. A. SHANNON, M. D., Buffalo, Minn., Calls day or night promptly attended to Office in the building between McKnight's store and residence. Residence on corner north of School House.

O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan. 11, 1886.

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DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday..... 7:30 " Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m. Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m. Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.

REV. J. L. FARBER, Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at..... 11:00 a. m. Sunday School every Sunday..... 10:00 " Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on every third Sunday.

DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m. Preaching..... 11:00 " Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m. WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 " ALBION.—Preaching..... "

REV. F. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO, Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.

REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m. Sunday services every Sunday.

REV. LAWRENCE ZOWADZKI.

DELANO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

Councilmen, { J. GUTZWILLER, JR., A. W. WITTMAN, J. S. SHRADER

Recorder, { W. D. YOUNG.

Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room in the City Hall.

Justices of the Peace, { W. M. MOWATT, R. M. WALTER.

Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.

Board of Health, { JOHN S. SHRADER, M. D., H. O., HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.

Village Marshal, GEORGE GOODRICK.

Constables, { J. P. BERNECK, GEO. GOODRICK

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THE UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS, Washington Grove, No. 9, meets at Cramer's Hall the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, at 8 p. m.

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THREE HELPS.

BY LUCY LARCOM.

If the world seems cold to you,
Kindle fires to warm it!
Let their comforts hide from view
Winters that deform it,
Hearts as frozen as your own
To that radiance gather;
You will soon forget to moan
"Ah! the cheerless weather!"

If the world's a wilderness,
Go build houses in it!
Will it help your loneliness
On the winds to din it?
Raise a hut, however slight,
Weeds and brambles smother,
And to roof and meal invite
Some forlorner brother.

If the world's a vale of tears,
Smile till rainbows span it;
Breath the love that life endears,
Clear of clouds to fan it.
Of your gladness lend a gleam
Unto souls that shiver;
Show them how dark Sorrow's stream
Blends with Hope's bright river.

In the Sweet By and By.

Below we give the hymn written by Samuel Fillmore Bennett and which was in everybody's mouth when it first came out. Mr. B. graduated and was valedictorian of the class, in 1874 from Rush Medical College, Chicago. He is now practicing medicine in Richmond Ill.

"There's a land that is fairer than day,
And by faith we can see it afar,
For the Father waits over the way,
To prepare us a dwelling place there.

CHORUS.

"In the sweet by and by
We shall meet on that beautiful shore—
In the sweet by and by
We shall meet on that beautiful shore.

"We shall sing on that beautiful shore
The melodious songs of the blest,
And our spirits shall sorrow no more—
Not a sigh for the blessing of rest.

"To our bountiful Father above
We will offer the tribute of praise
For the glorious gift of his love
And the blessings that follow our days.

Don't Seem Anxious!

Who'll be President? Not I, says Ben Harrison!

Who'll be Governor? Not I, says Bob Evans!

JOHN GOODNOW, it is said, will not accept re-election to the Presidency of the Republican League. Graduated from Republican League to Baseball President.

JANUARY 1, 1892, a bushel of wheat brought 26½ pounds of sugar, it now brings about 12 pounds. The tariff made the differences.—Eagle.

Do any of our readers swallow such items?

WONDERFUL results are claimed by numerous scientists throughout the country who have been working in photography, and a human boney skeleton, and a Doctor's brain are said now to grace the tables of the experimenters while the originals are still alive

THE Medical Department of Hamline University, have appointed a committee, of which Dr. Barton, formerly of Buffalo, is a member, to investigate the examining board whose business it is to grant licenses to practice medicine in Minnesota It has been claimed that members of the examining board favor students of the State University. It is to be hoped the matter will be settled to the satisfaction of all parties.

CONGRESSMAN HALL, a leading Missouri Democrat, in a speech in Congress a few days ago, called the attention of his colleagues forcably to the fact that they sometimes shunned their duties, in the following style:

"If I were called on today to define what I regard as the greatest crime and curse threatening to sink American institutions, I should reply in one sentence 'the cowardice of our politicians, of the men who have not the courage, the manhood, the grit to go before the people and tell them when they are wrong upon these great economic questions."

J. J. HILL made a speech at the Immigration meeting at Princeton last week. He is reported among other things to have said that many farmers are afraid the farming business in Minnesota will be overdone; but that as a matter of fact our competitors are in foreign lands, not in our own state. We think J. J. is about right on this point,

Mr. Hill offered to take the farmers of that part of the country, free, to visit the Agricultural College. They should improve the opportunity.

And J. J. might without serious harm to himself, furnish a load of city people desirous of locating in the country, free transportation to go up and spy out the land.

FROM the Wabasha Democrat we clip the following concerning the new diphtheria remedy:

There is considerable misunderstanding as to the effect of antitoxin, the new antidote for diphtheria. It does not cure diphtheria but simply stops the development of the poison, and leaves the patient to overcome the disease as it is at the time of commencement of the treatment. For this reason the treatment should be commenced as soon as possible before the poison has pervaded the entire system, as then the antidote will do little towards averting death. A patient under this treatmest does not get well immediately, but ceases to grow worse, and nature is given a chance to overcome the poison already in the system. —Lake City Republican.—Wabasha Democrat.

Political Pointers.

It was hoped by many that when the Republicans came into power in Congress, something would be done to relieve the country of the financial embarrassment that has so long been felt in this country. But week after week, and months go by, and nothing is done to settle the matter. The financial question instead of being relegated to the rear, looms up with still greater force as the time draws near for making party platforms. Instead of carrying on a campaign on the tariff question, as McKinleyites would have us, we seem bound, as a people, to let that matter go for the present, and to make the question of what kind of a dollar we will have, the principle plank in the platform of all parties. And between the two old parties it looks as if it would be a difficult matter to decide which will advocate bimetallism. Some of the most eminent Republicans and leading men are advocating free silver; or bimetallism; while others want nothing but gold for a standard. It is the same way with Democrats, some are for a gold standard, others advocate both gold and silver for money; as has been since the foundation of our government. It looks now as if it would turn out that in case the moneyed men can run the conventions that both will favor a gold standard in some kind of round about language that can be read several ways. If this is the case then look out for a union of bimetallists all over the country.

Pool Rooms Legally Declared Nuisances.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—Judge Perkins of Kenton county, Ky, some time ago decided that pool rooms and all other immoral nuisances could be abated under the common law, independently of special legislation. His opinion has been sustained by the court of appeals. Under these decisions two of the pool room proprietors in Covington, Sharp and Bollinger were cited this afternoon to appear in court tomorrow and answer for maintaining an immoral nuisance.

Railroad Land Taxation Convention.

Pursuant to the unanimous action of a mass meeting of citizens of Aitkin county, held on the 17th day of December, 1895, a non-partisan convention is hereby called to meet at Aitkin, Minn., at 10 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, March 17, 1896, at the court house in said village, for the purpose of devising ways and means of opening a campaign on the merits of the Anderson bill (to tax unused railroad lands) with a view of bringings about its ratification at the polls next November. To this convention we invite the citizens of our northern counties to send five or more delegates each, irrespective of party, and to that end request that the chairmen of the several county committees of such counties jointly call a convention in their respective counties for the purpose o selecting such delegates.

Aitkin, Minn., Jan. 30, 1896

F. M. SHOOK. Chair. Rep. Co. Com.
ALLISON WILBER. Chair. Dem. Co. Com.
CARL E. TAYLOR. Chair. Pop. co. Com.

Subscribe for the BUFFALO GAZETTE

Old Settlers' Association.

The Annual Reunion of the Old Settlers of Wright County, will be held on Saturday, February 22, 1896, at the Opera Hall, Buffalo, Minn. There will be a basket, picnic dinner in the small hall, where tables will be set and accomodations furnished for making tea and coffee. Well filled lunch baskets will be a necessary part of the equipment After dinner, the people will assemble in the large hall, where the exercises of the day will begin at 1:30 sharp.

PROGRAM.

1. Music ..... Buffalo Orchestra
2. Prayer...Rev. A. H Abbott of Rockford
3. National Hymn...America ..... By the Audience, led by the Monticello Male Quartet.
4. Election of officers. Annual collection and any other business pertaining to the Association
5. Song ..... Howard Lake Male Quartet
6. Address of Welcome ..... By President of Village Council, represented by Hon. W. E. Culkin, of Buffalo,
7. Response, by President of the Association, Geo. W. Florida, of Rockford.
8. Song—"Fifty Years Ago,".... Miss Mabel Flannigan, piano accompaniment, Miss Lulu Flannigan, of Waverly,
9. Address—The Early Settlement of Wright County....Hon J. J. Woolley, of Howard Lake
10. Song..... The Rockford Boys
11. Address .....Jas. George, of Rockford
12. Song..... Monticello Male Quartet
13. Recitation..... Miss Ida Cummings, of Monticello.
14. Miscellaneous.
15. Music ..... Buffalo Orchestra
16. "Auld Lang Syne" ..... By the Audience led by the Howard Lake Male Quartet.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feby. 7 1896.

Democratic Senators are proving the truth of the adage that "There are more ways to kill a dog than by hanging," by forgetting, or at least laying aside, their financial differences, and working together for the purpose of killing the House tariff bill; and whether they succeed or not, they have already badly frightened the republicans. They have succeeded, aided by the vote of Senator Jones, of Nevada, in getting a free coinage substitute for the House tariff bill reported from the Finance committee, and that is the weapon they intend to use to thump the life out of the tariff bill, Upon a direct vote of the Senate it would require the combined vote of all the democrats and populists to make a majority of one over the 44 republicans, who are apparently united in defense of the tariff bill, and it is doubtful if the votes of all the populists can be had against the tariff bill. But there are other ways of accomplishing legislative ends besides direct votes, and the democratic side of the Senate is especially strong in skilled parliamentarians.

To say that President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle were pleased to know that the proposed issue of bonds was over-subscribed to the extent of about $400,000,000 is a very mild way of stating how those gentlemen felt when the bids had all been opened and tabulated. Of course they as well as everybody else realize that this bond issuing business is thoroughly bad, but so long as republican laws make it necessary to do so, it is naturally gratifying to all members of the administration to know that so many people are ready and willing to invest their money in them It indicates a faith in national finances that cannot but have a good effect in business circles throughout the country.

The selection of Hon. Edwin F. Uhl, now Assistant Secretary of State, to be Ambassador to Germany, appears to have given general satisfaction to democrats in Congress, Mr. Uhl has made a splendid record in the State Department.

Publicly the republicans all pretend to believe that Mr. Harrison's letter entirely removes him from the contest for the republican Presidential nomination. This is especially true of the supporters of other candidates, who are rather over doing the thing in their anxiety to convince the Harrison people that their man is out for good and all. But privately nine republicans out of ten will admit that they consider the letter absolutely meaningless, and that it leaves Mr. Harrison just where he was before it was written. Weeks ago it was given out by Mr. Harrison's friends that his name would not be formally presented to the convention by the Indiana delegation but might be sprung upon the convention if there was anything like a deadlock, in the interest of party harmony. Mr. Harrison's letter confirms the first part of that statement, and says nothing else. In short, Mr. Harrison's letter is thought to mean merely that he declines to enter the general scramble, when the chances would be against his winning; but he is just as willing to be a candidate as ever.

The fight made on the appropriations for the Catholic charitable institutions in Washington, in the House this week, may not have been of itself a thing of national importance, but it will be heard from, inasmuch as it brought out the fact that many republican members of the House were, while claiming to be fighting sectarianism, in reality merely acting as agents for the A. P. A. They got so mixed up that they defeated the District of Columbia appropriation bill; the first time such a thing ever happened in the House. The vote was afterward reconsidered and the bill sent back to committee

Col. William R. Morrison brands as fabrications those stories sent out from Chicago, as to what he intended to do to control the financial opinions of the Illinois delegation to the National Convention. He says he has received dispatches from Chicago, and I will say in reply that I have sent no message to the democracy of Illinois by anyone whomsoever. This answers all the assertions and is as good as a whole column of denial."

Ex-Congressman Hendricks, of N. Y., who was in Washington this week, said when asked what he thought of the condition of the democratic party: "Oh, democracy is all right; that is to say, its cardinal principles are correct and sure to endure. The root of the tree is live and healthy, but some excrescences have developed in the top that need lopping off. I have no doubt that the party will get back in the old conservative channels in the course of time."

The House will, of course, sustain the report of the Ways and Means committee, that the House does not concur in the free coinage substitute for the House land bill, which was last week passed by the Senate. Then there will be a conference, the members of which may be looked upon as mourners, as both measures will die on their hands.

A substitute for the first Cuban resolution has been reported from the Senate committee on Foreign Relations, It declares it to be the opinion of Congress that the Belligerency of the Cubans should be recognized by the U. S.

CORRESPONDENCE

ROCKFORD NEWS.

The M. E. social at Fletcher Powers last Friday was well attended.

Miss Smith, one of the Buffalo school teachers, visited with Mrs. F. H. Johnson Saturday and Sunday.

DIED, on Sunday, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Michaud.

Dr. C. B. Ames was called to attend the children of D. D. Ames last Tuesday.

C. M. Johnson and Geo. Irving attended the entertainment given by the O. E. Star in Buffalo Tuesday evening.

Commissioner Bugbee is having his house repaired.

The next M. E. social will be held at Chas. Bugbee's Friday evening, Feb. 21st.

H. E. Pitt and Mrs. B. H. Gould are on the sick list this week.

Prof. A. F. Baker started out Sunday morning with his new horse to visit his father-in law and also to break the colt. While on the way the colt got scared at a wind mill, ran into the fence, tore one wheel off the cart, and caught the Professor's overcoat and pants on the barbed wire. The Prof, being gritty, still hung to the lines for a distance of some twenty rods or more when the colt managed to leave him The Prof came home not very badly hurt but rather scant of clothing. He says he is now going to break the colt if he has to use buckskin.

There will be a musical and literary entertainment at Pitt's Opera Hall Saturday the 15th.

Mrs. Powers, the mother of J. M. Powers of this place, died in Delano, on Monday the 10th. Mrs. Powers was one of the oldest settlers of this section, coming here with her husband in the early fifties. She was a kind and loving mother, a good neighbor. She leaves one son and two daughters and a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. The funeral took place from the M. E. Church, Delano. She rests in Elmwood Cemetery.

INDEPENDENCE INCIDENTS.

Last Monday produced quite a little blizzard for this winter. Yet there was nothing in the nature of it very alarming.

There is quite a good deal of sickness in our town and local doctors are kept quite busy. This has been a very open winter so far but thought by many not to be very healthy.

O Styner is on the sick list along with one or two other new cases.

BORN. -To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lucas, on the 9th present month, a boy. All the parties doing well.

R. M. Mills is spoken of as a possible candidate for County Commissioner from this district. It is thought Mr. M. would fill the bill satisfactorily.

The Town Board was in session last Monday and transacted some important business.

The creamery meeting held at School House Hall, Maple Plain, on last Monday evening, was not largely attended on account of the cold wind. Yet the meeting took the necessary steps in preliminary matters toward starting a creamery. There will be another meeting next Monday evening at the same place to make further arrangements toward the enterprise.

Carlos Hall arrived home from Tenn. last Thursday morning. He made a stay of about two months near Nashville. Says he likes the country well and intends going back there to live some day

J. W. Peterson is putting up an agricultural house. He will sell farm machinery.

It is said one of our townsmen lost fifty dollars at Delano last Saturday. He thinks it was taken out of his pocket

The dull times are still looking us hard in the face; with but little prospect of improvement very soon, and yet there seems to be a silver lining to these hard times. J. H. MCGARY.

"Keep Your Eyes Open."

"Having eyes, see not." That's the trouble with lots of people, who never see the wonders of their own dooryard or farm, the roadside by which they drive, the fields and woods through which they walk, or the ponds where they catch anything from frogs to black bass. Of many of these usually unseen "wonders and beauties of Nature" you can read in THE OBSERVER, Portland, Conn. This very interesting illustrated magazine is of interest to all students and lovers of Nature. It assists parents in providing home interests for their children, and leads the "children of a larger growth," to be more interested in home.

Do you enjoy roaming over hills and fields or through the woods; are you interested in birds, flowers, insects, rocks, etc., then send ten cents for sample copy of THE OBSERVER (an illustrated monthly magazine), Portland, Conn. Subscription $1.00 a year. Give it a fair trial as to its merits. 18-4t

The Man Behind the Plow.

BY C. M. CONZET, Delano.

He is not so much at singing as those high faluting chaps;
His voice it may be husky, and a little loud perhaps,
For he has been plowing with a lazy team you see,
That's kept him busy with his "get up" and "Whoa, haw-gee."

But if you'll pay attention to what I have to say,
About a great mistake you make and do it every day,
In dealing out our praises, and I want to tell you now,
Too often you forget the man who walks behind the plow.

I plainly can remember when I was on the farm,
And drove the team for brother Fred who wasn't very calm;
His patience used to give away and p'rhaps does sometimes now,
But still he is the honest man who walks behind the plow.

Talk about your learned men your wit and wisdom rare,
Your poets and your painters, they get praises everywhere:
They're well enough to make a show, but will you tell me how
The world would ever do without the man behind the plow?

'Tis very nice to go to school and learn to read and write,
And nicer 'tis to dress up fine and sport around at night,
Your music, painting, poetry may all be hard to beat,
But tell me what your going to do for something good to eat.

You say his boots are muddy and his clothing is to coarse,
He makes a good companion for the oxen or the horse;
His face is red, his hands are hard, too true I will allow,
But do not be too quick to spurn the man behind the plow.

He likes your great inventions, he's glad you're getting smart,
He likes to hear your music for it kinder stirs his heart,
But 'twill never touch the stomach of a hungry working man,
And so I call attention to the kind of things that can.

Just go to some good farmer and stop with him to eat,
The nice kind of pork and beans, the milk and cream so sweet,
Then go into his garden spot and through his orchard too,
Then you will have an idea what the farmers do for you.

Then boys don't be too ready to leave the good old farm,
Father's getting feeble now, he will need a youthful arm,
If honest in your purpose at your feet all men must bow,
For the greatest of the great men is the man behind the plow.

Among Our Exchanges.

Will Mr. Towne have the nerve to court renomination on the republican ticket? If so he ought to have a medal. —St. Paul Dispatch.

One hundred and thirty men at Nebraska City petitioned the mayor for work, stating that unless work was obtained soon their families would suffer.—Weeping Water Republiban.

The supreme court of Minnesota last week decided that a bank which dishonors a check of a depositor, returning it stamped "no funds" when at the time the depositor did have funds on deposit, is liable for slander.—Litchfield Independent.

The Owatonna Journal suggests that if McGill and Editor Pease would consent to run as a team for gubernatorial honors, their appearance would be suggestive of the "before and after using" ad of the hair oil man. Brother Pease has demonstrated that he can take both parts to that play, all by himself. Why the necessity for hitching him up with McGill for a running mate.—Benson Monitor.

List of Patents.

Granted to inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C:

L. J. DeMeules, St. Paul, Musicchart. G. W. Parker, Minneapolis, Hinge for blinds. O. M. Smith, Duluth, Automatic gripping device for inclined railways. C O. White, Minneapolis, Reel.

"A Bright Lad That Was".

A teacher told the pupils to make up a sentence or "story" from the suggestive words "boys," "bees," "bear." Quick as a flash up came one hand, "I have it." "What is it, Tommy?" inquired the teacher. "Boys bees bare when they go in swimming," was the astonishing reply! A better sentence would have been—"Boys will be interested in BEES and other insects, BEARS and other animals as well as birds, flowers etc., as described in THE OBSERVER, Portland, Conn. Sample 10 cents. One year $1. 18-4t

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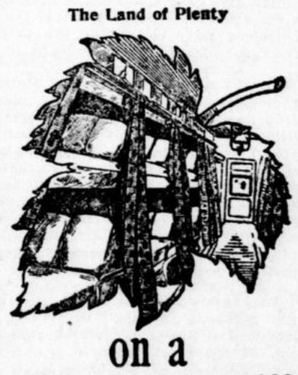

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The justly popular Chicago Great Western (Maple Leaf Route) evening train, leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul, runs Private Chamber and Modern Section Sleeping Cars, Cafe Dining Cars serving delicious meals 35 cents, up and gives free use of newspapers, magazines and periodicals. Discriminating travelers, with an eye to personal comfort and economy, unconditionally prefer the "Maple Leaf Route."

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., • MINN.

THE oldest mason, who saw Washington, is slowly giving way before the man to whom Lincoln confided his family troubles.

THE United States raises more tobacco than any other country on the globe. British India comes next, producing nearly as much.

IT is estimated now that the sales of bicycles for the year 1896 may reach 2,000,000. The majority against the horse continues to grow.

RACING by ocean steamers will become a less popular pastime after it has caused the loss of a few liners costing several million dollars apiece. The danger to passengers doesn't count.

WASHINGTON is now the "City of Churches," having over 200 places of worship within its city limits. Of the number 52 belong to the Methodists, 45 to the Baptists and 21 to the Presbyterians.

SO BENJAMIN FRANKLIN has been officially declared a gentleman. It was a close call, however, as Benjamin was once seen staying his hunger with a loaf of bread as he walked the streets of Philadelphia.

"WHEN everybody owes everybody," asks a correspondent, "and nobody pays anybody, isn't it apt to be hard times for somebody?" Something like this has been asked before, but the answer is still yes.

THE German mission has associated with it sad memories. George H. Pendleton died while serving as minister, William Walter Phelps gave it up only to come home to die, and now Theodore Runyon has fallen.

THE Chicago woman who killed herself because her husband did not like her cooking has established a new precedent. Heretofore husbands who did not like their wives' cooking have been the ones to die.

MEASLES is a noun of multitude, containing unity of idea, and, therefore, has a singular verb, "is" and not "are," as a correspondent asks. If he doesn't believe that "measles" has "unity of idea" let him take the disease and be convinced.

ONE order has been placed at New Haven, Conn., for 49,000,000 cigarette boxes and another for 36,000,000. On an exaggerated estimate of 70,000,000 population, these will furnish on two orders 12 cigarettes for every man, woman and child in the United States.

MAINE newspapers are telling that a Caribou clergyman the other Sunday, noticing that the choir seats were unoccupied when the time for beginning the service arrived, rose and remarked: "I see all the singers are absent this morning. Let the congregation rise and sing 'Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow.'"

THE competition among the towns of Oklahoma for the divorce business has become so severe that regular drummers are sent out by the lawyers of the various centers to look for customers in the east. Interesting women on the trains bound for Oklahoma are liable to be accosted by these shrewd seekers for victims.

IN New York city there are said to be 30,000 typewriters in constant use. The sale averages one every five minutes. An American factory recently made one of these machines for the czarina. The keys were of ivory, the bars of gold and the frame inlaid with pearls. On such a machine one might write even love letters.

SOME "new women" among Philadelphia society folk gave a "twentieth century dinner" in the Quaker capital a few days ago. Only women were guests, and all the guests wore black skirts, and, for the rest of their attire, men's regulation evening dress—white shirts, high collars, low-cut white dress vests and dress coats. Whether they borrowed their clothes or had them made to order is not told.

PROF. BECKER, of the United States geological survey, has recently returned from an expedition to the Alaskan gold fields. He reports that rich deposits are to be found in that section, but he advises that no person should go there unless he has sufficient money to last at least one year. If this is a requirement it is not likely that there will be a general migration to Alaska. The people who have the necessary money prefer to seek gold nearer home.

THE Latest addition to the navy is the gunboat Helena, which was launched at Newport News a few days ago. It is 250 feet long by 40 in width, is built of steel, and will have a speed of 13 knots. It has a double botto as a guard against grounding and batteries of four-inch rifles. It would not be much of a sea fighter, but for the purpose for which it is intended, light patrol duty in rivers and shallow waters, it will be very effective. When the gunboats of this class authorized at the last session of the Fifty-third congress are completed the navy will have 15 of these vessels.

A NEBRASKA burglar appears in a nover role, that of an assistant to those who decided to shuffle off worldliness and discard its finery. He heard a banker's wife at a revival declare that she had a change of heart, that her diamonds were now a burden to her soul and that she had left them at home on the dresser and would never wear them more. The burglar slipped out, broke into the banker's house, found the diamonds and other gewgaws of fashion on the dresser, appropriated them and left a note saying that he took them to remove from the convert all temptation to resume her worldliness.

IS GEORGE CHAMPLIN WELLS the sort of new man who is to counterbalance the new woman? He is 60 years of age, and has just won a bride, Miss Sadie Rackett, of Orient, L. I., by promising to keep house for the woman, whose age is 24. Wells keeps a hotel at Peconic and is famed as a good housekeeper and cook. He has the choicest summer boarders, who always pay cash, and he has amassed a snug fortune. His wife can go about as much as she chooses, he says, and, as she is a bicycle rider and an athlete, it is expected she will do so. This should prove mutually satisfactory, under the circumstances.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the First Session.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Senator Sherman (O.) yesterday presented Mr. Foraker's credentials to succeed Senator Brice, March 4, 1897. The bill to prohibit prize-fighting in federal territory, which passed the house, was passed. Senator Turpie (Ind.) spoke in favor of a constitutional amendment to have United States senators elected directly by the people of the several states. In the house the time was devoted exclusively to the further consideration of the bond bill and the senate free coinage substitute therefor.

Washington, Feb. 8.—In the senate yesterday Senator Frye (rep., Me.) was unanimously elected president pro tem. A bill was passed opening the forest reservations of Colorado for the locating of mining claims. The resolution contemplating a reform in handling appropriation bills by distributing them among the several committees was referred to the committee on rules, to be reported back next December. In the house the time was occupied in debating the free-silver substitute for the bond bill. During the discussion Mr. Talbert (S. C.) tried to defend secession and was called to order by Mr. Barrett (Mass.), who offered a resolution of censure, and it was referred to the judiciary committee.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The senate was not in session on Saturday. In the house the time was occupied in discussing the senate free-coinage substitute for the house bond bill. Mr. Towne (Minn.) made the principal speech in favor of free coinage and Mr. Hall (Mo.) against. It was decided to vote on the measure on the 12th.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Short speeches were made in the senate yesterday on the Monroe doctrine and relative to the termination of the war in Cuba. The nomination of Edwin F. Uhl, of Michigan, to be ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany was confirmed. In the house the bond bill was further discussed. The death of Representative Crain, of Texas, was announced, and as a mark of respect the house adjourned for the day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 7th aggregated $999,906,409, against $890,980,970 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week in 1895 was 1.9.

Business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 7th numbered 323, against 404 the week previous, and 281 the corresponding period of 1895.

The treasury completed its tabulation of the bids for the bonds above the Morgan syndicate bid. The result is 781 bids for a total of $66,788,650. This leaves the amount which will be awarded to the Morgan syndicate $34,211,350.

The treasury will receive in round figures from the bond sale about $111,000,000 in gold.

At the age of 48 years William H Crain, of Cuero, Tex., who has occupied a seat in the last six congresses, beginning with the Forty-ninth, died in Washington of pneumonia.

In the 30 larger post offices of the United States the receipts for the month of January amounted to $2,942,240, a net increase over the first month of 1895 of $215,000.

Returns to the government agricultural department for January show the total number of horses in the country to be 15,124,057; mules, 2,278,946; milch cows, 16,137,586; oxen and other cattle, 52,085,409; sheep, 38,298,783, and swine, 42,842,759.

Fire losses in the United States and Canada during January amounted to $11,040,000. The total for January, 1895, was $11,895,600.

A treasury department statement shows that the government will realize from the new loan $111,378,836.97.

THE EAST.

Flames wiped out the Altmyer theater block at McKeesport, Pa., the loss being $130,000.

At Rochester, N. Y., Rev. Father John M. Fitzgerald, convicted of arson in the second degree, was sentenced to ten years' confinement in the state prison at Auburn.

The death of Louis Allard occurred at his home in Cohoes, N. Y., aged 109 years. He worked at his trade up to five years ago.

At the age of 75 years William L. Kenyon died at his home in Kingston, N. Y. He was a member of the Thirty-sixth congress.

The New York republican state central committee decided upon March 24 as the date for the state convention and New York as the place.

On the Massachusetts coast the schooners Florida, Allianza and Glendon were wrecked and ten saidors lost their lives.

While out riding Peter L. Atkins and Miss Maud Kelly were drowned near Middletown, N. Y. In the darkness Atkins drove off the road into a flooded meadow.

Richard Manning Hodges, one of the most famous surgeons in this country, died at his home in Boston, aged 76 years.

The failure was announced of W. G. Browne, proprietor of the City bank at New Philadelphia, O., for $100,000.

WEST AND SOUTH.

At Canon City, Col., Benjamin Radcliff, the slayer of the entire school board of Jefferson district, Park county, was hanged.

The famous Indian fighter, Gen. John Gibbon, died at his home in Baltimore of pneumonia at the age of 68.

In St. Louis the Excelsior Manufacturing company, a large stove-making concern, failed for $15,000.

In Ohio the right of the women to vote for members of school boards was sustained by a decision of the supreme court.

At the age of 74 years William H. English died at his home in Indianapolis. He was a congressman during the eight years which preceded the civil war, and was the democratic candidate for vice president on the ticket with Gen. Hancock in 1880. Mr. English was also a great financier, and left an estate valued at $1,750,000.

At Hedrick, Ia., Joseph Merrifield, the 13-year-old son of Frank Merrifield, shot his eight-year-old brother with a rifle and then killed himself.

The world's greatest paleontologist in the line of crinoids, Charles Wachsmuth, died suddenly at Burlington, Ia., aged 66 years.

In a railway wreck near Hannibal, Mo., 15 persons were injured, one, Miss Margaret Whittey, of Quincy, Ill., probably fatally.

At his home in Waltz township, Ind., Conrad Truss, 90 years old, committed suicide by hanging. He was wealthy, but feared poverty.

At Paris, Ky., John Barnett, aged 75, died with palsy, and the minute he died a large clock in the room stopped and had since refused to run.

Judge Grosscup sentenced Joseph R. Dunlop, publisher of the Chicago Dispatch, to pay a fine of $2,000 and serve a term of two years in the Joliet penitentiary for the offense of using the United States mails to circulate obscene advertisements.

The state central committee of Ohio decided to hold the republican state convention in Columbus on March 10 and 11.

On the street at Anaconda, Mont., Oscar Barneybeak shot Mrs. E. B. Catlin and then killed himself. A love affair was the cause.

At Morgantown, W. Va., the Newberry Coal & Coke company failed for $190,000.

The Michigan state factory inspector says that the loss from factories in the state closing or running on short time last year aggregated $17,000,000.

A passenger train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road ran from Galesburg to Mendota, Ill., a distance of 80 miles, in 71½ minutes.

Fire destroyed the packing house of the Tri-City Packing company at Davenport, Ia., the loss being $110,000.

On the Great Northern road a train was wrecked near Clarissa, Minn., and all of the 25 passengers aboard were injured, though none seriously.

While attempting to cross the Dan river near Stoneville, N. C., Zib McCollen, Elijah Lemmons, Dennis Gunn and the latter's son were drowned.

William H. English's will, probated at Indianapolis, leaves an estate said to be worth $3,000,000 almost entirely to his son and daughter.

On the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley road a train was derailed near Roseville, O., and Thomas Fisher was killed and 12 other persons were injured.

In a disreputable house at Danville, Ill., William Roy and William Lutes were murdered by William Riggins.

Stanford Hunt, D. D., of New York, senior agent of the Methodist Book Concern, and treasurer of the Methodist Missionary society, dropped dead of apoplexy at the Grand hotel in Cincinnati. He was 73 years old.

In Chicago F. W. Curtis, of Douglas, Wyo., sold his sheep at the stock yards for $5,000, and two men robbed him of the money.

At Columbus, O., the Northern Fire association went into the hands of a receiver with liabilities of $900,000 and assets of $50.67.

The death of Mrs. Eva Stone, who would have been 101 years old next June, occurred at her home in Warrensburg, Mo.

At Sedden, Ala., Joseph Leeds (colored) who attempted to assault Mrs. A. D. Prince, was taken from the authorities by a mob and hanged to a tree.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

On bail John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer charged with the leadership of the late uprising in Johannesburg, South Africa, was liberated from jail in Pretoria.

Manitoba's new legislature convened at Winnipeg.

The sultan of Turkey in a reply to a letter from Queen Victoria says the Armenians were the aggressors in the recent massacres. He also says that in every part of Asia Minor everything is now tranquil.

Honolulu advices say that unless Secretary Olney apologizes for the action of Minister Willis in refusing to participate in the national holiday that official may be given his passport soon.

Gen. Valeriano Weyler, the new captain general of Cuba, arrived in Havana and immediately took the oath of office.

While passing directly above Madrid an aerolite of great size exploded and shattered walls, roofs and buildings in the Spanish city and injured many persons.

LATER NEWS.

The body of H. C. Potter, a wealthy grain merchant of Tacoma, Wash., and a nephew of Bishop Potter, of New York, was found on the ocean beach near San Francisco. Circumstances point to suicide.

"Bat" Shea was electrocuted at Dannemora, N. Y., the 11th, for the murder of Robert Ross, at Troy, in March, 1894.

Chas. Phares shot R. T. Smith and his wife at Newton, Io., the 11th. He then blew his own brains out. Smith cannot live. No cause is known.

Michael Rackner, employed by the Northwestern Soap factory, at Minneapolis, was killed in an elevator accident the 11th. The machinery broke and he was mangled in a horrible manner.

Fully 3,000 Indians were gathered in council at Wounded Knee, the 11th, for the purpose of electing delegates to go to Washington and present their grievances to the government.

The Transvaal government has ordered two batteries of artillery from an English firm.

The annual convention of the Y. M. C. A. general secretaries will be held at Cleveland, O., June 5.

A libel suit for $250,000 was instituted the 11th at St. Louis, Mo., by Daniel Sullivan, a banker of San Antonio, Tex., against the Strahom-Hutton-Evans commission company. The suit is based on a letter being written which injured the reputation of Sullivan.

The directors of the Canadian Pacific railroad have declared a 2 per cent dividend, payable April 1.

Condition of the United States treasury the 11th: Available cash balance, $181,045,199; gold reserve, $55,255,095.

Three temporary spans of a new bridge across Tinkers creek, near Cleveland, O., fell the 11th, precipitating the workmen into the creek, a distance of 65 feet. Five of them were seriously hurt, and one, William Freeman, will die.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, Feb. 11.		
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	59	@	60¼
No. 2 northern	59	@	59½
May	60⅝	@	60¾
HAY—Timothy	9 00	@	9 50
Good wild	6 00	@	6 50
OATS—No. 3 white	18½	@	19
CATTLE—Steers	2 25	@	2 35
Cows			2 50
SHEEP—Muttons			2 65
Lambs			3 50
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	17½	@	18
Creamery, second	13	@	14
Dairy, fancy			15
Dairy, choice	11	@	12
POULTRY—Turkeys	11½	@	12
Spring chickens	11	@	11½
EGGS—Fresh candled	12	@	13½

WEYLER'S RECEPTION.

New Captain General of Cuba Reaches Havana.

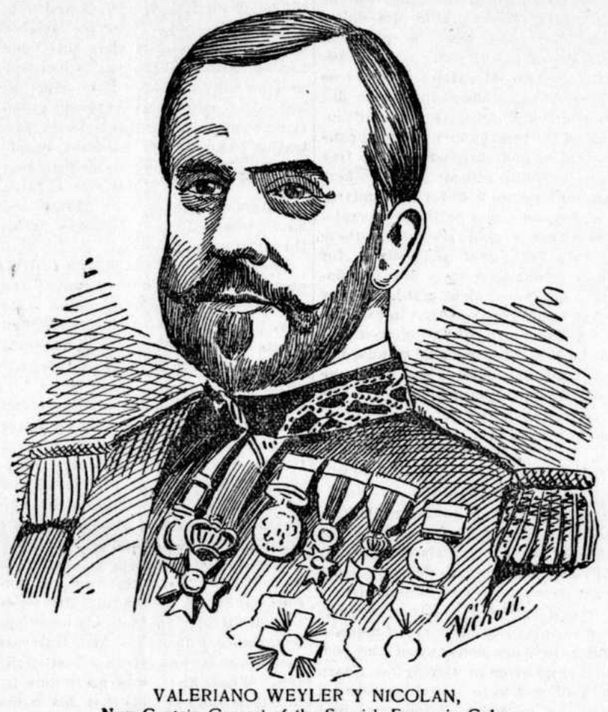
He Is Greeted with Much Enthusiasm by the Populace — Preparations for a Vigorous Campaign — Insurgents Appeal to Americans.

Havana, Feb. 11. — The Spanish cruiser Louis XIII., with Gen. Weyler, the newly-appointed captain-general and commander in chief of the Spanish forces in Cuba, on board, arrived off Morro castle at nine o'clock Monday morning and at ten o'clock entered the harbor and steamed up to the city. As the warship passed Morro castle she was saluted by the guns of that fortress and as she proceeded was welcomed by thunders of artillery from the Cabanas fortress and the dipping of flags and other greetings from the ships in the harbor.

After landing Gen. Weyler proceeded on foot to the palace, where he at once took the oath of office as captain general of Cuba. After this ceremony, the new governor and commander in chief held a reception in the palace, receiving the leading citizens of Cuba, a number of grandees of Spain, at the heads of various commercial bodies; leaders of political parties and the foreign consuls. Crowds of people in holiday attire filled the streets and the plaza de Armas, in the vicinity of the palace of the captain general, was packed with cheering men, women and children, while numerous bands of music played patriotic airs.

Weyler's Plan of Campaign.

Gen. Weyler will first devote himself to a complete review of the operations already undertaken and then he will figure out the situation as it actually exists. For this purpose, almost immediately after taking the oath of fealty, he issued orders to be sent to all the commanders in the field to draw up promptly and forward to headquarters complete returns of the conditions of their commands, together with the state of the railroads, telegraphs and public thoroughfares and the probable location and strength of the enemy in their neighborhoods.



VALERIANO WEYLER Y NICOLAN,
New Captain General of the Spanish Forces in Cuba.

The exact plan of campaign of Gen. Weyler, naturally, is not known, but it is believed that it will be a very different one from that of Campos. He is likely to call in all the small detachments of troops, which have from the first had such a weakening effect upon the Spanish operations, and he will try to drive the insurgents into a position from which they cannot escape without a pitched battle.

Appeal of Cubans.

Philadelphia, Feb. 11.—The Press publishes an appeal to the American people, signed by the president of the provisional government of Cuba, and craving recognition of the insurgents After rehearsing in detail the history of the United States' struggle for freedom, the appeal continues:

"We ask the American people to grant us, through its president and congress, those rights of belligerency to which, according to the laws of war and of nations, we are entitled. Our armies have marched whithersoever they would throughout the entire island, and for weeks have threatened the stronghold of Spain's power in Cuba.

"Must we capture Havana and drive Spain's hirelings across the sea before we are even given the right as men to fight for that priceless gift which God destined should be universally divided among His children" Must we gain our independence before we are accorded the sanction of the world to labor for it?

"Is Spain entitled to consideration at the hands of a modern civilized and highly progressive nation? Does its misrule of Cuba for a century commend it to the hearts and minds of men? Are its hirelings here fit to lift up and educate the Cuban and make his beloved land prosperous?

"Cuba, the bleeding, appeals to its American sisters. It does it in the name of God, of justice, of civilization and of America."

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 11.—The boiler in the Annes Hop mill at Lonesdale, owned by the Goddards, exploded Monday morning. Patrick McConnen was killed; Hugh McClaren will probably die, and three or four others were badly injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown as yet.

Victim of Heart Disease.

Moline, Ill., Feb. 11.—Mrs. Rudolph Buse, after lifting her little daughter over a muddy crossing, started into a drug store and fell in a fainting fit, expiring in a short time from heart disease.

Labor Classes Disfranchised.

London, Feb. 8.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says the government of Saxony has prepared a bill changing the election system and virtually disfranchising the working classes, the avowed object being to exclude socialists from the diet.

Gold Deposits Refused.

New York, Feb. 11.—The subtreasury has been compelled to refuse further gold deposits on account of bonds, because the rush has overtaxed the available clerical force. A large deposit was rejected, and was carried away from the subtreasury.

RACES AT WAR.

Three Men Killed in a Riot at Whiting, Ind.

Whiting, Ind., Feb. 7.—Whiting was the scene of a bloody riot Thursday afternoon and as a result three men are dead and another is lying at the point of death. The dead are: Emory Szanjo, Steve Mutcha and John Mokin.

Seriously injured: Jacob Gladstone, cigar manufacturer, 397 South May street, Chicago, shot in breast; John Thomas, foreman for Standard Oil company, shot in right side, will die.

The trouble began in the saloon of Joseph Maovitik, corner of Adams street and Whiting road. For some years bad blood has existed between the Hungarians and the Polanders living in Whiting. Maovitik is a Pole, and about two o'clock Thursday afternoon a crowd of Hungarians entered his saloon with the avowed purpose of cleaning out the place. They began by directing insulting remarks to the saloonkeeper and his wife, who was also in the saloon at the time. Several of Maovitik's friends were standing around, and one of them struck a Hungarian, knocking him senseless.

The Hungarians became enraged at this, and, drawing revolvers, opened up a promiscuous shooting. Maovitik and his wife fled upstairs, leaving the Huns in possession of the saloon. Several of the Huns rushed outside and with clubs began breaking out the large plate-glass windows of the saloon. Maovitik from an upper window fired a volley at the men below. His shots told, and when the smoke cleared away Szanjo, Mokin and Mutcha lay dead in the street.

In the meantime, Mrs. Maovitik stood at the head of the stairs and fired into a crowd attempting to mount the stairs. Thomas fell, it is thought, mortally wounded. Gladstone was in the saloon at the time the trouble began taking orders for cigars, and was endeavoring to escape when one of the shots from the woman's gun struck him in the breast, just over the heart. The bullet was checked by a matchbox in his vest pocket, which saved his life.

At this juncture, Chief of Police Dobbins, Officer Lowenthal and Deputy Sheriff Emmell came on the scene. The maddened Hungarians barricaded themselves in the saloon and refused to come out. With drawn revolvers, the officers attacked the doors of the building. They succeeded in forcing an entrance and arrested the ringleaders.

W. H. ENGLISH IS DEAD.

A Brief Sketch of the Life of the Deceased.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 8.—William H. English, who for more that a half-century has been prominently identified with the commercial and political life of Indiana, died Friday at the age of 74. He is best remembered as the democratic candidate for vice president on the ticket with Gen. Hancock in 1880. He was at the time of his death probably the wealthiest man in Indiana, his possessions being estimated at $1,750,000.

[William Hayden English was born in Lexington, Scott county, Ind., August 27, 1822. His father, Elisha G. English, was one of Indiana's pioneers and honored with many public trusts during a period of 40 years. William was educated in common schools and at Hanover college. He studied law and was admitted to practice in the United States supreme court before he was 25 years of age. He was principal clerk of the house of representatives of Indiana in 1843-44 and principal secretary of the convention in 1850 which framed the constitution of Indiana, and was speaker of the first house after its adoption. He was clerk in the United States treasury department during Polk's administration, and in the United States senate about 1850. He was prominently identified with the compromise measure in relation to the admission of Kansas. This measure, known as the English bill, afterward became a law. In 1880 Mr. English was unanimously nominated for vice president on the ticket with Gen. Hancock by the democratic national convention. He was president of the Indiana Historical society and author of a historical and biographical work on the constitution and lawmakers of that state.]

The Catron Bill Is a Law.

Washington, Feb. 8. — The Catron bill to prevent prize-fighting in the District of Columbia and territories was signed by the president about 4:35 p. m. Friday and became a law. The bill did not reach the white house until four o'clock or afterward, and in its case the usual routine was departed from and the measure taken at once to Mr. Cleveland, who, after examining its provisions, promptly attached his signature, so that from the date of signature prize fighting is a felony on all soil over which the federal government has exclusive jurisdiction.

Believe It Settled.

London, Feb. 8.—The Chronicle announces that it learns on good authority that a partial settlement of the Venezuelan difficulty has been effected, "or," the Chronicle adds, "if not actually effected, is on the very point of settlement. We believe that the settlement refers to the Yuruan outrage."

To Make Lincoln's Birthday a Holiday.

Washington, Feb. 8.—In the senate Friday morning Senator Hale introduced a bill making February 12, President Lincoln's birthday anniversary, a national holiday.

SWIFT JUSTICE OF MINERS.

Gold All About and If One Steals Tin Pans Sound an Alarm.

In the gold mines of Coolgardie, Australia, much valuable ore is left absolutely unwatched, says the New York Press. If any person breaks away from the Arcadian habit of honestly leaving it alone he meets with justice by strange means. Confidence in honesty must be kept at any cost out there. Tents or encampments are left for hours and even days in the bush without being touched, even when full of clothes, etc., things which one would think were of use to some of the poor wretches round about.

The summary justice referred to is indeed a strong deterrent, the way it is carried out being as neat as it is effective. Immediately anyone is caught stealing, says a London correspondent, the "roll up" is sounded—that is to say, a tin pannikin is beaten vigorously drum-wise and in hearing this ominous sound all the miners in the camp hurry up to the place. The case is roughly explained to them; an impromptu court is immediately formed, a president elected and then and there the culprit is tried. If he is found guilty—and where he has been caught gold-handed, so to say, there is, of course, no doubt about it—he is ordered to leave the camp within a given time—generally a few minutes only—and never return to it again under the risk of being tarred and feathered or worse. It is extraordinary what wholesome fear there is of this "roll up" system—far more so in many cases than the police inspires.

GHOST OBJECTED.

Wouldn't Keep Quiet Until the House Was Moved.

It is told in the Washington Star that a correspondent had occasion to stop all night in a West Virginia cabin, where he had been entertained a year before. The cabin at his first visit had faced the road; it now occupied a position at a considerable distance from the highway and faced the other direction. When asked about the change the owner of the cabin said:

"Had ter make it. Dad made sech a fuss 'bout it, my wife 'lowed we'd hev ter move back. Yo' see, she never knowed the ole man in his lifetime, an' she didn' like bein' pestered by him 20 y'ar after he wor dead."

"How was that?" inquired the correspondent.

"Waal, the house uster be hyar, 'fore thar war any road, an' when dad died we buried 'im over yonder by them oaks. The road war cut through, an' we moved the house over dad's grave. He never had cut up none, though he war a great cavorter when he lived, but when we moved the house he uster come every night to our bed an' try to sw'ar at me—only he couldn't talk. It kin' o' tickled me to see the ole man when he couldn't swar, but my wife kicked erbout it an' I moved the cabin back ag'in. The ole man hain't come back sence, an' I'll reckon he'll hev his way; he allus did 'fore he died, an' he hain't los' none of his uppishness sence."

FORGOT COLORS.

Experience of a Man Who Was Nine Months in a Dark Room.

The human eye, though trained to distinguish colors, may by want of use forget how to distinguish them. The unique experience of Dr. R. Harley, F. R. S., related in the London Spectator, establishes the fact that color can be forgotten, as well as learned, by human sight.

Dr. Harley, in order to save the sight of one, perhaps of both eyes, when one was injured, voluntarily immured himself in a room made totally dark for nine months.

The fortitude which enabled him to adopt this course and the ingenuity by which he preserved his health and faculties in this, the most mentally and physically depressing of all forms of imprisonment, are sufficiently remarkable; but Dr. Harvey also kept an accurate record of his impressions when he at last looked again upon the light, after the supreme moment at which he satisfied himself that he was not blind, but could see.

He found that in the nine months' darkness his eyes had lost all sense of color. The world was black, white and gray. They had also lost the sense of distance. His brain interpreted the picture wrongly. His hand did not touch the object meant to be grasped. Practice soon remedied the last induced defect of sight. Experiment with skeins of various-colored wool, in the presence of one who had normal color vision, restored the first.

A Remarkable Echo.

A Killarney tourist, so the story goes, was assured by a guide that the echo on Loch Gill was worth hearing. So off went the tourist to hear it, and hired two men to row him out, accomplishing the transaction so swiftly that there was no time for them to arrange for the usual echo to be in attendance. In despair they broke an oar, and one swan ashore to fetch another. The echo began. "Good morrow," cried the tourist. "Good morrow," said the echo, with a brogue. "Fine day, God bless it," cried the tourist. "Foine day, God bless it," said the echo. "Will you have a drink?" cried the tourist. "Begorra, I will!" roared the echo.

Very Awkward Indeed.

This is precisely the kind of mistake a man makes if he "turns out" on the wrong side of the road when a vehicle comes toward him. No less absurd is the error of the individual who takes drastic medicines to relieve his liver. That organ is on the right side, and the road to its relief is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine also adapted to the relief of dyspepsia, constipation, kidney and rheumatic ailments and malaria.

"What are the young lady's faults?" "I don't know. You must ask her dearest friend."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Home Seekers' Excursion to the South.

February 11th and March 10th, 1896, Land Seekers' Excursion tickets will be sold from all points in the north and northwest over the Big Four Route to points south and southeast at one fare plus two dollars. Tickets will be good thirty days returning. For excursion rates, time cards, and Free pamphlet descriptive of southern farm lands address J. C. TUCKER, G. N. A., Big Four Route, 234 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

"HOW NICE to get such a hearty encore!" she said, as the half-back was called back after an 80-yard run.—Harvard Lampoon.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches, and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by California Fig Syrup Company.

FATTENING HOGS COSTS ONE CENT.

The editor recently heard of a farmer fattening hogs at less than one cent a pound. This was made possible through the sowing of Salzer's King Barley, yielding over 100 bu. per acre, Golden Triumph Corn, yielding 200 bu. per acre, and the feeding on Sand Vetch, Teosinte, Hundredfold Peas, etc. Now, with such yields, the growing of hogs is more profitable than a silver mine.

Salzer's catalogue is full of rare things for the farmer, gardener and citizen, and the editor believes that it would pay everybody a hundred-fold to get Salzer's catalogue before purchasing seeds.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it with 10 cents postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., they will mail you their mammoth seed catalogue and 10 samples of grasses and grains, including above corn and barley. Catalogue alone, 5c postage. (K)

"WE have no use for bear stories," said the editor. "Our readers demand something spicy." "Well," said the man with the manuscript, "this story is about a cinnamon bear."—Sports Afield.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"WHAT is the most convenient and economical way to travel in America?" inquired the visiting Englishman. "On a pass," replied Trotter, dryly.—Harper's Bazar.

"WIFE," said a henpecked husband, "go to bed." "I wont!" "Sit up, then. I will be obeyed somehow."—Tid-Bits.

MERIT

Is what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity, increasing sales and wonderful cures. The combination, proportion and process in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla are unknown to other medicines, and make it peculiar to itself. It acts directly and positively upon the blood, and as the blood reaches every nook and corner of the human system, all the nerves, muscles, bones and tissues come under the beneficent influence of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

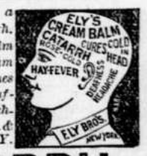
When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

This is the CUPID hair pin. It has a double set of spiral curves and will not slip out of the hair. It is made by Richardson & DeLong Bros., manufacturers of the famous DeLONG HOOK and EYE.

Since 1861 I have been a great sufferer from catarrh. I tried Ely's Cream Balm and to all appearances am cured. Terrible headaches from which I had long suffered are gone.—W. J. Hitchcock, Late Major U. S. Vol. & A. A. Gen., Buffalo, N. Y.



CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

BE CAREFUL

When buying a Cooking Stove or Range to get one with an established reputation. The test of time has stamped the

CHARTER OAK, "THE BEST."

And there is a guarantee on

CHARTER OAK STOVES — ALL — CHARTER OAK RANGES

MANITOBAN SCENT Exerts a powerful attraction over all kinds of game. Insures big incomes to hunters. Sample mailed for 25c. Address THE GAVO CO., Box 559, Oneonville, N. Y.

OPIUM and **WHISKY** habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA. MENTION THIS PAPER every time you write.

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LETTERS FROM HOME.

I've a box of yellow missives
Sacred kept through changing years,
And when sad and weary hearted
Often read 'twixt smiles and tears.
There are notes of invitation,
Souvenirs of graceful sort;
Japanned bits and quaint old menus,
And rare treasures never bought.

There are letters from the schoolmates
Who through years proved true and tried;
There's the card of still another,
First of us to be a bride.
There are lines penned in flirtation,
Flattering and insincere;
There are others, gay and witty,
Filled with wishes and good cheer.

There are bright vacation letters
From the summer friends of yore;
They had written through the autumn,
But were never heard from more.
But in all the store of letters
That I keep where'er I roam,
There are none I find more precious
Than the sacred ones from home.
—Winona Tower, in Farm and Home.

THE SECOND WIFE.

BY LUKE SHARP.

THE French have a habit of filling their railway carriages too full for comfort, and when my friends and myself reached the station in Paris to take the express for London, we found nearly every place occupied. Twice we walked the length of the train, but without seeing a spot available for two. I asked one of the officials if they intended to put on another carriage, but he replied that there was room enough for all who wished to go. "Then," said I, "we shall be obliged to you if you find us two seats in the same compartment." The official shrugged his shoulders and said that we could easily find them if we looked for them. This was about as much satisfaction as one can get out of a French railway official, who doesn't know much, anyhow, and cares less.

Again we walked the length of the train and I noticed one compartment out of the door-window of which leaned a very stout elderly gentleman. The curtains on the two side windows were drawn, and we could not see whether there was vacant places there or not. My friend, who is a very suave and polite gentleman, said to the elderly man: "Will you excuse me a moment?" and he proceeded to open the door.

"All the places here are taken," said the elderly individual, hurriedly.

"That's just what I want to see," said my friend, and gently, firmly, but politely, he opened the door to the great danger of the old gentleman falling out. A lady of perhaps 25 sat in one corner seat; all the other places were vacant but piled with portmanteaux, valises and what not.

"Ah," said my friend, "there seems to be some vacant space here."

"I tell you," replied the elderly gentleman, getting red in the face, "that all these places are taken. There is a party of us, and I'm looking for the others, who may arrive at any moment. You will miss your train if you wait here, for you will undoubtedly have to get out."

My friend glanced up at the big clock placed in the center of the arch at the end of the huge station, and said:

"The train leaves in two minutes, so it seems to me your party is cutting it a little close."

"The party is all right," observed the old gentleman, testily. "They know that I am reserving places for them, and they will be here in plenty of time."

The lady in the corner smiled sweetly at my friend, and he with some reluctance closed the door, for there was nothing more to be said, without calling the old gentleman a liar, which we knew very well that he was. Once more we walked the whole length of the train.

"I wouldn't stand it," I said, impatiently, for I always get angry when I see a man monopolizing a whole compartment, except when I do it myself. "I should have gotten in and taken a place in the corner. He is evidently waiting for no party."

"Gently, gently," said my friend, "all in good time. I will leave them half a minute to come, and then we will quietly wander back to the old duffer's carriage and step in."

We did this and my friend once more opened the door in spite of the protestations on the part of the occupant, who got redder and redder in the face as he saw the attempt to force the position.

"I tell you," he said, "that it's no good. My party will be here and then you will have to go out and you will miss your train."

"We have made up our minds to chance it," said my imperturbable friend,

OUT OF THE WINDOW LEANED A VERY STOUT GENTLEMAN.

as he proceeded to remove the impediments from the two corner seats and, speaking with the utmost respect, he continued: "If your party arrives even while the train is moving out, we will jump off and hold the door open for them to enter. I don't much mind missing a train myself; I could do with another day in Paris. It's a most charming city."

The old man grunted, and the lady smiled across at us. It was quite evident that she was his second wife, and that the honeymoon was drawing to a close. It was also evident that the lady was just a little tired of the old gentleman, and welcomed an accession to the party, but the old man was mad clear through; anyone could see that. He muttered to himself that it was an outrage and ought not to be permitted in any civilized country. A man had a perfect right to a carriage taken for his friends; this was always recognized in England, and no gentleman, nor anyone calling himself a gentleman, would force his way into a compartment where he was not wanted.

"I quite agree with you," said my friend as smoothly as sweet oil. "It is an outrage. I asked the officials, or rather my friend did, whether they would not put on an extra carriage, and they refused to do so. In England we do these things very much better, for such overcrowding of carriages would never be permitted on any first-class line."

"I was not addressing you, sir," said the old man, peevishly.

"Oh, then, I beg your pardon; I thought you were. I hope you will excuse me, for I know how annoying it is to be waiting for a party, and then have the party turn up too late."

The lady smiled again at the polite young man, and the old gentleman kept on muttering, but not so loud that we could hear what he said.

A gong clanged, and the porters ran hither and thither shouting to the passengers to take their seats. My friend put his head out of the window and called to one of the railway men; a porter came to the window.

"I see, sir," said my friend to the old gentleman, "that your porty is going to be left behind. Now if you will tell me which articles belong to them I will give them in charge of this porter who will return the articles to them when they arrive."

He picked up the portmanteau which had been in the place he now occupied, and thrust it through the window to the porter, telling him in French that a party was coming who would be left behind.

"Will you leave that alone?" cried the old gentleman rising and snatching the baggage.

"But, my dear sir," said my friend, protestingly, "you are surely not going to carry the other folks' luggage with you? Think of them left in Paris with none of the comforts of life."

"They will come by the next train," said the old gentleman, placing the portmanteau up in the rack again.

"They may have made up their minds to stay a week," said the young man.

The lady put the book she had been reading up to her face and laughed outright. Her husband looked at her with an expression of disgust on his highly colored face.

"It is no trouble to me at all," continued the young man, blandly, "to put

TALKED IN A FRIENDLY WAY.

out the luggage and give it in charge of a porter. It will be all right. I have seen it done a hundred times, and the train is just about to depart."

"Will you oblige me by attending to your own business?" exclaimed the old gentleman.

"Oh, certainly," said the young man, settling back into his place as the train moved slowly out of the station. There was a look of baffled benevolence on his face that was most touching.

"But, you see, I know what it is to be left without luggage and I merely wished to be of service to your party."

"Hang your service! I don't want any of it."

"No, probably not; but those that are left behind, sir; you should think of them; you should, indeed, sir; but then it must be a consolation for you to know that through your kindness two persons have obtained places in this train; many another man who had a party coming would have bundled us bodily out of the compartment."

"It is what should have been done," cried the old gentleman.

"Oh, don't say that, I beg of you," said the young man, looking inexpressibly hurt. But the old man was not to be drawn out any more. He took the English paper that he had paid three times the London price for, and began reading it. The young man after several fruitless attempts to engage him in conversation and learn some of his opinions on the news of the day, noticed that the second wife was reading a book whose pages were uncut, so he took from his inside pocket a small ivory paper-knife that he always carried with him, and sitting opposite her offered her the use of it. She thanked him, and, greatly to the old gentleman's annoyance, talked in a friendly manner with him until we came to Calais; here the young man insisted upon shaking hands with both of them, and again mentioned his deep regret that the party had been left behind, but his expressions of sympathy were entirely thrown away, for the old gentleman took his second wife under his wing, and, ordering all the luggage to be taken on the boat, departed. The second wife looked over her shoulder and smiled at the young man, who had helped to beguile a tedious railway journey.—Detroit Free Press.

Shape of the Moon.

It is believed nowadays that the moon is a perfect ellipse, its figure being nearly exactly one-third longer than it is broad. This elliptical theory of our satellite's shape is founded on the well-known fact that a certain side (end, rather) of the moon is always presented to our view. This is caused by the moon revolving once on her axis in exactly the same period of time that she revolves around the earth. Her elongated shape was probably caused by the attraction of the earth when both planets were young and soft.

—Robert Bandas, who presided at the annual gathering of the Caledonian railway engineers, remarked that the much-vaunted invention of the steel sleeper is where fast traffic is concerned not half so durable as a creosoted timber sleeper.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

Can Brewers Be Taxed.

Criminal complaints have been filed in the municipal court at Duluth against the representative of seven brewing companies, charging them with selling liquor without licenses. The actions were commenced at the instigation of the city attorney, and their purpose is to determine the question of whether the outside brewers doing business there can be compelled to pay the municipal license fee of $500. The question was first brought up a year ago by the agents, but the actions were finally dismissed owing to a compromise effected between the agents and the city council. The city attorney now contends that the outside brewers are not exempt from the license fee, and says they must all pay up or withdraw their agencies from the city.

A Valuable Horse Dead.

The fastest pacing horse in Minneapolis, Dr. Hedderly's St. Cloud, died while racing with Johnnie Smoker, at Lake of the Isles. The horses were pacing the last heat of a race of three heats. St. Cloud had been held down to slow time in both previous heats. When about an eighth of a mile from the finish St. Cloud was seen to slow up perceptibly and then suddenly reared in the air and fall prostrate without a struggle. It is thought that a blood vessel was ruptured but there seemed to have been no extraordinary exertion by the horse to warrant such a theory. Heart trouble is more likely the cause. St. Cloud was driven by Ed Webster, and W. A. McLeod was driving Johnnie Smoker.

Held to the Grand Jury.

There is considerable excitement over the arrest of Leroy Cleveland and George A. Titus, of Medford, for burglarizing the store of John Bailey, of that place, on the night of Jan. 22. Cleveland was arrested in St. Paul and made a complete confession, implicating himself and Titus. At the preliminary examination Cleveland plead guilty and was bound over to the grand jury, which meets in June, in the sum of $1,000 bail. Being unable to get this he was remanded to the county jail. Titus plead not guilty. He will undoubtedly be held for the grand jury, as Cleveland's testimony is corroborated by other witnesses. Both young men are well known in Medford.

Will Complete His Sentence.

William Healey, the young man who was arrested in Minneapolis several days ago by Patrolman Linquist, which act drew on the officer the severe censure of Judge Kerr, was subsequently rearrested by Inspector Nick Smith, on the charge of stealing a tub of butter. His case was heard in the police court and he was adjudged guilty of the offense. A fine of $75 or 80 days was imposed, but an alternative was adopted. Healey, in 1894, was sentenced to five years in the reformatory for breaking into a car on the St. Louis road. After serving one year he was released on parole, and has been taken back to complete the remaining term of his sentence.

Y. M. C. A. Convention.

The annual state convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at Rochester, Feb. 13 to 16 inclusive. The committee have the promise of aid from Rev. R. A. Torrey, of Moody's Bible Institute, Chicago, who will deliver his now famous addresses on the "Baptism of the Holy Spirit." The international committee will be represented by Robert Weidensall, the association prophet; C. C. Michener, national college secretary, and C. M. Copeland, field secretary. An address is promised by President J. W. Strong, of Carleton College, and one by H. G. Van Tuyl, of Detroit, Mich., chairman of the Michigan state committee.

Steel Works Will Resume.

James E. York, general manager of the Ironton Structural Steel Works, of Duluth, stated that his works would start up soon under full pressure. About $100,000 will be spent in further improvements and additions, including a 30-ton basic openheat furnace, giving a capacity of 700 tons per week in the steel making department. Another improvement will be a large 36-inch blooming mill, with more engines. An elector generator in the plant, for driving all the cranes and finishing machinery, will also be put in. The plant will then have a capacity of 150 tons finished steel product per day.

News in Brief.

Wm. McLaren, aged 16 years, was killed by a freight train at Crookston. He and a number of friends climbed into a box car, when he slipped and fell under the wheels.

John McDougall fell from his wagon while driving along the streets of Redwood Falls and struck on his head, causing concussion of the brain. He lived but a short time.

The city council of Rochester has ordered a special election to be held Feb. 24, to vote on issuing $15,000 5 per cent 15-year bonds made necessary by the contract just closed with the Chicago Bridge and Iron company for a $14,000 bridge over the Zumbro.

The board of prison managers, at its recent meeting, authorized the warden to purchase new twine machinery, which will increase the output of the factory to 12,000 pounds per day. The board also granted three paroles and transacted other business.

The report of births and deaths in Mille Lacs county for 1895 shows 147 births and 53 deaths.

The farmers of Byron and vicinity have been agitating the question of building a farmers' elevator, and have called a meeting to find out what can be done toward such a project.

The spring of the 1896 will find Redwood county with nine creameries, or three more than last fall. They are at Morgan, Revere and Sunborn. The Redwood Falls Cooperative Creamery, which has been doing business all winter, is now making arrangements to enlarge its plant by the addition of another separator.

C. E. Mosier, one of the bondsmen of W. M. Hewitt, receiver of the Stillwater Street Railway Company, has made application to Judge Williston, of the district court to be released from the bond, and the action of Mr. Mosier will probably result in winding up the receivership matter.

Warden Wolfer, of the Stillwater prison, states that a demand has already appeared for binder twine for next season's use, and that the indications are that the factory will be unable to supply the demand.

Fire destroyed the Brombaugh residence at Princeton; insurance, $500.

LOST IN A STORM.

Many Sailors Find Watery Graves in the Atlantic.

Amesbury, Mass., Feb. 10.—A three-masted schooner was wrecked Sunday night half a mile off Salisbury beach. The schooner, presumably the Florida, of Rockland, Me., coal laden for Newburyport, was driven on the beach in a heavy northeast gale about five o'clock and within an hour began breaking up. The sea was so heavy that to launch a small boat was out of the question, yet in the face of this peril two of the crew could be seen making the attempt. The boat was taken up by a huge wave and tossed beyond their reach, to be washed up on shore, stove to pieces. As the hatches and house went by the board the crew made for the rigging, one, thought to be the captain, lashing himself to the mainmast, where through a glass an hour later be appeared to be dead. Five of the others took to the mizzenmast, lashing their bodies to it, while the seventh man lashed himself to the other mast.

Hundreds gathered on the beach, and the fishermen battled for an hour in the surf in an effort to launch a boat, but they were forced to abandon it. The Plum island life-saving crew was notified and drove over the ten miles of rough road in the lifeboat behind four horses, arriving at 7:15. At that hour a blinding snowstorm had set in, cutting off a view of the vessel and making it impossible to throw a life-line to the doomed craft. At 10:15 two bodies were washed ashore, and soon after it cleared for a few minutes, when it was seen that the masts had been swept away and the other five had gone down to watery graves.

Newburyport, Mass., Feb. 10.—The three-masted schooner Allianza, New York for St. John, was driven on Plum island at seven o'clock Sunday night. She had been in the company of the Florida all day and met the same fate. Her seven men lashed themselves to the masts and the craft broke up an hour after striking. Three bodies were washed ashore and the other four men were swept in, tied to the masts, and were rescued by plucky spectators, who at the peril of their lives rushed into the breakers. The vessel was commanded by Capt. Melanzo, of St. John, who was one of the three men drowned.

THE BOND SALE.

It Will Net the Treasury About $111,000,000 in Gold.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The treasury will receive in round figures from the bond sale about $111,000,000. Geographically considered, the bonds are distributed in round figures as follows: New York, $78,000,000; New England, $9,000,000; eastern states, $2,600,000; western states, $3,550,000; central states, $3,000,000; southern states, $1,250,000. It is impossible to give the exact average rate at which the bonds awarded was made, but it was close to 111, at which the interest realized will be slightly less than 3⅝ per cent. The exact average rate may not be computed for a week or so by the treasury officials. The amount awarded to the Morgan syndicate is slightly reduced from that stated, owing to overlooking two bids, or rather in not being able with a hurried examination to discover the exact rate named. These mistakes reduce the amount awarded the Morgan syndicate by $32,100 and makes the true amount of bonds the syndicate receives $13,179,250. There were 78 separate successful bidders, and they were formally notified Saturday night by Secretary Carlise of the acceptance of their bids.

WHEELMEN MEET.

The League Opens Its Fifteenth Assembly at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 11.—The 15th annual assembly of the League of American Wheelmen was opened with a good roads meeting in the Young Mens' Christian Association hall, at ten o'clock Monday morning. Representatives of 40,000 organized wheelmen will wrestle with L. A. W. problems for the next four days.

Reports of committees, papers and suggestions on the question of highway improvements and short addresses followed. Chief Consul Potter, of New York, delivered an interesting discourse on the subject of good roads and illustrated his remarks with a stereopticon showing good and bad roads in this and foreign countries. He also explained the great financial saving to the agricultural communities, as well as gain to pleasure drivers.

DUNLOP SENTENCED.

Must Serve Two Years and Pay a Fine of $2,000.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Joseph R. Dunlop publisher of the Chicago Dispatch, was sentenced to pay a fine of $2,000 and to undergo a penitentiary imprisonment of two years. The sentence of Judge Grosscup came after an hour and a half of an argument by Attorney Forrest for a new trial and the consideration of the mitigating circumstances in the case.

The prisoner was allowed 20 days in which to file his bill of exceptions and apply for a writ of supersedeas. In the meantime he will be at liberty on bail.

Mr. Dunlop's crime was the publishing of obscene advertisements in his paper and sending the same through the United States mails.

Willis in Disfavor.

San Francisco, Feb. 11.—Advices from Honolulu to a local paper say that unless Secretary Olney apologizes for the actions of Minister Willis that official may soon be given his passport. The trouble all grew out of an invitation issued by the Hawaiian foreign office to the diplomatic corps to participate in the national holiday of January 17, the anniversary of the overthrow of the monarchy. Willis refused to take part in the celebration on the ground that President Cleveland did not approve the manner in which the monarchy was overthrown.

Survey of the Gulf.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Official reports from Commander Burwell, of the United States Dispatch, show that the survey of the gulf of Honduras, upon which that vessel has been engaged for the past month, is progressing rapidly, and that accurate charts of this important harbor will soon be available.

Poisoned by Picture Cards.

Plainfield, Wis., Feb. 10.—A seven-year-old daughter of Lyman E. Berry, of Almona, was poisoned and died from playing with picture cards of highly colored hues. The girl had innocently held the painted cards in her mouth.

PARALYSIS.

From the Press, New York City.

Morris Preslaner of No. 1 Pitt Street, New York, who is real estate agent and collector of rents, caught a severe cold early last spring, which settled upon his kidneys. Soon he began to suffer severe pain in his backbone, sides and chest. His symptoms grew rapidly more alarming, until at last he was as helpless as a child and could scarcely move as he lay on his bed. As Mr. Preslaner is well-known in the part of town where he resides, he had many sympathizers, who did all they could to help him.

Though a native of Berlin, Mr. Preslaner has lived in this country for forty years, having served the country of his adoption by three years' hard service in the civil war. He enlisted with the Nineteenth Illinois Infantry, taking part in many battles and marching with Gen. Sherman to the sea. While in Georgia Mr. Preslaner was promoted to first sergeant for bravery on the field of action. He is now a member of Koltes Post, G. A. R., and is one of the most popular men in the Post.

Mr. Preslaner told a reporter the story of his dreadful illness and the wonderful recovery. The reporter met him as he was returning from a long walk, and, saying that he had heard of his wonderful cure, asked him to tell the story. When Mr. Preslaner was comfortably seated in his pleasant parlor, he told the following story, which, he said, he hoped everyone who was suffering as he had suffered would read. His words were as follows: "To begin with, I was taken sick just a year and a month ago, having taken a severe cold which settled on my kidneys. At first I thought the pain I suffered would soon pass away, but, instead of doing this, it grew more intense every day, so that in a week I could walk only with considerable difficulty.

"I called in a doctor, who said I had locomotor ataxia and began treating me for that disease. He did me no good, and all summer long I could scarcely attend to my business at all. Then I called another doctor and took his medicine for several weeks, but experienced no relief. Dr. Truman Nichols, of No. 287 East Broadway, who I at last called in, helped me more than any of the other doctors, but along towards fall I grew worse, despite his treatment. I think Dr. Nichols is a good doctor and understood my case, but despite this fact his medicines did me no lasting good.

"Early in November the little strength I had in my legs left me and I was unable to stand. The pain in my back and sides became almost unbearable, and my limbs grew cold. An electric battery I bought failed to help me, and for weeks I felt myself gradually growing weaker until all hope left me.

"Some time before this I had read of a wonderful cure a man had received from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but was so prejudiced against what I thought was a patent medicine of the usual worthless character that I could not make up my mind to try them. As my pain increased and death seemed coming near, I thought of what I had read and of the symptoms of the man who had been cured. They were precisely the same as mine, and at last, with my wife's earnest entreaty, I consented to try the Pink Pills.

"I am now convinced that these pills saved my life. Gradually my strength began to return, the desire to live grew stronger within me. After having taken three boxes I left my bed. This was early in March. All pain had left me, and that terrible dead feeling in my legs had gone away. I was still very weak, but before I had taken the fourth box I was able to get down stairs for a short walk in the open air. Now I feel as if I had been born again and am as happy as a child. Every pleasant day I take a walk, and am sure that in a month I will be as well as ever."

All diseases, such as locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, partial paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, effects of la grippe, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness, either in man or woman, disappear when Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are taken. Pink Pills can be bought of any dealer, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold by the hundred or in bulk) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

When asked why she rejected me,
Her reasons were most frank;
She weighed me in the balance—and
I had none in the bank.

Low Rates South.

On March 3rd, the Monon Route will sell tickets from Chicago to all points in the South at exceedingly low rates: Abbeville, Ga., $15.30; Decatur, Ala., $10.65; Chattanooga, Tenn., $10.75; Jacksonville, Fla., $18.10; Memphis, Tenn., $11.10; New Orleans, La., $17.05; St. Augustine, Fla., $18.65; Tampa, Fla., $21.00; Mobile, Ala., $16.05; and all other points at proportionately low rates.

For further information, address L. E. Sessions, Trav. Pass. Agt., Minneapolis, Minn., or City Ticket Office, 232 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

"Jabber's son, they say, could talk when only two weeks old." "That's nothing. The Bible says Job cursed the day he was born."—Judge.

Immigration to the South—Homeseekers' Excursions.

February 11th and March 10th, 1896, Land Seekers' Excursion tickets will be sold from all points in the northwest over the Big Four Route and Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. to Virginia and North and South Carolina at one fare plus two dollars. Virginia has a perfect climate, no blizzards; good markets and cheap transportation. Send for rates, and free descriptive pamphlet of Virginia lands. U. L. Truitt, N. W. P. A., 234 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

He—"Charlotte, I love you; can you not return my affection?" She—"I'm afraid I'll have to, as I have no use for it."

$1.00 for 50 Cents.

An illustrated monthly for the fireside, garden and farm. Premiums with every subscription. 50 cents worth of flower or vegetable seeds with each yearly subscription, which costs only 50 cents. Cash and prize premiums for agents. Write for free sample copies and premium lists. Address "American Home and Garden," St. Paul, Minn.

Dot (aged six, on conclusion of song by celebrated tenor)—Papa, did that man make all that noise on purpose?—Tid-Bits.

Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

He that resolves upon any great and good end has by that very resolution scaled the chief barrier to it.—Tryon Edwards.

After six years' suffering, I was cured by Piso's Cure.—Mary Thomson, 29½ Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, '94.

Some people can never say good-by gracefully, but a bulldog knows how to speed the parting guest.—Binghamton Republican.

LET THE EARTH REJOICE AND farmers sing. With our new hardy grasses, clovers and fodder plants the poorest, most worn out, toughest, worst piece of land can be made as fertile as the valley of the Nile. Only takes a year or so! At the same time you will be getting big crops! Teosinte, Giant Spurry, Sacaline, Lathyrus, what a variety of names! Catalogue tells you!

If you will cut this out and send it to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., with 14c. postage, you will get free their mammoth catalogue and ten grass and grain and fodder samples (worth $10.00 to get a start). They are fine, the editor believes. (K)

Husband—"Dr. Foot, the chiropodist, will dine with us to-day." Wife—"All right; I'll order corned beef."

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar relieves whooping cough.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Jagson says the proprietor of the merry-go-round has a business whirled of his own.—Elmira Gazette.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10c and 25c. Get the book (free) at your druggist's and go by it. Annual sales 6,000,000 boxes.

Nothing hurts us like disinterested kindness, when we know that we do not deserve it.—Ram's Horn.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" will quickly relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Throat Diseases. Sold only in boxes.

Just Dog.—Loftus—"What sort of a dog is that you have—a pointer?" Sporty—"No; a disappointer."—Truth.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR
W. L. DOUGLAS $3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.
If you pay $4 to $6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for $3.
OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS,

CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more $3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.
Ask your dealer for our $5, $4, $3.50, $2.50, $2.25 Shoes; $2.50, $2 and $1.75 for boys.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 36 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue to Box R.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS. but sell direct to the consumer at wholesale prices. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 90 styles of Harness, 41 styles Riding Saddles. Write for catalogue.

ELKHART Carriage & Harness Mfg Co.
W. B. Pratt, Secy Elkhart, Ind.

Never Out of Work. Never idle in a search for those who suffer most from PAINS and cannot work. ST. JACOBS OIL will cure and fit them for work when the chance comes.

BattleAx A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS PLUG
The largest piece of good tobacco ever sold for 10 cents and The 5 cent piece is nearly as large as you get of other high grades for 10 cents

A Perfect Food

That is what Baron von Liebig said of good chocolate. All of Walter Baker & Co.'s Cocoas and Chocolates are good,—the best, in fact.

Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

EARLY BIRD RADISH SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS — POTATOES $1.50 PER BBL
PRODUCE THE EARLIEST, FINEST VEGETABLES IN THE WORLD. They are bred to earliness; full of life and vigor. That's the universal verdict. A trial will convince the most doubtful. Prices dirt cheap! Wholesale list for market gardeners. Send 12c in stamps and get our Mammoth Plant and Seed Catalog and a package of the pumpkin yellow watermelon sensation. Catalog alone 5c for postage. It will pay you to get it.
JOHN A SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

Rattlesnakes, Butterflies, and . . . ?

Washington Irving said, he supposed a certain hill was called "Rattlesnake Hill" because it abounded in—*butterflies*. The "rule of contrary" governs other names. Some bottles are, supposedly, labeled "Sarsaparilla" because they are full of . . . well, we don't know what they are full of, but we know it's not sarsaparilla; except, perhaps, enough for a flavor. There's only one make of sarsaparilla that can be relied on to be all it claims. It's Ayer's. It has no secret to keep. Its formula is open to all physicians. This formula was examined by the Medical Committee at the World's Fair with the result that while every other make of sarsaparilla was excluded from the Fair, Ayer's Sarsaparilla was admitted and honored by awards. It was admitted because it was the best sarsaparilla. It received the medal as the best. No other sarsaparilla has been so tested or so honored. Good motto for the family as well as the Fair: Admit the best, exclude the rest.

Any doubt about it? Send for the "Curebook."
It kills doubts and cures doubters.
Address: J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

The Aermotor Co. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/5 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized-after-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

DROPSY Treated free. Positively CURED with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases pronounced hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. TEN DAYS TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE by mail DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists, Atlanta, Ga. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

A. N. K.—G. 1591.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, FEB 14, 1896

Time Table.

Soo Road,—Time for trains at Rockford Station:

Going West,	Going East.
10:47, a. m.	8:57, a. m.
7:40 p. m.	4:53, p. m.

DELANO DIARY

—On Wednesday a light fall of snow came, but not enough for sleighing.

—The old settlers programme for the Buffalo meeting appears in another column.

—The Public schools observed Lincoln's Birthday, Wednesday, by taking a vacation.

—Henry Conzet has vacated the Danforth House and J. S. Cooper has succeeded him as landlord.

—Messrs. Babb and Coffin have completed the repairing of the damage wrought by fire at the Presbyterian church. The church has been papered and now looks better than before.

—The BUFFALO GAZETTE, the Northwestern Agriculturist and $1.60 worth of seeds all for $1 50. This small sum gives you a local paper, a farm paper and your garden seeds for one year.

—Miss Maud Sherry has been employed by our school board to teach the second primary department in the public schools. This makes the sixth teacher. The next move will be a second school house.

—Prof. Charles S. Hawker gave such universal satisfaction as speaker at the Washington's Birthday celebration last year, that he has been placed on the programme this year as orator of the occasion, for the 22nd.

—The family of John Cameron seems to be having an unusual amount of affliction all at once. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron and their daughter, Alvira, are all sick and Miss Addie is home from Minneapolis to attend them.

—If you are going to raise fruit in Minnesota send 2 cent stamp to A. W. LATHAM, 207 Kasota Block, Minneapolis, for a copy of "The Minnesota Horticulturist." There is nothing like profiting by others experience, even in fruit raising.

—The strong wind on Monday made a job for electrician Muckey repairing the street lamps. Hanging in the middle of the streets and furnishing such a surface for the winds to catch they seldom escape some damage when there is the slightest gale.

—Read the poem in another column "The Man Behind the Plow," by our local poet, C. M. Conzet. Charley is climbing and bids fair to reach the top of the poetical ladder at least as soon as his competitor the new English Laureate, Mr. Alfred Austin.

—Read the offer of the New York Triweekly World and the GAZETTE. All for $1.75 in advance. This will furnish you an abundance of good reading for the campaign. This is Presidential year and you want to know what's going on in the country.

—F H. Lindsley, President of the Board of Education is working with the village Council to have electric lights put into the school house, so that some literary work can be done evenings, by the scholars and teachers. This would be a move in the right direction.

—The Board of Health met last Saturday and passed a set of rules and regulations according to the laws governing such Boards, prohibiting the holding of any public gatherings of unusual size until further notice. If no further cases develop in our village it is hoped that these restrictions will not long be necessary.

—Chemical apparatus and appliances, reagents, etc. have arrived for starting a class in chemistry; but with the usual lack of git-up-e-tude-ness of somebody, there is a hitch somewhere; a precipitate that don't clear up, and the boys and girls are existing in hope of something in the future. Commit-get a move on your chemicals.

—A meeting of Ladies was held at the home of Mrs. Wm. Lewis, on Wednesday and several contributions received toward making up a box for the Homeless Children Society. Another meeting will be held Wednesday next, at the home of Mrs. C. G. Roosen, when it is hoped to complete the shipment.

—Next month comes the village election. If you want an orderly, quiet, pleasant town to live in, don't shun the caucuses and stay away from the polls and take no part in choosing officers and then complain. But be out and express your choice at the caucuses, and don't fail to be on hand and vote, on election day, for the best men.

—As the creamery business increases farmers begin talking about "silo" and other means of saving all the corn and other feed for cattle. This year will likely see several of our most prosperous and intelligent farmers looking out for the latest improvments in this line.

"That's the way the world is wagging,
wagging all the while;
And if you'd keep along with it,
you've got to get the style."

—On Monday morning while the Watertown stage was being loaded at the depot the wind blew the robes off and frightened the horses; a lively runaway was the consequence. The team made good time and a first class turn onto the bridge, where Messrs. Horsch stopped them. The driver, Mr. Malsed, started over the R. R. bridge at a double quick to head them off; he also made quite a record for speed. No harm done.

—We are in receipt of a fine variety of flower and garden seeds from that old and reliable firm, James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N Y

—Not much wheat seems to find its way to market now. We understand that Johnson the miller buys and grinds about half that comes to town.

—LOST, on Monday, Feby. 10th, between the school house and the depot, a kid mitten having fur around the edge. The finder will please leave at this office.

—The fair on Saturday was largely attended. But we did not hear of much trading in stock. People who have wintered cattle until now generally prefer keeping them until prices are up.

—It still looks as if our school would not receive the prize for the best essay on the Declaration of Independence, offered by the Sons of the Revolution. The school board should have attended to this matter.

—If you are going to read the newspapers and post up with a farm journal and expect to make garden, read our offer in another column. The GAZETTE, the Northwestern Agriculturist and $1.60 worth of seeds for $1 50.

—Each year the wood supply grows smaller and the number of coal stoves in the community more numerous. At the present rate coal will soon be the principal fuel, unless oil or some other heating substance supersedes it.

—Preparations are going on toward observing Washington's Birthday, after Delano's usual custom, The programme will be found in another place in this paper. People are requested to bring plenty of provisions and the committee will see that hot coffee is served to all. Delano has established a reputation for having a good time on the 22nd and it is to be hoped that this year will be no exception in this respect, to the general rule.

—We are in recipt of a letter from one of Delano's former sons who seems to be rapidly climbing up the ladder of fame and fortune. He invites us to call on him; but after our experience in Chicago trying to get a sight of him we would want him to agree to be at home before we make the attempt. Below we give the letter:

904 Olive St., ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feby. 8th, 1896.

DEAR DR.:—Kindly change my address from Chicago to 904 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo., as I will be here permanently from this on. I have charge of St. Louis office of D. Appleton & Co. and when you come to the Rep. Convention be sure and call as the Convention Hall is just three blocks farther up Olive St, and we would be pleased to see you.

Very truly yours,
JAS. R. SUTTON.

—Miss Anna Mc Alpine, who was taken down with diphtheria last week, is recovering quite rapidly. Dr. Chilton, of Howard was called in consultation and agreed with the attending physician that it was a case of diphtheria. He administered antitoxin to her; and also to her sister, as a preventative. There seemed to be no bad effects, more than from the hypodermic injection of other remedies, though it could not be positively asserted that there was any good effects. At all events the patient is now in a fair way to make a rapid recovery and her sister who waited on her has shown no signs of getting the disease. Quarantine has been well observed and it is hoped no more cases will appear.

—We are creditably informed that the article which appeared in the GAZETTE a few weeks ago, containing the comparison of saloons to number of people in Democratic and Republican states was refused publication recently, when sent by the W. C. T. U. press agent, to one of our county papers. Had the comparisons shown more favorably for the party of his choice would the partisan editor have refused to give it space? If it is correct the editor should fearlessly publish it. If it is incorrect he has the privilege of refuting it. But it looks a little queer to do neither. Below we give the table of comparisons:

REPUBLICAN STATES.

Iowa	1 saloon to every 425 people.
Kansas	1 saloon to every 823 people.
Vermont	1 saloon to every 866 people.
Maine	1 saloon to every 802 people

DEMOCRATIC STATES.

Alabama	1 saloon to every 1,183 people.
Arkansas	1 saloon to every 1,170 people.
S. Carolina	1 saloon to every 1,153 people.
Mississippi	1 saloon to every 1,593 people.
N. Carolina	1 saloon to every 1,596 people.

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

Washington's Birthday Association.

COUNCIL ROOM, Febv. 8, 1896.

Washington's Birthday Association preliminary meeting, Present, F. H. Lindsley, J. H. McGary, J. D. Young, Wm. Lewis, Tiff Hitsman, Wm. Ziebarth, T. J. Catlin, C. W. Ingerson, W. H. Frazee and Joe Bauman.

Moved and seconded that F. H. Lindsley be a committee of one to arrange the Hall and tables for the 22nd. Carried.

PROGRAMME.

PRAYER.....Rev. J. L. Farber.
ORATION.....Chas. S. Hawker.
TEN MINUTES SPEECHES BY .....William Ziebarth, F. F. Chancellor, J. H. McGary, J. D. Young, Ed Kelsey, Mrs. Dr. Fassett, and I. Gutzwiller.

COMMITTEE ON MUSIC.
Mrs. F. H. Lindsley and Mrs. C. G. Roosen.

COMMITTEE ON TABLES.
Mesdames O'Hair, Schaffer, Cunningham, Ingerson, Church, Joe Matter, Al Welker, Wash Rader, Eb Brandon and Miss Mary Sherry.

COMMITTEE ON DECORATION.
A. W. Wittman, John Borrill, Tiff Hitsman.
Receipts on subscription, $3.75.

T. J. CATLIN, Secy.

The committees have arranged for music to be interspersed among the other numbers as follows:

Song, ... Delano High School
Duet,.....Mrs. Probst and Miss Haffner
Piano Solo, ...Mrs. F. Q. Lindsley
Quartette, ... Mr. and Mrs. Borrill, Misses Allie Murphy, Mabel Young, Mrs. L. A Frazee, accompanist.
Clarinet Solo..... Peter Peterson
Piano Duet ..... Rev and Mrs Davies
Violin Solo.....John Brandser
Trio.....Messrs Brandser, Peterson, and Mrs Mrs Dora Stewart.
Guitar.....Edward Freeman

Personals.

Mr. P. S. Moody, of Howard Lake, was in town this week.

Allen Jenkins, of Greenwood, was a Delano business visitor Thursday.

Mr. Herrick, the Minneapolis Tribune rustler was in town Wednesday.

Charles Ferrel, of Montrose, was a GAZETTE caller Wednesday morning.

Dr. Chilton, of Howard Lake, was called in council to Delano Saturday.

Dr. Knight and family of Minneapolis, were Delano visitors over Sunday.

J. E. Borsch returned Saturday from an extended visit to South Dakota.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry LaClair, of Brown's Valley, returned home yesterday.

Leon Frazee has returned home from his winters job at Luverne and Adrian.

Miss Sadie VanEman, of Watertown, visited Delano friends last week and this.

Archie McNaughten came home from the cities last evening for a visit to his mother.

Miss Viola B. Cunningham returned home from a visit to Minneapolis friends Monday morning.

Mrs. Delia Cruikshank and family has returned from a prolonged visit with Minneapolis relatives.

Miss Aggie McAlpine, of Maple Lake, came over last week and is attending to her sick sister, Anna.

Clerk of Court Vorse came over from Buffalo and spent his first official holiday, Lincoln's birthday at home.

Charley Ebert, a Minneapolis Attorney, spent several days in town this week on the case of Schwatzka vs. Otto.

County Commissioner Kemper, of Victor, passed through town Monday morning on his way to Buffalo to attend a meeting.

Commissioner Bugbee was a GAZETTE caller this morning. He is on a committee to locate the road in the neighborhood of Wright's Ford.

To the Ladies.

There will be another meeting of the ladies, with Mrs. Roosen, on Wednesday, at 2 p. m., to finish up the box of clothing for homeless children. Any person having clothing to send will please send or bring it.

Per order Sec., MRS L. A. FRAZEE.

County Cullings.

The families of S. F. Bunker and Dr. Davis are in quarantine on account scarlet fever.—Howard Lake Herald.

Montrose folks are preparing to build a creamery in their village. The butter business seems to be growing, fast.

The Supreme Court rendered a decision that the law making the term of Clerk of Court four years was constitutional, consequently Mr O'Leary's term has ended and C. H. Vorse, of Delano now wears them shoes.

Mrs. Harry Marshall, of Fountain Lake, has been on the sick list for some time. She is one of the old settlers in these parts and has lived alone since the death of her husband, a few years ago.

The three newspapers in Glenwood have been consolidated into one. This was a wise move. It is a good deal better for a town to have one good newspaper that two or three half starved affairs.—Buffalo Journal.

Why don't the Republican papers of Wright County follow this wise move?

If you contemplate planting out any fruit trees send for a Fruit List for Minnesota as adopted and recommended by the State Horticultural Society. Address A. W. Latham, Secretary, 207 Kasota Block, Minneapolis, send a 2 cent postage stamp, with your name and address plainly written. From long experience the members of this society should know what to recommend.

Don't forget to go to the caucus and help nominate the best man for each office in your town that the town affords. And when you have your choice nominated don't stay away from the polls and allow the ticket beaten by unscrupulous and wire pulling politicians and then go around growling about how town matters are run. Be on hand, take part, do your duty and then with a clear conscience you can criticise those that do wrong or stay away.

Spring Examinations.

Teachers examinations will be held as follows:

Howard Lake, March 3 and 4.
Buffalo, Delano and Annandale Mar. 6 and 7.
Monticello, March 13 and 14.
Examinations will begin at 8:30 A M.

J. F. LEE
Supt. of Schools.

Clarence Pierce of Minneota, has gone to Annandale to set type for the Post, Sam Rank's paper,—Lyon Co. Reporter

At the high school in this city, says the Saline (Ark.) Republican, an experiment was performed on a cat. The professor, wishing to give the cigarette the benefit of every doubt, chose a cat because of its fabled nine lives. The nicotine was extracted from a cigarette and a drop of it placed upon the tongue of the cat. Instantly the feline began to whine and soon commenced rushing through the school, apparently in great agony of mind and body. In just four minutes from the time the fatal nicotine was placed upon its tongue the cat expired. The fact caused some boys in the room to turn pale.—Minneota Mascot.

New York's winter, in point of weather, has not advanced beyond the early autumn stage. No such beautiful and perfect weather has ever been known here. The South is out of its occupation for this season.—New York Dispatch

FREE! FREE!

The McKinley Bill and the new Tarriff Bill compared item by item Also Henry George's Protection or Free Trade, and speeches of congress men on tariff and direct taxation

Address Minnesota Democratic Association, 127 Globe Bldg, St. Paul.

Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

COTTON STATE EXPOSITION.
Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18, Dec. 31, 1895.

The schedule printed below is a comprehensive guide to the best and most desirable route to Atlanta from the North and Northwest, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis Terre Haute, and Evansville.

Palace Day Coaches and Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to all trains shown in this schedule.

Extremely low rates have been made to Atlanta and return via the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. All trains run solid between Nashville and Atlanta, except train in last column. The train in third column, which leaves Cincinnati at 4:30 p. m. runs solid to Atlanta. This is the route of the famous "Dixie Flyer," through "all the year round" sleeping car line between Nashville, Tenn, and Jacksonville, Fla.

Lv Chicago	Lv Indianapolis	Lv Louisville	Lv Chicago	Lv Chicago	Lv Indianapolis	Lv Louisville	Lv Chicago	Lv Chicago	Lv Louisville	Lv Chicago	Lv Chicago
Ar Indianapolis	Ar Louisville	Ar Chicago	Ar Louisville	Ar Indianapolis	Ar Chicago	Ar Chicago	Ar Louisville	Ar Indianapolis	Ar Chicago	Ar Louisville	Ar Indianapolis
Pennsylvania			L. N. A. & C.	C. C. C. & St. L.			Monon			Pennsylvania	
8:00 a m		11:50 a m	8:30 p m			11:50 a m	8:30 p m			11:50 a m	8:00 a m
11:50 a m		7:40 p m	8:22 p m			7:40 p m	10:55 a m			7:40 p m	11:50 a m
10:00 p m		6:00 a m	7:00 p m			6:00 a m	7:00 p m			6:00 a m	10:00 p m

Lv Nashville	Ar Nashville	Lv St. Louis	Lv Cincinnati	Lv Cincinnati	Ar Nashville	Lv Cincinnati	Ar Louisville	Lv Cincinnati	Ar Louisville	Lv Nashville	Ar Chattanooga
N. C. & St. L.	L. & N.	Ar Evansville	Terre Haute	C. & E. I.	L. & N.	Ind. & St. L.	L. & N.	Ind. & St. L.	L. & N.	N. C. & St. L.	W. & A.
7:30 a m	7:35 a m	10:17 p m	5:02 p m		12:05 a m	5:02 p m	12:05 a m	7:30 a m	11:55 a m	7:30 a m	6:30 p m
7:30 a m	7:45 a m	1:40 a m	12:10 a m		12:05 a m	12:10 a m	12:05 a m	7:30 a m	11:55 a m	7:30 a m	6:30 p m
9:15 a m	9:25 a m	3:40 p m	7:03 a m		2:00 a m	7:03 a m	2:00 a m	9:15 a m	1:55 p m	9:15 a m	7:00 a m
9:15 a m	9:25 a m	3:40 p m	8:00 p m		2:00 a m	12:12 m	2:00 a m	9:15 a m	1:55 p m	9:15 a m	7:00 a m
11:55 a m	12:05 p m	6:30 p m	7:03 a m		4:30 p m	7:03 a m	4:30 p m	12:15 p m	4:55 p m	12:15 p m	11:55 a m
3:40 p m	3:50 p m	10:30 p m	12:12 m		4:30 p m	7:03 a m	4:30 p m	12:15 p m	4:55 p m	3:40 p m	3:00 p m

For further information, address BRIARD F. HILL, Northern Passenger Agent 328 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. COWARDIN, Western Passenger Agent 405 Ry. Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.; or D. J. MULLANEY, Eastern Passenger Agent, 56 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

W. L. DANLEY,
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Chickens, dressed,	.07
Turkeys, dressed,	.09

DIED.

POWERS.—In Delano, on Monday, Feby. 10, 1896, Sarah J. wife of the late J. Fletcher Powers, aged 78 years.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Powers was among the early settlers in the big woods, and will be missed by many old friends and acquaintances She leaves to mourn her loss, three children, Melville W. Powers, of Minneapolis, Mrs Henry LaClaire, of Brown's Valley, and Mrs. J. D. Young, of Delano, and 18 grand children and 11 great grand children. The funeral was held in the M. E church and the remains taken to Rockford where they were buried beside those of her husband who died a year ago this month

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VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 21, 1896. NUMBER 21.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

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A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA. 28

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Pastor.

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WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
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DELANO, Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m.
Sunday services every Sunday.
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Recorder, { W. D. YOUNG.
Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.
Justices of the Peace, { W. M. MOWATT, R. M. WALTER.
Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health, { JOHN S. SHRADER, M. D., H. O., HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E BORSCH.
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BILL NYE is reported as being quite sick at his home in Asheville, N. C.

Now comes the news that Stephen B. Elkins, of Va., is a candidate for President. Mat Quay was in the field before. It looks as if the old war horses were as determined as ever.

MILLS, of Texas, Morrison, of Ill., Voorhees, of Indiana, Watterson, of Kentucky, Bob Taylor, of Tennessee, and many others would make Presidential timber preferable to the old season cracked stuff of York State.

As we read of the splendid time some of our brother editors enjoyed at the annual gathering in St. Paul this week we think, how we would liked to have been there, but circumstances prevented us from attending this time.

MARCUS O. CATHCART, of the News Ledger, Litchfield, died last week. He was sick but a few days. Mr. Cathcart was born at Rockford, Wright County, Oct. 29, 1860, and has been connected with the Litchfield paper for about 15 years. He is highly spoken of by his acquaintedces everywhere as a man of more that ordinary ability.

THE terms of office of the only Democratic Judges of the District Court in our district, Judges Smith and Pond, expire this year. New ones will have to be placed on the ticket. The same old racket will probably be up about whether they will be from Minneapolis or the country, and whether they shall be Democrats or non-partisan. This kind of thing is getting stale. What constitutes a good Judge? He should be a man who commands the respect of his fellow men always. Whether he is from one end of the district or the other he should be honorable, upright, fearless and honest.

CLIMATE or something else seems to have effected a change of sentiment, or else the Minnesota Editor who while at Nashville when the Taylor brothers started out with "Yankee Doodle and Dixie", made the remark that if they produced that upon the stage in the North they would be mobbed, was in a hopelessly small minority. Instead of mobbing them, the Minnesota Editorial society extended them the freedom of their annual meeting in St. Paul, this week. We thought the eminent pen pusher had made a great mistake when he made that savage remark, even though he were taking a trip in the Sunny South.

Old Settlers' Association.

The Annual Reunion of the Old Settlers of Wright County, will be held on Saturday, February 22, 1896, at the Opera Hall, Buffalo, Minn. There will be a basket, picnic dinner in the small hall, where tables will be set and accomodations furnished for making tea and coffee. Well filled lunch baskets will be a necessary part of the equipment. After dinner, the people will assemble in the large hall, where the exercises of the day will begin at 1:30 sharp.

PROGRAM.

1. Music ..... Buffalo Orchestra
2. Prayer...Rev. A. H. Abbott, of Rockford
3. National Hymn..America.....By the Audience, led by the Monticello Male Quartet.
4. Election of officers, Annual collection and any other business pertaining to the Association.
5. Song ..... Howard Lake Male Quartet
6. Address of Welcome.....By President of Village Council, represented by Hon. W. E. Culkin, of Buffalo.
7. Response, by President of the Association, Geo. W. Florida, of Rockford.
8. Song—"Fifty Years Ago,"....Miss Mabel Flannigan, piano accompaniment, Miss Lulu Flannigan, of Waverly.
9. Address—The Early Settlement of Wright County....Hon. J. J. Woolley, of Howard Lake.
10. Song..... .....The Rockford Boys
11. Address.....Jas. George, of Rockford
12. Song. ....Monticello Male Quartet
13. Recitation.....Miss Ida Cummings, of Monticello.
14. Miscellaneous.
15. Music ....Buffalo Orchestra
16. "Auld Lang Syne" ....By the Audience led by, the Howard Lake Male Quartet.

List of Patents.

Granted to inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C:

G. W. Beebe, Minneapolis, Check-protector. C. E. Bradley, Mankato, Measure J. C. Hochhause, St. Paul, Sprocket wheel and chain. P. F. Hodges, St. Paul, Mowing-machine. L. Johnson, Willmar, Heat-regulator for cooking stoves P. Lorang, Jordan, Wrench. S. J. Wilson, Minnesota Lake, Folding umbrella.

Primary Election Law.

BUFFALO, Minn., Feby. 14, 1896.

To the Editor:—

The Last legislature placed on the statute books of this state what is commonly known as the Primary Election Law. It is entitled "An Act relating to primary elections" and it is Chapter 276, Laws of 1895, and found on Page 661 of the Laws of 1895. It is very probable that the political committeemen of the various parties and the people in general have not made themselves acquainted with this new statute; and the writer of this will undertake to explain its provisions, not claiming to be infallible in explaining the statute but hoping to be able to give at least a fairly correct interpretation and hoping to awaken a discussion that will bring this important law prominently before the people.

It was urged through the Legislature by its friends who claimed that it would tend to purify politics and afford the people better means than they heretofore have had to place in office the men they wanted or to advance the doctrines in which they believe. It was also urged and correctly urged that in ordinary times the people were governed through the caucus and that being conceded it cannot be denied that the caucus should be an orderly, legal, assemblage, amenable to, and regulated by law.

The law has no application to anything except the town and village caucus at which delegates are elected to county and city conventions. It does not undertake to regulate county or city conventions or elections, except that in relation to conventions it regulates the giving of proxies and filling of vacancies on delegations from the primaries.

The main objects of the law are:

1st. To prevent snap caucuses and so provide that all the voters in a precinct may know when and where the caucus is to be held.

2nd. To require the caucus to be held open a specified time so that ample opportunity is given for any person who has the right to vote to go in and vote and then go away about his affairs if he wishes.

3d. To prevent the voters of one party from packing the caucus of another party.

4th. To put the officers of the caucus under oath to perform their duties faithfully and justly and to provide penalties for the violation of any of its provisions.

The writer will not discuss this law from a legal stand point but will assume that all regular party organizations will act under its provisions and be guided by it, but it may here be noted that the law does not apply to a party polling less than five percent of the county. Also, in the writer's opinion, it no way interferes with the existing provision of law allowing the nomination of candidates by petition.

In the coming conventions the Republican County Committee will act under this law and it is believed that all other organizations (except those very weak) will do so.

The first step will be taken by the regular County Committees of each party. This will be a notice by that committee published in the papers twice, that on a certain day twenty days after the first publication a primary election will be held in the county to elect delegates to a county convention for a specified purpose.

The notice will give the apportionment as is usual but will fix the day and hour at which the primary will be held. The caucuses will be held at the same day and hour in all the towns and villages. The notice will state when the polls will open and when close not to be open less than one hour and somewhere between the hours of 2 P. M. and 9 P. M. Probably two (2) hours would be a time long enough to enable all desiring to participate a chance so to do.

This notice so published will advise all the people as to the time of their caucuses long in advance. No man could complain of lack of notice.

The second step is that six days before the time stated, the town committee of the various parties shall post in their election district three notices posted publicly announcing the same as the notice of the county committee and in addition fixing the place of holding the caucus.

It will be remembered that this town or village primary notice is posted by the town or village precinct committee and not by the members of the county committee in any town thus keeping that part of the party organization strictly in the hands of the people in each precinct.

In the third place the primary is called to order by the chairman or secretary of the town committee, the chairman having precedence, and in their absence by a voter. Then the voters elect a chairman, a clerk and two judges for the primary from the voters present and the law enjoins that the selection should be made so as to represent as far as possible the rival candidates if any.

It is also the law that the county committee may name these caucus officers This might save some confusion but in this county this work will be left by the republican organization in the hands of the voters themselves. The chairman has power to swear in the two judges and the clerk and the clerk power to swear in the chairman. A written oath is not necessary but a simple blank could be sent out by the county committee covering the oath and credentials and vote.

In the next place the voting for delegates begins. It is exclusively by ballot excepting that the primary officers are elected "viva voce".

The voter places on his ballot, which may be printed or written the names of his men, all that the precinct is allowed and deposits his ballot. If the precinct is allowed three delegates he votes for three persons and places three names on his ballot. He may then go away as he has no further duty or he may stay as he pleases. The judges shall receive the votes and make a record of the name of each voter. They also hear and determine challenges, having power to refuse a vote if the person does not belong to the party holding the caucus or unless he declares that he intends thereafter to act with the party holding the caucus.

There are other provisions in relation to challenges but the above is broad enough to cover that question.

A plurality elects, the principle being the same as is applied to the actual election itself. That is to say, in a town entiteled to four delegates the four delegates having the largest number of votes are elected even though some or all of these four have less than one-half.

This will happen when the vote is split up among a large number.

It may be observed that this rule applies to our elections of county officers, members of Congress and in fact all elected officers. It is applied of necessity or there would have to be a second ballot and a third and so on until the necessary number had a majority of all votes. This of course would be intolerable. The law is defective in not providing for a tie. In that case lots could be cast or the parties who are tied could be given one half a vote each in the county convention. No doubt this defect will be remedied.

After counting the votes the judges shall give to the delegates their credentials, which can be done as usual by handing to the chairman of the delegation, ordinarily the one who heads the list, the credentials, and the caucus is closed.

There are some other provisions of the law which may be noted.

It is provided that none of its provisions shall apply to village, township or school district caucuses assembled for purly local purposes.

It is also provided that in case a voter at a primary, places on a ballot more names for delegates that the precinct is entitled to, his vote is wholly void and shall be thrown out.

As to proxies it is provided that when a delegate fails to attend he may not give a proxy but the acting delegates fill the vacancy by appointing a person properly qualified from their own district.

In case no delegates attend from a town or village the county convention itself appoints a delegation from people of the proper town who may be present.

I will close here while I feel that more may be said and should be said in explaining the law. I would not have obtruded myself on the public except through the request of various members of the press and many citizens desiring that the law should be explained.

Its operation will soon be tested. Late in March a Republican State Convention will be held at Minneapolis. The Democrats and Populists will follow promptly. So that caucuses must be held, under this law, not later than about March 20th. The Minneapolis convention referred to will be held for the purpose of electing four delegates to the Republican National Convention. The county convention will select delegates to that convention and also, in all probability, delegates to the Republican 6th District Convention to select two delegates to the same National Convention. Very truly yours,
WM. E. CULKIN.

The people who go from the country as delegates from the convention at Minneapolis on the 24 h of March will probably find that they have no business there, that the slate made by the wire pullers will go through.—Buffalo Journal.

Railroad Land Taxation Convention.

Pursuant to the unanimous action of a mass meeting of citizens of Aitkin county, held on the 17th day of December, 1895, a non-partisan convention is hereby called to meet at Aitkin, Minn., at 10 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, March 17, 1896, at the court house in said village, for the purpose of devising ways and means of opening a campaign on the merits of the Anderson bill (to tax unused railroad lands) with a view of bringings about its ratification at the polls next November. To this convention we invite the citizens of our northern counties to send five or more delegates each, irrespective of party, and to that end request that the chairmen of the several county committees of such counties jointly call a convention in their respective counties for the purpose of selecting such delegates.

Aitkin, Minn., Jan. 30, 1896.
F. M. SHOOK.
Chair. Rep. Co. Com.
ALLISON WILBER.
Chair. Dem. Co Com.
CARL E. TAYLOR.
Chair. Pop Co. Com.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feby. 14, 1896.

The Quay-Platt-Reed combine put a new comedy on the political boards this week by announcing the candidacy of Senator Quay for the Republican Presidential nomination. It was expected to make a political sensation, but it didn't. Quay's candidacy, although followed by a qualified denial from him, may be accepted by the gullible republicans of Pennsylvania as a thing of life, just as many New York Republicans have accepted the candidacy of Gov. Morton, launched by the same combine, but, bless your soul, that doesn't make it so. There isn't the slightest doubt among politicians that this combine wants Reed nominated, nor that this alleged Quay boom is like the Morton boom only intended by the combine as another step toward Reed's nomination. In addition to that, this Quay boom is being used to let Senator Cameron, who has already been forced by Quay to announce that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the Senate, understand that the money he has put into his literary bureau, established to boom him as a republican silver candidate for the Presidential nomination, has all been wasted and that his political aspirations may not be pigeonholed for good and all. Quay wants to control the Pennsylvania delegation, just as Platt does that of New York. They will at the proper time throw then to Reed, unless it becomes apparent before that time that Reed can't be nominated. In that case they will throw them to the man they can make the most advantageous deal with. They are out to win. They would prefer doing it with Reed, but will not hesitate to throw him overboard if it becomes necessary to win with some other man.

The republican Senators are still very much in doubt about their future programme. They are trying to make some sort of a deal with the populists to get the House tariff bill through the Senate without amendment. They have not yet attempted to elect the Senate officers nominated by their caucus with the excertion of the Assistant Doorkeepel who was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Captain Bassett.

The papers covering the Waller case were this week sent to Congress by President Cleveland, in answer to a recent resolution asking for them. And if they do not make certain republicans who have been using this case to make political capital feel like fools they must be queerly constituted. Instead of having neglected Waller because he was a negro, as these republicans have so loudly asserted, the administration has, because he was an American citizen, succeeded in getting the French Government to release him from prison, although the papers sent to Congress prove beyond a doubt that he was guilty of the offense for which he was sentenced—treasonable correspondence concerning the movements of the French in Madagascar. The papers sent to congress also show that Waller's alleged valuable concessions from the government of Madagascar are not believed in by anybody but himself, and have nothing official upon which to stand. The French Government agrees to release Waller, as a courtesy to this government, merely stipulating that he shall make no claim for damages except through the French courts. Thus endeth the disagreeable chapter.

The Senate this week adopten a resolution directing the Secretary of Agriculture to resume the free distribution of seeds.

If Speaker Reed has counted upon the support of any silver republicans in his fight for the Presidential nomination he would better scratch them from his calculations. They know him now for their enemy. Not because of the vote by which the House refused to agree to the free coinage substitute for the House bond bill, which was passed by the Senate, because they knew all thi time that a large majority of the House was opposed to silver, and that Mr. Reed himself would vote against free coinage, as he had done before. It is for the unexpected knockdown blow which has been administered to silver by the action of the House committee on Territories, which this week voted against reporting a bill for the admission of Arizona to statehood, and which will do the same for New Mexico and Oklahoma, that the silver men are blaming Speaker Reed. It is no secret that the action of the committee was taken solely because it was known that Arizona would have sent two silver Senators, and it is regarded as certain that the same reason will cause the committee to take the same action on the bills for the admission of New Mexico and Oklahoma. The silver men charge that Speaker Reed selected the members of the committee with the special view of having them block the admission of these territories, and they will not fail to make use of that charge against him, particularly in the northwest.

The Senate passed a bill appropriating $100,000 for the preliminary surveys for the erection of a memorial bridge across the Potomac from Washington to Arlington

CORRESPONDENCE

ROCKFORD NEWS.

DIED, on Thursday, the 13th, in Greenwood, Mrs. Tesmer, mother of John and August Tesmer.

J. W. Mount's wife and daughter, also John Hamilton are on the sick list.

Wm. Jacobs is handling seeders and drills for Van Brunt & Wilkins M'f'g. Co., this spring.

There was a dance and raffle in the G. A. R. Hall, Friday night, but the attendance was small.

Friday was Valentines day and the young folks were in their glory.

D. R. Thompson spent Friday and Saturday in the cities, on business.

E. O. Brewster, of Buffalo, was in town on Friday to attend a meeting of the C. E. Society.

Prof. Rankin, the State Inspector was here on Friday and inspected our schools.

Mrs. E. E. Darrow went to the city this week to have an operation performed on her little girls throat. She has been suffering with throat trouble for some time.

J. S. Gurney, formerly of this place, but now with W. W. Hamilton Lumber Co., of Elk River, is visiting friends in and about town this week.

Mr. Baker, of Maple Plain, accompanied by Mrs. Green, and Miss Stickney of Minneapolis, gave an entertainment in Pitt's Hall Saturday evening, to a small house; those that attended spent a pleasant evening and consider that they got more than their money's worth. Miss Stickney, a young Miss of about twelve years, rendered a few selections in a mosterly manner. We would predict a bright future for her.

Mrs. Merrit, of Duluth, lectured in the Advent church Monday evening, in the interest of the W. C. T. U.

A certain woman in town drove her husband out of the house with the shot gun and kept him in the barn until midnight when she let him come back with the promise to be a better man.

BORN, to Mr. and Mrs Johnnie Higgins, on Sunday the 16 inst., a son.

J. S. Lillie will move to Minneapolis some time next month.

BUFFALO NEWS.

Walter Oakley returned to his duties at Macalester, Friday.

Editor Rank, of the Post, was in town Monday.

Jake Boomguard, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. James Ryder, the past few weeks, retutned to his home Monday.

Johnathan Copeland has commenced the erection of a dwelling on his lots near the depot.

Miss Louise Smith spent Sunday with friends in Annandale.

F. H. Lindsley made Buffalo a business visit Saturday.

L. Cofield, of Annandale, transacted business at the county seat, Monday.

Rev. Ryden was a city visitor, Monday.

Miss Milly Harvey spent several days of last week visiting friends and relatives here.

Mas. Merrit, of Duluth, spoke to a large audience in the Presbyterian church, about the work of the W. C. T. U., last Sunday evening.

J. H. Wendell visited Minneapolis Monday.

Misses Hattie Cruikshank, Mamie Bushnell, Louise Smith and Alice Seeson were initiated into the secrets of the O. E. S. Lodge last Tuesday evening.

Miss Pearl and Master Paul Bunce are having an attack of measles this week.

F. D. Armstrong, of Annandale, was in town Friday.

Charley Hellier is at home for a few weeks.

The C. L. S. met with Mrs. T. S. Shimun last Wednesday evening.

Willard Thomson is reported on the sick list this week.

Adam Wood, of Otsego, was in town Friday.

Will Stokes, of Monticello, was in town one day last week.

BORN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Varner, a boy.

BORN.—To Mr. and Mrs. John Higgins, on Sunday, Feby. 16, a boy.

REMARKS OF BUBS.

Wunst I cooked our pepper box lid
An' cut little pie-dough biscuits, I did,
An' cooked 'em on our stove one day,
When our hired girl she said I may.

Honey's the goodest thing, Oo-ooh!
And blackberry pies is goodest, too!
But wite hot bulscuits, ist soakin' wet
Wiv tree mullasses, is goodest yet.

Miss Mamie she's my ma's friend—an'
She's purtiest girl in all the lan'—
An' sweetest smile an' voice an' face
An' eyes ist looks like p'serves tas'e!

I ruther go to the circus show,
But cause my parents told me me so
I ruther go to the Sund'y school
Cause there I learn the golden rule:
Say, paw, what is the goiden rule:
At's allus at the Sund'y school?
—J. W. Riley.

"A Bright Lad That Was".

A teacher told the pupils to make up a sentence or "story" from the suggestive words "boys," "bees," "bear." Quick as a flash up came one hand, "I have it." "What is it, Tommy?" inquired the teacher. "Boys bees bare when they go in swimming," was the astonishing reply! A better sentence would have been—"Boys will be interested in BEES and other insects, BEARS and other animals as well as birds, flowers etc., as described in THE OBSERVER, Portland, Conn. Sample 10 cents. One year $1. 18-4t

The BUFFALO GAZETTE $1 00 year

Seven days

in the week, "Badger State Express" via "The North Western Line" leaves Minneapolis 7.30 am St. Paul 8.10 am arriving Milwaukee 8.00 pm. Chicago 9.45pm and is the only day train from Minneapolis and St. Paul to these cities every day in the week. It has comfortable First Class Coaches and Luxurious Parlor Car, supplied with every convenience and comfort for a pleasant daylight trip. Your Home agent will sell you tickets via this first class line. For further information and Illustrated Folder Free, please address T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

Commissioners Prodeedings.

In accordance with the contract under which the county printing was let we have received a copy of the Commissioners Proceedings from which we learn that a regular session of the Board was held at Buffalo, Feby. 10 and 11. Full Board present.

George Vetch was granted license to sell intoxicating liquors in Sec. 1, T. 120, R. 24.

French Lake was granted $150. to apply on the Judicial road in Sec. 6.

A committee, G. A. Kemper, F. B. Lamson and J. T. Alley, was appointed to place $18,000 insurance on the Court House.

Abatement of taxes were recommended for Monticello Starch Co., O. H. Bushnell, Nathan Warner for Effie Warner.

Sheriff Geo. C. Carpenter reported year's net earnings of his office for 1895 to be $2,960 83.

School petitions will be heard March 11, as follows: Dists. No. 20 and 30; Dist. No. 23 and 60.

A Hafton, C. Bugbee, John Buckman and Thomas Hudek were appointed to meet at Peter Church's to examine a proposed new highway.

A reduction of $200, was recommended on the assessment of The Atlautic Elevator Co., in Buffalo.

The "Deer Lake Road" was granted $500 provided Marysville and Woodland appropriate a like amount.

The bid of A. G. Stromberg to furnish 75 cords of Maple wood for County at $1 44 per cord was accepted.

The usual list of bills was allowed.

Board adjourndo to meet March 11, 1896.

Spring Examinations.

Teachers examinations will be held as follows:

Howard Lake, March 3 and 4.
Buffalo, Delano and Annandale Mar. 6 and 7.
Monticello, March 13 and 14.

Examinations will begin at 8:30 A. M.

J. F. LEE
Supt. of Schools.

THE
New York World
Thrice-a-week Edition
18 PAGES A WEEK. 156 PAPERS A YEAR.

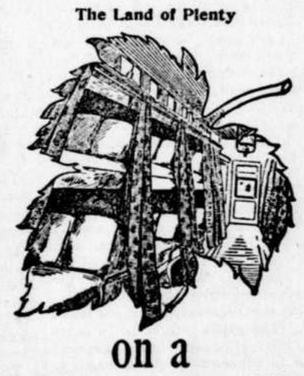
Is larger than any weekly or semi-weekly paper published and is the only important Democratic "weekly" published in New York City. Three times as large as the leading Republican weekly of New York City. It will be of especial advantage to you during the Presidential Campaign, as it is published every other day, except Sunday, and has all the freshness and timeliness of a daily. It combines all the news with a long list of interesting departments, unique features, cartoons and graphic illustrations, the latter being a specialty.

All these improvements have been made without any increase in the cost, which remain at one dollar per year.

We offer this unequalled newspaper and the BUFFALO GAZETTE together one year for $1.75

The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2 00.

To California
The Land of Plenty



on a
"Maple Leaf"
Through Tourist Sleeping Car.

No Change of Cars to the Coast!

The Chicago Great Western Railway (Maple Leaf Route) runs Tourist Sleeping Cars to Los Angeles, California, via Kansas City and the Santa Fe Route, every Tuesday. The Tourist Car rate is but $6.00 ($3.00 each, if two go) from St. Paul or Minneapolis to Los Angeles, California, and the trip 24 hours shorter than by other lines. No Sunday traveling is necessary. The cars are divided into sections, the same as Palace Sleepers, and are in charge of a colored porter. They are plentifully supplied with fresh clean bedding, curtains and linen, and have a little kitchen at one end for light cooking. These cars were designed to give comfort in a long journey at the lowest possible cost to the traveler.

Make your plans at once, CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY Get Rates and tickets at

Offices, 7 Nicollet House Block, Minneapolis, and corner Fifth and Robert Sts., St. Paul.

Tickets to Dubuque, CHICAGO and the East, and Waterloo, Marshalltown, Des Moines, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, KANSAS CITY and the Southwest, at 7 Nicollet House Block and Chicago Great Western Depot, Minneapolis, or corner Robert and Fifth Streets and Union Depot, St. Paul.

The justly popular Chicago Great Western (Maple Leaf Route) evening train, leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul, runs Private Chamber and Modern Section Sleeping Cars, Cafe Dining Cars serving delicious meals 35 cents, up and gives free use of newspapers, magazines and periodicals. Discriminating travelers, with an eye to personal comfort and economy, unconditionally prefer the "Maple Leaf Route."

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

FEBRUARY—1896.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	....	....	....	....	....	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

ASIA is the most populous quarter of the globe; it is reckoned to contain 500,000,000 of people.

AT a cent a mile it would cost $939,000 to make a trip to the sun, and at a speed of 40 miles an hour it would take 295 years to get there.

A CENSUS of the entire world is proposed for the year 1900. The United States had a population of 5,308,483 in the year 1800, and will not have far from 80,000,000 in 1900.

A FRENCH scientist says that girls who play on the piano suffer from a great many nervous maladies. But as a rule they do not suffer from half so many as those who hear them.

IT is said that no country in the world can rival Japan in the matter of hot springs. The springs that the Chinese made, however, in getting away from the Japanese were pretty hot stuff.

A CAT has been brought to life by the cathode rays, and Edison thinks he can cure hydrophobia with them. Who knows but the man with a weakness for liquor may be brought to bay with this new light?

COLD storage is a thoroughly proved success in northern Siberia. Remains of mammoths, which were frozen thousands of years ago, have been discovered, and the meat is as fresh as though of yesterday's slaughter.

A ST. PAUL jury has fixed the market price of kisses at $1.75 each, whereas in Massachusetts, it is understood, kisses are going begging at a premium for purchasers. Is the interstate commerce law operating to offset the law of supply and demand?

ARMENIA, which is now playing so important a part in the politics of the world, is an indefinite extent of country — its boundaries being variously estimated to contain all the way from 50,000 to 150,000 square miles. Part of it is in Asiatic Turkey and part in Russia and Persia.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, of South Africa, was a poor grocer in 1878. He and his wife begged their way to Kimberley, and he was lucky enough to find a diamond which he sold for $1,200. With that his fortune began. To-day his wealth is set down at $350,000,000. He is among the richest men, if not the richest, upon the globe.

THE Coreans are cutting off their queues from the king down to the peasant. The queue is the token of subjection and was imposed on the Chinese by their Tartar conquerors two centuries ago, and upon the Coreans when China obtained suzerainty there. The cutting off of this appendage means severance from China.

GEN. GRANT once made this prediction: "Though I have been trained as a soldier, and have participated in many battles, there never was a time when, in my opinion, some way could not have been found of preventing the drawing of the sword. I look forward to an epoch when a court recognized by all nations will settle international differences, instead of keeping large standing armies as they do in Europe."

THE income tax which has just been proposed in France will fall on everybody whose annual income is $500 or more. Between $500 and $1,000 the tax is to be 1 per cent.; between $1,000 and $2,000, 2 per cent.; between $2,000 and $3,000, 3 per cent.; between $3,000 and $5,000, 4 per cent.; more than $5,000, 5 per cent. Deductions are to be made from these rates varying with the number of children a man has. The more children a man has the less tax he will have to pay.

THE making of aluminum is one of the few industries showing steady growth. In 1883 the product was only about 83 pounds. The discovery of the electric process for extracting the metal revolutionized production, and last year the total output was 850,000 pounds. The great reduction in price has brought aluminum into general use, and in consequence the demand is large. Yet the metal has not proved as widely useful as anticipated. Its lightness gives it special value, but experience has shown that in a large variety of cases it cannot be substituted for iron and steel.

EVER since Jules Verne imagined such a craft, inventors have been trying to solve the problem of constructing a boat which will travel beneath the surface of the water. Now it is announced that a Frenchman has succeeded in building a practical submarine vessel which will be useful in time of war to explode torpedoes under hostile ships. It is claimed that in such a boat, traveling 45 feet below the surface, seasickness would be unknown. There may be a time coming when timid souls who refrain from going to sea through fear of sickness will be able to enjoy the pleasures of ocean travel.

A SUCCESSFUL test was made of the eophone, a device of Frank Della-Torre, of Baltimore, whose object is to locate sound at sea during fogs and so prevent collisions now unavoidable. An eophone was placed on the lighthouse tender Lilac, and in a dense fog a whistling buoy was picked up at a distance of a mile and its direction indicated correctly. Another test was made by blindfolding the observer and then chasing another vessel by the sound of its whistle, the vessel pursued doubling and twisting in every possible way. No difficulty whatever was found in following the vessel.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the First Session.

Washington, Feb. 14.—By a vote of 21 yeas to 29 nays the senate yesterday defeated the motion of Senator Morrill, chairman of the finance committee, to take up the tariff bill. The urgent deficiency bill, carrying appropriations to the amount of about $6,000,000, was passed, and the military appropriation bill was discussed. The house, by a vote of 80 to 190 in committee of the whole, rejected the senate free-coinage amendment to the bond bill and reported the bill with a recommendation to non-concur and insist on the house bill.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The senate has adjourned until the 17th. In the house yesterday, after debate, the senate's free-silver coinage substitute for the bill of the house, authorizing bond sales to maintain the gold reserve, sales of treasury certificates to meet temporary deficiencies in revenue and providing additional revenue for the treasury, was defeated by a vote of 215 to 90.

Washington, Feb. 17.—In the house on Saturday the agricultural bill was discussed, and during the debate an attack was made on Secretary Morton for his refusal to expend the appropriation for seed and a resolution was adopted directing the judiciary committee to inquire into the right of an executive officer to refuse to execute a law on the ground of its unconstitutionality, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The speech of Senator Davis (Minn.) supporting the resolution, of which he is the author, enunciating the policy of the United States on the Monroe doctrine was the event of the senate session yesterday. The military academy appropriation bill was considered and Senator Vilas (Wis.) offered an amendment increasing the number of cadet appointments by two at large from each state, an aggregate of 90. Senator Mitchell (Ore.) reported on the Delaware contested election case, recommending that Mr. Dupont (rep.) be seated. In the house the agricultural appropriation bill occupied the time and an amendment was pending when the house adjourned making mandatory the execution of the provision in the bill for the distribution of seed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the United States there were 381 business failures in the seven days ended on the 14th, against 323 the week previous and 270 in the corresponding period of 1895.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 14th aggregated $905,345,253, against $999,906,409 the previous week. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, was 9.8.

In Washington Joe Donoghue, the champion skater, broke the five-mile skating record, making the distance in 14 minutes 45 seconds.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 17th was: Wheat, 65,927,000 bushels; corn, 11,960,000 bushels; oats, 6,956,000 bushels; rye, 1,553,000 bushels; barley, 2,295,000 bushels.

THE EAST.

It was said that A. B. Williams, until recently cashier of the Traders' national bank at Scranton, Pa., was short $33,000 in his accounts.

Several juniors were expelled at Brown university in Providence, R. I., for the remainder of the college year because of alleged dishonesty in rhetoric.

The miners at Sand Run and Carbon Hill, Pa., were said to be in a very destitute condition.

At the age of 72 years Rev. William Lathrop Kingsley, one of the profoundest scholars in New England, died at his home in New Haven, Conn. He had been editor of the New Englander and Yale Review for nearly 40 years.

The bill passed by the New York legislature transferring the Palisades to the national government for a national park was signed by Gov. Morton.

The death of Thomas Hughes Hinckley, an artist of wide fame, occurred at his home in Milton, Mass., aged 83 years.

Flames wiped out the big soap, lye, and coffee essence manufactory of P. C. Thompson & Co., and three dwelling houses in Philadelphia, the total loss being $425,000.

At Stettheimer & Co.'s shirt-waist factory in Troy, N. Y., a fire resulted in a panic among 350 girls and women, and it was feared that 20 lives were lost. Over 30 persons were injured, some fatally, and the property loss was valued at $300,000.

WEST AND SOUTH.

The republicans of the Third Illinois district renominated Hugh R Belknap for congress, and in the Fifth district George E. White was renominated.

In session at Lincoln the Nebraska state prohibition convention elected 12 delegates to the Pittsburgh national convention to be held March 27.

Fire destroyed Lucket & Co.'s tobacco factory and stemmery in Clarksville, Tenn., causing a loss of $100,000.

The doors of the Exchange bank at Flemingsburg, Ky., were closed with liabilities of $70,000 and assets of $100,000.

By a boiler explosion in a mill near Ashboro, N. C., three workmen were killed and three fatally wounded.

At Brights, Ala., P. A. Higgins and his wife and son and daughter all died with the measles within a few days of each other.

George Jones shot and killed his sweetheart, Leah Martin, her mother, Mrs. W. J. Martin, and then put a bullet into his own head at Centerville, Ia. Mrs. Martin's objection to the young man's attentions to her daughter was the cause.

The Nebraska republicans will hold their annual state convention to select delegates to the national convention on April 15 at Omaha.

In St. Louis Barbara Kossel, a pretty German girl 19 years old, shot and killed John Rohling, her lover, and then fired a bullet into her own brain and died instantly. Jealousy was the cause.

Republicans of the Second Illinois district renominated William Lorrimer for congress.

In a mine at Republic, Mich., a skip jumped the track, killing William McGraw, James Dodge, Adolph Boitel and Matthias Tegelberg.

Eliza J. Nicholson, proprietress of the Picayune, died at New Orleans, one week after the death of her husband. She was born a poet, and under the name of Pearl Rivers early wrote songs which made her famous.

Near Montgomery, Ala., Robert Williams, the negro who killed Police Offier Suggs, was lynched by a mob.

Misss May Rankin, aged 21, who had been on exhibition as a fat woman with various circuses and dime museums throughout the country, died in Chicago. She weighed 520 pounds.

At Linn, Mo., Emile Davis was hanged for the murder of Frank Henderson, his sister's sweetheart, whom he poisoned.

Flames wiped out the Buckeye glass works of Martin's Ferry, W. Va., the loss being $150,000.

The death of John Wright occurred at his home in Santa Rosa county, Fla., aged 128 years. He had been blind for many years, but was mentally sound.

At Augusta, Ky., Robert Laughlin, who reported his house burned by murderers, and whose wife and niece were burned in the building, confessed that he was the murderer.

In the district court at Denver Judge Johnson approved an order requiring ladies to remove their hats at theaters.

One-half of the business portion of the town of Greenville, N. C., was destroyed by fire, the loss being $150,000.

At the age of 101 years Jefferson T. Cook died at his home near Carlyle, Ill.

The fight between Fitzsimmons and Maher announced to take place at El Paso, Tex., on the 14th was postponed to the 21st.

At Omaha the McCague savings bank went into the hands of a receiver.

A mob took Fountain Martin from jail and hanged him near Steubenville, Ky., for burning a barn.

In the First Illinois district the republicans nominated James R. Mann for congress.

In Chicago Charles L. Spalding, a stationer, who died at the age of 58 years, had during the past year buried ten sons, and only one son and his widow survive him.

The Houseman block at Grand Rapids, Mich., was burned, the loss being $200,000.

The large clothing manufacturers in Chicago declared their independence of the labor union rule in their establishments.

Near Tallulah, Ga., Joseph Crampton and his daughter, Sallie, were shot and killed by unknown assassins.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices from Siberia say that Dr. Fritjof Nansen, the Norwegian scientist and explorer, had reached the north pole and found land there and was returning to civilization.

Advices say that the prisoners in Moro castle in Havana were being shot by the Spanish, and that Gomez had notified Gen. Weyler that should he attempt to repeat his atrocities of the former revolution he would be shot by Cuban assassins.

Gen. Weyler, the new governor of Cuba, ordered all the inhabitants of the district of Sancti Spirtus and the province of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba to assemble within eight days and prove their identity, and said that offenders would be summarily punished, with Spanish soldiers as their judges.

A telegram from the British consul at Archangel, Russia, confirms the report that Dr. Nansen was safe and returning from the north pole.

Fire destroyed the machine shops of the Mexican International railroad at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mex., the loss being $200,000.

The president of Hawaii granted a full pardon to ex-Queen Liliuokalani, and hereafter she is free to roam where she will, provided she does not leave the islands, without permission.

Clara Barton and her colleagues of the Red Cross society arrived in Constantinople.

Flames in a tenement house in London burned five children and three adults to death.

During a bull fight at a carnival in Juarez, Mexico, four bulls and five horses were killed.

Macco, the insurgent leader, was said to have succeeded in crossing the military line drawn across the island to prevent his escape from the province of Pinar del Rio, and that he had passed between Neptune and Waterloo on the south coast and had entered the province of Havana.

LATER NEWS.

The gold reserve in the U. S. treasury the 18th was $93,008,676.

Ole Olson, an aged man living with his children, near Waterford, Wis., was left alone the 18th, during which time the house was burned and the old gentleman cremated.

Charles S. Nasworthy, assignee of the American Lounge company, Indianapolis, Ind., committed suicide the 18th by shooting himself. He was short in his accounts about $800.

The safe in the Richards (Mo.) bank was blown open by burglars about 2 a. m., the morning of the 18th, and $900 secured.

A terrible explosion occurred in the Vulcan coal mine at Newcastle, Colo., the 18th, and 55 miners were killed or entombed.

The steamer Pekin, from Yokohama, arrived at San Francisco, Cal., the 18th. Another insurrection has broken out in Corea on account of a royal proclamation requiring the Coreans to sacrifice their cues and wear their hair in western fashion.

Three masked men entered the Market Street Bank at San Francisco the 18th, fired a shot at the cashier and then hustled the officials into the vault. Hastily dumping a pile of gold into a bag they escaped through the crowded streets. They secured only $800.

The Wisconsin legislature assembled in extra session the 18th for the purpose of esdestricting the state.

Five highway robberies were committed in Butte, early the 18th. A suburban electric car was held up, the conductor released of $30 and the moterman shot in the leg. The other robberies were in the principal part of the town.

Black snow to the depth of two inches fell in Chicago, the night of the 18th.

In the municipal election throughout Pennsylvania the 18th the republicans were generally successful.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, Feb. 18.	
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	60 @	60½
No. 2 northern	59 @	59¾
May		60
HAY—Timothy	8 50 @	9 50
Good wild	6 00 @	6 50
OATS—No. 3 white	18½@	19
CATTLE—Steers	2 25 @	3 15
Cows		2 50
HOGS	3 65 @	3 90
SHEEP—Muttons		2 85
Lambs		3 80
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	17½@	18
Creamery, second	13 @	14
Dairy, fancy		15
Dairy, choice	11 @	12
POULTRY—Turkeys	11½@	12
Spring chickens	11 @	11¼
EGGS—Fresh candled	12 @	13½

WEYLER'S POLICY.

Displays a Determination to Crush the Cubans.

The Spanish General Makes Public His Plan in Three Proclamations—Summary Punishment Promised to All Offenders.

Havana, Feb. 17.—Gen. Weyler issued three proclamations on Sunday. A synopsis of the first is as follows:

It warns all honest inhabitants of Cuba and those loyal to the Spanish cause, that they must conform to the laws; commands "all inhabitants of the district of Sancti Spiritus and the province of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba to concentrate in places which are the headquarters of a division, a brigade, a column, or a troop, and to be provided with documentary proof of identity within eight days of the publication of this proclamation in the municipalities.

"To travel in the country in the radius covered by the columns in operation it is absolutely indispensable to have a pass from the mayor, military commandants, or chiefs of detachments. Any one lacking this will be detained and sent to headquarters of divisions or brigades and thence to Havana, at my disposition, by the first possible means. Even if a pass is exhibited which is suspected as not authentic or granted by authority to persons with known sympathies toward the rebellion, or who show favor thereto, rigorous measures will be taken upon those responsible.

"All owners of commercial establishments in the country districts will vacate them, and the chiefs of columns will take such measures as the success of their operations dictates regarding such places, which, while useless for the country's wealth, serve the enemy as hiding places in the woods and in the interior.

"All passes hitherto issued hereby become null and void."

The Second Proclamation.

The second proclamation is practically as follows:

Prisoners caught in action will be subjected to the most summary trial, without any other investigation, except that indispensable for the subjects of the trial. Spanish soldiers only are provided as judges in such trials. When the sentence is pronounced, if the sentence be deprivation of liberty, the culprit shall be brought to Havana with the papers in the case, so that the testimony can be referred to regarding the penalty and the sentence be carried into effect. Gen. Weyler reserves the right of promoting and sustaining all questions of competence with other jurisdictions, as also with military, and to determine inhibitions in all kinds of military processes in the territory of the island. He reserves likewise the faculty of assuming an inquiry into all cases when it is deemed convenient. The proclamation continues: "No sentence of death shall be carried into effect without the acknowledgement under my authority of the testimony of the judgment, which must be sent to me immediately, except when no means of communication exists or when it is a case of insult to superiors or of military sedition, in which case sentence will be carried out and the information furnished to me afterwards."

Third Proclamation.

A synopsis of the third proclamation is as follows:

"I make known that, taking advantage of the temporary insecurity of communication between the district capitals and the rest of the provinces, notices which convey uneasiness and alarm are invented and propagated, and some persons, more daring still, have taken advantage of this to draw the deluded and the ignorant to the rebel ranks. I am determined to have the laws obeyed and to make known by special means the dispositions ruling and frequently applied during such times as the present, through which the island is now passing, and to make clear how far certain points go in adapting them to the exigencies of war and in the use of the faculties conceded to me by No. 12, article 7 of the code of military justice, and by the law of public order of April 23, 1870. And I make known, order, and command that the following cases are subject to military law, amongst others specified by the law:

"Those who invent or propagate by any means notices or assertions favorable to the rebellion, whenever such notices facilitate the enemy's operations; those who destroy or damage railroad lines, telegraph, or telephone wires, or apparatus connected therewith, or those who interrupt communication by breaking down bridges or destroying highways; incendiaries in town or country, or those who cause damage as shown in Cap. 8 article 13, volume 2 of the penal code ruling in Cuba; those who sell, facilitate, convey, or deliver arms or ammunition to the enemy, or supply such by any other means, or those who keep such in their power or tolerate or deal in such through the customs and employes of customs who fail to confiscate such importations will be held responsible; those who being telegraphists divulge telegrams referring to the war, or who send them to persons who should not be cognizant of them: those who, through the press or otherwise, revile the prestige of Spain, its army, the volunteers, or firemen, or any other force that cooperates with the army; those who, by the same means, endeavor to extol the enemy; those who supply the enemy with horses, cattle or any other war resources, those who act as spies, and to these the utmost rigor of the law will be applied: those who serve as guides, unless surrendering at once and showing proof of compulsion and giving the troops evidence at once of loyalty; those who adulterate army food or conspire to alter the prices of provisions; those who by messenger, pigeons, fireworks, or other signals communicate news to the enemy.

"The offenses enumerated, when the law prescribes the death penalty or life imprisonment, will be dealt with most summarily."

Fall of Managua.

Havana, Feb. 18.—The town of Managua, four leagues from Havana, was again attacked by the insurgents and captured after a fight lasting 40 minutes. The Spanish regulars, fortifying themselves in the church, held out an hour longer. The Spanish volunteer garrison, however, went over to the insurgents at the beginning of the attack and to a man joined the invaders, with all the arms and ammunition at their disposal. The Cuban force was led by Col. Castillo, of Gomez's advance, who, after taking the church by storm, disarmed and then paroled its defenders. Castillo was slightly wounded during the fight.

Other Engagements.

Havana, Feb. 18.—Col. Seguera reports from San Felipe that the force under his command found the insurgents under Maceo at noon Monday at San Antonio de las Vegas, in the province of Havana. The troops attacked the rebels, who, after a slight resistance, retreated to the Culebra hills. The troops followed them and gained upon them so rapidly that the rebels were compelled to come to a stand. They took up a good position that enabled them to withstand the fire of the artillery that was directed against them. They also managed to avoid the rifle fire of the troops. In the first engagement the insurgents lost 12 killed.

The rebel leaders, Miro, Collazo and Castillo, were with Maceo. Col. Seguera makes particular mention in his report of the second squadron of cavalry, which made a brilliant charge against the enemy. He adds that while passing the forces of Maceo on February 14, near Vapor, his troops fired on the insurgents, killing five and wounding 12. Gen. Echegue reports that a body of rebels attacked a train on which his brigade was traveling. The scene of the attack was near Molina, which is between Palenkue and Melina. The train was not stopped. The rebels evidently mistook it or a train conveying merchandise and intended to loot it. When they discovered their error, they fled, not being in force strong enough to cope with the brigade.

It is now reported that Maceo has succeeded in crossing the military line drawn across the island to prevent his escape from the province of Pinar del Rio; that he has passed between Neptuno and Waterloo, on the south coast, and has entered the province of Havana. The widespread and destructive activity of the insurgents in Matanzas and Havana provinces continues unabated.

TRADE RETARDED.

Business Held Back by Weather, Congressional Inaction and Close Money.

New York, Feb. 15.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"The weather still hinders business, also continued closeness of money and prolonged inaction of congress; but confidence increases. There is a little more demand for some manufactured products. Exports improve with yielding prices of staples, and for the week from New York exceed last year's 30 per cent., while imports have increased 15 per cent. Pig iron at the east and at Chicago has not advanced. Southern competition continues at prices so low that several Alabama furnaces have stopped, but Bessemer is a shade lower at Pittsburgh. The demand for plates, sheets and wire nails continues fairly good, and there are more orders for railroad cars and bar iron at Chicago, but no further sales of rails appeared.

"The demand for boots and shoes is still disappointing. Some makers get good orders for women's light shoes, but others scarcely any, and Boston shipments thus far are 21 per cent. less than last year. Textile work shows little change, though the cut in print cloths and general concessions in brown and bleached staples averaging for the whole list quite 6 per cent. since January 1, induced more buying, which the known accumulation of goods ahead of demand has hindered. Many mills are reporting great profits last year in cotton, but the prospect of a larger crop this year does not promise repetition of such gains.

"Failures for the first week of February were $4,079,680, against $2,900,890 last year. Manufacturing were $2,372,253, against $729,348 last year, and $1,594,672 in 1894, and trading were $1,626,427, against $1,934,894 last year, and $2,485,585 in 1894. Failures for the week have been 321 in the United States, against 279 last year, and 67 in Canada, against 51 last year."

Bradstreet's says:

"The general business situation throughout the country does not meet anticipations, and except at a few cities—Baltimore and Pittsburgh, in the east, Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha, in the west, Galveston, Chattanooga and Atlanta, in the south—remains dull for the season, in most instances disappointingly so. Improvement in demand and prices is confined to hides, leather and boots and shoes, which are conspicuous in the short list of staples for which prices are higher. Features of the situation are those resulting from unfavorable weather east and in the central west, reaction in prices of iron and steel, further complaints by woolen manufactures, an outlook for more idle woolen machinery, a smaller total of bank clearings, continued stiffness, maintenance of high rates for loans notwithstanding the favorable inferences drawn from the heavy oversubscription to the government bond issue and restricted production of pig iron."

ASK CONGRESS FOR HELP.

Representatives of Live Stock Exchanges Go to Washington.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—William Thompson, president, and C. W. Baker, secretary of the National live stock exchange, L. B. Doud and Samuel W. Allerton left Saturday night for Washington to lay before the senate and house matters affecting the live stock business of the country. The Chicago men will be joined by representatives from exchanges throughout the country. The delegates will ask congress to repeal the national law governing the manufacture of oleomargarine and its sale; to enact regulations that will remove all embargoes placed by foreign powers on American meat products; to enact measures that will induce foreign powers to admit live stock from America into all portions of their countries under reasonable quarantine regulations; to place the consular service under civil service rules, and that commercial bodies with interests at certain points be permitted to name some one of the consuls or attaches at such port. They will also ask Secretary Morton to take some action on the quarantining of Texas, and will suggest the line marked out last year.

RATE IS ALL RIGHT.

National Grand Army Encampment Will Be Held in St. Paul.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 18. — Irvin Robbins, adjutant to Commander-in-Chief Walker, of the Grand Army of the Republic, announces that it is practically settled that the national encampment will be held in St. Paul, in accordance with the original plan. Two of the railroads leading from Chicago to St. Paul, he says, have made favorable rates and satisfactory extension of time, and it is believed they will be able to carry the veterans even if other roads do not make concessions. The meeting of the council of administration that was to have been held next week for the purpose of selecting a new city has been abandoned.

Convicted of Manslaughter.

Wilmington, Del., Feb. 17.—Daniel Brown and John J. Swan, charged with causing the death of Leon Pisa, a patient at the state insane hospital, at Farnhurst, while they were attendants, were found guilty of manslaughter. The penalty is $400 to $4,000 fine and one to five years in prison. Michael J. Lynch, who was indicted with Brown and Swan, was acquitted, but he is also charged with assault and battery.

Victims of the Turk.

London, Feb. 18.—Another blue book on Armenia has been published, the dispatches covering the period between September 6, 1895, and February 11, 1896. It contains a table, prepared by a committee of delegates from the embassies of the six powers, showing that the total number of persons massacred, concerning whose fate accurate information has been obtained, is 25,000.

The Reserve.

Washington, Feb 18.—The treasury gold reserve at the close of business Monday stood at $86,203,499. The withdrawals for the day amounted to $1,456,000. So far $71,430,649 in gold, on account of bond purchases, has been paid in, and since January 6 about $29,000,000 in gold has been drawn out.

She Owned the Picayune.

New Orleans, Feb. 17.—Mrs. Eliza J. Nicholson, proprietress of the Picayune, is dead. She was suffering from the grip when her husband died a week ago, and the sad event so shattered her system that the disease developed into congestion of the lungs.

Killed by Toadstools.

Anniston, Ala., Feb. 15.—Three children of William Littlejohn, living some distance north of this place, while playing in the woods found and ate several toadstools and soon were taken ill. Doctors were called, but in vain, for all three were dead in three hours.

DEATH AND RUIN.

A Disastrous Fire Visits Troy, N. Y.—Panic in Burning Factory.

Troy, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Three women jumped from the sixth story of the McCarthy building on Franklin square to their death shortly after five o'clock Monday night. Three hundred others fought with furious flames, and many were frightfully burned and otherwise injured in the frantic efforts to gain places of safety. It is feared the list of dead may count as high as 20 when the full truth is known. It is believed many were overcome by the heat and smoke and were consumed by the flames.

Th total loss by the fire is from $250,000 to $300,000, with about $100,000 insurance. At least 500 people are thrown out of employment. The firemen worked with the thermometer down below zero, and suffered very much.

Following is the list of unfortunates obtainable up to 11 o'clock:

DEAD—Mrs. Horbort, Mrs. Kane and Mrs. Foley.

MISSING—Mamie Danks, Kitty O'Connor, Miss Kane and Miss Foley.

INJURED—Miss Mamie Day, injured and bruised; Miss Lillie Kreiger, badly bruised and burned; Miss Mamie Rourke, driven insane by shock; Miss Mamie Downs, almost suffocated; Miss Annette Harrington, face and hands burned; Miss Lillie Outhout, West Troy, badly burned; Miss Clementine Lloyd; Miss Gertrude Lloyd: Miss Johnson, last three of Ladensburg, badly injured and burned; James Ross, crushed by falling walls, leg broken and seriously injured; Officer Burke, crushed by falling walls, condition serious; Officer Guy, badly bruised; Officer Watson, scalp wound and bruised; Alfred Casey, fireman, Osgood company, spine injured; John Crinsby, fireman, Osgood company, knee hurt; John Boland, fireman, Eddy company, scalp wound and leg broken.

From the outside of the high building the first notice of impending disaster was the sight of a body of girls as they rushed out upon the fire escapes from the windows. The fifth and sixth stories of the building were occupied by the collar factory of Vanzant & Jacobs and J. Stetthermer & Co.'s shirt-waist factory. Flames burst through the window almost instantly and the mass of frenzied humanity, finding the egresses too small for instant escape, began climbing over the sides of the fire escapes, and bundles of clothing filled with writhing humanity dropped at the feet of horrified passers-by. Within 20 minutes after the fire started there were three dead women laid upon the floor of an adjoining store and at least a dozen burned and maimed girls and women taken to the hospital or to their homes.

Superintendent Willard, of the police force, says that he saw a number of girls at windows who never came out, but fell back into the flames. One fireman who was working from the rear saw three girls with their arms wound tightly about each other turn and jump back into the flames. Some of the women who escaped tell of stumbling over prostrate bodies and are positive that a score of girls perished. The girls who did escape live in various suburban places and hurried away, so that until the roll is called this morning the exact number of missing will not be known.

The fire which ended so disastrously, started in the fifth story, in the part occupied by Stetheimer & Co. About 5:25 o'clock in the afternoon a little boy attempted to light the gas in what is known as the cutting department. He climbed on the cutting table and lighted the gas. Then he threw the match, which was still burning, to the floor, and it ignited a pile of scrap cambric. In an instant there was a crackling of fierce and uncontrollable flames, and the room was filled with smoke.

PARDONED.

President Dole Lenient Towards Queen Liliuokalani.

San Francisco, Feb. 17. — Advices from Honolulu, dated February 8, are as follows: Mrs Liliuokalani Dominis, ex-queen of Hawaii, has been granted an almost unconditional pardon for her participation in the uprising of January, 1895. The document reads as follows:

"Executive Mansion, Honolulu, Feb. 7, 1896.—Mrs. Liliuokalani Dominis, madame: With the advice of the cabinet, I take pleasure in modifying the restriction placed upon your freedom at the time of your release from confinement. Until further notice, only the observance on your part of the following conditions will be required by the government: Not to leave the island of Oahu without the consent of the president or a member of the cabinet. I desire to express my appreciation of the good faith with which you have observed the requirements of a former letter. (Signed) "SANFORD B. DOLE."

It was intended that the pardon should be granted on January 17, the anniversary of the overthrow of the monarchy, but, fearing that its receipt might prove distasteful to the ex-queen on such a date, President Dole's return was awaited. The president reached Honolulu January 4, after a pleasant tour of the islands, during the course of which he was the recipient of many flattering testimonials.

Demand Is All Defaulted Bonds.

Washington, Feb. 18. — J. Pierpont Morgan has made a special demand for all defaulted bonds of the recent issue under his blanket bid of 110.6877. Secretary Carlisle has taken the demand under advisement, but will not be able to render a decision until the treasury is advised of the number of bonds in default. It is known, however, officially, that William Graves and associates of New York have defaulted to the extent of $4,500,000. Their bid was 115.3391. It is not believed that any considerable number of other bond bidders have defaulted.

Mrs. Lease in the Pulpit.

Wichita, Kan., Feb. 17.—Rev. Mary E. Lease began her ministerial career in this city Sunday night, receiving a flattering reception. The Central Church of Christ, one of the largest in the city, was crowded to the limit of its capacity and many thousands were turned away. It had been expected that Mrs. Lease would deal largely in sensationalism, but her theme and its exposition were far removed from anything of that nature. It is predicted that her fame as a pulpit orator will far exceed what she has achieved as a reformer.

Cigarettes Cause Insanity.

Ottumwa, Ia., Feb. 18.—The coroner's jury at Centerville found that the double murder committed by George Jones and his suicide afterward were caused by insanity, the result of smoking cigarettes. Jones signed the petition to the legislature to pass the anti-cigarette manufacturing bill the day of the tragedy.

Bank Cashier Accused.

Scranton, Pa., Feb. 15.—A. B. Williams, until recently cashier of the Traders' national bank of this city, is said to be short $33,000 in his accounts.

THE WORLD'S EARLIEST POTATO.

That Salzer's Earliest, fit for use in 28 days. Salzer's new late potato, Champion of the World, is pronounced the heaviest yielder in the world, and we challenge you to produce its equal! 10 acres to Salzer's Earliest Potatoes yield 4000 bushels, sold in June at $1.00 a bushel—$4000. That pays.

NOW IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it with 10c. postage you will get, free, 10 packages grains and grasses, including Teosinte, Lathyrus, Sand Vetch, Giant Spurry, Giant Clover, etc., and our seed catalogue. (K)

PARROTT—"Do you think that Henpeck could ever keep a secret from his wife?" Wiggins—"Well, I'll bet that he never lets her know what he really thinks of her!"—Truth.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

QUERICUS—"How did such a place ever get the reputation of being a great health resort?" Cynicus—"Two or three prominent men died there."—Tit-Bits.

The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway

Will on March 3rd sell one way homeseekers' tickets to all points in the Southeast, including Florida, at the lowest rate ever known. On March 10th round trip tickets to many points in the South, including Georgia, can be purchased at one fare plus $2.00; good for 30 days. For maps, folders and all information write to or see Briard F. Hill, N. P. A., 328 Marquette Bld'g, Chicago; R. C. Cowardin, W. P. A., 405 Ry Exc. Bid'g, St. Louis, or W. L. Danley, G. P. & T. A., Nashville, Tenn.

"IN Italy," he was telling her, "they make flour out of chestnuts." "Do they?" she answered, sweetly; "what a bonanza you would be to them."—Detroit Free Press.

Sifted from the Blood

By the kidneys, impurities pass off harmlessly. The inactivity of the organs named not only cause these impurities to remain and poison the system, but also leads to the degeneration and destruction of the organs themselves. Prevent Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel and other ailments which affect the kidneys and bladder with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which likewise overcomes malarial, dyspeptic, bilious, nervous and rheumatic complaints.

SHE—"Do you think we are going to have a war?" He—"Yes, I do." "What do you think we are going to make war on?" "On paper."—Yonkers Statesman.

Home Seekers' Excursion to the South.

February 11th and March 10th, 1896, Land Seekers' Excursion tickets will be sold from all points in the north and northwest over the Big Four Route to points south and southeast at one fare plus two dollars. Tickets will be good thirty days returning. For excursion rates, time cards, and Free pamphlet descriptive of southern farm lands address J. C. TUCKER, G. N. A., Big Four Route, 234 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

"ORDER in the court!" shouted the judge. "This is the worst disgrace this court has suffered since I was elected to the judgeship!"—Indianapolis Journal.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

NERVOUS

People wonder why their nerves are so weak; why they get tired so easily; why they do not sleep naturally; why they have frequent headaches, indigestion and

Nervous Dyspepsia. The explanation is simple. It is found in that impure blood feeding the nerves on refuse instead of the elements of strength and vigor. Opiate and nerve compounds simply deaden and do not cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla feeds the nerves pure, rich blood; gives natural sleep, perfect digestion, is the true remedy for all nervous troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

THIS is the famous DE LONG PATENT HOOK AND EYE. When hooked it stays hooked. Never unfastens except at the will of the wearer—then it's easy. It's too simple to get out of order—too strong to break. If you want it say to the dealer

See that

hump

Send two cents in stamps—with name and address for Mother Goose in new clothes, to Richardson & DeLong Bros., Philadelphia.

A penny —or two

all extra profit.

That's the merchant's reason who urges an inferior binding for a costly skirt. It's not (*nothing is*) as good as

TRADE S·H·&M· MARK

Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding.

Look for S. H. & M. on the label and take no other.

If your dealer will not supply you we will.

Send for samples, showing labels and materials, to the S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, New York City.

THE ·ERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/3 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized-after-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes

IN THE SNOW.

Deep in snow the country road
Winds across the snowy hill,
All the fields with drifts are white,
And the flakes are falling still.
O'er the pine-tree grim and old,
Like a beggar in the cold,
Over ragged oaks that stand
Gaunt and gray on every hand,
Over elm-trees bare and brown,
Still the snowflakes flutter down.
In the woods the little brooklet
Trembles as the chill winds blow,
And the white birch shakes and shivers
In the snow.

Pale and pure against the sky
Faintly gleams the village spire,
Steadfast still through noonday's sun,
Evening mist, or morning fire;
And the snowflakes slowly fall
In their whiteness over all,
Till the slender bending stems
Of the grasses gleam like gems,
And a crystal fret-work fine
Covers every tangled vine.
Safely, sweetly, rest the dreamers
In the quiet town below,
In the silent town, safe folded
In the snow.

Restlessly the eager wind
Echoes like a throbbing lute,
Till the willows in the hollow
Quiver and are mute.
Under rifted clouds of gray,
With her troubles put away,
Now the old world lieth white
In the patient hush of night,
Not a dream of sorrow thrills
Through the silence of her hills.
God has touched her cloudy valleys,
Hushed her countless tones of woe,
And with sweet forgiveness folds her
In the snow.

—Angelina W. Wray, in Harper's Bazar.

PREBLE'S FAKE BEAR HUNT.

Got Up as a Joke on Greenhorn Hunter Gillson.

It Yielded Unexpected Fun to Such an Extent That Dave Ramsy Had to Go Out Into the Open Country to Laugh.

For more than five years not a bear nor a sign of a bear had been seen in the vicinity of Rose Lake, Pa., and consequently the killing of a big one near there one day made a great surprise in that corner of the hemlock belt. There were also circumstances connected with the killing of the bear that made it still more notable.

Doc Preble lives at Rose Lake. He is a 200-pounder, good-natured, and especially fond of a practical joke. Some weeks ago a party of sportsmen came to Rose Lake to spend a few days after partridge and other small game, which is abundant thereabouts. Among them was a slim young man from Pittsburgh, named Gillson. Young Gillson was entirely unsophisticated as a hunter, and was probably the greenest individual about backwoods things ever seen in that locality. He soon became game for mischievous natives who filled him full of hair-raising bear and wildcat stories and other tales of life in the woods thereabouts. Gillson accepted everything he heard in good faith, and became fired with a desire to kill a bear. Having been told that he was liable at any moment to come face to face with a bear or a catamount, Gillson followed the advice of Doc Preble, and every time he went into the woods he strapped a hunting ax at his side, carried a big knife, and kept one barrel of his gun heavily charged with buckshot. The rest of the hunting party themselves enjoyed the fun the natives were having with Gillson, and did not interfere.

Soon after there was a fall of snow in that locality, and Doc Preble conceived the idea of getting up a bear hunt for young Gillson's benefit. Putting on his rubber boots he made tracks in the new snow from one big laurel patch to another one a mile up the mountain and from that one to a third one nearly two miles away, on the edge of Billet's hollow. There he struck the old bark road and returned home by it. Toward evening he went to Barnes' boarding house, where the hunters were stopping, and remarked in a nonchalant way that from the tracks he had seen in the snow up along Lye's mountain that afternoon the biggest bear that ever had wintered in that district had come in and coiled himself up in some laurel patch over that way.

"It wouldn't be much trouble to rout him out, I guess," said Doc, "if anyone cared to go out and risk it."

Gillson was all excitement at once, and declared that he would go, for one. The rest of the party, suspecting there was a joke in it, said he might go if he wanted to, but that they hadn't come out there to be clawed and chawed and mussed up by bears, and would stay at home. So Doc Preble told Gillson that he would go with him, and Dave Ramsey, Barnes' boss chopper, and an old bear hunter, said he would go, too, Doc having confided the secret of the bear tracks to him.

The three started out early the next morning, Gillson with both barrels of his gun loaded with buckshot, and his ax and big knife ready at his hand. Preble and Ramsy each carried double-bitted chopping axes and a rifle, and revolvers in their belts.

"We'll find him a tough customer," said Doc Preble to Gillson. "His footprint measures nearly 14 inches, and the biggest bear I ever heard of around here before made a track only eight inches long. There's liable to be some blood spilt before night, and it won't all be bear's blood, either."

Gillson was inclined to weaken when he saw the tracks in the snow, and asked Preble why they couldn't trap the bear first and then kill him, but Preble and Ramsy laughed at him, and told him they didn't bag their bears in that way. So the unsophisticated hunter braced up and went on.

"I had laid out to have a heap of fun that day," said Doc Preble, telling about it afterward, "according to the programme I had made. This was to tramp Gillson up and down those hills and among the laurels for four or five miles, trailing the alleged bear, and all the time loading him with the danger there was in the rush of a ferocious bear from a laurel patch to anyone who might stand in his way; then for Ramsy, when we came to the laurel patch where we had agreed that the bear had stopped, to go into the swamp and rout him up making a tremendous hubbub, and howling and snorting and yelling, as if the bear was worked up to the wildest pitch of fury over being disturbed, and was going out of that swamp with a rush to carry trouble to the first one he came to. Gillson having just been posted at a point on the edge of the patch and assured that the bear would certainly come out there, so he could shoot it; and then to see Gillson break for the nearest tree and get into it at the first sound of the disturbance in the laurels.

"Everything worked first-rate. When we got to the last laurel patch I was puffing and blowing like a tired horse, and was about as near bushed as anyone could be, but I thought of the fun I was having, and the more I was going to have, and said nothing, but just went off to one side and shook my sides.

"'He's in here sure, and if there ain't breakers ahead, I can't read bear signs,' said Dave Ramsy.

"I unbuckled my revolvers and laid 'em on the snow, dropped my ax and stood my gun against a tree. I took Gillson over to one end of the patch and stood him there.

"'When the bear comes pitching out,' I said, as if it was a foregone conclusion that the bear was coming out right there and nowhere else, 'don't fire until you see the whites of his eyes. He'll come like a steam engine, and very likely run you down and trample all over you and claw you some the first time, but that's part of the hunt. I've known some folks to make a break for the nearest tree and shin up it when they saw the bear making his rush, but that spoils a man for being a bear hunter. Remember,' I says, 'and don't shoot until you can see the whites of his eyes, and when he's trampling and clawing and chewing you, then get in your little work with your ax and your knife. Understand?'

"Gillson kind o' stuttered out that he understood, and the sweat poured out of him so, and he looked so much as if he wished he was home, that I felt sorry for him, but I went off into a thicket and rolled in the snow for five minutes and stuffed my hat in my mouth to keep from hollering right out, and then went back to wait for Dave to go in and stir up the bear. I stood right where I could see Gillson and a maple tree that stood not more than 20 feet to one side of him.

"'I'll have to burst when he throws his gun and goes fer that tree!' I says. 'And if he is too scared to climb it, I know I shall die!'

"Dave went into the patch to rout up the bear.

"'Shake the laurels up lively,' I says to him, 'and holler and howl like thunder!'

"I guess Dave had been in the swamp three minutes or more before the disturbance began. When the laurels began to snap and crack and shake, I looked up at Gillson. He stood with his feet braced and his teeth clinched, and his gun ready. I hadn't any idea that Dave could make such a commotion among such a stubborn growth as laurels, and when the growling and snarling tuned up I just laid back and wondered. Gillson stood to his post like a soldier.

"'Ain't that darn fool going to cut and run after all?' says I.

"Just then the laurels shook and snapped as if a cyclone was working among them. There came from the midst of the disturbance such a combination of yells and howls and snorts and growls that I'd taken fright myself and run if I hadn't known that is was only Dave. And Gillson stood still and waited. Then I heard a shot in the swamp, and another yell, followed by a startling creaking and swaying of the laurels, the line of that commotion leading straight toward me.

"'Gillson,' I hollered, 'he's a terror!'

"I don't know what Gillson replied, for the next second out of that laurel patch, not 20 feet from me, crashed a bear so big, and with such fury in his eyes, that it's a wonder I didn't drop in my tracks. I didn't have time to think. The bear was coming head-on for me, with his jaws snapping like a thrashing machine. I turned and I saw the maple tree that I had in my mind reserved for Gillson and my fun. I flew for it. I don't know how many feet I covered at a jump, but, although I knew the bear wasn't many jumps behind me, I had time to think:

"Lord! If Gillson goes for that tree now he'll head me off, and I'm a goner!"

"For fear he would, I hollered to him in my desperation:

"'There's a tree just below you, yonder! Cut for that one!'

"But he didn't. He started for the maple. I put on more steam and got there first. I grabbed the tree, I remember bearing two shots. The next I remember was that I was sitting in the snow, with my arms and legs clasping the trunk of the maple tree. That was as far as I had climbed. I looked around. There stood Gillson, a little pale, but with a grin on his face that made me feel sheepish. Near by lay the bear with the top of his head half blown off. Gillson had put both of his buckshot charges into it, with the gun almost against it. Sitting on a log a few feet to the right, was Dave. What clothes he had on him were hanging from him in tatters, and his face and hands were streaked with blood.

"'Funny, ain't it, Doc?' says he. 'It's so funny that I've got to git in the open country where I can find room to laugh!'

"With that Dave got up and limped away home, and he hasn't spoken to me since.

"'The bear broke out in the wrong place, didn't he, Doc?' says Gillson. 'But it was deuced clever in you to run him over here so I could get a shot at him.'

"I didn't say a word, but got up and helped Gillson drag the dear bear home, only a matter of five miles, and a prouder man never walked than was that little greenhorn hunter."

It is supposed the bear was one that had been driven by hunters from the Sinnemahoning country, the chase being so long that they had given it up, and that it had come into the laurel patch before the snow, unknown to anybody, and settled there for the winter. When Dave Ramsy went into the laurels to make the mock disturbance with a bear to carry out Doc Preble's joke, he stumbled unexpectedly upon this ugly customer, and found himself in a rough-and-tumble wrestle with him before he knew it. The bear weighed 375 pounds.—N. Y. Sun.

—Red pepper seems to be nature's stimulant for the stomach in all hot countries. It is universally diffused and used by the natives of regions as widely separated as Mexico and India. In Mexico the natives will frequently be seen eating pepper pods with bread; in India the red pepper is pounded with a pestle and used as an ingredient of many dishes.

—The word meander comes from the river of the same name, whose course was so devious that it furnished nearly every modern language with a new word.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

Mankato Mysteries.

Two strange disappearances have occurred at Mankato. One of these was that of Emma Bucha, who had been employed by Landlord Himmelman, as cook at the City Hotel for a considerable length of time. She had been observed to act a little peculiarly, but it was not until recently that it was feared that any harm had come to her.

The peculiar feature of the case is that Miss Bucha is known to have had money in the banks, to the amount of $400. This sum was not all that she had saved from her earnings, for she had also sent a considerable sum of money to her parents in Glencoe. She held a note for this. The police have done some investigating, but so far without finding a trace of her. It is feared by those who have been acquainted with the girl that in some way she has become demented.

Willian Riarden has now been absent for nearly a week, and fears are entertained for his safety. It was discovered recently that after he left home the only article that could not be found was his razor, and it was supposed that he had taken it with him with suicidal intent. Riarden some time ago mortgaged a team and some farming implements. These goods have since been attached for a debt, and it now appears that they were the property of his wife, who has taken steps to replevin them.

Counterfeited the Brand.

For a year or more certain Canadian distillers have mistrusted that their special brand of whiskey, labels and bottles have been counterfeited in Minneapolis. Recently officers thoroughly searched the establishment of Jacoby & Mikolas, known as the New Market Wine Company, Second avenue north, between Fifth and Sixth streets. They had good reasons for the procedure, as the were armed with a writ of replevin taken out by Carpenter. However, they took possession of 100 or more bottles of liquor bearing the Canadian revenue stamps and copyrighted labels of the Canadian concern. The lithographing stone was found at the Monasch Lithographing Company's establishment, 16-20 Fourth street north, by Carpenter, Deputy Sheriff John Wall and Detective Doyle, of the local police department. The stone was taken on a writ of replevin, and will be examined by members of the grand jury during their investigation of the case.

The Mille Lacs Matter.

The Mille Lacs lake settlers have come to the conclusion that further absolute dependence upon the congressional and senatorial delegations from Minnesota is almost fruitless, and they will engage a St. Cloud lawyer to go to Washington and urge upon the department of the interior the justice and desirability of opening up the lands included within the old reservation settlement. Under the present conditions a man may locate on land on the reservation, but he cannot obtain any title to the land, for the reason that all applications for land in this region are rejected by the local land officers, acting, of course, under instructions from the general land office. The presence of the Indians on the land is a constant source of menace to the settlers, who have gone into the vicinity of the lake and make improvements on their real estate holdings.

Immigration.

The imigration convention held at Princeton was a grand success. It convened at the opera house, and organized by electing H. R. Mallette president and M. S. Rutherford, secretary. The delegation from St. Paul and Minneapolis were J. J. Hill, E. V. Smalley, C. W. Horr; I. G. Bernard, of Grand Rapids; E. E. Webster, of New York; Moses Folsom, P. B. Groat and Samuel Hill, with his private car. The opera house was crowded, there being over 600 people present and the proceedings were attended with great enthusiasm.

Inheritances Galore.

Inheritances seen to be falling around New Paynesville indiscriminately. R. P. Gilbert, a rich money lender, and Frank Brown, a well-to-do farmsr, returned only a few days ago from the East, where they went to settle an estate that had been left to them, and now word comes that A. F. Kluge and Mrs. Hugh Burr, have fallen joint heir to a fortune of $150,000. Mrs. Burr is the wife of a poor farmer, with a large family, and Kluge was a groceryman before these hard times came on, but is now bookkeeper for a firm in Sauk Center.

News in Brief.

Dr. Floyd Davis, of Des Moines, Io., has been employed to analyze the water at Duluth.

Fire damaged the stock of Charles Wright & Co., on the first floor of the Pioneer Press building, St. Paul.

John P. Grogan was killed while walking on the railroad tracks in St. Paul, near Hamm's brewery.

Edward Scherm died at Kasson from injuries received by being caught between the bumpers of a freight train.

Andrew Wickland, a Minneapolis carpenter, committed suicide by hanging himself with a piece of fence wire.

Fire destroyed J. A. Shea's merchandise store, Smith & Crawford's meat market, Severson's restaurant, Tom Anderson's saloon and outbuildings attached, at Glyndon. The fire started in the meat market.

President Hill, of the Great Northern road, was before the land office at Crookston to prove up on a timber culture claim made by him in Kittson county 13 years ago.

Request for a divorce was filed in the district court at Winona, by Mrs. Anna Wahl, wife of Dr. H. S. Wahl, who eloped with Mary Bracklow 10 days ago. The charges are adultery with Mrs. Bracklow since Jan. 27 at Chinago and elsewhere. Mrs. Wahl also asks for the custody of the child, Herbert, and that the doctor provide support for her and her child. She says the doctor took $5.000 with him and his property there is worth about $2,000.

Joe Zoullard and Wm. Verrill, two young fellows of Duluth who were arrested a fortnight ago for the murder of an old Frenchmen named De Mars, confessed that they shot him while he was at work in the woods. They wanted his money, which they secured. It has been found. They told their story with fiendish glee.

W. E. Lee's resignation as superintendent of the state reformatory at St. Cloud has thrown upon the board of managers an important vacancy to fill.

The Lakeside pumping station of the Duluth Gas and Water company was scorched by fire.

WATER SNAKE FIGHTS EEL.

Terrific Combat Which Finally Ended in the Eel's Escape.

"Did you ever know that there is a deadly antipathy between a common water snake and an eel?" asked the fisherman, according to the Indianapolis Sentinel. "Well, I never knew it until an experience I had in witnessing a fight between the two. Personally, I have the greatest dread of eels. I'm more afraid of them than I am of a snake, and you can imagine my chagrin when I happened to hook one on one of my fishing expeditions. I was afraid to touch it, and all I could do was to let it dangle in the air. I could not get it off my hook, and I was meditating what to do, when altogether unnoticed I allowed the slimy object to drop into the water. In a moment I saw a big water snake make a dive for it. At the first lunge it caught the neck of the eel squarely between his teeth, and I could see it sink its ugly-looking fangs into the eel's flesh. I waited anxiously to see the developments. With its grim hold still on the eel's neck the snake, quick as it takes to tell it, wrapped its sinuous body around its antagonist's neck in an effort to squeeze it to death. The body of the eel was too sleek, however, and the snake's coils, despite all it could do, would slip down into the water. Time and time again it tried to squeeze the life out of its antagonist, never for an instant releasing its hold on the eel's neck, but the body of the latter was too sleek for it and every time it would slip down. Finally the hook broke, and the eel made good its escape."

ONE WELL-MORTGAGED COW.

A Tale Illustrating the Guileless Simplicity of an Agriculturist.

"There are tricks in all trades but ours," remarked the carpenter, "and we sometimes drive screws with a hammer." A few days ago, not more than 1,000 miles from Lake county, says the Vermillion (N. D.) Freeman, a collector called on a farmer for the payment of a note secured by chattel mortgage. The farmer was obdurate and gave no satisfaction that he would ever pay the note. Finally the collector said: "Well, I'll have to take the 11 cows named in the mortgage." "Oh, no; you haven't got a mortgage on 11 cows on this farm." "Why, yes, I have." And the collector pulled out a copy of the mortgage and read as follows: "One red and white cow, one cow spotted red and white, one red cow with white spots, one cow with white spot in forehead, one red cow with two white hind feet, one white cow with red spots on side, one white and red cow, one red cow with two white fore feet, one white cow with red spot on shoulders, one red cow with white spot on hips, one white cow spotted with red. Now, how do you like that?" continued the collector. "Oh, that's all right; I see you've got 11 mortgages on my old red and white cow; there she is down in the pasture; the boys will go down and help you catch her."

A GREAT INVENTION.

He Thought It Got Smoke Out of Whisky.

Pat's employer is fond of things of an oriental nature. His library is fitted up with Turkish divans and rugs, the walls are decorated with all sorts of curious weapons of the east, and in every way the room suggests the lounging place of an oriental potentate. The latest acquisition to this interesting room is a nargnileh, which the proprietor smokes with evident enjoyment on frequent occasions.

Pat recently found it necessary to enter the room on some business connected with the fireplace, and for the first time in his life his vision took in the graceful glass jar half filled with water, and the long, slender tubing upon which his employer was contentedly puffing.

Pat stopped short on his way across the room, and gazed as if awe-stricken by the sight.

"What's the matter, Pat?" asked his master, with an amused smile.

"Nothin', sor," replied the Celt. "Oi wuz only sorphrized a bit at seein' thot new pipe yez hov."

"What is there surprising about it?" he was asked.

"Ut's a great invention, sor," returned Pat, with a shake of his head. "I knew Scotch whishky had shmoke in ut, but Oi didn't know yez could git ut out."—Harper's Magazine.

A MEXICAN CEMETERY.

Where Graves Are Rented at the Rate of One Dollar Per Month.

A correspondent describes the queer cemetery of the Mexican village of Guanajuato. There is hardly room in Guanajuato for the living, so it behooves her people to exercise rigid economy in the disposition of her dead. The burial place is on the top of a steep hill, which overlooks the city, and consists of an area inclosed by what appears from the outside to be a high wall, but which discovers itself from within to be a receptacle for bodies, which are placed in tiers, much as the confines of the native valleys compel them to live. Each compartment in the wall is large enough to admit one coffin, and is rented for one dollar per month. The poor people are buried in the ground without the formality of a coffin, though one is usually rented, in which the body is conveyed to the grave. As there are not graves enough to go around, whenever a new one is needed a previous tenant must be disturbed, and this likewise happens when a tenant's rent is not promptly paid in advance. The body is then removed from its place in the mausoleum, or exhumed, as the case may be, and the bones are thrown into the basement below.

Immigration to the South—Homeseekers Excursions.

February 11th and March 10th, 1896, Land Seekers' Excursion tickets will be sold from all points in the northwest over the Big Four Route and Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. to Virginia and North and South Carolina at one fare plus two dollars. Virginia has a perfect climate, no blizzards; good markets and cheap transportation. Send for rates, and free descriptive pamphlet of Virginia lands. U. L. TRUITT, N. W. P. A., 234 Clark St, Chicago, Ill.

BOLSTON—"I will take you down to my own tailor; I know you can trust him." Hubbard—"That's not it. What I want is to find some one who will trust me."—Inter Ocean.

HALF RATE land excursions South March 10th via the Queen & Crescent Route. Lands $3.00 to $5.00 per acre. Write W. C. RINEARSON, G. P. A., Cincinnati, for information.

MR. HOBBS—"You weren't so gray as you are now when I married you, Maria." Mrs. Hobbs (with acidity)—"You ought to have foreseen that. I would, if I had known you better."

BEECHAM'S PILLS for constipation 10c and 25c. Get the book (free) at your druggist's and go by it. Annual sales 6,000,000 boxes.

Decision in Favor of the De Long Hook and Eye.

Judge Acheson, in the United States Circuit Court at Pittsburgh, has just rendered, in the case of Richardson & De Long Brothers vs. Campbell & Smith, an important decision of great interest, sustaining letters patent owned by Richardson & De Long Brothers, which were granted to Frank E. De Long for a humped hook and eye, and enjoining the defendants from selling the "Golden Spring" hooks and eyes.

The hooks dealt in by the defendants were manufactured by the Golden Spring Hook and Eye Company, of Springfield, Mass. In these hooks the positions of the straight and curved portions of the De Long loop were reversed. The Court held that this did not void infringement, and directed a decree to be entered for the plaintiffs.

The case, which was a test one of great importance, was contested at great length, and has been pending for almost two years.

Messrs. Richardson & De Long Brothers were represented by Messrs. Strawbridge & Taylor, Bradbury Bedell, and John G. Johnson, of Philadelphia, and Frederick P. Fish, of Boston, and the defendants by Messrs. Allan Webster and William L. Pierce.—N. Y. Times, February 3, 1896.

His head was turned, yet fame had laid
No laurels at his feet,
He simply saw a pretty girl
While passing on the street.
—N. Y. Herald.

AMERICA'S GREATEST SEED GROWERS.

Thirty years ago when the Salzers were conducting in a small but profitable way, a market garden and green house business in La Crosse, Wis., they little dreamed that within a third of a century they would be the leaders in the seed-growing and seed-selling industry of America. The secret of this phenomenal success was quality, liberality, push. Nothing in the world advertises itself quicker and better, and more lasting than quality and to the superior merit of Salzer's northern grown seeds; to their unusual life and vigor and to their absolute surety of growth, in conjunction with their great producing qualities, and this coupled with the great liberality of the firm in the way of rare and many extras to each order and push back of all, has placed the firm in the van and entitles them to the proud distinction of America's greatest seed growers! The production of rare vegetable sorts and new farm seeds has long been a great specialty with this company, owning and operating many thousands of acres of land. Their great eight hundred acre trial farm in South Dakota was visited by thousands interested in higher farming, and all rail roads gave half-fare rate within the state to any wishing to see the farm. The Salzers pay great attention to the new grasses, clovers and fodder plants, and their catalogue contains the largest list of rare farm seeds found in America.

A strong point of the John A. Salzer Seed Co. is that they keep large stocks of everything in the seed line on hand, so that a customer ordering of them is always sure of getting what he orders.

A slight idea of the magnitude of this firm's business can be gathered that they issue probably the largest number of catalogues of any American firm; that they use over $60,000 postage a year, employ in the packing and distributing of their seeds upwards of six hundred hands and require for their distributing warehouse over ten acres of floor room.

A five cent postage stamp sent to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., will bring you their great catalogue.

DUER—"It is almost impossible to get seats for the grand opera, and it is a poor company, too. I don't understand it." Duell—"Well, the singers have such weak voices that they do not disturb the conversation."—Harlem Life.

"The Wooden Hen."

The illustration shown herewith is small in size, but really large when we consider that the "Wooden Hen" is no larger than a live hen, yet has double the capacity. It weighs only 15 pounds, has a capacity of 28 eggs, and while not a toy, is just as amusing, besides being instructive as well.

We suggest that every reader of this write Mr. Geo. H. Stahl, Quincy, Ills., and ask for a copy of his handsome little booklet "K," describing the "Wooden Hen;" also his large catalogue of the Model Excelsior Incubator. All sent free. Mention this paper.

THEY who have light in themselves will not revolve as satellites.—Anon.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

COME WEST FOR YOUR SEED.

That's what we say, because it's the best. Salzer's Wisconsin grown seeds are bred to earliness and produce the earliest vegetables in the world. Right alongside of other seedmen's earliest, his are 20 days ahead! Just try his earliest peas, radishes, lettuce, cabbage, etc! He is the largest grower of farm and vegetable seeds, potatoes, grasses, clovers, etc!

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., with 10c postage, you will get sample package of Early Bird Radish (ready in 16 days) and their great catalogue. Catalogue alone 5c postage. (K.)

SEE the young woman. Is the young woman being suddenly and unexpectedly kissed? Ah, yes. And does the young woman raise a hue and cry? The young woman raises a slight hue, but no cry.—Detroit Tribune.

Low Rates South.

On March 3rd, the Monon Route will sell tickets from Chicago to all points in the South at exceedingly low rates: Abbeville, Ga., $15.30; Decatur, Ala., $10.65; Chattanooga, Tenn., $10.75; Jacksonville, Fla., $18.10; Memphis, Tenn., $11.10; New Orleans, La., $17.05; St. Augustine, Fla., $18.65; Tampa, Fla., $21.00; Mobile, Ala., $16.05; and all other points at proportionately low rates.

For further information, address L. E. Sessions, Trav. Pass. Agt., Minneapolis, Minn., or City Ticket Office, 232 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

ALTHOUGH a girl may be bright enough to know that "kiss" is a noun, she's frequently unable to decline it.—Philadelphia Press.

WE have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—LIZZIE FERREL, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, '94.

EVERY human being is intended to have a character of his own; to be what no other is, and to do what no other can.—Channing.

THROAT DISEASES commence with a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give immediate and sure relief.

THE KING CURE OVER ALL FOR Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, IS ST. JACOBS OIL.

Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mon., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement, "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor Central Pres. Church, Helena, Mon.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

MANITOBAN SCENT Exerts a powerful attraction overall kinds of game. Insures big incomes to hunters. Sample mailed for 25c. Address THE GAVO CO., Box 559, Olneyville, R. I.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. E. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA. MENTION THIS PAPER every time you write.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

A. N. K.—G. 1592.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Battle Ax PLUG A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS

As good as can be made regardless of price

5⅓ Ounces for 10 cents

Other Brands Only 3⅕ Ounces for 10 cents

Don't take our word for it, but buy a piece and see for yourself.

Pure Pearline

You are sure of Pearline—its record is positive—imitations of Pearline injure hands and clothes.

LOOK OUT. Look out for the man who says he has something just as good as pearline—he's fooling you—there is nothing else so good as Pearline—Pedlers peddle poor stuff—Pearline is only sold at first-class stores. Made by James Pyle, New York.

STEEL WEB PICKET FENCE. CABLED FIELD AND HOG FENCE.

Also CABLED POULTRY, GARDEN AND RABBIT FENCE.

We manufacture a complete line of Smooth Wire Fencing and guarantee every article to be as represented. Ask your dealer to show you this Fence. CATALOGUE FREE.

DE KALB FENCE CO., 122 HIGH ST., DE KALB, ILL.

SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS ARE THE BEST!

Salzer's Seeds Sprout Quickly, Grow Vigorously, Produce Enormously.

That's their record every where whether in the east or west, north or south, in every state and every clime. We are the largest growers of Farm and Vegetable Seeds in America. Our Mammoth Plant and Seed Catalogue and 10 samples of new creations in grain, grass and forage plants, is mailed you upon receipt of 10 cents postage. Catalogue alone 5 cents. Send to-day.

$1.50 PER BBL.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

Your Wife—Will like it. So will the Cook.

IF your better half does the cooking, that is an additional reason why there should be a CHARTER OAK RANGE OR STOVE in your kitchen. The use of them prevents worry and disappointment.

OAK Always Reliable. OAK

HOMESEEKERS! The PLANT SYSTEM has FOR SALE 1,100,000 Acres OF FINE Farming Lands in Florida. The Plant System's "Compendium of Reliable Facts," a valuable Handbook for Farmers and Investors, FREE on APPLICATION. Write B. W. WRENN, Pass. Traffic Manager, Savannah, Ga., for Literature, Maps, etc.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, FEB. 21, 1896.

Time Table.

Soo Road.—Time for trains at Rockford Station:

Going West,	Going East.
10:47, a. m.	8:57, a. m.
7:40 p. m.	4:53, p. m.

DELANO DIARY

—J. T. Hanna says that about 6 A. M. Tuesday morning it was awfully cold, out towards Montrose.

—Wednesday morning at about 8 o'clock the thermometer on Railroad Ave., hanging in the sun, registered 14 deg. below zero

—We regret our inability to attend the exercises by the Primary department of the public schools this afternoon, as they celebrate Washington's birthday.

—A meeting was held Friday evening at the City Hall and steps taken to organize a new band. This will give the Franklin band competition; "the life of trade."

—Monday's blizzard of snow and Dakota dirt was about the hardest of the season; although the snow was melting where the sun shone and the wind did not strike.

—The BUFFALO GAZETTE, the Northwestern Agriculturist and $1.60 worth of seeds all for $1 50. This small sum gives you a local paper, a farm paper and your garden seeds for one year.

—The Eagle now has her new press in position and is ready to run off the Syndicate's "Wright County Quinette." All she lacks is for the Tribune Journal Times Herald to come in with the balance of the combine.

—If you are going to read the newspapers and post up with a farm journal and expect to make garden, read our offer in another column. The GAZETTE, the Northwestern Agriculturist and $1 60 worth of seeds for $1.50.

—If you are going to raise fruit in Minnesota send 2 cent stamp to A. W. LATHAM, 207 Kasota Block, Minneapolis, for a copy of "The Minnesota Horticulturist." There is nothing like profiting by others experience, even in fruit raising.

—On Monday as the evening train from the west pulled in the beautiful coach dog of L. A. Meister took a short but dangerous ride, about the length of a coach, on the cowcatcher of the engine. The train was about stopping at the depot when he got off and, looking very sheepish, made fair speed for the hotel. He didn't seem to be in the least injured, except in his feelings.

—Dr. Chilton tells a story about a small theft that was made at Montrose while he waited for the train in the darkness recently. He had a specimen of urine for analysis, and it being in a large bottle, he tired of carrying it around and set it on the window sill of the depot. When the train came and he went to get the specimen he found it gone. He suspected some one got it for whiskey. Those who want whiskey bad enough to purloin it had better not do so from M. D's.

—Delano still has one case of Diphtheria. On Monday the room occupied by Miss Anna McAlpine was fumigated. Miss Anna returned to the room where she remains during her convalescence. The same day little Jimmie Wharton was found to be having a run of the prevailing disease. The rosidence has been safely quarantined, the patient and his mother occupying an upper room while the Prof. and his other son are keeping house below stairs.

—W. H. Mapes, of Montrose, who has been suffering for a month with a low form of Erysipelas and Gangrene in the feet, and who spent a couple of days in a hospital in St. Paul last week, has temporarily moved, with his wife, into the Dugan house, on Bridge St., for the purpose of receiving surgical assistance more conveniently than he could at home. Mr Mapes is an old settler at Montrose where he has many friends who hope he may soon recover and return to their midst.

—"Consistency, thou art a Jewel," is brought forcibly to mind, ever and anon, when we gaze upon the disappearing forms of several of our neighbors bound for Minneapolis with a load of produce for sale; and again when we behold them in the distance drive rapidly home, as if they feared someone would see what their wagons contained; and, more especially, when we listen to the wonderful display of eloquence pouring from their lips, as between drives they condescend to visit Delano, to get their mail, and to entertain crowds with their firm belief that "Protection for the Home Market" is just the thing. "Practice what you preach."

—People who are obliged to live within their own premises for a few weeks on account of quarantine for contagious disease, are not always prepared to have everything as they would like to. Friends on the outside often take great pains to send "sympathy" to the afflicted. This is all very well but often times a good meal of victuals nicely cooked, in some other house than the one quarantined, would be much more acceptable. We are glad to know that a few of our benevolent ladies have allowed their sympathies to take on this more tangible form and that a few afflicted ones and their watchers have had the pleasure of dining quite sumptuously on nice, nutritious dishes while they were made to remember that their friends outside had not entirely forgotten them. "A friend in need is a friend indeed."

—The Matter boys held a dance in the City Hall Monday evening.

Handed In.

Miss Mary Smarslick came home from Minneapolis, Monday, to spend the rest of the winter.

A dance was given to Mike Nowelvg on Monday evening.

Ernest Otto made St. Paul a business visit, this week.

Washington's Birthday Association.

COUNCIL ROOM, Feby. 8, 1896.

Washington's Birthday Association preliminary meeting. Present, F. H. Lindsley, J. H. McGary, J. D. Young, Wm. Lewis, Tiff Hitsman, Wm. Ziebarth, T. J. Catlin, C. W. Ingerson, W. H. Frazee and Joe Bauman.

Moved and seconded that F. H. Lindsley be a committee of one to arrange the Hall and tables for the 22nd. Carried.

PROGRAMME.

PRAYER.....Rev. J. L. Farber.
ORATION.....Chas. S. Hawker.
TEN MINUTES SPEECHES BY .....William Ziebarth, F. F. Chancellor, J. H. McGary, J. D. Young, Ed Kelsey, Mrs. Dr. Fassett, and I. Gutzwiller.

COMMITTEE ON MUSIC.

Mrs. F. H. Lindsley and Mrs C. G. Roosen.

COMMITTEE ON TABLES.

Mesdames O'Hair, Schaffer, Cunningham, Ingerson, Church, Joe Matter, At Welker, Wash Rader, Eb Brandon and Miss Mary Sherry.

COMMITTEE ON DECORATION.

A. W. Wittman, John Borrill, Tiff Hitsman.

Receipts on subscription, $4.75.

T. J CATLIN, Secy.

The committees have arranged for music to be interspersed among the other numbers as follows:

Song, ... Delano High School
Duet,.....Mrs. Probst and Miss Haffner
Piano Solo, ...Mrs. F. Q. Lindsley
Quartette, . . Mr. and Mrs. Borrill, Misses Allie Murphy, Mabel Young, Mrs. L. A Frazee, accompanist.
Clariuet Solo..... Peter Peterson
Piano Duet ..... Rev and Mrs Davies
Violin Solo.....John Brandser
Trio.....Messrs Brandser, Poterson, and Mrs Mrs Dora Stewart.
Guitar.....Ecward Freeman

Personals.

F. F. Chancellor made one of his periodical drives to Minneapolis this week.

Del Young left Wednesday afternoon for Minneapolis where his wife is under the care of a physician.

D. R. Farnham, of Rockford, was a GAZETTE caller yesterday. He says he thinks the financial question an intricate one, and hard to solve.

John Cunningham visited Minneapolis early in the week and returned home Tuesday in the face of the blizzard. He says it will be the last time he will drive down in the winter.

Notice of Caucus.

A Democratic caucus, for the town of Franklin, will be held in Delano, on Saturday, March 7, to nominate a township ticket.

Com { HERMAN OTTO. CLARK STURMAN. JOS. BAUMAN.

Delano, Feby. 18, 1896.

County Cullings.

Measles is reported at the county seat, while Howard has scarlet fever and Delano diphtheria.

The article on Primary Election Law by Senator Culkin is timely and to the point. Hunt up your law supplements for '95, compare notes and figure out how the caucus must be run and see that it is done correctly.

If you want a man nominated for an office be at the caucus and see that your man gets as many votes as possible. Don't allow the opposition to nominate another friend against him, dividing your strength, while they consolidate on one and elect him by a plurality. Watch this catch in the new law.

Why don't the Wright County Printing Syndicate, the Tribune-Eagle-Journal-Times-Herald-Quintette Sheet, tell us something about the whack up contract for county printing? They seem to be a unit, not only in doing the county printing, but in keeping strictly mum.

Just wait until County Auditor Lamson, who used to set type, gets to scratching off the headlines, and taking the fat out of the county printing bills, and the Herald Times-Tribune Journal Eagle, which is supposed to set everything "solid," will give us a specimen of their harmony.

That was a great old roast the Herald recently gave Mr. Mattson, the County Treasurer. But, for some reason or another, these republicans appear, on the face of things, to think the Swedes are getting more than their share of the offices. Ole seems to suit the majority of Wright County voters quite well, howsomeyer.

Politics are really simmering quite lively now. Office hunters are abroad in the land; they are seeking notoriety by pulling wires to hoist themselves and theis friends into all the petty village an township offices that they can; later on they expect in this way to appear among the prominent men of the county and to succeed in landing a candidacy for some lucrative position where, after election, the county will have to support them. Be on your guard. Don't allow all the chronic cases to come to the front this season.

The Republicans are figuring on a sure thing this time in Wright County. Consequently many a bitter fight is on. They sing quite loudly; but there are many, very many discords; lack of harmony makes the song quite disagreeable to the choirists themselves. There is Lamson they say would like to go to St. Paul to spread himself among the honorables, next winter; but then there is Ole Mattson who is handling the finances of the county, and he is from Lamson's part of the county, Cokato, and it would never do to have two "Sons" from that part of the county at once, so soon after the Annandale affair of two years ago; the Herald has published a character for the independent Ole almost equal to that earned by Knute Nelson, at Elbow Lake, when he was around electioneering. We are of opinion that it was kind of fortunate for the Herald editor that he was away, when Ole paid his subscription; and presume that should Ole be seen pointing for the Herald some time soon, he would be met with the announcement that "the Editor is out." But then such is politics and Ole's sinch on the Treasury is pretty solid, and vigorous measures must be resorted to in order to oust him so that the Lamson track may be clear. Rice and Dare and Craig of course will be in for another term, unless it be the latter, who has served a second term, already. For Auditor perhaps Thomas Hillier has the inside track; For Register of Deeds, Edward Nagel has a new cushion on the seat, so soon. For Judge of Probate, County Attorney, Superintendent of Schools and a couple of County Commissioners and Clerk of Court there probably will be such a racket as to jar the entire slate; and result in the nomination by our Republican friends of a poor ticket. In case this is the result, if the Democrats do what they should do they will have another winning chance. Politics are getting considerably mixed and the Democrats seem to be laying low and waiting for some boss to tell them how to proceed. They should get a move on them; get the old Democratic wagon onto the road and give a fellow a chance to get in. Don't wait for pointers, but begin to give a few. Tell the people that Democracy means free trade, free schools, free money, free speech, free press, and a free country, "equal rights for all and special privileges for none" and while the G. O. P politicians are quarreling over offices, we will be capturing voters with our principles.

Among Our Exchanges.

McKinley and Allison would make a wonderful team. Two terms under them and we would then be ready for Mr. Allison at the head.—Delano Eagle.

There is a tremendously strong McKinley sentiment in Minneapolis which is going to make it hard work for C. K. Davis to get delegates from that district.—Wright County Times.

On Wednesday, Congressman McCleary of this state, having borrowed Mr. Towne's maps and charts, which the Duluth orator courteously loaned, made a speech in reply to Towne's bimetallic address of a few hours ago. And thus we see Minnesota Republicans in Congress fighting each other on the financial issue.—St. Cloud Times.

Two more cars of live stock were shipped from our village this week. J. B. Dally sent out one, Tuesday, and Lewis Bros. left with the other, Wednesday. It is one of the good signs of the times that the supply of live stock shows no present sign of dimunition.—Annandale Post.

"Billy" Cochrane will be retained as deputy in the Clerk of Court's office. It is understood that "Billy" Culkin exacted a promise from Vorse for Cochrane's retention before he would take the job of ousting O'Leary. There's nothing like these little amenities in politics. The two "Billies" understand each other perfectly.—Waverly Tribune.

The New York Times tells of one man whose life was saved by a cigarette. The story while a little shaky may be taken as a fact without destroying the belief that the case is the one single exception to the rule that cigarettes kill everybody else who smoke them.—Duluth News Tribune

The Republican party gold-bugs have made a great ado about the issuing of bonds by President Cleveland, and yet both the House and Senate republicans refuse to pass a law to prohibit a further issue of bonds by the president.

Great is fraud, humbug, deception and party chicanery by statesmen in pantalets.—Waseca County Herald.

Editor Hogue announces that if he does not receive his long expected pass from the Great Northern R'y Co., soon, Jim Hill will suffer from a severe roast through the columns of the Review. It does look rather shabby in Jim after the way the Review upheld the R. R. Co. during the strike. Mr. Hogue being the only man in town that we know of who did not express sympathy for the laboring men.—Swift County Monitor; Murdock Village Items.

Senator Davis' boom, be it great or small grows better and larger every day. The west is beginning to cut some figure in politics and statesmanship and it is full time that a president were chosen outside of the usual circle. The west has shown enthusiasm for eastern men till the complement should be now repaid in kind, and it looks as if it might be. We have the candidate for presidential honors and forty years of steadfast voting of the gold Republican principles, should give us a position and standing not to be easily beaten.—Atwater Republican.

What strikes the "old man of the Herald" as very singular is the silence of the four gold-standard papers of Waseca county upon the refusal Grover Cleveland to use the nearly three hundred million dollars of idle silver which he had amd still has in the treasury instead of creating a thirty year bonded indebtedness of two hundred and sixty two millions, simply for the benefit of the gold gamblers of the Rothschilds syndicate. Suppose a farmer owed a note of $200 and had $200 in silver in his house to pay it with. But the holder of the note should say: "I don't want the silver, I want gold. You go mortgage your farm for $200 in gold." And the simple farmer should go borrow the gold and give the mortgage. Wouldn't every man consider such a farmer an idiot—fit only as an inmate of an asylum for imbeciles? "Of course." And yet the republican and democratic gold standard papers consider us a "silver fanatic." Oh, Lord! what fools some mortals be.—Waseca County Herald.

COTTON STATE EXPOSITION.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18, Dec. 31, 1895.

The schedule printed below is a comprehensive guide to the best and most desirable route to Atlanta from the North and Northwest, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis TerreHaute, and Evansville.

Palace Day Coaches and Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to all trains shown in this schedule.

Extremely low rates have been made to Atlanta and return via the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. All trains run solid between Nashville and Atlanta, except train in last column. The train in third column, which leaves Cincinnati at 4:30 p. m. runs solid to Atlanta. This is the route of the famous "Dixie Flyer," through "all the year round" sleeping car line between Nashville, Tenn., and Jacksonville, Fla.

Lv Chicago.....								Lv Indianapolis	Pennsylvania
Ar Louisville..								Ar Louisville..	"
Lv Louisville..								Lv Chicago.....	"
Ar Indianapolis								Ar Lafayette...	"
Lv Indianapolis								Lv Lafayette...	"
Ar Chicago.....								Ar Chicago.....	"
Lv Louisville..								Ar Louisville..	L. N. A. & C.
Ar Cincinnati..								Lv Louisville..	"
Lv Cincinnati..								Ar Louisville..	"
Ar Indianapolis								Lv Chicago.....	"
Lv Indianapolis								Ar Louisville..	"
Ar Louisville..								Lv Louisville..	C. C. C. & St. L.
Lv Louisville..								Ar Cincinnati..	"
Ar Cincinnati..								Lv Cincinnati..	"
Lv Cincinnati..								Ar Louisville..	L. & N.
Ar Louisville..								Lv Louisville..	"
Lv Louisville..								Ar Nashville..	"
Ar Nashville..								Lv Nashville..	"
Lv Nashville..								Ar Chattanooga	"
Ar Chattanooga								Lv Chattanooga	"
Lv Chattanooga								Ar Atlanta....	"
Ar Atlanta....								Lv Atlanta....	"
Lv Atlanta....								Ar Chattanooga	W. & A.
Ar Chattanooga								Lv Chattanooga	"
Lv Chattanooga								Ar Nashville..	N. C. & St. L.
Ar Nashville..								Lv Nashville..	"
Lv Nashville..								Ar Evansville.	L. & N.
Ar Evansville.								Lv Evansville.	"
Lv Evansville.								Ar Terre Haute	"
Ar Terre Haute								Lv Terre Haute	"
Lv Terre Haute								Ar Chicago.....	C. & E. I.
Ar Chicago.....								Lv Chicago.....	"
Lv Chicago.....								Ar Danville....	"
Ar Danville....								Lv Danville....	"
Lv Danville....								Ar Effingham..	"
Ar Effingham..								Lv Effingham..	"
Lv Effingham..								Ar Vincennes..	"
Ar Vincennes..								Lv Vincennes..	"
Lv Vincennes..								Ar Evansville.	"
Ar Evansville.								Lv Evansville.	"
Lv Evansville.								Ar Nashville..	"
Ar Nashville..								Lv Nashville..	"
Lv Nashville..								Ar Atlanta....	"
Ar Atlanta....								Lv Atlanta....	"
Lv Atlanta....								Ar Jacksonville	"

For further information, address BRIARD F. HILL, Northern Passenger Agent 328 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. COWARDIN, Western Passenger Agent 405 Ry. Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.; or D. J. MULLANEY, Eastern Passenger Agent, 56 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

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Wheat, per bu.,	$ .53
Rye, per bu.,	.27
Potatoes, per bu.,	.25
Butter	.10, .12½
Eggs,	.10
Hay, per ton,	5.00
Pork	4.00
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.05
Chickens, dressed,	.09
Turkeys, dressed,	.12

MARRIED.

HEWITT, BILLINGS.—In Minneapolis, on Friday, February 14, Mr. F. H. Hewitt and Mrs. Lucy Billings. Rev. Shutter officiated.

BORN.

HANSEMAN.—on Tuesday, Feby. 18, in Delano, to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hanseman, a son.

PRYOR.—In Montrose, Tuesday, Feby. 18, to Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Pryor, a son.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 28, 1896. NUMBER 22.

Minnesota Historical Society MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Business Directory.

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DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:30 " Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m. Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m. Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
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Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m. Sunday services every Sunday.
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To Democrats.

The time is again at hand when we should turn out and express our faith in our principles by taking part in the caucuses; the preliminary meetings We should do our best to see that only good men go, as delegates, to conventions. Then will we be doing what we can toward nominating a pure ticket; a ticket of men on whom we can rely; men who believe in Democratic principles and who will do what is right to advance them. Men who will do "anything to get elected, whether it is right or wrong" should be relegated to the rear; and only those who will work fearlessly and faithfully and honestly, placed on the ticket.

People generally have tired of having a few old timers congregate in private and prepare themselves credentials as delegates to go to county conventions, there to ratify a picked out slate of delegates to the State convention, and under the new law the caucus must be carried on in such a manner that the most timid need not fear to do his duty and vote for his choice.

Now is the time! The caucus is the place! Be there! Don't fail! Send your choice for delegates! On what kind of a ticket is nominated and what principles they stand for, will depend this year, more than for a long time, the result of county politics, unless people are induced by fair means or foul, to vote against their own interests. Be at your caucus!

ALVA EASTMAN, of the St. Cloud Journal was elected President of the State Editorial Association at their recent meeting in St. Paul.

DASSEL had a fire on Sunday evening. The Anchor says the entire village had a narrow escape. As it was L. W. Leighton's store, C. B. Nelson's shoe shop, J. O. Bartlett's barber shop, Anderson Bros.' meat market, F. M. Boyer's residence and Dr. Sherwood's office were burned. An explosion of a can of powder occurred, injuring Charles Penny, Jos. Bogert, Wm. Veryalen, Mr. Boyer, C. W. Sedham, E. E. Edminster.

A Hot One.

The Republicans of the Sixth Minnesota congressional district have called their convention to meet after the St. Louis convention and they intend that whatever candidate they nominate shall stand squarely upon the Republican national platform. If the St. Louis convention adopts a sound money platform, young Mr. Towne will be compelled to get over on to it or forego a renomination. This is only fair. He cannot expect to pose as a Republican while repudiating the national platform.—Minneapolis Tribune.

No Liquor at Parties.

Special Telegram to the Tribune.

WINONA, Minn., Feb. 25.—Deputy Internal Revenue Collector W. D. Belden has written for special information to the head offices in St. Paul regarding the liability of societies selling liquor in their halls at social dances to a special liquor tax. He received word to the effect that such societies are liable and announced his intention of rigidly enforcing the law in the matter, which, heretofore, has been openly broken in Winona.—Minneapolis Tribune.

List of Patents.

Granted to inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C:

G. B. Austin, Dundas, Tension device for check-row wires. P. H. Berg, Pierz, Fluid-storage tank. N. Burnes, Minneapolis, Blind nailing device. A. B Claflin, Staples, Tool for stovepipes. M. Imbertson, Duluth, Combined bedstead-fastening and bed-spring support. H. ArKrupke, Paynesville, Car-brake. T. H. Lucas, Minneapolis, Furnace. G. C. Newell, Clearwater, Chopping-knife. C. D. Saulez, St. Paul, Belt-clasp. W. A. Scott, Duluth, Cereal-washing-machine. W. G. Scott, Rock Dell, Cultivator. F. Tiemann, Rice, Belt-fastener.

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BURRIAL OF WASHINTON.

Extract From a Paper Published in the Year 1800.

This being the day set apart for the observance of the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, the clipping which follows will be both appropriate and of interest. It is from the Ulster County Gazette, published at Kingston, N. Y., and we take it from a copy of Jan. 4th, 1800, which we recently referred to as being framed and hung up in Guth & Ash's barber shop. The paper is a valuable antiquity and being the first issue after the burial of Washington, one side bears heavy mourning rules. The account of the funeral is as follows:

WASHINGTON ENTOMBED.

GEORGE TOWN, Dec. 20.

On Wednesday last, the mortal part of WASHINGTON the Great,—the Father of his Country and the Friend of man, was consigned to the tomb, with solemn honor and funeral pomp.

A multitude of persons assembled from many miles around, at Mount Vernon, the choice abode and last residence of the illustrious chief. There were the groves—the spacious avenues, the beautiful and sublime scenes, the noble mansion—but, alas! the august inhabitant was now no more, The great soul was gone, His mortal part was there indeed; but oh! how affecting! how awful the spectacle of such worth and greatness, thus, to mortal eyes, fallen!—Yes! fallen! fallen!

In the long and lofty Portico, where oft the Hero walked in all his glory, now lay the shrowded corpse. The countenance still composed and serene, seemed to depress the dignity of the spirit, which lately dwelt in the lifeless form! There those who paid the last sad honors to the benefactor of his country, took an impressive—a farewell view.

On the ornament at the head of the coffin, was inscribed SURGE AD JUDICIUM—about the middle of the coffin, GLORIA DEO—and on the silver plate,

GENERAL
GEORGE WASHINGTON.
Departed this life on the 14th Dec.
1799, Æ t. 68.

Between three and four o'clock, the sound of artillery from the vessel in the river, firing minute guns, awoke afresh our solemn sorrow—the corpse was removed—a band of music with mournful melody melted the soul into all the tenderness of woe.

The procession was formed and moved on the following order:

Cavalry, Infantry, Guard, } With arms reversed.
Music,
Clergy,
The General's horse with his saddle, holsters, and pistols,

Cols.	Pall Bearers	Cols.
Simms,	Corpse,	Gilpin,
Ramsay,		Marstiller
Payne.		Little.
	Pall Bearers	

Mourners,
Masonic Brethren,
Citizens.

When the procession had arrived at the bottom of the elevated lawn, on the bank of the Potomac, where the family vault is placed, the cavalry halted, the infantry marched toward the Mount and formed their lines—the Clergy, the Masonic Brothers, and the Citizens, descended to the vault, and the funeral service of the church was performed. The firing was repeated from the vessel in the river, and the sound echoed from the woods and hills around.

Three general discharges by the infantry—the cavalry, and 11 pieces of artillery, which lined the banks of the Potomac back of the vault, paid the last tribute no the entombed Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States and to the departed Hero.

The sun was now setting. Alas! the son of glory was set forever. No—the name of WASHINGTON—the American President and General—will triumph over DEATH! The unclouded brightness of his Glory will illuminate the future ages!"—Mankato Free Press.

Subscribe for the BUFFALO GAZETTE

Railroad Land Taxation Convention.

Pursuant to the unanimous action of a mass meeting of citizens of Aitkin county, held on the 17th day of December, 1895, a non-partisan convention is hereby called to meet at Aitkin Minn., at 10 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, March 17, 1896, at the court house in said village, for the purpose of devising ways and means of opening a campaign on the merits of the Anderson bill (to tax unused railroad lands) with a view of bringings about its ratification at the polls next November. To this convention we invite the citizens of our northern counties to send five or more delegates each, irrespective of party, and to that end request that the chairmen of the several county committees of such counties jointly call a convention in their respective counties for the purpose o selecting such delegates.

Aitkin, Minn., Jan. 30, 1896.
F. M. SHOOK.
Chair. Rep. Co. Com.
ALLISON WILBER.
Chair. Dem. Co Com.
CARL E. TAYLOR.
Chair. Pop. co. Com.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Tourists, Ranches, Fruit, San Gabriel, Mountains, etc. etc.

HON. B. F. CHRISTLIEB.

The season of visitors and tourists to the Golden State is now at its heighth. The hotels, boarding houses, railroads and livery men are having a flourishing business at present. The annual influx of tourists and pleasure and health seekers is one of the reliable sources of revenue to the people of Southern California, climate being one of their commodities which must necessarily be utilized in its original location, being untransferable, and consequently there are many places in the cities and towns provided for the entertainment of the traveling public, in the shape of hotels, boarding houses, restauants, furnished and unfurnished rooms and houses to rent, furnishing accommodations to strangers in any shape. People can get meals and lodging at the same place, or meals at one place and lodging at another, or, by renting rooms or houses, can go to housekeeping the same as at home.

Numerous tourists are to be seen visiting advertised objects of interest, some of which are: Alhambra, San Gabriel, Sunny Slope Ranch, Rose Ranch, Baldwin's Ranch, Sierra Madre, Mt. Lowe and other points. Several of these places are grape producing ranches, each having its winery, wine making establishment, and aside from the interest in the wine product, especially to those who have a fondness for the juice of the grape, they possess no more attractions than other broad California acres. The Baldwin Ranch is a large tract of several hundred acres upon which various kinds of fruit are raised, including the grape, having its winery adjunct. But the tract obtains its greatest interest from its proprietor, who is known in sporting circles as "Lucky Baldwin." At these places wines are sold to the tourists by the bottle or by the case, large or small to suit the convenience of purchasers. On these ranches and on adjacent lands large orange and lemon orchards are to be found, now laden with the golden fruit.

San Gabriel, besides its wine product, is a place of historical interest. It is an old Spanish settlement and is the location of one of the best preserved of the old Spanish Missions, which was erected in 1771, whose chime of bells are still to be heard calling the devotee to prayers, Here was also located a Spanish fort about the time of the erection of the Mission. A cactus hedge which formed the outside boundary is all that remains of the fort.

Sierra Madre village is at the foot of the Sierra Madre Mountains and is regarded by many physicians as a very suitable place for people afflicted with pulmonary troubles, being in a position and at an elevation to possess the most favorable conditions of the atmosphere for invalids- The place is not so convenient to the traveling public. It is some distance from R. R. communication, and is reached only by stage coach, livery outfits and private conveyance. At Sierra Madre begins the trail over which, by means of burros the tourists ascend along the sides and through the canyons of the Sierra Madre Mountains to the top of Wilson's Peak, an elevation of over 9.000 feet. The trails are narrow, necessitating riding in a single file.

Most of these places can be reached by rail but many tourists prefer travelling to points of interest by livery outfits, which affords a greater opportunity to enjoy the scenery and obtain more of the beneficial effects of the climate. Carriages with seats for four with driver is much in use, but the most fascinating outfits are the tally-ho coaches, with driver and trumpeter and drawn by four and sometimes six horses. These coaches are of various designs and colors, no two being exactly alike. Many of them are contructed with a square like body with scalloped sides having upholstered seats capable of holding three persons on top of each scallop. Other tally-hos consist in part of the old fashioned stage body with seats inside and on top extending forward and back of the body, having a place for baggage in the rear, all appareutly in imitation of foreign stage coaches, such as we read of in Dickens and other writers of romance. These coaches are to be seen regularly every morning moving briskly along the streets of Pasadena and Los Angeles accompanied by a bugle call and stopping in front of hotels and soon they are filled with tourists, all in anticipation of a day's enjoyment and start off promptly at a brisk gait accompanied by the inspiring notes of the trumpet or bugle or sometimes the long old time farmer's dinner horn.

Mt. Lowe Hotel and observatory is well patronized. The place is reached by tally hos, which convey tourists to the foot of the incline railway, and also by electric and steam railways, which terminate at Altadena, a suberb of Pasadena, from where they are conveyed by the Mt. Lowe Electric cars to the foot of the incline, and up the incline by the electric cable cars to the hotel where entertainment of the tourists is provided. From the hotel there is an electric car which conveys tourists further up the mountain, connecting with a burro outfit, by which the ascent to the top of Mt. Lowe is completed; an elevation of over 5,000 feet being thus attained.

From the hotel and other points on the mountain tourists have a view of the vast expanse of country, the cities of Pasadena and Los Angeles and other towns, lying between the mountain and the Pacific ocean and of the ocean itself, including some of its islands, Catalina and others lying 20 or 30 miles distant from the main land.

The weather. There has been but little rain since Jan 21. The temperature has not varied much up to Feb. 16 On the last date, highest was between 85 and 90, lowest about 40. On the 17, today, the temperature is about the same. It seems as if we are about to enter on a warmer period.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feby. 21, 1896.

Senator Hill is on the right tack in his attacks upon the abuse of the right of petition to Congress. It has been made a cheap way of getting notoriety for this or that organization to send out thousands of printed petitions to be signed and sent to Senators and Representatives with the request that they be presented to Congress, Knowing that when so presented the titles of the petitions and the purpose for which they are sent would be read in open session and printed in the Record and in many newspapers. Senator Hill proposes to at least partially reform this abuse by having the petitions handed to the clerk of the Senate who will put them on file, instead of their being formally presented by Senators, as now.

The republicans are still unable to do anything with their tariff bill. Senator Carter, who voted against taking it up the other day has given notice of his intention to move that the bill be sent back to the Finance committee for further consideration. The matter was brought up at a joint caucus of republican Senators and Repaesentatives, held last night, but nothing was decided upon.

The McKinley men declare the sudden epidemic of candidacy fever among republican Senators and ex-Senators is nothing more or less than an attempt to make a combination of the field against McKinley, and there is apparently foundation for the declaration. The Quay-Platt-Reed combine seems to have become afraid that McKinley might get nominated on the first ballot if they didn't cut up the vote. They found plenty of willing tools in the Senate, where McKinley has not one single sincere friend, and the vote will be cut up.

Senator Vest, of Mo, is not one of the professional "funny" men of the Senate, but he knows how to raise a laugh with the best of them when he wishes. An instance showing this fact was given this week. Mr. Vest was making a few remarks when Senator Peffer got up and began to address the chair. By the time Senator Vest had turned his eyes on "his whiskers" Senator Sherman was also on his feet and addressing the chair. "Mr. President," shouted Senator Vest several times without attracting the chairman's attention, and then asked if he might make a parliamentary inquiry. That caught the chairman's attention, who at once said: "The gentleman from Mo., will state it." Mr. Vest then said with much solemnity: "I believe I was addressing the Senate, and had the floor, but it seems that I have no longer got it. If I can't get it in any other way, I rise to a pralimentary inquiry to find out how I lost it." A titter ran around the Senate. Mr. Sherman apologized for his interruption. Mr. Peffer sat down and Mr. Vest proceeded with his remarks.

Secretary Morton's dinner to President and Mrs. Cleveland, this week, has been widely discussed on account of the original manner in which the table was decorated. A big plow made of red carnation was the center piece of the table, and upon each side of it were hay stacks made of yellow spun sugar, under which were piles of vegetables and farm implements all made of sugar. At each of the four corners of the table was a wheelbarrow made of candy cabbages, containing confections in the shape of vegetables and fruits. The ices were served in candy hay wagons, and the punch in little cups made to imitate apples, peaches and pears, and the individual dishes for stewed terrapin were china terrapins. This was the last of the formal cabinet dinners for this season.

Mr. C. P. Huntington can talk a Congressman weary on the benefits of his proposal to extend the debt due the government from the Pacific Railroads one hundred years at 2 per cent, but when it comes to giving substantial information as to the actual workings of the roads he is about as poor a witness as could be found. Senator Morgan is proving himself a thorn in the side of Mr. Huntington, by driving the railroad magnate into a corner with his pertinent qudstions, but about all Mr. Morgan has yet been able to show is that Mr. Huntington could tell much that would throw light on the subject if he would. Washington is fairly swarming with Huntington lobbyists, determined to buy every Congressional vote that is purchasable, either with money or other commodities, and to bulldose, aye and even to blackmail, those who stand out against their persuasions. A man who know, I think, says private detectives are shadowing the movements of every Senator and Representative who is known to oppose Huntington's scheme, for the purpose of getting evidence which can be used to control his vote. Some of the Congressmen who have indicated friendliness to the Huntington scheme are living higher that ever before in their and it isn't costing them a cent.

Job printing at the GAZETTE office.

Job printing at the GAZETTE office.

CORRESPONDENCE

INDEPENDENCE INCIDENTS.

Some of the papers are booming Senator C. K. Davis, of Minnesota, for President, and the Keeley cure Law of this state as a step towards reform. Mr. Davis may be all right, but I think the Keeley cure law is a blot upon the Statute books and should be repealed. Under this law the County Commissioners of any County it the State may advance to any inebriate drunkard in their county the sum of $100. to be used to pay for the treatment of Keeley cure. The recipient to give his note to the County Commissioners --the recipient to pay it back if he wants to or leave it unpaid if he wants to. Such a law may be morally right but it certainly has no legal foundation.

The weather begins to look very much like spring and if the fine weather continues seeding will be here before long.

Wm. Mills Jr. and wife drove to Buffalo today.

The population of Independece is increasing fast. O. Nelson has two new boys, twins, born 14th present month. A. Batdorf and wife have a girl two weeks old.

George Taylor and family of Minneapolis has moved on to the George Hoisington farm.—The Hennepin County book agents have broken out again. They have sent their bills to quite a number of men in Independence and Greenwood, but they can just as well put it down in their book that those men will never pay them a cent. If it is fun or fight they want they can have either or both.

MARRIED. in the Town of Independence, on 22nd present month, by Rev. J. N. Potter, Frank Styner to Cora Ditty. May peace and prosperity be their portion.

The farmer's mass meeting at town hall, Armstrong, on Monday eyening of this week was quite interesting but the crowd was rather small. We expect there will be another in a month or six weeks.

Earl Hoisington and E. N. Wright drove to North Rockford today on business.

Quite a good many Independence people attended the old settlers meeting at Delano last Saturday. All report a good time.

R. M. Miller made a business trip to Minneapolis yesterday.

It is not settled whether they will build a creamery at Maple Plain or not; they will know in a week or ten days.
JOHN MCGARY.

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All these improvements have been made without any increase in the cost, which remain at one dollar per year.

We offer this unequalled newspaper and the BUFFALO GAZETTE together one year for $1.75

The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.00.

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WHAT YOUR THUMB TELLS.
Square Type.

The thumb is an unfailing index of character. The Square Type indicates a strong will, great energy and firmness. Closely allied is the Spatulated Type, the thumb of those of advanced ideas and business ability. Both of these types belong to the busy man or woman; and Demorest's Family Magazine prepares especially for such people a whole volume of new ideas, condensed in a small space, so that the record of the whole world's work for a month may be read in half an hour. The Conical Type indicates refinement, culture, and a love of music, books, art, and fiction. A person with this type of thumb will thoroughly enjoy the literary attractions of Demorest's Magazine. The Artistic Type indicates a love of beauty and art, which will find rare pleasure in the magnificent chromo-picture of roses, 16½ x 24 inches, reproduced from the original painting by De Longpré, the most celebrated of living flower-painters, which will be given to every subscriber to Demorest's Magazine for 1896. The cost of this superb work of art was $5,000; and the reproduction cannot be distinguished from the original. Besides this, an exquisite oil or water-color picture is published in each number of the Magazine, and the articles are so prolific and superbly illustrated that the Magazine is, in reality, a portfolio of art works of the highest order. The Philosophic Type is the thumb of the thinker and inventor of ideas, who will be deeply interested in those developed monthly in Demorest's Magazine. In every one of its numerous departments, which cover the entire artistic and scientific field, chronicling every fact, fancy, and fad of the day, Demorest's is simply a perfect Family Magazine, and was long ago crowned Queen of the Monthlies. Send in your subscription: it will cost only $2.00, and you will have a dozen Magazines in one. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, Publisher, 15 East 14th Street, New York. Though not a fashion magazine, its perfect fashion pages, and its articles on family and domestic matters, will be of superlative interest to those possessing the Feminine Type of Thumb, which indicates in its small size, slenderness, soft nail, and smooth, rounded tip, those traits which belong essentially to the softer sex, every one of whom should subscribe to Demorest's Magazine. If you are unacquainted with its merits, send for a specimen copy (free), and it will admit that seeing these THUMBS has put you in the way of saving money by finding in one magazine everything to satisfy the literary wants of a whole family.

THE SONG OF THE "No. 9."

My dress is of fine polished oak,
As rich as the finest fur cloak,
And for handsome design
You just should see mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I'm beloved by the poor and the rich,
For both I impartially stitch;
In the cabin I shine,
In the mansion I'm fine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I never get surly nor tired,
With zeal I always am fired;
To hard work I incline,
For rest I ne'er pine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I am easily purchased by all,
With instalments that monthly do fall;
And when I am thine,
Then life is benign—
No. 9, No. 9.

To the Paris Exposition I went,
Upon getting the Grand Prize intent:
I left all behind,
The Grand Prize was mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889, at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France. This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered—the GRAND PRIZE—giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor—the most prized honor of France.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best it will be your own fault.

Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine. If he doesn't keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue and terms. Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory. WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.
Chicago, Ill.

$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to bring to any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment, at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. You can do the same. No one who is willing to work can fail to make money rapidly. Any one can do the work and live at home. Both sexes. All ages. Any one anywhere can do a little of the work in spare time, or devote all their time to it. Capital not required. You are started and supplied with everything. Many have made over $1000 in a single month. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage find it a regular harvest of dollars. Header, if you want profitable work, send your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a certain income to all who take hold and do as we direct; if you are already employed and do not wish more work, you are probably too busy to write us at all. Address G. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

THERE are 37,000 women telegraph operators in the United States, and the number is constantly growing.

IF the brain can be photographed it may reform some of the back numbers when they see the character of their thinking framed and hung on the bedroom wall.

EDISON and Tesla have nothing to do nowadays but make new discoveries. They have discovered almost everything except the foundation of life—and what comes after this life.

NOW THAT the X rays have become so popular among scientists, it will not be out of place to mention that the X raise is very popular among those who work for a living.

EDISON has patented more than 600 inventions, but the unhappy householder in the suburbs still has to shovel off the sidewalks after every snowstorm in the same old way.

A REPUTABLE lawyer who has examined the claims of the Anneke Jans heirs, advised a "lineal" descendant of the good old Dutch lady of New York to take a good cigar for his share of the inheritance.

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR has "bounced" the British editors of his London Pall Mall Gazette, because they would not follow out the policy he dictated for the paper which he owned, and constantly indulged in "sneers and disparaging comments upon America."

IT is estimated that 90 per cent. of the tea used in this country is adulterated by plumbago, prussian blue or willow leaves. People who are not over-particular will be surprised to find that a decoction of hayseed tastes exactly as good as most tea and does not cost so much.

BY chance it has been discovered that even the most delicate tracery of petals of flowers can be reproduced in metal. During the trial of a new fuse the other day, a small leaf fell between a dynamite cartride and an iron block on which the cartridge was fired. As a result a perfect imprint of the leaf was left on the iron.

IN New York state they have become disgusted with coroners. They will probably be abolished by the legislature, and in lieu thereof reputable physicians and the police will make the preliminary investigations. The physicians are to be appointed by the courts, to serve for a term of six years, and to be paid fees for actual service.

OHIO is far in the lead of all other states in the number of colleges with the authority to confer the usual degrees. It has 38 of these institutions, or seven more than Pennsylvania, ten more than Illinois, 15 more than New York, nearly three times as many as Indiana, more than three times as many as Michigan and more than four times as many as Massachusetts.

IN one of the letters of Grui Patin, written in 1645, the learned bibliophilist says: "It is true that there is here an Englishman, the son of a Frenchman, who proposes to make carriages that will roll from Paris to Fontainebleau without horses in a day. The new machine is preparing in the Temple. If it should succeed, there will be a great saving in hay and oats, which are at present extremely costly."

THE election of Senator Frye, of Maine, as president pro tem. of the senate suggests the fact that only once has a New York senator held this honor, and that was as far back as 1798, when John Lawrence was elected. Perhaps this is due in part to the frequency with which New York has held the vice presidency. Eight different citizens of New York have been elected vice president, serving in all 25 years and a few months. Only once has New York held the speakership, and that was in 1825, when John W. Taylor was elected.

COMPUTATIONS and anlyses made at the Normal school in Chicago lead to the conclusion that 448,000 tons of "dust" fell upon the city during the recent snowstorm, and that about 88 per cent. of it was pure sand. So it is fair to presume that the stuff came from the far west, and was carried in the air for many hours before being distributed here. The total quantity thus taken must have been enormous, as the area on which it fell extends from west of the Mississippi to Indiana, and from Wisconsin to Illinois.

DR. CYRUS EDSON'S consumption cure, the formula of which has been given out, seems to be doing the work. The doctor says: "To such practicing physicians in good standing as will follow my directions to the letter, I shall be glad to send the fluid for purposes of experiment." The reports from those who are taking the cure are almost uniformly favorable. Of course no claim of restoring lung tissue is made and only the test of time will show the exact value of the formula. To exterminate this most frightful of diseases would be the crowning achievement of a wonderful century.

AMERICAN readers are now furnished by a local Turkish authority with what purports to be an official list of outrages. The total number killed is given as 39,234, and the number of destitute as 94,770. The account is authoritative, and the details are more sickening than the bare aggregate, as they show the number of persons burned to death, the number who perished from hunger and cold; the number of women outraged; the number forcibly married to Moslems, etc. It is a record that no civilized people will be proud of in these closing years of the nineteenth century.

IF the National Divorce Reform league were to issue a circular to Romeos and Juliets setting forth the fact men and women experience entire changes in their likes and dislikes, in their character and amiableness, in their judgment, and what not, usually at seven-year periods in the early part of their lives, the reform league would be administering an ounce of preventive worth several tons of its cure. In other words, if people in general, and lovers in particular, knew half as much at 20 years as they know when they reach the age of 40 there would of a certainty be fewer divorce cases.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the First Session.

Washington, Feb. 20.—In the senate yesterday Senator Carter (Mont.) offered a resolution to recommit the tariff bill to the finance committee for further consideration. The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill and about 60 private pension bills were passed. In the house the army appropriation bill, carrying $23,275,902, was passed; the conference report on the urgent deficiency bill to extend for five years the time in which the government can bring suits to annul patents to public lands under railroad and wagon road grants was passed.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The resolution for the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents and the alternative resolution for the recognition of Cuban independence were discussed in the senate yesterday, Senators Cameron, Call, Lodge and Morgan speaking in favor of the resolutions. In the house the conference report on the diplomatic and consular bill was agreed to, the senate amendments to the pension bill were sent to conference and the Indian appropriation bill was taken up. The latter bill carries $8,630,995, or $132,792 less than the law for the current year.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The senate was not in session yesterday. In the house the senate amendments to the military academy appropriation bill were concurred in. The senate bill to amend section 5,294 of the revised statutes, relative to the power of the secretary of the treasury to remit or mitigate fines, penalties and forfeitures, was passed; also the senate bill relating to final proof in timber culture entries. Mr. Colson (Ky.) introduced a resolution to investigate Secretary Carlisle's action in declining to accept a certain bid for bonds. Adjourned to the 24th.

Washington, Feb. 25.—A bill granting a pension of $100 a month to the widow of the late Walter Q. Gresham was passed in the senate yesterday. Senator Morgan spoke in favor of recognizing Cuban belligerency. In the house it was decided by a vote of 93 to 64 that none of the appropriations on the Indian appropriation bill for Indian schools should go to sectarian schools. A bill was introduced to take from the free list of the tariff bill silver bullion, silver coins and silver ores, and making them dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the United States there were 280 business failures in the seven days ended on the 21st, against 381 the week previous and 302 in the corresponding period of 1895.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 21st aggregated $1,092,244,548, against $905,245,253 the previous week. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, was 31.0.

The gold reserve passed the $100,000,000 point for the first time since September 7, 1895, the exact figures being $105,092,843.

Throughout the country Washington's birthday was very generally celebrated.

The Washington Union Republican club held a public meeting in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the birth of the republican party.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 24th was: Wheat, 65,010,000 bushels; corn, 11,576,000 bushels; oats, 6,918,000 bushels; rye, 1,541,000 bushels; barley, 2,130,000 bushels.

THE EAST.

Ballington Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, announced to the members of his staff in New York that he had decided not to relinquish command of the army in the United States and that under no circumstances would he take orders from England. It was announced from London that Commissioner and Mrs. Booth-Tucker had been appointed successors to Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth.

At the age of 62 years George D. Robinson died at his home in Chicopee, Mass. He was four times elected to congress and three times governor of Massachusetts.

Ex-President Harrison and Mrs. Mary Scott Lord Dimmick will be married in New York on Monday, April 6, by Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, of St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal church.

The death of Henry C. Bowen, editor and proprietor of the New York Independent, occurred at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 82 years.

One of the oldest newspaper men in New England, Jere S. Allen, died at Newburyport, Mass., aged 88 years.

Funeral services of Theodore Runyon, late ambassador to Germany, were held in Newark, N. J.

An offer was made to Ballington Booth of the leadership of an independent American Salvation Army by the brigadiers, adjutants and majors whom he had created in all parts of the country, but he declined, and he and his wife left the headquarters in New York for good.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Democrats in Indiana will meet at Indianapolis June 24 to select delegates to the national convention.

At Mare Island navy yard in San Francisco the monitor Monadnock was formally placed in commission. The construction of the Monadnock commenced 21 years ago.

A fire in the Leader newspaper building at Cleveland, O., threatened the entire plant, but was finally extinguished with a loss of $10,000.

At Fowler John Thompson, aged 87, for over 50 years publisher of various weekly papers in different parts of Indiana, committed suicide by hanging himself.

The democrats of Iowa will meet at Dubuque May 20 to select delegates to the national convention, and at Ottumwa August 14 to nominate state officers.

The livery barn of Ducat & Grantham at St. Joseph, Mo., was burned, and 60 horses, many of them valuable blooded animals, were cremated.

At McLouth, Kan., the bank was robbed by burglars of $3,500 in cash.

At San Francisco Ivan Kovalev was hanged for the murder of F. H. L. Webber and wife, an aged couple of Sacramento, December 30, 1894. Kovalev was a Russian exile.

Detroit has been selected by the republicans as the place and May 14 as the date for holding the Michigan state convention to choose delegates to the national convention at St. Louis.

In one round Robert Fitzsimmons won the heavy-weight championship of the world from Peter Maher in one minute and 43 seconds in the state of Coahuila, Mexico, opposite the town of Langtry, Tex.

The death of Christopher C. Waite, aged 53, president of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo railway, occurred in Columbus, O., of pneumonia, and a few hours later his mother, the widow of the late Chief Justice Waite, died in Washington, aged 76 years.

At Baltimore seven persons were asphyxiated, one was fatally hurt by jumping from a window and five others were more or less injured during a fire in the dwelling of James R. Armiger, a jeweler.

M. D. Harter, of Philadelphia, shot and killed himself at Fostoria, O. Insomnia was said to have been the cause. He was a member of the Fifty-second and Fifty-third congresses from the Fourteenth Ohio district.

Skeletons of four human beings were discovered in an abandoned coal mine a mile east of Colliers, W. Va.

Rev. Henry Maher, of Powell's Valley, the oldest Baptist preacher of Kentucky, committed suicide. He would have been 100 years old in June.

The noted humorist, Edgar W. (Bill) Nye, died at his home 12 miles east of Asheville, N. C., of paralysis, aged 46 years.

Near Beverly, O., Peter Angle and wife, an aged couple, were burned to death by a fire that destroyed their home.

The death of George Davis, who was attorney-general for the confederate states during the war, occurred at Wilmington, N. C., aged 76 years.

White caps terribly whipped Henry Maul, a farmer residing near Millstadt, Ill., who had acquired an unenviable reputation as a wife beater.

The prominent citizens of Mitchell, S. D., purchased the office of the Mail and then dumped the contents into the street and burned them. The paper had become obnoxious.

In the home of Mrs. Frederick Rose at Canton, Md., a lamp exploded and three of her children were fatally burned.

At Edinburg, Ind., John Millen, a 16-year-old boy, shot and killed himself because of parental interference in a love affair.

Pearl Kimms and James Sarran were found dead near Keystone, W. Va., where a general fight occurred among 200 colored miners.

In a decision Judge Badger, of Cleveland, says that receiving money in Ohio to be sent to a poolroom in Kentucky to pay racing bets is a violation of the laws of Ohio.

Elizabeth Coleman, aged 100 years, died at her home in Galesville, Wis.

The council at Lincoln, Neb., passed an ordinance prohibiting the use of cigarettes, cigars or tobacco by persons under 18 years within the city limits.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

At least 100 persons were killed, possibly 300 severely injured, many others more or less hurt, and thousands were rendered homeless by the dynamite explosion in Viedendrop, in the Transvaal.

Ex-Consul to Madagascar John L. Waller was released from prison at Nimes, France.

Advices from Odessa say that during recent storms on the Black sea seven steamers and 18 sailing vessels foundered and 100 lives were lost.

The latest estimate place the number of deaths from the explosion of 20 tons of dynamite at Viedendorp, in the Transvaal, at 120, with about 400 persons more or less seriously injured.

The death of Mrs. Nannie Field, wife of Marshall Field, the Chicago merchant, occurred at her villa in Nice, France, of peritonitis.

Constantinople advices say that rapine, outrage and murder continue to be the atrocious policy pursued by the sublime porte in Armenia.

Great Britain had, it is said, begun negotiations with France for the evacuation of Egypt.

In the harbor at Rio Janeiro 50 deaths from yellow fever occurred on board the Italian cruiser Lombardia.

LATER NEWS.

A well dressed man known under several names, was arrested at San Francisco the 25th on the charge of giving two worthless gold bricks to M. G. Ritchie as security for a loan of $5,000.

Over 15,000 Spanish soldiers, with arms and 500,000 cartridges are missing in Cuba. The disappearance will be traced to loss in battle and desertion. The Spanish records show that entire garrisons have joined the rebels with their arms in every province in the island.

The ice in the Mississippi river the 25th carried out 100 feet of the draw span of the government and railroad bridge between Davenport, Io., and Rock Island, Ill.

Dennis Ferguson, a pawnbroker of Long Island City, N. Y., was seized in his shop the 25th by four men, bound, gagged and robbed of $10,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry.

The flag of rebellion has once more been raised in Nicaragua, and reports received the 25th, show that the whole district north of Lake Managua, including the departments of the west and north, are in open rebellion against President Zelaya. Martial law has been proclaimed.

Mr. Morrill, chairman of the finance committee, moved in the senate the 25th that the tariff bill be taken up. He spoke briefly, urging that the needs of the treasury and of business demanded action. On the roll call Mr. Morrill's motion was defeated—yeas 22; nays 33. The house passed the Indian, appropriation as amended.

A daring but unsuccessful attempt was made the 25th to rob the Merchants & Planters' bank at Warren, Ark. Mr. Adair, the cashier was slightly wounded and T. M. Goodwin, a depositer seriously shot. One of the bandits was wounded.

All the freight crews on the Alabama Northern railway struck the 25th for an increase of wages.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, Feb. 25.	
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	60½@	61
No. 2 northern	59½@	60
May		62¼
HAY—Timothy	8 50 @9	59
Good wild	6 00 @6	50
OATS—No. 3 white	18½@	19
CATTLE—Steers	2 25 @3	25
Cows		2 50
HOGS	3 65 @3	90
SHEEP—Muttons		2 65
Lambs		3 80
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	17½@	18
Creamery, second	13 @	14
Dairy, fancy		15
Dairy, choice	11 @	12
POULTRY—Turkeys	11 @	12
Spring chickens	10 @	11
EGGS—Fresh candled	10 @	11

BILL NYE DEAD.

Passes Peacefully Away at His Home Near Asheville, N. C.

Asheville, N. C. Feb. 24.—Edgar W. (Bill) Nye died at his home, 12 miles east of this place, Saturday afternoon. His wife, two sons and two neighbors were present at his bedside when the end peacefully came. Ten days ago he had a stroke of paralysis, from which he never fully recovered consciousness.

Edgar Willis Nye, or "Bill" Nye, as he is much better known to his friends and the public, was born in Shirley, Piscataquis county, Me., August 25, 1850, but at the age of two years, according to his own story, he took his parents by the hand and led them to the west.

They went to Wisconsin, and there, on the banks of the St. Croix river, young Nye was brought up on a farm. He received an academical education at Fall River, Wis., and in 1876 went to Wyoming territory, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar.

There, as he says, he practiced law in a quiet way, "although frequently warned by the authorities not to do so."

He had plenty of leisure time on his hands, which he used in writing a Sunday letter for the Cheyenne Sun at the rate of one dollar a column. In one of his humorous autobiographical sketches Mr. Nye says that that sum, which amounted to nearly $60 a year, so dwarfed his returns

EDGAR W. NYE.

from his law practice that he decided to take up newspaper writing as a profession, and accordingly moved to Denver, where he obtained a position on the staff of the Denver Tribune.

He corresponded from Denver for the Salt Lake Tribune. Later a new paper was started in Laramie called the Boomerang, after a favorite mule owned by Nye, and which he called "Boomerang" because he never knew where it would strike. At the time Nye edited the Boomerang it was published over a livery stable. A sign on the door instructed callers to "twist the tail of the gray mule and take the elevator."

The Boomerang was quoted all over the country and Nye began to get his reputation as a humorist of note at that time. The paper was not a financial success, but it was the foundation for the fortune which Nye afterwards made as a humorist.

Like many humorists, Mr. Nye was a man of almost womanly gentleness of disposition. His amiability was never clouded, and his good humor was as spontaneous as it was good-natured. He never forgot a friend. In later years his writings and lecturing brought an income of over $30,000 a year, and he will leave a moderate fortune to his widow and children.

Mr. Nye was married in 1877 to Miss Fanny Smith, of Chicago. With her and their children Nye lived happily for a long time on the banks of the St. Croix, and they went with him to New York city and made home bright on Staten Island. Of late years, when he was not going about the country on lecturing tours, Nye has passed most of his time at his country place near this city.

Some of the experiences of his life on this farm are among his quaintest and best efforts. Of his appearance all that is necessary to say is that he "looked like his pictures," and there is hardly a man, woman or child who reads newspapers who does not know them by heart. Perhaps the most famous of his humorous writings was the letter to the president of the United States accepting the postmastership at Laramie City. That letter was commented upon in seriousness by the London Times, and the comment was, perhaps, as funny as the original letter, when all the circumstances are taken into consideration.

FOUGHT IN MEXICO.

Fitzsimmons Knocks Maher Out in Less Than One Round.

Langtry, Tex., Feb. 22.—It took Robert Fitzsimmons just 90 seconds Friday afternoon to defeat Peter Maher and become the heavyweight champion of the world. The fight took place in the bottoms of the Rio Grande river on the Mexican side, a mile and a half distant from the Langtry depot. The blow by which Fitzsimmons knocked Maher out was a right-hand hook on the jaw.

The fight was sharp while it lasted. Both men were confident, Fitz so much so that he seemed a little careless. Peter seemed a trifle nervous and anxious. Fitz took the aggressive from the call of time and forced Maher toward his (Maher's) corner. There Maher made a stand, led, fell short and clinched. Maher led twice after they had been broken away by the referee, landing lightly on the chest. Fitz smiled as he evaded the blows. Two clinches followed, then Fitz led with his left, landing lightly. He quickly followed with a short half-armed swing, with his right landing squarely on Maher's left jaw point. The Irishman fell upon his back. His head hit the floor with a thump, his eyes rolled glassily. Maher made a gallant effort to get upon his feet when time was called, but after getting half way to a recumbent position he fell back and still had his head on the floor when time was called, and the decision was awarded to the Cornishman.

When the train of sports arrived from El Paso at 2:30 there was no evidence that anything unusual was about to occur. The excursionists from Eagle Pass and other points had been belated, and only some 50 residents of the country about had gathered at the depot. One company of the Texas rangers guarded at the depot, while the remainder went down to the bottoms on the Texas side, but not the slightest effort was made to interfere with the sports in any of their movements.

Waller a Free Man.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Secretary Olney received a cablegram Friday from Ambassador Eustis announcing that Waller, the ex-consul to Madagascar, has been released from jail. It is expected that Waller will join his family in the United States. As Waller is entirely destitute of means, Ambassador Eustis has been authorized by Secretary Olney to provide him with transportation to the United States. He has been in prison for nearly a year, having been arrested by the French authorities on the 5th of March last in Madagascar and afterward being kept in confinement in the military prisons in France.

Train Wrecked and Burned.

Waterloo, Ind., Feb. 25.—Early Monday morning a west-bound Lake Shore freight train broke in two 12 miles east of this city and the two sections collided. Ten cars of coal oil ignited, and the flames spread rapidly, doing great damage in destroying surrounding property. All traffic was suspended for hours.

VICTIMS OF DYNAMITE.

Over One Hundred Persons Believed to Have Perished in the Transvaal.

Johannesburg, Feb. 21.—Details are reaching this city of what is probably the most disastrous dynamite explosion on record in any part of the world.

Thousands of people have been rendered homeless by the terrible calamity over 100 persons are believed to have been killed, some 200 or 300 men, women and children have been severely wounded, and many others have been more or less injured.

Viedendorp, the scene of the calamity, is a suburb of Johannesburg. In it are huddled members of the poorer classes of whites—Malays, Kaffirs and Chinamen—who subsist for the most part by doing odd jobs about the place, which is a railway transfer station for the mining districts of the section.

Among the freight cars standing on the tracks at Viedendorp were eight trucks loaded with dynamite. As evening was approaching there was an explosion near the freight depot, so awful in the intensity of its force that the ground for miles around was convulsed as if by an earthquake, houses rocked and fell, masses of iron, earth, stone, wood and human remains were hurled skyward, the windows of almost every house in Johannesburg were broken, and people were blown through the air like straws before a gust of wind.

The explosion had torn a hole 200 feet long and 80 feet wide over the spot where the eight trucks of dynamite stood but a few minutes before. The whole of that quarter of Johannesburg was literally blown to pieces.

On the ground were blackened shapes of human remains, limbs, heads and trunks, scorched and torn. The victims were mostly Malays, Kaffirs and Chinamen, the whites being in a minority at Viedendorp, but, in spite of this, quite a number of white people, including six girls, are among the many victims of this terrible calamity.

AN OBNOXIOUS NEWSPAPER.

Mitchell (S. D.) Residents Burn Its Plant, Then Pay for It.

Mitchell, S. D., Feb. 25.—Saturday evening the many business men of this city met in an indignation meeting, their heap of indignation being directed towards R. H. McBride, editor of the Mitchell Mail. For the past four years McBride has, through his paper, acted as a free lance and has, it is stated, heaped a great deal of abuse and ridicule on leading citizens and various enterprises of the city. From this meeting a committee of seven men was selected to wait upon McBride and offer to buy his outfit, he to thereupon leave town. McBride agreed to answer the proposition Monday morning. Monday the committee called on McBride with the money to pay for the material, but he was absent and the committee took the entire outfit into the street, sprinkled it with resin and set it on fire. The act was accomplished in broad daylight and some of the most prominent citizens were at the head of the movement. McBride left town Monday in a buggy for parts unknown.

Before taking the summary action noted, the committee appointed to negotiate with McBride, being unable to find him, appointed one of its number to act as the editor's agent, and turned over to him sufficient cash to pay for his plant. This ostensibly lawless act at the hands of citizens is approved by nearly everyone as a justifiable act of a long-enduring and patient people. This act is another link in the tragedy of this paper's editor, Bob McBride. A story of blasted hopes, ruined lives and the display it is said of the most malignant efforts to ruin business men is mixed up in the case. The history of the immmediate cause of this act of the citizens of Mitchell is briefly told.

STRIKE STILL ON.

Garment Workers at Chicago Hold a Big Mass Meeting.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—The strike of the cutters and trimmers is still on in full force and there is no prospect of arbitration. The manufacturers claim to have many men at work, but will not say how many or in whose shops, while the strikers assert that as fast as men are imported to take their places they are captured by the union pickets and soon after initiated into the organization.

An immense mass meeting of male and female garment workers, organized and unorganized, was held Monday night, 3,000 attending to show their interest in the struggle against the manufacturers. Resolutions were given unanimous and strong-voiced approval, indorsing the stand taken by the Cutters' and Trimmers' union, pledging the support of all garment workers, declaring the action of the manufacturers was a conspiracy to reduce wages below the decent living point and to break up the clothing unions in the city, citing the successful fight made against the sweating system in New York and declaring all organized garment workers would refuse to make up clothing cut by non-union men. About 6,000 of the 30,000 garment workers of Chicago are organized and a large number of the unorganized enrolled their names for new unions after the meeting.

VICTIMS OF FLAMES.

Seven Died at Baltimore in a Burning Residence.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 24.—A fire in the fashionable district of North Baltimore about eight o'clock Sunday morning was the cause of seven deaths, and sent a feeling of horror into hundreds of homes in the city, where most of the unfortunate victims were well known and highly respected. The fire started in the basement of 1806 North Charles street, the residence of James R. Armiger, one of the best-known men in the city. The list of the dead is as follows:

James R Armiger, aged 55; William B. Riley, his son-in law, aged 38; Richard Riley, aged 4; Marian Riley, aged 2; James Chamberlin, aged 3; Mrs Marian Chamberlain, aged 30 and Harold Manuel, aged 50. Mr. Armiger was an importer of diamonds and fine jewelry and did a big business in this city and throughout the southern states. For 30 years he had been one of the best-known merchants of the city.

Will Be Married April 6.

New York, Feb 25.—Gen. Harrison and Mrs. Mary Dimmick will probably be married on Easter Monday, April 6, by Rev. Dr. John Brown, of St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal church. On Saturday Dr. Brown received a note from Private Secretary Tibbott asking him if he would be at liberty on April 6 to perform the marriage ceremony. Dr. Brown replied that he would be very glad to do so.

NOTABLE CELEBRATIONS.

The Birthday of George Washington Widely Observed.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The national capital was wholly given over Saturday to celebrating the 164th anniversary of the birth of the city's founder and in whose honor it was named. There were imposing military parades extending along Pennsylvania avenue from the capital past the white house, morning and afternoon, in which all the District of Columbia militia participated. The cycle corps, with a day's rations and 24 rounds of cartridges, demonstrated the adaptability of the bicycle to military purposes by throwing a skirmish line ten miles up the Potomac river, where a sham battle was held. Troop A, of the local militia, rode to Brightwood, four or five miles from the city, returning in time for the afternoon parade. On Capitol hill a distinguished audience gathered in the senate chamber to hear the president pro tempore of that body, Senator Frye (rep. Me.), read Washington's farewell address, and the National Daughters of the Revolution closed their fifth continental congress with commemorative exercises in which many patriotic societies took part. The Oldest Inhabitants' association held an impressive ceremony in honor of the day, and the Legion of Loyal Women also commemorated the anniversary by appropriate exercises.

All executive departments were, of course, closed.

Philadelphia, Feb. 24.—The anniversary of the birth of George Washington was more generally observed in Philadelphia on Saturday than has been the case for many years. The most important feature was the conference held in the headquarters of the Universal Peace society by prominent advocates of arbitration, for the purpose of discussing the feasability of the "creation of a court of arbitration for the peaceful adjustment of difficulties that may arise between the United States and Great Britain."

Letters were read from President Cleveland, and Secretaries Smith and Morton, and Postmaster General Wilson, and a number of addresses were made.

London, Feb. 24.—The Anglo-American arbitration commission has requested the publication of the following cablegram sent by the committee to the chairman of the arbitration demonstration held in Philadelphia Saturday:

"Heart greetings to our American kinsmen who are celebrating Washington's birthday. We join with you in doing honor to your national hero by advocating fraternal union through a permanent court of arbitration for the peaceful and honorable adjustment of all differences arising in the English speaking family.

"(Signed) Rt. Rev. Brooke Foss Westcott, bishop of Durham, Lord Playfair, Very Rev. F. W. Farrar, Dean of Canterbury, Sir John Lubbock, Lady Henry Somerset, Mrs. Fawcett, Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, William R. Cremer, Dr. Parker, pastor of the city temple."

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Chicago Saturday observed the anniversary of Washington's birthday in a manner more notable, perhaps, than ever before.

In 13 places and under the auspices of the Union League club exercises were held, 12 of them being churches or school buildings, and one a theater, the Auditorium. At the latter the address of the day was made by Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.

The high school exercises were begun at ten o'clock in the morning and in each instance the principal address was delivered by an able college man who was induced to contribute to the success of the occasion by the Union League club.

New York Feb. 24.—The 164th anniversary of Washington's birthday was celebrated in New York city Saturday. Business was suspended and flags were flying. At sunrise the first distinct acts of honor in memory of the Father of His Country took place. There was the usual ceremony of raising the United States flag at the Battery. Following the custom which has prevailed for many years, the national flag was also raised on old Fort Fisher, at the northern end of Central park, at the same time the Battery celebration took place. No business was transacted on any of the exchanges and all public buildings were closed as far as the transaction of ordinary business was concerned.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 24.—There were a number of celebrations in Baltimore commemorative of Washington. The first in importance among those held during the day was the exercises of the Johns Hopkins university at McCoy hall. The university at the same time celebrated its 20th anniversary. The chief feature of the exercises was the address by Hon. Andrew D. White, ex-president of Cornell university, now an assistant with President Gilman on the Venezuelan commission. Dr. White was introduced by President Gilman. The doctor prefaced his address with a few remarks concerning the Johns Hopkins university, and then turned his attention to "The Diplomatic Relations of the United States."

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 24.—Washington's birthday was Saturday observed more generally as a holiday than ever before in Pittsburgh. Business was practically suspended. The only public display was by the Junior Order American Mechanics. The parade was the best and largest attended the organization has yet made in Pittsburgh in celebration of the birth of the first president. A number of G. A. R. posts also participated in the street demonstration.

NEGROES FOR AFRICA.

Four Hundred to Sail for Liberia from Savannah, Ga., February 27.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 25.—A special train left here Monday night over the Central railway of Georgia for Savannah carrying two baggage-car loads of boxes, trunks and other baggage, and between 200 and 300 negroes from Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi and Texas, en route to Monrovia, Liberia, Africa. The negroes go under the auspices of the International Migration society, whose head office is in this city. The steamer Laureda has been chartered and will leave Savannah February 27 for Africa, carrying in all about 400 colonists from the south to Africa. The negroes leaving are jubilant over their prospects, notwithstanding reports were received that some of the members of the first colony met with bitter experiences.

Confirmed.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The senate in executive session Monday confirmed the following nominations: John Harlow, of Missouri, and William G. Rice, of New York, to be civil service commissioners; William M. Baldwin, of New York, to be third assistant secretary of state.

THE FIGHT IS ON.

There is an intense rivalry between the watermelon and tomato growers as to who can produce the earliest. Salzer's Earliest Watermelon ripened in 1895 in 52 days. That record is to be beaten, and Salzer pays $100 to the winner! Then on tomatoes the record on "50 days the Earliest Tomato" in 1895 was 68 days. That's to be beaten, and $50 paid. Salzer challenges the world to produce earlier melons, tomatoes, cabbages, radishes, peas or sweet corn than he offers. Get his mammoth catalogue. There is money in it.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it with 12c. stamps to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free their great catalogue and a package of the yellow rind watermelon sensation. (K)

March

April, May are most emphatically the months for taking a good blood purifier, because the system is now most in need of such a medicine, and because it more quickly responds to medicinal qualities. In winter impurities do not pass out of the body freely, but accumulate in the blood.

April

The best medicine to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood, and thus give strength and build up the system, is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands take it as their Spring Medicine, and more are taking it to-day than ever before. If you are tired, "out of

May

sorts," nervous, have bad taste in the morning, aching or dizzy head, sour stomach and feel all run down, a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will put your whole body in good order and make you strong and vigorous. It is the ideal Spring Medicine and true nerve tonic, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared. 25 cents.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

W. L. DOUGLAS $3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

If you pay $4 to $6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for **$3.**

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS,

CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more $3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our $5, $4, $3.50, $2.50, $2.25 Shoes; $2.50, $2 and $1.75 for boys.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 36 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. (Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue to Box R.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

"There's Room at the Top"

for the CUPID hair pin. It never slips out, and keeps each particular hair in place.

It's in the TWIST.

Manufactured by Richardson & DeLong Bros., Philadelphia.

Makers of the famous DELONG Hook and Eye.

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/6 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized-after-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

FARMS FOR SALE. List FREE. B. & W., WARREN'S, WIS.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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IN ABSENCE.

When do I want you most?
Why, dear, at morn;
When first I wake and realize another day is born!
When the first sunbeams on the sill shake out their golden fringe,
And all the sky is tender yet, with dawn's dull rose atinge;
When every fluted blade and leaf with fairy gems is strung—
Then is the time I want you most, because the day is young!

When do I want you most?
Why, dear, at noon;
For these enchanted meadows smile as if it still were June,
A hundred fields of blossoming flax are blue as when I came,
The oriole flashes up the sky in narrow lines of flame,
When the white roads are drenched with sun, and pine-woods sweet the air—
Then is the time I want you most, because the day is fair!

When do I want you most?
Why, dear, at night;
When, in the stars that rise for both, I read your love in light;
When memory tells its rosary, and days you did not share
Slip silent on the silken string, like beads without a prayer!
When fireflies swing their elfin lamps to lead my longings on—
Then is the time I want you most, because the day is gone!

—Godey's.

A NIGHT OF TERROR.

BY GEORGE H. HOSEA.

When 15 years old I was one of a crew of three that manned the little 28-ton schooner Ornament, which lay moored in Monhegan harbor—a deep, narrow strait between the islands of Monhegan and Manana, Maine. The entrance is from the south, and is unobstructed, while to the north the passage is barred by a rocky islet called Smutty Nose. This is separated from Manana by a narraw passage on the westerly side called "Drunken Gut." The harbor is fairly good shelter, except when the wind is from the southeast.

At daylight on the morning after our arrival at Monhegan there was a stiff breeze, with rain from the southeast, and by noon it had risen to a heavy gale. All day coasters, traders and fishing vessels ran in till about 20 sail were in harbor when night fell.

They were anchored as near together as they could be, and yet swing clear of each other. This compact gathering would be well enough in a smooth harbor; but on little Monhegan, exposed to the increasing gale, with night coming on and the probability of a heavy sea running into the strait, the prospect looked serious. Should a vessel part her cables or drag her anchors, collision with those to leeward of her would be inevitable, and the result of collision might be disastrous.

When darkness came the gale's fury increased. The unobstructed sea rolled into the narrow harbor in huge billows that dashed against Manana or Smutty Nose, or raged as breakers on the reefs about Drunken Gut. The vessels, hampered by their anchors and unable to rise freely on the surges, strained at their cables, plunging and rolling wildly, while nearly every wave toppled its crest upon their decks or swept them from stem to stern.

About nine o'clock, when the gale seemed at its height, a little craft that had been anchored all day just on our port bow dragged her anchors. Her crew, like some others, had sought safety on shore long before night. Swinging to our broadside, she began to pound against us and to break into pieces.

Her bowsprit snapped, her bulwarks crushed in fore and aft, her masts went over her taffrail. At last, plunging from the top of a big sea, we crashed down upon her forward deck. Her windlass-bitts gave way, and off she went, broadside to the wind, till she was lost in the gloom and rain.

Anxiously we crouched by the windlass, the captain's hand almost constantly upon either one cable or the other, that he might detect the first vibratory motion, indicating that the anchors were being dragged over the rocky bottom. But they seemed to hold securely. Our danger was of another sort.

I was crouching in the lee of the foremast to shelter myself from the wind and spray, when I heard the captain suddenly shout:

"Up, up with you, boys, quick! There's a coaster adrift, coming right for us!"

Through the driving rain, sure enough, came a big schooner stern first, wildly swinging to and fro, now toppling on a crest, now wallowing down in the hollow depths. Her gunwales almost rolled under, and her mainboom, free from its lashing, swayed madly from side to side.

Just as we were receding from a rolling swell she crashed into us and snapped our bowsprit. Then she hung square across our bow.

"Quick! quick! Give me the ax!" cried the captain.

In a moment he severed both cables at the windlass, and we were drifting with the gale. No vessel lay directly astern of us. The captain's hope was that we might not only go clear of the coaster, but drive upon a small, sandy beach at the end of Smutty Nose. But the heave of the sea and the slant of the wind drove us to one side, and we went upon the rocks instead.

There was a shock, a grinding crash as she struck. Then we seemed to stop; and now the sea broke over us in fury.

"To the dory, boys! The schooner will go to pieces!" shouted the captain.

Without much difficulty we got the dory into the water to leeward. Jack, my shipmate, flung his clothes bag into the stern of the boat, while I threw a coil of small rope into her ere I tumbled in myself. There was but one pair of oars. These the captain took, and began to pull toward Manana.

Away from the lee of the schooner we were exposed to the full fury of the gale, and the course to which we were compelled kept us in the trough of the sea. Every moment it seemed as though we must be swamped, and in spite of all that we could do we were drifting rapidly toward Drunken Gut.

Suddenly a tholepin broke. Before another could be put in the place we were afoul of the standing rigging of a sunken vessel, the dory almost on her broadside, and we in imminent danger of being washed overboard. But clinging instinctively to the uppermost gunwale, we succeeded in righting the dory and working her clear of the wreck. Again we were adrift indeed, for we had lost an oar, and now had but one.

Our destruction now was apparently but a question of moments, for if we escaped the reefs and boiling surf upon one side, we were almost certain to be dashed against the iron sides of Manana upon the other.

I was in the bow, peering ahead, when the hull of a vessel suddenly loomed up almost directly before us, and apparently at anchor. While the captain endeavored to keep the dory headed for her, I bent one end of my coil of line to the painter ring. Then grasping a bight in my hand as the dory grazed the schooner's sides, I made a spring for the rail and climbed on board. Then I caught my line round a cleet, checked the drift of the dory and brought her alongside.

We soon found that the schooner was deserted. Her crew had sought safety on shore. We thought ourselves exceedingly fortunate that their vessel had been in our way.

But we had been upon the deck scarcely 20 minutes when the captain startled us with the announcement that the vessel was rapidly filling. It was evident that she had dragged from the harbor, and first striking upon the reef, had swung to her present position.

While the captain searched for a spare oar, I grasped the line by which I had fastened the dory and was horrified to find it slack. No dory was there—the rope which had held her trailed away astern and was lost in the darkness. Our last hope seemed to have departed.

But no—as I peered through the gloom I caught sight of a boat attached to a long warp that trailed over the taffrail of the schooner. It was a seine boat. We quickly drew it up and got into it.

Our drift in the dory had carried us considerably to the leeward of Smutty Nose, so that in our present position the force of the sea was much broken. As we crouched beneath the gunwale of our new refuge, momentarily expecting to see the abandoned schooner go down, a light from Smutty Nose gradually shone out over the waters.

We saw that a fire had been kindled upon the island. Down at the water's edge people were moving about among the rocks. In a little while a boat seemed to leave the shore and drift slowly toward us.

As her erratic movements seemed to indicate that she had no one aboard, but was drifting at the will of the wind, I attached no special significance to her appearance, though I glanced toward her occasionally. Yet nearer she came, sometimes directly toward us.

At times a heave of the sea would throw her far to one side, then she would seem to linger a moment, to start off anew in our direction. Half dazed from exhaustion, I watched her with flagging interest until she was close at hand. Then I saw the captain reach out and grasp her by the gunwale and hold her fast alongside.

He shouted for us to get into her. No sooner had we all obeyed than she started swiftly for the shore. Then I perceived that a long warp led from her to Smutty Nose and that the people there were pulling us toward them.

Owing to the direction of the current the boat could not be dragged back to the point from which she started, and we struck the outer edge of the wide reef of rocks. It was nearly low tide, and, though the sea did not break upon the reef, every wave that rolled through the narrow passage boiled up over it in a swelling flood, submerging the rocks many feet, to subside again, leaving them entirely bare.

To run this gauntlet was our next trial. Waiting until a sea retired, we started over the slippery, weed-grown rocks and ran as fast as we could until an incoming wave overtook us. Then we flung ourselves flat upon the reef while the flood boiled up over us, clutching the rockweed with both hands and clinging to resist the terrible undertow backward.

When the reflux left the reef bare again we rose and ran once more. Four times the flood passed over us. Then, breathless, bruised and half dead, I felt a grasp upon my collar and I was dragged up out of the grip of the sea—safe at last.—Youth's Companion.

A Troublesome Plant.

A few years ago, while on a visit to Colombia, a New Orleans man saw and admired a water hyacinth. He brought some bulbs home and grew them in tubs in his front yard. In about two years patches of the flower appeared in the Bayou St. John, which connects New Orleans with Lake Pontchartrain. In another year the bayou was full of it, so that navigation was impeded. Now all the canals near New Orleans are overrun and covered up with the invading flower. Great masses of it are floating in the lake, rivers running into the lake are choked with it and it has traveled a hundred miles to the westward of New Orleans. It grows enormously, spreads like rabbits in Australia, chokes all the bayous and streams it gets into and is a tremendous nuisance, the limitations of which are not in sight. In Colombia it is a harmless, flowering plant that grows in tubs, but in Louisiana the conditions suit it and have developed it into the most flourishing and obstinate pest.—Chicago News.

Pensive Pencilings.

When a young business man gets his first check book he usually has a tendency to get one with pictures in it. After he has been in business for awhile he learns that nobody ever looks at anything on a check but the amount for which it is drawn and the signature.

The man who never votes is very often the man who complains the loudest about the poor quality of the men who are elected to public office.

Sometimes it takes nine tailors to make a man, and a lawyer to make him pay.

To some people it has always seemed odd that the theaters don't have a candy counter connected with the box office, and so get the full benefit of the matinee girl's trade.

There are always two sides to a story—the outside and the inside.—Somerville Journal.

—Jones—"I've just been doing something that always makes me feel cheap." Smith—"What is that?" Jones—"Comparing my salary with what it ought to be."—Brooklyn Life.

—She—"Why does a woman take a man's name when she gets married?" He—"Why does she take everything else he's got?"—Truth.

—Toledo, O., has 110,000 people living on 28½ square miles of ground; the city is worth $44,883,440, and its bonded debt is $4,768,275.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

After the Railroads.

There seems to be a well-defined scheme to destroy as much of the Omaha railroad bridge property at Mankato as is possible in a given time. On Sunday the brakes on two flat cars on the spur track loaded with stone were unloosened and they started down the grade at a rapid pace, crashing into some box cars, and making kindling wood of one of them. The two watchmen at the bridge work were surprised at 4 o'clock in the morning by finding the boiler of the piledriver engine dry and the flues burned and cracked from the fire. They had left their work a few moments to enjoy a chat in the contractor's shanty a few paces distant, and in their absence somebody quietly opened a plug and let all the water out of the boiler. The fires had been banked and there was no natural cause for the diabolical job.

Menage Coming Back.

Louis F. Menage is coming back to Minneapolis. This is the information which the Hennepin county commissioners have received from a source which they deem thoroughly reliable. In fact, they are so impressed with this belief that at a recent meeting they rescinded their offer of a reward of $5,000 for his capture. Their idea in doing this is to prevent unnecessary expenditure of the money. Should the offer remain in effect while Menage was returning, openly and above board, some over-zealous person might take it into his head to secure the arrest of said Menage, and also to secure the $5,000.

Application Denied.

The officials of the Duluth land office have denied the application of Alex McDonald to contest the homestead entry of A. L. Larson, to lots 3, 5 and 6, in section 30, township 63, range 11. The grounds upon which the desired privilege of contesting the entry made is that an application by the state of Minnesota to contest the lands described as lots 3 and 5, is now pending before the commissioner of the general land office. Under the circumstances Receiver Ryan and Delegate Taylor did not consider it was within their jurisdiction to grant the application of Mr. McDonald.

He Cooly Walked Out.

Dan Ryan, one of the nerviest burglars in the state, sustained his reputation, when he cooly left the prisoner's box in Judge Jamison's court in Minneapolis and walked out of the building and is now in hiding, the authorities know not where. He had been taken to the court house with a batch of eleven other prisoners, and while the deputies were keeping the crowd back from the railing and had their attention engaged in this manner, he picked up his cap and gloves, carelessly sauntered out through the judge's private office and escaped.

Republican State Convention.

The republican state convention to select four delegatas at large to the St. Louis convention and nominate electoral ticket of nine members will be held in Minneapolis Tuesday, March 24, beginning at noon. The basis of the representation will be the same as that for the state nominating convention in 1894, which will give 1,151 delegates, five at large from each county and one for each 200 votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for Nelson for governor in 1894.

Found Coal.

Jacob Lindquist, who owns a farm two and a half miles east of Madison Lake, reports striking a layer of coal 15 to 20 feet in three different drifts. He has gone to the depth of 94 feet and fine specimens have been brought to the surface. Mr. Lindquist says that he will have an expert from Iowa to investigate the find, and if it proves to be what it now indicates he will realize well on his farm, which he bought about two years ago.

News in Brief.

George Baxter, who pounded out his wife's life with a hammer, in Minneapolis, Jan. 27, has been indicted for the crime.

According to Deputy insurance commissioner Lightbourn, the insurance companies paid $138,702.65 taxes in 1895.

The people of Davis have decided to build a creamery providing 400 cows are pledged.

T. B. Fargo & Co., are building a creamery at Lintonville.

A commercial club has been organized at Red Lake Falls.

Reuben C. Pickett, traveling man for Rosenberger & Currier, wholesale candy manufacturers of Mankato, is missing.

Mrs. Ione Folmer Newhall, of Minneapolis, recently made her debut on the variety stage in New York city.

George Watson, of Lake City, took about four ounces of carbolic acid with suicidal intent and died.

The house of Henry Steind, at Mayhew Lake, was burned. Loss, $500.

Burglars broke into the clothing store of P. P. Swenson, in Minneapolis, and stole $300 worth of clothing. They gained entrance by throwing a brick through the transom. The brick struck and shattered a plate glass mirror worth $150.

Charles Johnson, while attending court in Minneapolis, had an attack of delirum tremens. A number of ladies fainted away and the court got scared.

March 1 the general offices of the Northern Steamship company will be removed from Buffalo to Duluth and a lease was made for nearly all of the the seventh floor of the new Board of Trade building, which they will occupy together with the general offices of the Eastern Minnesota railway and the Great Northern Elevator company.

An Indian who was being taken to Crookston by Deputy United States Marshal Warren for trial on the charge of assault made his escape from the marshal at Fosston.

Maurice Fee, a swamper at Bagley's camp, near Fosston, was killed by a falling tree.

Dr. Wells, of the history department of the university, recommended to the faculty that the college year be divided into semesters hereafter instead of the out of date three term plan. The history doctor also proposed that the work be distributed over six days of the week instead of five, and that each course should be on three days of the week.

A satchel containing a new born babe was found on the platform of the Northern Pacific depot at Elk River. The babe was dead when found.

R. D. Strong, of Duluth, paid $32 fine for running a gambling house.

HOME HINTS AND HELPS.

—Graham Pudding.—Take one cupful of graham flour, one cupful of sweet milk, one of molasses and one of chopped raisins; add one teaspoonful soda, stir and stand for three hours.—Housekeeper.

—Egg Gruel.—Beat the yolk of an egg with a tablespoonful of powdered sugar, add a teacupful of boiling water, then stir in quickly the beaten white, season with a dash of nutmeg.—Orange Judd Farmer.

—Common seashore sand will greatly improve the appearance of old velvet and remove all the dust. Sprinkle the velvet well with the fine sand and then brush until none remains, always brushing the pile the wrong way.

—Mend your gloves with fine cotton thread instead of silk. The silk is apt to cut the kid. In mending gloves turn them inside out and sew them over and over. If there is a tear in the glove set a piece of kid under it and secure it with a few stitches.

—To make use of sweet, insipid and tasteless apples stew them and mix them with stewed cranberries in the proportion of one part of cranberries to two parts of apples. Not quite as much sugar will be required as for the cranberries alone. Strain them through a colander, and serve cold with meats or fowl.

—Breakfast Fritters.—Two eggs, beat well, two cupfuls of buttermilk or sour milk, a little salt, a half teaspoonful of soda, and flour to make a batter stiff enough to drop from the spoon. Have a skillet of hot lard and drop in small spoonfuls and fry a light brown. They are nice and light. For a change you can put in some chopped meat or oyster for each fritter, for those that like oysters.—Western Rural.

—Walnut Cake.—To be put together as above. One and one-half cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, whites of four eggs, two cupfuls of sifted flour, one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, three-quarters of a cupful of new milk, one cupful of walnut meats. If English instead of shell back, break the pieces, as they are rather large to use whole. Be sure that no bits of shell get in with the meats. I have found that to leave out half the butter of any recipe leaves a good batter for nut cake.—N. Y. Observer.

ALL HAIL THE FICHU.

It Is the Most Fascinating Adjunct to a Woman's Toilet.

There is at last a tendency to disregard the fascinations of the huge sleeves, and many of the most picturesque evening gowns which are now emanating from the best Parisian ateliers show the tight sleeves trimmed just above the elbow with three obtrusive frills. This is, of course, specially suited to the Watteau style of dress, and the effect of bareness, which would otherwise strike us from the absence of the extreme fullness on the shoulder, may be counteracted by the double frills on the full fichu, which is the legitimate addition to gowns of this period. On serious consideration—or, at least, as serious as the festive season permits me to give anything—I am tempted to swear that the fichu is the most becoming article of attire ever invented. It may, if worn with tact, conceal or reveal feminine charms—or want of them. It has a grace all its own, and there is scarcely an occasion to which it may not be adapted. You may wear it in the summer over a cotton gown crossed over the bust and tied at the back into a bow with long ends. It will impart a measure of elegance to the simplest of frocks. You can buy it in white mousseline de soie and tuck it into an embroidered corselet, providing it with a simple skirt of silk or satin, when it will offer itself as suitable for wearing at the small dinner, or you may choose for its service chiffon and frills of old lace, and drape it round with decolletage of your white satin gown, permitting it to show the top of your shoulders, to fasten in the front with a bow and ends to reach to the waist, completing the effect with large satin sleeves and a full white satin skirt, and perhaps a single rose set in the front of the knot which holds the bow. I promise you the general effect will be voted alike by your dearest friends and your dearest enemies "perfectly charming." As further inducement to worship at the shrine of the fichu let me casually point out the fact that it will adorn the dressing gown, and that this form of decoration for the top of the nightgown is unrivaled.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

WARM FEET.

They Are Essential to Health—Proper Covering for the Feet.

You will never be in good health and never do your best work if your feet are constantly cold. Grave diseases of the throat and lungs are caused by cold feet alone, and these troubles are always aggravated by a frigid condition of the lower extremities. If proper footwear does not give relief, consult a physician, for the chances are the system is "run down" and radical measures are necessary. In nine cases out of ten, however, the foot covering is to blame, either because of its shape or its material. Save in warm weather, and for low-cut shoes, leather, as ordinarily prepared, has serious objections. It lacks two prime qualities—porosity and capacity for absorption—being in this respect too much like rubber. No foot can remain either comfortable or healthy if kept in a perpetual bath of its own emanations and excretions. Leather, especially that of the more porous varieties, may be tolerated for the outside, but for cold weather it should always be lined with woolen cloth, or, better, with wool felt. In fact, for all cold climates and for winter wear in all climates where there is any winter, a footgear made from all wool felt approaches the ideal. According to modern notions, any illness in one part of the body may be occasioned by some irritating cause far removed from the seat of the trouble. Just how this is cannot always be clearly explained, but that such connection does sometimes exist is beyond dispute. In the matter under discussion, if the nerves of the whole body are irritated by a tight shoe, or the extreme coldness of the extremities makes extra demand upon the blood supply, there is neither nerve force nor blood enough left for other functions.—Vocalist.

The Doctor Away.

Caller—What a terrible cough you have! Why don't you consult Dr. Knowall, the great lung specialist?

Invalid—I can't. He's gone south for his health.—N. Y. Weekly.

HIGH PRICE FOR POTATOES.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., pay high prices for new things. They recently paid $300 for a yellow rind watermelon, $1000 for 30 bu. new oats, $300 for 100 lbs. of potatoes, etc., etc.! Well, prices for potatoes will be high next fall. Plant a plenty Mr. Wideawake! You'll make money. Salzer's Earliest are fit to eat in 28 days after planting. His Champion of the World is the greatest yielder on earth and we challenge you to produce its equal.

IF YOU WILL SEND US 10c. in stamps to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get, free, ten packages grains and grasses, including Teosinte, Spurry, Giant Incarnate Clover, etc., and our mammoth catalogue. Catalogue alone 5c. for mailing. (K.)

SNOBBERLY—"What do you think I found last year when I was at Long Branch?" Knickerbocker—"I've no idea. Was it a pocketbook?" Snobberly—"No, I found that everything was very dear."—Texas Siftings.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

[SEAL] A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"IN Paris, I understand, the latest fad is for 'impressionist' menus." "I presume the idea is that the guests should become accustomed to nightmares before leaving the table."—Chicago Post.

The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway

Will on March 3rd sell one way homeseekers' tickets to all points in the Southeast, including Florida, at the lowest rate ever known. On March 10th round trip tickets to many points in the South, including Georgia, can be purchased at one fare plus $2.00; good for 30 days. For maps, folders and all information write to or see Briard F. Hill, N. P. A., 328 Marquette Bld'g, Chicago; R. C. Cowardin, W. P. A., 405 Ry Exc. Bld'g, St. Louis, or W. L. Danley, G. P. & T. A., Nashville, Tenn.

THE child taught to believe any occurrence a good or evil omen, or any day of the week lucky, hath a wide inroad made upon the soundness of his understanding.—Watts.

Immigration to the South—Homeseekers' Excursions.

February 11th and March 10th, 1896, Land Seekers' Excursion tickets will be sold from all points in the northwest over the Big Four Route and Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. to Virginia and North and South Carolina at one fare plus two dollars. Virginia has a perfect climate, no blizzards; good markets and cheap transportation. Send for rates, and free descriptive pamphlet of Virginia lands. U. L. TRUITT, N. W. P. A., 234 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

"MAID of Athens, ere we part,
Give me back my silver heart."
"I can't," the clever damsel cried,
"My new beau's picture is inside."
—Chicago Record.

Man Was Made to Mourn,

Perhaps, but rheumatism need not add to the calamities to which we are more or less subject, when there is such an efficient means of counteracting the dire complaint as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. When the liver, bowels or stomach are out of order, or the kidneys or nerves troublesome, the Bitters is also an efficient remedy. It prevents and remedies all malarial disorders.

"WHY did they let that man go who stole the bicycle?" "They had to; they couldn't get a jury to try him—every man in the county rides a wheel."—Chicago Record.

Home Seekers' Excursion to the South.

February 11th and March 10th, 1896, Land Seekers' Excursion tickets will be sold from all points in the north and northwest over the Big Four Route to points south and southeast at one fare plus two dollars. Tickets will be good thirty days returning. For excursion rates, time cards, and Free pamphlet descriptive of southern farm lands address J. C. TUCKER, G. N. A., Big Four Route, 234 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

IMPOSSIBLE.—Dora—"Jimpson vowed with oaths that he'd marry Jessie." Cora—"Then, if he used oaths, he can't make his words good."—Yankee Blade.

Best of All

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Spring time comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; the large size $1. Buy the genuine. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only, and for sale by all druggists.

AT THE PARTY.—He—"Do you know, I always feel like a fool in a full-dress suit." She—"What a pity you can't hide your feelings a little."—Truth.

Homes and Farms in the Red River Valley.

Persons looking for locations in the best part of the Northwest, where all the staple crops are grown, with good climate, water, roads, markets, schools, churches, etc., and where land can be bought on the crop plan and other terms, to suit purchasers, should address Linn Loughridge, Warren, Minn., for full information.

IT was an agricultural editor who wrote: "Pumpkins are said to be fattening for hogs, but we have never tried them ourselves."

HALF RATE land excursions South March 10th via the Queen & Crescent Route. Lands $3.00 to $5.00 per acre. Write W. C. RINEARSON, G. P. A., Cincinnati, for information.

REVOLUTIONS are not made, they come. A revolution is as natural a growth as an oak. It comes out of the past. Its foundations are laid far back.—Wendell Phillips.

A COLLECTING agency in New York is run by women exclusively, which seems to disprove the adage a woman's work is never dun.—Texas Siftings.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A NORTHERN exchange asks: "Why do most authors wear their hair long?" "Because barbers cut for cash."—Atlanta Constitution.

"YOU told me you and Harry loved at sight." "Yes, but we quarreled on acquaintance."—Truth.

NO ONE will dare maintain that it is better to do injustice than to bear it.—Aristotle.

CATARRH is a LOCAL DISEASE and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes. It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostrils. Being quickly absorbed it gives relief at once.

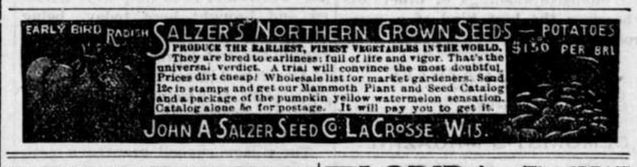
Ely's Cream Balm

is acknowledged to be the most thorough cure for Nasal Catarrh, Cold in Head and Hay Fever of all remedies. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. Price 50c. at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

BARB WIRE Over 200 tons Glidden Pattern Barb Wire, TWO point only, per 100 lbs. $1.87. Same Galvanized..... 2.12. NOTICE—The above prices on Barb Wire are on board cars Minneapolis. We can make you free on board at Joliet, Ill. Order wire now. Terms cash with order. Painted, per 100 lbs..... $1.77. Galvanized, per 100 lbs..... 2.02. Freight rates from Joliet to all points west and northwest are the same as from Chicago. Don't get mixed on above large prices on board cars in Minneapolis. Last ones on board cars at Joliet. We have a large Stock.

HARNESS Harrows and Plows. Greatest bargains ever offered. Send this ad for a Buggy and Harness cat., also Agricultural cat. T. M. ROBERTS SUPPLY HOUSE, 508-510, 717-719-721 Nicollet ave., Minneapolis.

17 Papers Best Flower Seed for 25 Cts! Extra by mail 5cts. Remember, we have thousands of papers of fresh flower and garden seeds and sell 25 papers garden seed for 25 cents; extra by mail 10 cents. 37 Papers Best Garden Seed for 57 Cts! Greatest bargains in Buggies and Harness ever offered. New harness, $3.47 a set. Send 15 cts. and our 640 page Supply Catalog, containing 641 pages and over 107,000 cuts and prices, will be sent express paid. T. M. ROBERTS SUPPLY HOUSE, 508-510, 717-719-721 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.



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FLORIDA. The GREAT HOTELS of the PLANT SYSTEM are now open. FINEST HUNTING and FISHING in the world. "GUN and ROD on the WEST COAST of FLORIDA," a Handsome Sportsman's Manual, FREE on application. Write B. W. WRENN, Passenger Traffic Manager, SAVANNAH, Ga.

Man's Heritage is Pain. PAIN'S ANTIDOTE IS ST. JACOBS OIL.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA. MENTION THIS PAPER every time you write.

A. N. K.—G. 1593.

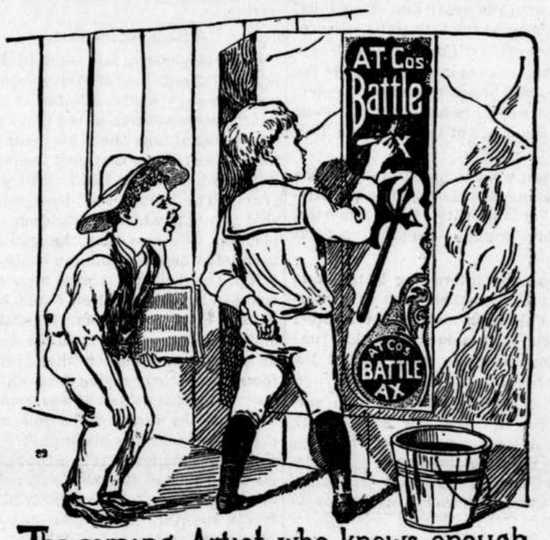
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

A Simile in Smoke.

There's all sorts of grades of tobacco plant. The best comes from Havana. There's all sorts of grades of sarsaparilla plant. The best comes from Honduras. If you want cheap tobacco, all right—provided you get value for your money. Cheap tobacco's not as good to smoke—but it don't cost as much.

If you want cheap sarsaparilla . . . But you don't want it. Of course you don't. You are paying for the best. To pay for the best and get anything but Honduras sarsaparilla is like paying for Havana cigars and getting Pittsburg "Stogies." There's only one sarsaparilla made exclusively from the imported Honduras plant. That's Ayer's. Just keep it in mind that you are paying for Honduras sarsaparilla when you are paying for the best; but you don't get what you pay for unless you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Any doubt about it? Send for the "Curebook."
It kills doubts but cures doubters.
Address: J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.



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The largest piece of good tobacco ever sold for 10 cents and The 5 cent piece is nearly as large as you get of other high grades for 10 cents

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If "La Belle Chocolatiere" isn't on the can, it isn't Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, FEB. 22, 1896.

Time Table.

Soo Road,—Time for trains at Rockford Station:

Going West,	Going East.
10:47, a. m.	8:57, a. m.
7:40 p. m.	4:53, p. m.

DELANO DIARY

—Quite a little wheat is still being marketed at this point.

—Saturday, March 7, will be the regular monthly Delano Fair Day.

—Our lumber merchants and others are stocking up for spring trade.

—The Bruggeman building is again vacant, the family that have been living there having moved away.

—Hay, as we predicted last fall, is now more plenty than most people expected and meets with slow sale.

—Maple syrup has not yet appeared on our streets, but with such weather as we have been having it will soon come.

—Coming. Lew Johnson's Plantation Minstrels. They are well recommended by the papers where they have been.

—The Delano Furniture Company can now furnish you with a fine baby carriage. Call and examine the new brakes.

—Read the Advertisement of the Northwestern Agriculturist and $1.60 worth of seeds and the GAZETTE all for $1.50.

—Bicycles are being hauled out of their winter quarters and oiled up for use. Some of them have already taken a few spins about town.

—The chemistries have finally arrived and the High School expect to be diving into the mysteries of things in general about next week.

—Washington's Birthday was observed with the usual dinner and entertainment at the City Hall. Everybody seemed to enjoy the occasion.

—If the fine weather keeps up the farmers will be apt to commence seeding next week. Something a little out of the usual run of things in this latitude.

- If you want to have fun attend the entertainment of Lew Johnson's Minstrels, at the City Hall tomorrow Saturday night. People's popular prices.

—Read the interesting letter from Hon. B. F. Christlieb, who is wintering in California and then remember that our Minnesota winter this time compares favarable with that of the Pacific Slope.

—W. H. Mapes, who has been suffering for the past few weeks, with erysipelas and gangrene of the feet, had his right leg amputated below the knee on Tuesday. He now has hopes of a speedy recovery of his usual health.

—One of the High School Sophs came to grief Wednesday night, while chasing a schoolmate, on the west side. His breeches were torn and a severe wound made on his leg. He says when he goes to Congress he will try and have a law made that there shall be no barb wire fences.

- -From accounts in Minneapolis papers Otis L. Billings has been arrested for perjury, and released on bail, while Assistant Claim Agent Howard and Attorney Dodge of the G. N. road and Ernest Otto, of this place, are left with records to clear.

—Several sick folks are reported this week. The Camerons are better, except Mr. C. Albert Johnson is on the mend. Joseph Cramer is quite poorly yet. Jimmie Wharton is nearly well. The weather is fine for sick as well as for well people.

—The oldest inhabitant can't remember a winter to compare with the present one for mildness. Not even Ill Dyer, the weather prognosticator, knows of anything like it. And the old croaking about going South so often heard in cold weather seems to have left the minds of the most exacting rheumatics.

--Some one dumped a dead hog over the river bank near Borsch's store a few days ago. The Health department of the village had to order its removal at the village expense. There is a severe penalty for throwing dead animals into streams, and it would be better and might be cheaper for people to bury such things than to leave them where they are offensive or injurious to the health of neighbors.

--After reading accounts of the terrible epidemics of typhoid fever and diphtheria from impure water at Duluth and other places it ought not to be a hard matter to get our citizens to clean up their premises ond alleys as early as possible this spring. Several lots in the rear of houses on River Street need attention, as the water runs onto the vacant land reeking with offensive washings of other lots it becomes the best kind of a germ producer.

BUFFALO GAZETTE
and
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The McKinley Bill and the new Tarriff Bill compared item by item. Also Henry George's Protection or Free Trade, and speeches of congressmen on tariff and direct taxation Address Minnesota Democratic Association, 127 Globe Bldg, St. Paul,

Personals.

Albert Kurtz was a Delano visitor today.

Mrs. Austin is arranging to move to Minneapolis.

John Elliot, Jr., of Rockford, visited Delano yesterday.

Clerk of Court Vorse was home from Buffalo over Sunday.

Charles Wiese made Minneapolis a business visit Monday.

Martin Haverty, of Woodland, was in town on business, Wednesday.

Miss Dorman, of Loretto, is visiting with Delano friends this week.

Dell Young returned from a visit to Minneapolis monday morning.

J. P. Mattson, of the Warren Sheaf, was a GAZETTE caller on Monday.

C. Z. Vander Horck, of the State University spent Sunday with friends in town.

Miss Grace O'Hair took a short vacation at home from the "U" the fore part of the week.

Ezra and Charley Ferrell and John Streeter of Montrose, were down this week to aid in caring for Mr. Mapes.

Mesdames Ruth Walker, of Minneapolis, and Inez Wright of Waverly are visiting the paternal home this week.

Leon Frazee is arranging to move his family to Monticello soon. He will engage in agricultural impliment trade.

Albert Sexton and Richard Bennett were among out of town attendants on the Washington's Birthday exercises.

Mr. and Mrs. Dickey, of Minneapolis and Mr. Mossberg, of Willmar, were visitors at the Wittman residence over Sunday.

Mrs. John LaClair, of St. Paul, an old time resinent of Delano, was in town Wednesday, looking up proof in her pension claim.

C. J. Straw, the gentlemanly traveling man for the Mc. Clellan Paper Co, Minneapolis, made the GAZETTE a pleasant visit Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Batdorf, of Independence, were in town yesterday. They think unless we have rain the sugar season will be rather limited.

John Cunningham, one of the earliest settlers in this township, is seriously contemplating a removal to Minneapolis. He's got the city fever, bad.

Misses Anna and Aggie McAlpine, who have been quarantined here for a few weeks past on account of Diphtheria, left for home near Maple Lake, yesterday.

Henry C. Parslow Jr. came home faom Enderlin N. D. last week. He is laid up with a sore knee, the result of an injury received while unloading a barrel from a car.

Rev. J. L. Farber held protracted meetings at Montrose this week. William Hawker read one of Moody's sermons at the M. E. Church Sunday evening in the place of the regular services,

A Sad Accident.

On Friday last a sad accident happened in the home of David Quady near town. While the father and mother were away from the house getting a load of hay, their five year old son, Robert, was shot and instantly killed by his brother Eddie, aged seven years. The killing was done with a shot gun with which the children were playing. It seems that the gun had been left where the children could get it, but the shells for it were in a cupboard so that the children would have to use a chair to get them. The father and mother were gone from the house about an hour and or their return found the little boy lying dead on the floor. It is thougt that he was trying to blow into the muzzle of the gun when it was discharged by his brother. The older boy, Eddie was very much frightened and it was thought best not to question him too closely until his fright was over. So that we can only conjecture as to the actual way the accident happened. It is said that no shot marks can be found about the room although the back of the child's head was completely blown off. The parents of the child wish to thank their friends and neighbor for their kind aid and sympathy in this awful hour of sadness. The GAZETTE extends sympathy and hopes that no more such fatal accidents may occur in our community.

County Cullings.

Conventions are already being called. If you are patriotic in the least degree you will attend, if possible your party's caucuses and conventions and do what you can to aid in turning the balance in favor of your theories of a good and free government, OF the people, FOR the people and BY the people.

A Republican County Convention for the county of Wright will be held at 11 A. M. on Thursday, March 19, at Buffalo, to elect delegates to the State Convention and to the Congressional Convention. The Primary election for the election of delegates will be held in all the election districts in the county, Tuesday, March 17, polls open from 3 to 5 P. M. Under the new law town and village committees to give six days notice.

The Old Settlers association at Buffalo voted to hold a meeting on the third Saturday in June, at which time the citizens of the village will entertain all the old settlers that come. This is a move of the right kind. Old people who have lived here since their youth can travel to Buffalo at that season of the year and will be glad to again clasp the hands of many who were their neighbors years ago but who they have not seen for ten or twenty years. Washington's Birthday will be observed by Buffaloites just the same.

On Trial for Highway Robbery.

Special to the Globe.

BUFFALO, Minn., Feb. 26.—Theodore Pettit and Lock Culp were arrested and brought here today, being charged with attempted highway robbery in the first degree on the person of Herman Albrecht in the town of Middleville, this county, on Feb 22.

Among Our Exchanges.

The village council granted a petition last Monday evening to insert a clause in the election notices, calling for a vote on the question of a bonus for a flour mill.—Maple Lake Messenger.

Wild geese have not gone south this winter from the vicinity of the North Platte, as is their usual custom.—Weeping Water Republican.

Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

Washington's Birthday.

Saturday, the 22nd, was an ideal day. There being no snow, people came on wheels. The surrounding towns and the country was well represented. Many from Hennepin county attended. The City Hall was filled to overflowing with interested participants in the enjoyment. After a sumptuous dinner, with hot coffee for all, the exercises of the day were had.

President Lindsley made a very few opening remarks, followed by a song by Misses Haffner and Schaffer.

F. A. Barth, of Watertown, one of the oldest settlers in the country, represented Delano's acting mayor, who was sick and did not attend. Mrs. A. Fassett, of Rockford, read an interesting essay.

The Oration was made by Prof. Charles S. Hawker, who filled the very high expectation of his vast crowd of hearers.

Misses Young and Murphy and Messrs. Freeman and Kæmmer then rendered a song.

F. F. Chancellor was next on the programme with an able speech. well delivered, followed by an instrumental duet by Mr. and Mrs. Davies. Encored.

Dr. Catlin made a brief speech, followed by a recitation by Miss DeKay and a song by Misses Young, Murphy and others.

J. H. McGary next addressed the audience, followed by another song.

A recitation by Miss Erma Wilder, a speech by Dr. Fassett, and a song by the St. Peter's School children completed the exercises.

Things passed off smoothly and everybody enjoyed the meeting. Friends who had not met for years found each other here. And a general feeling of equality, not always found, seemed to permeate the gathering. It was an occasion long to be remembered as a sunny spot in the lives of all present.

Officers for the ensueing year were elected as follows:

President,—George P. Schaffer.
Vice President,—J. W. McDonald.
Sesretary,—T. J. Catlin.
Treasurer,—Tiff Hitsman.

Notice of Caucus.

Notice is hereby given that a caucus for the Town of Franklin, will be held on March 7th at 1 o'clock P. M., in Swedeback & Erickson Brick Building, Delano, for the purpose of nominating Town Officers.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

Spring Examinations.

Teachers examinations will be held as follows:

Howard Lake, March 3 and 4.
Buffalo, Delano and Annandale Mar. 6 and 7.
Monticello, March 13 and 14.
Examinations will begin at 8:30 A. M.

J. F. LEE
Supt. of Schools.

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145 W. Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

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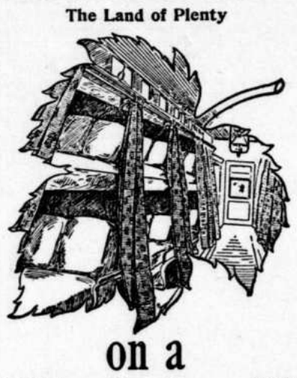

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COTTON STATE EXPOSITION.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18, Dec. 31, 1895.

The schedule printed below is a comprehensive guide to the best and most desirable route to Atlanta from the North and Northwest, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis TerreHaute, and Evansville.

Palace Day Coaches and Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to all trains shown in this schedule.

Extremely low rates have been made to Atlanta and return via the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. All trains run solid between Nashville and Atlanta, except train in last column. The train in third column, which leaves Cincinnati at 4:30 p. m. runs solid to Atlanta. This is the route of the famous "Dixie Flyer," through "all the year round" sleeping car line between Nashville, Tenn., and Jacknsonville, Fla.

Lv Nashville	N. C. & St. L.	7:30 a.m.	12:58 a.m.	Lv Chicago		10:15 p.m.	8:32 p.m.	Lv Chicago		8:30 a.m.	8:10 a.m.	Lv Chicago	Pennsylvania
Ar Chattanooga		12:58 a.m.	6:26 p.m.	Ar Terre Haute		1:40 a.m.	12:55 a.m.	Ar Louisville		11:30 a.m.	11:50 a.m.	Ar Indianapolis	
Ar Atlanta		6:26 p.m.		Ar Evansville		7:00 a.m.	7:34 a.m.	Lv Louisville		4:00 p.m.	4:05 p.m.	Ar Louisville	
Lv Nashville	W. & A.	7:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	Lv Chicago	C. & E. I.	10:15 p.m.	8:32 p.m.	Lv Lafayette	L. N. A. & C.	12:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	Lv Chicago	
Ar Nashville		1:10 a.m.	5:00 p.m.	Ar Evansville		7:00 a.m.	7:34 a.m.	Ar Louisville		5:00 a.m.	4:05 p.m.	Ar Indianapolis	
Lv Nashville	L. & N.	1:45 p.m.	12:30 a.m.	Lv Cincinnati	L. & N.	4:30 p.m.	12:55 a.m.	Lv Chicago	C.C.C. & St. L.	8:30 p.m.	8:10 a.m.	Lv Chicago	
Ar Louisville		7:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.	Ar Louisville		10:30 p.m.	7:30 a.m.	Ar Indianapolis		4:00 a.m.	11:50 a.m.	Ar Louisville	
Lv Louisville		8:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	Lv Nashville		8:40 p.m.	8:30 a.m.	Lv Louisville		4:00 p.m.	4:05 p.m.	Lv Louisville	
Ar Louisville		4:00 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	Ar Nashville		6:40 a.m.	3:05 p.m.	Ar Nashville		4:00 a.m.	11:50 a.m.	Ar Louisville	

For further information, address BRIARD F. HILL, Northern Passenger Agent 326 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. COWARDIN, Western Passenger Agent 405 Ry. Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.; or D. J. MULLANEY, Eastern Passenger Agent, 56 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

W. L. DANLEY,
G. P. & T. A., Nashville, Tenn.

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Florida and Southeast.

If you have any intention of going to the Southeast this fall or winter, you should advise yourself of the best route from the North and West. This is the Louisville & Nashville Railroad which is running daily duble trains from St. Louis, Evansvill, Louisville, and Cincinnati through to Nashville, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Atlanta, Montgomery, Thomasville, Pensacola, Mobile. Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Pullman Sleeping Car Service through. Specially low rates made to Atlanta during the continuance of the Cotton States Exposition, and tourists rates to all points in Florida and the Gulf Coast resorts during the season. For paticulars as to rates through car service, write
GEO. B. Horner, Div. Pass. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
J. K. RIDGELY, N. W. Pass. Agent Chicago Ill.
C. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Louisville, Ky.
52tf.

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat, per bu.,	$ .54
Rye, per bu.,	.27
Potatoes, per bu.,	.25
Butter	.08, .12
Eggs,	.08
Hay, per ton,	5.00
Pork	4.00
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.05
Chickens, dressed,	.09
Turkeys, dressed,	.12

DIED.

SOCHA.—In town of Franklin, on Thursday, Feby. 27, August Socha, aged 34 years. Deceased was a member of the Franklin Band.

MAPES. In Delano, on Friday, Feby. 28, William H. Mapes, aged 51 years, 4 mo.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Mapes was an old settler in Wright County He has been an active business man at Montrose, where he was buying wheat for Cargill Bros. lately. He leaves a wife and two sons to mourn his death. He has been afflicted for the past fifteen years with a tape worm, and for the past five or six weeks has had erysipelas and gangrene in his feet. He visited St, Luke's Hospital in St. Paul but could receive no encouragement, and returned home and then to Delano where he had his leg amputated, last Tuesday, in hopes of saving his life. After having been under the influence of ether the worm seemed to trouble him more than before. Although his limb appeared to be healing nicely, on Friday morning he grew worse and died before daylight. The funeral will be held at Montrose on Sunday.

Card of Thanks.

We would most respectfully tender our thanks to the kind friends and neighbors who so freely assisted and consoled us in our late affliction, the death of our little Robbie.

MR. AND MRS. DAVID QUADY.

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1896. NUMBER 23.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. F. COLLINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
MONEY TO LOAN.
Smith Lake, - - Minnesota.

W. H. CUTTING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Journal Building.
BUFFALO, - MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA.
38

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. C. B. AMES. Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office over W. R. John's Confectionery Store.

E. A. SHANNON, M. D., Buffalo, Minn., Calls day or night promptly attended to Office in the building between McKnight's store and residence. Residence on corner north of School House.

O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan. 11, 1896.

DR. CORNELIUS WILLIAMS.
Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist,
145 W. Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dr. G. H. KOHLER,
Dayton Building, Cor. 6th St. and Nicollet Ave Minneapolis. Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 17-tf.

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JOHN BRANDSER,
TAILOR
DELANO - MINN.

CHURCH NOTICES

M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m
Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARBER, Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at..... 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday..... 10:00 "
Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on every third Sunday.

DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching.....
REV. F. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m.
Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. LAWRENCE ZOWADZKI.

DELANO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

Councilmen, { J. GUTZWILLER, JR., A. W. WITTMAN, JOHN COOLEN.
Recorder, { W. D. YOUNG.
Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.
Justices of the Peace, { W. M. MOWATT, R. M. WALTER.
Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health, { T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.
Village Marshal, GEORGE GOODRICK.
Constables { J. P. BERNECK, GEO. GOODRICK

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CHRIST BEFORE PILATE.

Pilate stood on that blood-stained pavement,
Pleading for our Saviour's life:
With pallid cheeks, as he gazed on the throng
Of that cruel, surging strife.

What shall I do with this innocent man?
No wrong in him I see.
Crucify him, they loudly cried.
And nail him to the tree.

Pilate's heart within him sank,
But, as that message came from his wife,
One more appeal, in THOUGHT, he said,
Though it be at the risk of my life.

That grand appeal was forever lost—
The prophecies must be fulfilled.
Washing his hands, I am FREE, he cried,
On YOU, his blood be spilled.

Boastful Peter, now where was he?
TREMBLING, like a child.
While Pilate bold, like a warrior of old,
Defended Christ all the while.

Peter denied the Saviour thrice,
And went to heaven, we tell:
While Pilate pled for our Saviour's life,
Some SAY, he went to hell

In taking the nature of our God
Loving, kind, and true.
Did he scorn Pilate's kind intent?
Would he do the same with you?

Thus, Jesus of Nazareth, was led away,
And each anguished step he trod.
Was but the fulfilling of
The prophecies of God.

Composed in Lincoln, Neb. in 1892.
BY WARREN L. BENNETT.

Subscribe for the BUFFALO GAZETTE

WE are in receipt of The Observer, printed at Portland, Conn., a scientific monthly of neat and attractive appearance and full of good things from the scientific world.

SOME members of Congress and others, are objecting to the statue of Pierre Marquette, presented by the state of Wisconsin, remaining in Statuary Hall, Washington. It is said to be a fine peice of workmanship.

OUR Republican newspaper neighbors are having a terrible time about Congressman Towne. Two years ago they boosted him into office, and by his eloquence he seems able to cope with the whole grist of them.

THE Oratorical contest, at Hamline, is said to have been the best yet held and resulted in the selection of T. H. Wilkinson, of St. Peter, for first place and A. H. Tasker, Hamline, second place. They will participate in the State contest to be held in Minneapolis, in April.

Hon. W. H. HOULTON, of Elk River, was elected Superintendent of the St. Cloud Reformatory, by the board of managers at their meeting, Wednesday. Mr. Houlton formerly represented our legislative district, in the State Senate. He will doubtless make a good man for the place.

THE Republican Review, of Nashville, Tenn., Vol. 1, No. 1, with the names of H. A. Hasslock, Publisher, and Jno. W. Stone, Editor, was received this week. It is neatly gotten up and is a live paper even if it is advocating Republican doctrine in a Democratic stronghold.

THE Independent Democrats of St. Paul have taken time by the forelock and placed in nomination for Mayor, the Hon. O. O. Cullen. In case the balance of the ticket suits them no further nominations will be made: in case it does not a full ticket is to be nominated after the other conventions are held.

SINCE Secretary Carlisle's conferences with the bankers and financiers result only it placing a larger bonded indebtedness on the country, it might be well for him to consult with a few of the individuals who, by daily toil, will have to help pay the interest on these bonds. They may suggest something better than bonds.

STILL the candidates come for a place at the head of the Republican State ticket. Now, Moses E. Clapp and W. E. Lee are added to the list. The first is an ex-Attorney General, while the latter is ex-Raformatory Superintendant at St. Cloud. If the candidates continue to flock after the standard they will soon be in the majority.

JUST now, while the money question is uppermost in the minds of all, and people ars seeking education in this line, comes to our table a pamphlet of 111 pages neatly gotten up, which gives a history of Money, Banking, Stocks and Bonds, which is exceedingly useful for reference. Bankers, Stock dealers, and other persons directly interested in finance, wishing a free copy are requested to address Jas. E. Taylor & Co., 55 Broadway, New York. The book is well worth having.

THE Van Dusen Elevator, A 2, in Minneapolis, was burned with nearly a million bushels of wheat, on Monday.

EVERY little while we read of Secretary Carlisle holding a meeting with the bankers and monied men of the country, to devise ways and means of restoring the $100,000,000. limit of gold on hand in the Treasury, and the result is always about the same. More bonds are issued, and the people are called upon to pay more interest. Since the Republican Congress came into power the same thing goes on, and now seems likely to be repeated again, in the near future.

And yet we are told that we now are, and have been since 1873, under a gold standard. That silver was demonetized then, by Congress. If this is so; if we are attempting to do business under a gold standard and are running behind every few months requiring the issuing of more bonds it is about time for us to get back onto the old standard; to get two wheels to our financial cart; we don't seem capable of learning to ride the unicycle; the gold dollar is too small, and there is not enough of them.

Presidential Possibilities.

No man can say positively, as yet, who will be the candidates for President and Vice President, in the campaign now hastening on. Neither is it known what the main issue in the battle will be over.

Republican candidates are plenty; they seem to think it matters not what the questions to be settled, all that is necessary for them to do is to get their names, by some hook or crook onto the tickets of the G. O. P., and they can sail complaisantly down the turbid stream to the White House.

Democrats seem to be waiting until they see what the Republicans do at St. Louis. If the McKinley crowd wins out, and the Protection theory is made the leading issue, with a plank that can be read to suit any view on the financial question, it is altogether likely that the leading monied Democrats will try to make a platform with a gold standard, for the leading issue, and smother down the tariff question all they can. And will likely nominate Carlisle or some one favoring a gold standard. In case things are patched up in this way the People's Party will stand a good show of getting a big following, if they announce as the principal planks of their platform, free trade and bimetallism.

If the Republicans should conclude to pronounce in favor of a gold standard, and to let the tariff alone, of course Tom Reed, or C. K. Davis or almost any candidate would fill the bill who was willing to run, on a sure thing as they would call it. Then the Democrats might surprise themselves and friends by pronouncing in favor of Bimetallism and Free Trade, which, with a good ticket, would catch a large majority of the disaffected Republicans, as well as hold together their own ranks, and stop the chances of haying a third party sweep everything clean. Now is the time when our Democratic statesmen want to be careful and do what is best for the country, and the voters will see it and fall into line all right.

Everybody is tired of being fooled with theories, and are ready to grasp hold of facts wherever they find them.

If the old parties wish to hold their voters they must advance their doctrines, plant their standards firmly and honestly on the platforms that express the views of the party, platforms that mean something, and resolve to carry out what they promise and nominate men who will adhere to the principles they believe in, and are elected on.

Money Standard.

The great majority of voters in the United States seem to be against a mono-metallic standard, whether it be gold or silver. A few, apparently those interested in making wealth by handling money, are for a gold standard alone. But thinking men; men who are not dependent on the business transactions; upon the gambling institutions of our country for their living; and men who labor, and toil for what they have, and like to haye their pay in good hard cash; in money that is good anywhere they are apt to spend it, favor a bimetallic standard; favor the gold and silver of their youth, and of our country since its foundation; and of other countries for centuries gone by. Some of the gold bugs tell us that if we have both metals we will soon loose our gold and have "mono-metallism;" have nothing left but silver; that our country would then be a "silver country." If this is so, if the country would come to mono-metallism, and that is what the one standard folks want, why do they find falt? Why don't they vote for "Free Silver" and put the country on a single standard basis if they wish it, and think that will do it? Why be so particular about whether the single standard be gold or silver, if a single standard is what they want?

But, they tell us, we must adopt the gold staudard because England has it; and then we must put a Chinese wall of Protection Tariff around our country so we can't spend our gold there. We must not have silver because Mexico has, and yet we must try to cater to the trade of Mexico what we can. How absurd the arguments appear when placed beside of each other. What foolishness.

Again we are told that we must keep a pile of gold in the Treasury to issue money on. We already haye a pile of silver, why not use silver as well as gold to redeem our bills?

How can any one expect to have more money to handle, if the government can't keep her gold surplus up when there is some silver to help, after the country is entirely rid of the white metal? Would it not be better to have both metals used to their fullest extent as money than to do so big a credit business? We mean for the average citizen of our country. Of course some men who liye by counting over other people's money and having all they possibly can, stick to their fingers would have to seek other employment.

Then there is the great hue and cry about the "endless chain," the greenbacks. It has been said that they were made use of to draw the gold out of the Treasury. They should be paid in either metal, and white coin should be worth as much as yellow, and if this proviso was lived up to it would be. As for their acting as an "endless chain" they are no more so, even as used, than are the notes of other people. If Uncle Sam pays out Greenbacks, it is for value received, and the person taking them is entitled to haye his pay in the coin of the country. If he takes paper money; Uncle Sam's promise to pay in coin, whenever he comes, or the banker accumulates a pile of notes and comes for coin, he is entitled to it, and instead of the Government being out anything by the transaction it is gainer to the amount of interest saved while the greenbacks were in the hands of others. Had Uncle Sam enough gold and silver to pay his bills instead of giving out his notes; or, rather, had Uncle Sam done like other people do, scraped together his gold and silver, coins, bricks, seignorage and all, and handed them out, for his debts, as he went along he would not be pestered with these moneyed Syndicates every few days. What earthly use is there in having $100,000,000. in gold piled up, most people don't know just where, paying interest on bonds issued to get it, and a big lot of unclaimed silver laying around the Treasury vaults, while the people can't get enough of either metal, or even of both together, to make a decent jingle?

Besides the Peoples Party and the Free Silver Party, there are many Democrats and Republicans in favor of the "dollar of our dads," and many more who favor an international bimetallism. Most of these will oppose a gold standard. On the whole, it looks now as if it will be a very hard matter for both the old parties to adopt a gold standard platform, and if they do, as it the people will rise in their might and yote it down.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feby. 28, 1896.

President Cleveland is not worrying over the silly criticism in connection with the recent arrests of Cuban fillibusters. Only those ignorant of law make these criticisms. As well might a city or county officer refuse to serve a warrant which has been sworn out against a criminal as for U. S. officials to refuse to arrest fillibusters when they are pointed out by the Spanish minister in the act of taking their departure from the United States in defiance of the neutrality laws. Should this government refuse to make these arrests Spain would be in a position to claim enormous money damages from the United States, and the claim would be allowed by any international court. Let this be remembered by all. The arrest of known fillibusters is not a matter of sympathy but of dollars and cents. The President is fully aware that most of the people of this country sympathize with the Cubans, and there is little doubt that he does, too, but he is too honorable a man to let that interfere with his duty. He has the interest of the United States to look out for first. It is altogether probable that after Congress shall have finished its speech making about Cuba and decided in what form its opinion shall be expressed that President Cleveland will have his say in the matter, and less that his say will meet the approval of the country.

The democrats of the House are a unit in opposing the resolution censureing ambassador Bayard, because they agree with the report made by the minority of the House committee on Foreign Affairs, that Mr. Bayard has done nothing to deserve censure. But this is election year and fairness and justice count for nothing when the republicans think they see a chance to make political capital. However, they may find the adoption of this resolution to be a boomerang.

The democratic Congressional committee elected its old officers, Senator Faulkner, of W. Va., chairman, and Lawrence Gardner, of Washington, secretary, and appointed a committee of five, of which Representative Hutcheson, of Texas, was made chairman, to select members of the committee from those states which have a solid republican delegation in Congress. At the joint Congressional caucus which named the members of the campaign committee, the sentiment was almost unanimous that the democrats have more than a fighting chance to elect a majority of the next House, and the members of the campaign committee are going to work with the intention of doing so if possible.

It has been claimed that a majority of the present House are members of the A. P. A. Whether this be true I cannot say, but there is no longer any doubt that a majority of the House are dominated by the A. P. A. This was fully proved by the fight made upon the appropriations for Catholic charitable institutions in the District of Columbia, and again this week by the vote of the House prohibiting the payment of any of the money carried by the Indian appropriation bill to Catholic Indian Schools.

Democrats have known for some time that the House tariff bill was dead, but it was not until the Senate again this week, voted down a motion to consider the bill that the republicans would believe it was a real sure enough legislative corpse. But they have no doubts about it now. Even Dingley, Czar Reed's man who posed as its author, now admits that it is dead beyond all power of resurection. Its death in the Senate merely saved President Cleveland the trouble of vetoing it, as he would certainly have done had the Senate passed it.

A democratic rainbow is in sight, between the split of the silver and anti-silver republicans, while has had an excellent effect upon the members of the democratic party in Congress. It has been known all along that this split would have to come, but it was not generally expected until the St. Louis convention. It has come now and the words used by Senators Teller and Carter on the silver side and by Senators Sherman, Morrill, Platt and Aldrich on the anti-silver side were of such a nature that it is likely to be permanent, unless one or the other side makes an abject surrender which is not likely.

Unless Mr. Thomas Reed shall see fit, in the interest of his Presidential boom, to prevent it, it is likely, from the action of committees, already determined upon, that this Congress will provide not only for a material increase in our navy, but for the beginning of a comprehensive system of coast defences.

Damage Suit Against the Midway Minute Men.

A $10,085 damage suit was brought against the Midway Minute Men in the District Court, on the 27th by C. O. Anderson, for damage to his business and peace of mind. This action is brought against Charles M. Benham, Geo. S. Innis, Frank W. Buswell, S. L. Howell, Daniel W. Doty and H. A. Campbell, for conspiracy for hiring spies and malicious prosecution, injuring his business and keeping him under arrest for several hours. The defendents are all prominent, respected residents of the Midway District, men above reproach. We have no idea that Mr. Anderson will collect as damages $10,085 or 85 cents. L. J. Dobner is complaintant's attorney.—The Interurban.

True Hospitality.

While no very considerate person will make an unsolicited visit! yet it often happens that under a misapprehension of our situation, and sometimes through lack of thoughtfulness, friends will write proposing to visit us at most inopportune times. Many of us feel under such circumstances that all our plans of work should be sacrificed to receive the visitor, and we accordingly abandon what domestic projects we have in mind, turn ourselves and our households into confusion, for days and, unhappily, sometimes, weeks, we devote ourselves to the entertainment of our guests under the feeling that we are at least showing proper hospitality, however grudgingly in our hearts we do it.

It would surely be much fairer toward one's friends and more just to one's own household to say frankly to such visitors that it is not convenient to receive them. Any reasonable person would appreciate such honesty. But even if it should not be quite understood, or liked, it is much less apt to have unpleasant results than an enforced hospitality which, however well meant, is almost sure, sooner or later, to be felt, and would certainly cause a guest more discomfort than a kind refusal in the beginning.—From "Modern Hospivality." in Demorest's Magazine for March.

MINNIE'S BUTTER BEST.

North Star State Takes Three of Four Prizes.

Elgin, Ill., formerly the queen of buttermakers, has surrendered the palm to Minnesota buttermakers, who captured three out of four prizes at the recent buttermakers' convention at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Thomas Milton, of St. Paul, took the grand sweepstakes and silver trophy for the best tub of separator butter made in the United States.

The Belle Plain creamery, operated by the Milton company, received second honors, and medals in the same class.

The Mabel creamery, of Mabel, Fillmore county, received second premium on gathered cream.

Never before has a single state taken such honors, and the compliment is peculiarly great in view of the fact that there were 500 competitors, representing every dairy state in the Union. The award confirms the verdict of the trade, which has for a year paid one-half to one cent per pound above the market price for the Minnesota product.

Dairy Commissioner Anderson says that the increase in the product of Minnesota creameries and the improvement in quality are due to the laws prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine, butterine and such products in the state.—Globe.

Railroad Land Taxation Convention.

Pursuant to the unanimous action of a mass meeting of citizens of Aitkin county, held on the 17th day of December, 1895, a non-partisan convention is hereby called to meet at Aitkin Minn., at 10 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, March 17, 1896, at the court house in said village, for the purpose of devising ways and means of opening a campaign on the merits of the Anderson bill (to tax unused railroad lands) with a view of bringings about its ratification at the polls next November. To this convention we invite the citizens of our northern counties to send five or more delegates each, irrespective of party, and to that end request that the chairmen of the several county committees of such counties jointly call a convention in their respective counties for the purpose o selecting such delegates.

Aitkin, Minn., Jan. 30, 1896.
F. M. SHOOK,
Chair. Rep. Co. Com.
ALLISON WILBER,
Chair. Dem. Co Com.
CARL E. TAYLOR,
Chair. Pop. co. Com.

CORRESPONDENCE

BUFFALO NEWS.

J. T Alley made a professional visit to Annandale, Saturday.

Prof. Dunton visited Clearwater, Saturday.

O. L. Dudley attended the Masonic banquet in Minneapolis, Thursday.

Rev. R. R. Atchison preached in the M. F. Church, morning and evening, last Sunday.

Hon. H. C. Bull, of Cokato, was a county seat visitor, Monday.

Miss Eva Cutts, of Howard, is visiting her uncle, C. E. Oakley and family, this week.

Will Cronk, who has been quite sick, is reported somewhat better at this writing.

Geo. Crandell, of Rockford, transacted business in town, Friday.

Geo., son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. R. Covart, returned to Wheaton, Monday, after a month's visit with his parents. He was accompanied by his brother Vene and wife.

H. H. Dyer, proprietor of the Wilbur House Minneapolis, and wife were in town, Monday.

John O'Leary and wife were called to Tomah, Wis., Sunday, on account of the serious illness of James Cummings.

Miss Sadie VanEman, of Watertown, visited her father over Sunday.

F. B. Lamson spent several days in Cokato the first part of the week.

E. J. Cutts, the veteran nurseryman, was in town, Thursday.

C. T. Hellier has returned to Ligerwood, Dak.

Woman's Column.

BY WRIGHT COUNTY W. C. T. U.

Under the heading "Wanted: More Penitentiaries," the New York Voice has the following editorial in its last issue:

Iowa's mulct law is bearing its legitimate fruit.

Under it the two penitentiaries of the state haye become so thronged with inmates that new room is absolutely required.

These two institutions are located at Fort Madison and Anamosa. A few days ago Warden Jones, of the Fort Madison penitentiary, came down to press the case before the legislature. At his request a meeting was called of the executive council and the penitentiary committees of both houses of the legislature. It was decided that a committee of five should at once visit the penitentiaries and take action. Governor Jackson was made chairman of the committee. Warden Jones said that something must be done to relieve the pressure. Even now the officers are forced to transfer convicts from one penitentiary to the other in order to find room for them. A carnival of murders, rapes and assaults has set in, and costly murdar trials are now in progress all over the state.

A little study into the penal statistics of the state taken from the official penitentiary reports of the past ten years reveals the cause of all this trouble.

During the four years 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889 William Larrabee was governor and the prohibitory law was enforced with vigor. The result of this was a marked decrease in the census of the penitentiaries. Here is the average number of convicts for each of these four years: 1886, 697; 1887, 668; 1888, 597; and 1889, only 575, a decrease of almost 18 per cent, in four years.

Then came the four years of nullification under Governor Horace Boies, and the tide flowed the other way. The first year of his administration: 1890, the average bobbed up to 588, in 1891 the average jumped to 631, in 1892 another jump to 659, and in 1893 to 728 an increase of nearly 29 per cent.

But here the situation became acute and the wise legislature resolved to "regulate" things by passing the mulct law.

Here is the way they "regulated" it. The first year under the mulct, 1894, the number of convicts sprang up to 847 and for the year 1895 just closed the average reached 947, and now the officials shout for more cell room.

If this rate of increase is kept up during the other two years of Governor Jackson's term of office, the rate of increase for the four years will be more than 46 per cent. Almost twice as many convicts are in Iowa's penitentiaries under the mulct law as during the period under enforced Prohibition.

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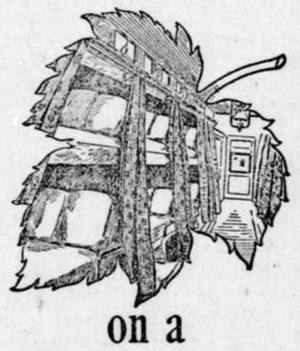
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FREE! FREE!

The McKinley Bill and the new Tarriff Bill compared item by item. Also Henry George's Protection or Free Trade, and speeches of congressmen on tariff and direct taxation Address Minnesota Democratic Association, 127 Globe Bldg, St. Paul,

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

MARCH—1896.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	....	....	....	....

THE London Graphic is out with a map which shows that England owns all of Greenland, including the north pole.

AN official investigation shows that 100,000 Boston people have corns. All the people of Boston eat beans. Do beans produce corns?

A BOSTON journal taking note of a Berlin publisher who sends out his edition printed on pocket handkerchiefs, says "he has a nose for news."

AN authority on piano playing says: "Cultivate the habit of listening to your own playing." Yes, do. The chances are you will give it up sooner.

MRS. HARRIET HUBBARD AYER says red noses are often produced by "tight garters." That must be the name of a drink that hasn't become familiar as yet.

THE finding of $2,200 in diamonds in a New York ash heap suggests that there may be more money in examining New York ash piles than in digging for gold at Cripple Creek.

"THE national drink" in the Transvaal is coffee, and not whisky. President Kruger is allowed $2,000 per year "coffee money." Boers don't go to bed with their boots and hats on after attending political meetings.

A FRENCH scientist has figured out that the grip bacillus is only stimulated by ozone, which destroys the cholera germ, and cites in evidence of his theory the fact that the influenza is so prevalent during magnetic storms.

PROF. GARNER, the expert on monkeys, claims to have discovered in the interior of Africa what is really a gorilla man. These discoveries are not always trustworthy. Occasionally they are made to sell books or lecture tickets.

AMELIE RIVES CHANLER, the authoress, has married a Russian nobleman named Pierre Troubetzkoy. She will probably not receive any further attention by Americans, as nobody will risk lock-jaw by attempting to pronounce her name.

AUSTRIA'S new ministry has sent a circular to all public prosecutors, reminding them that the freedom of the press is guaranteed by the constitution, and warning them that the illegal practice of confiscating newspapers on the ground that they incite to hatred and contempt will no longer be tolerated.

DR. ROENTGEN called his rays X rays, probably for the reason that his own name presented constitutional difficulties. Nevertheless, he cannot be cheated out of the honor of having discovered the secret of looking inside of so-called opaque bodies. The applications of the discovery, already in use, are many and they will grow with time.

SENATOR HOAR owns a hill, or, rather, a mountain, in Massachusetts, the famous Asnebumskit mountain, which lies in the town of Paxton, and it has been discovered that not only is Paxton the central town of the Bay state, but that Senator Hoar's mountain is the pivot and the real hub of Massachusetts, and according to devout Yankee belief, of the universe.

A VERY odd wedding occurred a few days ago at the residence of Rev. Mary T. Whitney in Boston The groom was Rev. Carl G. Horst, the pastor of the Second Unitarian church of Athol Mass., the bride was Miss Emily Aitken, of Boston, and the officiating minister was Rev. Martha C. Aitken, mother of the bride. Cases where a father marries his daughter are not infrequent, but this is, perhaps, the only instance on record where a mother has married her daughter.

IT is announced that the much talked of Li Hung Chang, who has been named as a Chinese envoy to St. Petersburg, will visit this country on the return trip No doubt the Chinese statesman will be an object of much curiosity on the part of Americans, especially if he brings along his yellow jacket, his peacock feather and all the other decorations which were taken from him and restored so frequently. And he will get a warm welcome because of the courtesy he so generously showed to Gen. Grant when the latter was visiting in China. Americans are not ungrateful.

REV. W. C. HICKS, a backwoods Baptist minister of extraordinary attainments, atracted a great deal of attention in revival meetings he held in Adair county, Ky. He is only 25 years of age, and has had only ordinary educational advantages, but has been a hard student of the Bible ever since he was first taught to read when a small boy. He has committed to memory every chapter in the Bible except two. In order to test the reliability of his claim, he closes his Bible and permits anyone to call at random for different chapters of different books, which he recites at once, without hesitation, word for word.

A NORTH DAKOTA man has evolved the idea that potatoes can be used as fuel, and after getting a red-hot fire he puts them on to keep it going. If the fire is hot enough to dry them out they will burn, and some enthusiastic newspapers see in his experiment a new use for Murphies, and a price regulator for the grower. If any man can invent a way to make water burn and give heat he may be able to get around the 85 per cent. of that article in the average potato and then he might as well save the 13 per cent. of starch that will be left, and buy coal with it. There certainly is no economy in this fuel.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the First Session.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Senator Vest spoke in the senate yesterday in favor of recognizing Cuban independence. The army appropriation bill, carrying $23,279,000, was passed. In the house resolutions were presented declaring it to be the sense of congress that a state of war exists in Cuba; that the insurgents be given the right of belligerents, and that it is the sense of congress that the government of the United States use its influence to stop the war, if necessary, by intervention, and pledging the support of congress. After debate the vote on the resolutions was postponed one day. John C. Tarsney (dem.), from the Fifth Missouri district, was unseated, and his opponent, Robert T. Van Horn (rep.), was seated.

Washington, Feb. 29.—By a vote of sixty-four to six the senate yesterday adopted a concurrent resolution favorable to Cuban belligerency and independence. The main feature of the debate was the speech of Senator Sherman, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, who arraigned Spain and her governor-general in the most scathing language. The entire day in the house was spent in consideration of the legislative appropriation bill and considerable progress was made. The speaker presented the president's veto of the bill to lease certain lands in Arizona for educational purposes.

Washington, March 2.—The senate was not in session on Saturday. In the house the bill authorizing the governor and local officers of Arizona to lease the educational lands of the territory for school purposes, which was vetoed by the president, was passed over the veto by a vote of 198 to 38. Most of the day was consumed in the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill.

Washington, March 3.—Bills were passed in the senate yesterday authorizing the addition of 1,000 enlisted men to the navy; to prevent the carrying of obscene literature and articles designed for indecent and immoral use from one state or territory to another, and to establish a retired list for the revenue-marine service. Senator Allison's (Ia.) credentials for the term beginning March 4, 1897, were presented. In the house the struggling patriots in Cuba were eulogized and sympathized with in a two hours' debate and the resolutions by the house foreign affairs committee favoring the insurgents were adopted as a substitute for those of the senate by a vote of 263 to 17. The senate joint resolution directing the secretary of agriculture to purchase and distribute the seeds authorized by the current law was adopted.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington advices say that horseless mail wagons will soon be used in all the large cities of the United States.

The supreme court decided the Stanford case, involving over $15,000,000, in favor of Mrs. Stanford. Justice Harlan delivered the opinion. He held that individual stockholders were not liable for the government debt of the Central Pacific Railroad company.

The statement of the public debt issued on the 2d showed that the debt increased $15,978,764 during the month of February. The cash balance in the treasury was $162,707,006. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounted to $806,317,995.

Government receipts for the month of February were in round figures $26,000,000 and expenditures $25,000,000. The deficit for the fiscal year to date is about $18,750,000.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 2d was: Wheat, 64,089,000 bushels; corn, 13,038,000 bushels; oats, 7,001,000 bushels; rye, 1,567,000 bushels; barley, 1,298,000 bushels.

THE EAST.

In the casino at Fall River, Mass., a gallery collapsed during a polo game and 30 persons were injured. Narcissus Maynard, an old man, died soon after, and seven others were thought to be fatally hurt.

Receivers were appointed for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company, one of the oldest and most extensive transportation systems in the United States.

In portions of New England a heavy rain caused floods, the losses being estimated at $2,000,000.

At the age of 70 years William M. Rice died suddenly at his home in Worcester, Mass., of heart failure. He was a member of congress from 1876 to 1884.

In Long Island City, N. Y., Michael Kraemer shot and killed his mother and then killed himself. No cause was known.

In the Hudson river a freshet at Albany, Troy and other river cities was the worst known in 25 years, and great damage was done.

It was said that Ballington Booth was making plans for an independent American Salvation Army, of which he and his wife will be the leaders.

Fire destroyed Stultz & Bauer's piano factory in New York, the loss being $100,000.

At the age of 73 years Charles Carleton Coffin died suddenly at his home at Brookline, Mass., of apoplexy. He was famous as a war correspondent, author and statesman.

Later advices say that the freshet throughout New England did damage to the extent of over $10,000,000 and over a dozen lives were lost.

In the Hudson river the ice went out, it being the earliest break-up in 125 years.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Indiana prohibitionists in session at Indianapolis nominated a full state ticket headed by Rev. E. G. Shouse, of Terre Haute, for governor. The platform declares for free silver at sixteen to one and also favors woman suffrage, government confiscation of national monopolies, income tax, election of president, vice president and senators by popular vote, and is against bond issues.

At their home near Crete, Ill., Fred Struenkel and two of his children were asphyxiated by coal gas and Mrs. Struenkel and four other children were dying from the same cause.

At Eureka, S. D., a gasoline stove explosion caused the destruction of Frank B. Puckett's house and killed Mrs. Puckett and two children.

At Toledo, O., the Eck Lumber company, doing an extensive business in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, failed for $100,000.

Democrats in Kansas will hold their state convention at Topeka on June 3 to elect delegates to the national convention.

Julen Evans and Henry Wilson, farmers, who had long nursed a feud, fought with rifles at China Springs, Tex., and both were killed.

The two children of Howard Allen, near Shanghai, Ind., were roasted to death in their home where they had been left alone.

The Iowa legislature defeated the woman suffrage bill.

Edward Peters, a Chicago printer 19 years old, shot and killed Flora Larbig, aged 17, and then sent a bullet into his own brain. Jealousy was the cause.

In extra session the Wisconsin legislature passed a new apportionment bill and adjourned sine die. The governor signed the measure.

At Palmyra, Mo., John Nelson was hanged for the murder of John Zull and his old mother in August, 1893.

In the establishment of W. H. Overholt, at Frankfort, W. Va., a boiler exploded, instantly killing Samuel Livesay, Kell Livesay, Woodson Ransberger, Clowney Fersmner and Mr. Dunbar and injuring six others.

At Van Buren, Ark., Pruitt Turner (colored) was hanged for the murder of Robert Hawkins February 17, 1895.

At the age of 80 years E. C. Tabeil died at the home of his son in St. Louis. He had served two terms in congress from Florida and was a general in the confederate army.

Suit was commenced by Editor McBride, whose office at Mitchell, S. D., was wrecked by citizens, against 48 residents of that city, damages being placed at $25,000.

Gilbert and Paul Frances were taken from jail at Convent, La., and lynched by a mob for attempting to rob a store.

At Denver Thomas Jones, a widower with five children, angered because Mrs. Annie Muzz would not marry him, shot her fatally and killed himself.

A mob lynched Melville Kennedy (colored) at Windsor, S. C., for alleged assault on a young woman.

James and Thomas Casey, brothers, aged 33 and 28 years, were killed by a premature blast in the lead mines at Adams, Wis.

W. Godfrey Hunter (rep.) withdrew from the senatorial contest in Kentucky.

Flames wiped out the G. W. Van Duzen & Co. elevator at Minneapolis, entailing a loss on the structure of $200,000 and $600,000 on the stored wheat.

There was a fall of snow in San Francisco for the first time in ten years.

The Virginia legislature completed its work and adjourned sine die.

The three little children of Theodore Rose were burned to death in their home in Bedford, Mich., during the absence of their parents.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Flames wiped out an entire business block at Halifax, N. S., the loss being $300,000.

A hurricane passed through the towns of Rodas and Los Abreus in Cuba, doing an immense amount of damage and causing the loss of several lives.

Passage of resolutions in the senate favorable to Cuban belligerents was said to have aroused intense hatred of the United States in Spain, and at Barcelona the office of the American consul was stoned. At Madrid the American legation was strongly guarded.

In the Savings bank of Herr Lysabel, at Berlin, a deficit of over 250,000 marks was discovered.

In India an uprising of Moplan fanatics has assumed serious proportions. The British attacked a large party of them and killed 100.

An humble apology was made by Spain for the outrage committed upon the American consulate at Barcelona and an offer to make complete reparation.

Advices say that at Russia's request the porte intended to expel from Asia Minor all English and American missionaries.

Floods and gales caused great damage in and about the seaport of Townsville, in the northern part of Queensland. Four steamers valued at $2,500,000 were wrecked.

The river Tigris overflowed in Mesopotamia and vast tracts of land were flooded. In the Arma district a tribe of 600 Arabs were drowned and over 30,000 cattle perished.

LATER NEWS.

It was learned the 3d that the British ambassador at Washington Sir Julian Pauncefote, and the Venezuelan minister, Senor Andrade, have entered into direct negotiations for a settlement of the Uruan incident, which involved the arrest of a British police official in the territory in dispute between Veneznela and Great Britain, the hauling down of the British flag, and a subsequent demand for an indemnity upon the part of Great Britain.

Furter details of the battle fought between the Italian and Abyssinian troops on March 1, show that the Italians were defeated with a loss of 3,000 killed, including Generals Dabormima and Albertoue. The Italian government has called out the reserves of 1872.

The Central Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, closed its doors the 3d. The liabilities will exceed it's assets.

The gold reserve the 3d was $124,397,992

Alfred L. Reese, of A. L. Reese & Co., commission merchants, Chicago, was arrested the 3d, charged with obtaining goods under false pretenses. He would buy butter, eggs, etc., through southern Minnesota and then fail to honor drafts for the same.

A gasoline explosion in the engine room of the Racine Hardware company, at Racine Junction, Wis., the 3d, caused a loss of $125,000. Three workmen were badly burned.

One of the most important meetings held in recent years in favor of home missionary work by the Presbyterian church was held in New York the 3d. President Cleveland presided.

The steamer Bermuda, which was recently seized by federal officers in New York bay as she was preparing to sail for Cuba with men and arms, was ordered released the 3d by the authorities at Washington.

A small battle occurred the 3d about four miles from Havana. The insurgents were repulsed.

THE MARKETS.

Minneapolis, March 3.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern	61¾@	62
No. 2 northern	60¾@	61
May		61¾
HAY—Timothy	8 50 @9	50
Good wild	4 50 @6	50
OATS—No. 3 white	18½@	19
CATTLE—Steers	2 25 @3	25
Cows		2 50
HOGS	3 50 @3	75
SHEEP—Muttons		2 65
Lambs		3 80
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	17½@	18
Creamery, second	13 @	15
Dairy, fancy		17
Dairy, choice	11 @	14
POULTRY—Turkeys	11 @	12
Spring chickens	10 @	11
EGGS—Fresh candled	8 @	9¼

SPAIN APOLOGIZES.

Frenzy of the Barcelona Mob Deprecated by the Government.

Stars and Stripes Trailed in the Dust and Torn to Tatters—Expressions of Regret Reach Washington—Reparation Will Be Made.

Barcelona, March 2.—The fever of indignation and hate against the United States which seems to have taken possession of the heart of all Spain over the action of the United States senate in recognizing the provisional government of Cuba as belligerents, and in calling upon President Cleveland to use his good offices with Spain to secure the independence of Cuba, culminated in violent scenes here Sunday and an attack upon the United States consulate.

Madrid, March 2.—Dispatches from Barcelona state that an attack has been made upon the United States consulate in that city, notwithstanding the fact that the building was guarded. During the day a procession comprising 10,000 persons, headed by four republican members of the chamber of deputies, paraded through the principal streets of the city as a demonstration against the action of the American senate. A strong guard had been placed about the American consulate in anticipation of trouble. As the procession passed it there were some derisive cries and cat-calls. The crowd tried to force its way into the building, but the police and gendarmes succeeded in driving them away, but not until they had been forced to charge upon the mob with drawn sabers.

Strong Protest.

While this trouble was going on, the main body of the procession continued its march to the town hall, where the leaders of the demonstration handed to the mayor a strongly-worded protest against the action of the American senate, and also against the speeches that had been delivered therein on the Cuban question; it being declared that some of the speakers had grossly insulted Spain and the Spanish government, in defending Cuban bandits and outlaws.

Stoned the Consulate.

Subsequently a great crowd assembled in the Plaza Cataluna, and a number of patriotic speeches were delivered. The crowd became greatly excited by the burning oratory of the speakers, and after the meeting had broken up, a large number of those who had listened to the words glorifying Spain and denouncing the United States proceeded to the American consulate, where they gave vent to their patriotism by stoning the building, much to the damage of windows thereof. As in previous mob demonstrations in Barcelona, the police were almost impotent to disperse the rioters, who did about as they pleased.

Stars and Stripes Dishonored.

In the evening there was another outburst of disapproval of the United States and all things American. This time it took the form of publicly dishonoring the American flag. The rioters had purchased somewhere a large American flag, which, after it had been dragged through the streets, was pulled to pieces amid cries of "Long live Spain," and "Down with the Americans." There is still much excitement in the city.

After this outrage on the American flag, the mob became more violent, and a proposition to make a further demonstration against the American consulate was speedily acted upon. The mob proceeded to the consulate, in the meantime arming themselves with stones. Arriving at the consulate a perfect volley of missiles was directed against the shield over the doorway bearing the American coat of arms, which was battered almost to pieces. The mob in some way became possessed of several American flags, which were destroyed amid ribald jests and expressions of contempt for the nation they represented.

Mob Dispersed.

The situation was becoming more and more threatening, when reinforcements for the guards at the consulate arrived in the shape of a detachment of mounted gendarmes. The crowd was ordered to disperse, which they sullenly refused to do, whereupon the gendarmes charged them with drawn swords and put them to flight. Several of the rioters were injured by being trampled on. Until a late hour the boulevards were thronged by an excited crowd singing the "Marseillaise" and patriotic Spanish songs.

Bitter Feeling in Madrid.

Popular feeling here is bitter against the United States because of the action of the senate in adopting a resolution favoring the granting of belligerent rights to the Cuban rebels. As stated in the dispatches Saturday night, the stock market here responded to the excitement, and there was a material decline in purely Spanish and Cuban securities. In view of the financial difficulties under which the government is laboring, this is a most unfortunate time for Spanish securities to decline in value.

Preparing for Trouble.

The action of Admiral Berenger, minister of marine, in ordering the speedy preparation of six warships and some of the naval reserve vessels of the Spanish trans-Atlantic company for dispatch to the Bahama channel meets with hearty approval. It is very evident that, despite Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo's declaration that if President Cleveland should be compelled to indorse the action of congress it would not provoke an international conflict nor interrupt the friendly relations existing between Spain and the United States, the government is doing its utmost to prepare against any possible contingency. In addition to the warships Petayo, Vizcaya, Oyuendo, Maria Teresa, Lepanto and Alfonso XIII., the ministry of marine has ordered that several torpedo boats, and one torpedo catcher be made ready for immediate dispatch in the event of the United States acknowledging the Cubans as belligerents.

Acting under instructions from the government, no group of persons is allowed to approach the United States legation or the house occupied by Minister Taylor.

Quiet in Havana.

Havana, March 2.—There has been absolutely no outward demonstration of feeling against Americans here. The city is remarkably quiet. Marquis de Palmerola, secretary to the governor-general, speaking for the government, said that no manifestation would be permitted. The authorities were prepared to check any disturbance. They would follow the example of the central government and would prevent any gathering of the people to protest against the action of the American senate, should such a gathering be attempted. The marquis further said that after the action of the senate upon the belligerency question, and the meaning of belligerent rights were perfectly understood, it would be seen that there was nothing to affect the present friendly relations between Spain and the United States. Strict neutrality for the present would be maintained.

PROMPT TO APOLOGIZE.

Complete Reparation Is Offered for the Insult at Barcelona.

Washington, March 3.—A cablegram from our minister to Spain, Hon. Hannis Taylor, received early on Monday morning, informed Secretary Olney that the Spanish government had promptly disavowed any responsibility for the unfortunate riot at Barcelona on Sunday, during which a mob made a vicious assault on the American consulate. In addition to an expression of deep regret over the occurrence, the government offered to make complete reparation. Secretary Olney laid the dispatch before President Cleveland early Monday morning and on his return to the department he gave it to the press. The dispatch follows:

"Minister of state has just called to express deep regret that mob has insulted Barcelona consulate—breaking windows—and offered complete reparation. He informed me that government on its own motion had taken every precaution to guard legation and my residence. I have asked no protection."

Prior to the receipt of the dispatch, messages reporting the assault on the Barcelona consulate had been received from both Minister Taylor and Mr. Herbert Bowen, the consul at Barcelona. Senor Depuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, also was informed of the news and he waived ceremony and called on Secretary Olney at his residence Sunday to express, in advance of instructions, the regret of his government over the occurrence. These indications of the desire of the Spanish government to make every amend for the insult on the consulate were carefully considered by the president and Secretary Olney at the conference Monday morning. They were convinced that no affront had been given for which the government was responsible and it is understood that Secretary Olney has sent a dispatch to Minister Taylor instructing him to make known to the Spanish authorities the appreciation of this government of their prompt disavowal of the insult.

The incident is believed in official circles to be practically ended with Spain's repudiation of any responsibility for the attack of the mob and her evident desire to do all that is possible to make amends satisfactory to the United States.

The Senate Resolutions.

Washington, Feb. 29.—By a vote of 64 to 6 the senate of the United States put on record Friday its views and policy in relation to the existing revolution in Cuba. All through the debate there ran a hardly concealed contempt for the power of Spain. The resolutions as passed by the senate are as follows:

"Resolved, By the senate (the house of representatives concurring), that in the opinion of congress a condition of public war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territories of the United States.

"Resolved, further, That the friendly offices of the United States should be offered by the president to the Spanish government for the recognition of independence of Cuba."

The six senators who voted against the resolutions were Caffery (dem., La.), Chilton (dem., Tex.), George (dem., Miss.), Hale (rep., Me.), Morrill (rep., Vt.) and Wetmore (rep., R. I.).

Concurrent Resolutions in the House.

Washington, March 2.—The house Monday, after two hours' spirited debate under the limitations of a suspension of the rules, by a vote of 263 to 17, agreed to (in lieu of the resolutions adopted Friday by the senate) the concurrent resolutions reported last week, by its committee on foreign affairs, declaring that, in the opinion of congress, a state of public war exists in Cuba, the parties to which are entitled to belligerent rights, and between which the United States should observe a strict neutrality. They further declare that congress believes the only permanent solution of the contest is in the establishment of a government by the people of Cuba, and that it is the sense of congress that the government of the United States should use its good offices and influence to that end; and that the United States should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of its citizens in Cuba, by intervention, if necessary. The last of the series of resolutions reported by the committee, pledging the support of congress to the president in carrying out the foregoing, was stricken out, it being thought unnecessary, being covered by the others.

A "joint" resolution had been proposed, but was abandoned on assurances from the white house that the president was friendly to Cuban belligerency.

Those voting in the negative were: Messrs. Atwood (rep., Mass.), Black (dem., Ga.), Boutelle (rep., Me.), Cobb (dem., Ala.), Culberson (dem., Tex.), Elliott (dem., S. C.), Gillett (rep., Mass.), Grout (rep., Vt.), Harrison (dem., Ala.), McCall (rep., Mass.), Moody (rep., Mass.), Russell (dem., Ga.), Simkins (rep., Mass.), Tucker (dem., Va.), Turner (dem., Ga.) and Wright (rep., Mass.)

Stanford Case Decision.

Washington, March 3.—Mr. Justice Harlan in the supreme court of the United States Monday afternoon announced the decision of the court in the case of the United States vs. Jane. L. Stanford, executrix of the late Senator Stanford, in favor of the executrix. This was a suit brought in the United States courts in California to recover something over $15,000,000, Stanford's proportion as a stockholder of the Central Pacific Railroad company, of the alleged liability of the corporation to the United States for bonds advanced to it by the government where the decision was also against the United States.

Coal Gas Kills Eight.

Chicago, Feb. 29.—Three of the family of eight dead and the others dying is the frightful result of the escape of coal gas Friday morning in the residence of Fred Stuenkel, a farmer living a few miles southwest of Chicago Heights, near Crete, Will county Physicians attending the family say the mother and four of the Stuenkel children will die. The father, the oldest daughter, Rosamond, aged 13, and his four-year-old child, Della, are already cold in death.

Eckels Talks at Boston.

Boston, Feb. 29.—James H. Eckels, comptroller of the treasury, spoke before the reform club Friday night on "The Currency." He paid a tribute to the influence of the independent in politics. He said there could be no permanent cure for our financial ills until the inflationist was dislodged.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

Cathode Rays.

A third and successful test of the cathode rays was made at Winona. The objects to be photographed were fastened to wooden holders containing sensitive plates. On the first holder, which was 10 inches from the Crooke tube, were fastened a razor, in a leather case; a pair of spectacles, also in a leather case; a block of wood, an inch thick, into which had been driven pieces of zinc, steel and antimony; a block of aluminum, 6x4 inches in size and 1¼ inches in thickness, and a piece of paper, covering a strip of magnesium. To the second holder was strapped a frog, at a distance of nine inches from the light. Another holder held a small fish, a foot from the light, and to the last plate was attached the right hand of Prof. Freeman.

The frog plate was very satisfactory. The bones of the animal showed quite plainly. The other plates wese developed latter, and as the exposure was of great duration, it is hoped that these results will be most satisfactory.

More about Game Laws.

An intersting question has arisen in regard to the slaughter of game and fish in the Indian reservations in this state. A company has recently been formed which contemplates the sale of fish from Leech Lake, which is within the reservation. The idea was to secure from the Indians some of the privileges which they have, and thus accumulate a marketable quantity of fish. The Indians, however, are supposed to fish only for their own use, and whether they have any assignable privileges is a question. The respective rights of the federal and state governments to control the fish and game in reservation limits may be tested in the courts, as Executive Agent Fullerton, for the state, announces that he will seize the fish whenever found in the state, under the very general section 24, which gives the commission its present leverage on offenders against game preservation.

A Clear Title.

The last obstacle to a clear title to the new capitol site has been removed. John M. Miller has deeded to the state for $10,200 part of block 22, Wabasha street addition to St. Paul. The capitol commission had some trouble in securing this property at the rate paid for the balance of the site, and went so far as to petition the district court of Ramsey county for the appointment of a commission to condemn the property. The land has now been secured at the terms considered fair by the capitol commission and some property owners think that the price paid is quite low.

Too Many Cigarettes.

The baneful effects of too much cigarette smoking were borne in upon the habitues of Judge Holt's court in Minneapolis when John Kelly, a youth of 20 years, clutched at "the incorporate air." Young Kelly lives with his mother at 110 Sixteenth avenue north and during the past nine years has tarried long with the cigarette. According to his mother, Mary Kelly, John's gray matter has become softened by this practice and he is not always filial in his conduct. He is a slave to moods, one of which is to thrash his ma tri-weekly.

Ship Building.

The Wolvin syndicate of Duluth has closed a contract with the Chicago Shipbuilding Company for another very large steel steamer. It is to be delivered at the opening of navigation in 1897, and will be 406 feet keel, 48 feet beam ond 28 feet deep. She will be practically a duplicate of the steamer Zenith City, built by the Chicago company for the same people, and will be constructed from the same model. It will have a capacity on 18 feet for about 6,500 gross tons, and is the third of the Duluth syndicate's fleet.

No Liquor at Parties.

Deputy Internal Revenue Collector W. D. Belden has written for special information to the head offices in St. Paul regarding the libability of societies selling liquor in their halls at dances to a special liquor tax. He received word to the effect that such societies are liable and announced his intention of rigidly enforcing the law in the matter, which, heretofore, has been openly broken in Winona.

An Odd Affair.

A unique social club gave a very exclusive party at Labor Temple, Minneapolis. It was the Menassa Club, membership in which is limited to negroes with white wives. The club is a result of the ostracism white wives of colored men have to contend with on the one hand and their dislike of colored women on the other. About 40 people attended.

News in Brief.

Game Warden Stevens of Detroit, arrested Geo. Acales, of Hunter, N. D., charged with illegally catching fish in Spirit lake, Minn.

T. R. Hubacheck has been removed as assignee of the Irish-American bank, of Minneapolis, and Judge Stephen Mahoney appointed in his stead under bonds of $600,000.

Theodore Pettit and Lack Culp were arrested upon the charge of attempting highway robbery near Buffalo.

A new county road, a short cut to Red Lake reservation, is being constructed from Red Lake Falls. The new road was laid out by the county commissioners in view of the opening of the reservation.

Maria Ricks, the noted window smasher arrived in Winona and was immediately taken in charge of the officers and committed to the county jail. Later she was shipped to Rochester and while on the train broke a glass in the toilet room. The Rochester officers sent her on her way to La Crosse and she passed through Winona again. She is the same woman who caused such a sensation in South Dakota recently by saying that she had been incarcerated in the Jamestown asylum and by telling of the cruelties she had been subjected.

The Winona board of trade will reorganize as a commercial club.

A grand mask charity ball was given by the I. O. O. F. in Tutte's Opera House at New Paynesville; a very large crowd attended, and the evening was the social event of the winter. The proceeds will be given to the widows of deceased brethren.

David Vaugh was found insensible on the streets of Duluth and locked up as a drunk. In the morning it was learned he had been sandbagged and was likely to die.

The Seventh district congressional convention will meet at Crookston March 23 to nominate a congressman and elect two delegates to St. Louis.

The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway

Will on March 3rd sell one way homeseekers' tickets to all points in the Southeast, including Florida, at the lowest rate ever known. On March 10th round trip tickets to many points in the South, including Georgia, can be purchased at one fare plus $2.00; good for 30 days. For maps, folders and all information write to or see Briard F. Hill, N. P. A., 328 Marquette Bld'g, Chicago; R. C. Cowardin, W. P. A., 405 Ry Exc. Bld'g, St. Louis, or W. L. Danley, G. P. & T. A., Nashville, Tenn.

TO THE thinker, the most trifling external object often suggests ideas which extend, link after link, from earth to Heaven.—Bulwer.

THE chameleon, which is said to feed upon nothing but air, has of all animals the nimblest tongue.—Swift.

Scrofula

Infests the blood of humanity. It appears in varied forms, but is forced to yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and vitalizes the blood and cures all such diseases. Read this:

"In September, 1894, I made a misstep and injured my ankle. Very soon afterwards,

A Sore

two inches across formed and in walking to favor it I sprained my ankle. The sore became worse; I could not put my boot on and I thought I should have to give up at every step. I could not get any relief and had to stop work. I read of a cure of a similar case by Hood's Sarsaparilla and concluded to try it. Before I had taken all of two bottles the sore had healed and the swelling had gone down. My

Foot

is now well and I have been greatly benefited otherwise. I have increased in weight and am in better health. I cannot say enough in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. H. BLAKE, South Berwick, Maine.

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SOME DAY.

Some day, dear heart, it may be far or near,
Perhaps at bright'ning morn or dark'ning night,
Some calling voice will faintly catch my ear
And rouse within a strangely dread delight.

And friends will ask, perchance, with quiv'ering lips,
As they may hear, at times, a stifled moan,
And I shall long for touch of finger tips,
Some loving hand to warmly clasp my own.

Perhaps in my distress you'll not be near,
The snows may lie above you, cold and white;
The voice I love so much I may not hear,
Unless in spirit whispers through the night.

Death never comes for naught, and I shall die—
Some day it will be so—it comes to all;
And will you, list'ning, hear my faintest cry,
Returning answer to my feeblest call?

Another's hand may gently stroke my hair,
And close my eyes and watch while life endures;
But, Oh! my soul shall wander everywhere,
With ceaseless, longing cry in search of yours!

Then if the first you go the way alone,
Will you not waiting, list'ning ever be?
And when you hear the old, familiar tone,
Along with Heaven's morning, come to me?
—E. W. Dutcher, in Banner of Gold.

A WHITNEY GIRL.

BY KATHERINE BATES.

"After all, she looks best in Nan's hat."

"No, she doesn't. Nan's needs a little more loose hair around her face; as long as hers won't curl, she had better wear Peg's broad one that sets well down on her head."

The girl who stood before the glass trying on her sisters' hats turned impatiently. "Good gracious!" she said. "What earthly difference does it make just how I do look? If only you girls could make up your minds that I am real down homely, life would be a good deal simpler for us all. Every time I am asked anywhere we go through all this, and no one cares two pins how one of the Whitney girls looks!"

The four older sisters looked very uncomfortable. "Don't talk like that, Jennie," Peg, the oldest, said, at last.

"Well, it is true," Jennie answered. "You never had the sort of times other girls have, did you? I know Nan and I never had any attention shown us from the time we were chosen last to play games at school up to now, when we are only asked to moonlight picnics and surprise parties by the boy who makes up his mind to go too late to get any other girl. I suppose it was the same way with you, and Liza and Sue."

The five women stood and looked at each other. They were all tall and painfully thin, with prominent cheek bones and sunken eyes. Their mother had died of consumption, and it was confidently expected in the neighborhood that the girls would eventually "go off" as she had gone. Jennie was less pale and thin than the others; her eyes, though deepset, were blue, not gray, and her hair had a slightly reddish shade to it, which made her look more positively alive than her sisters. They had thought her pretty, had reveled in the belief that she was popular, had rejoiced that she seemed gay and happy. Liza had once called Peg's attention to the merriment of her laugh. "I declare," she had said, "she laughs right out just the way I have always wanted to all my life, only there never was any reason big enough to justify it. I am glad she and Nan don't have to scrimp quite as we did." Jennie had never before spoken as to-day, and now was heartily ashamed of herself.

"I don't know what made me say all that," she said, apologetically, looking at the pained faces. "Of course I am glad to be a Whitney, and we have plenty of good times if we are poor and plain."

"Yes," said Liza, "and the Whitneys have always been respected in the church here. Grandpa and pa were both respected highly, and each was superintendent of Sunday school five years, you know."

"Yes, of course they were," said Jennie. "Tremendously respected—so it does not much matter that we girls aren't—well, what the Springer girls are."

"Thank heavens!" said Liza, "we aren't as foolish in our talk as they are."

Jennie wore her own hat when she went that afternoon with Jim Russell to the basket picnic over by the river. She put on the freshly-ironed linen lawn that had been Nan's the summer before, pinning it at the neck with Peg's pin which had Grandma Whitney's hair in it.

"Clothes look just like me," she muttered to herself, "and like Peg and Sue and Nan and Liza."

It was a long drive to the bluffs. Usually when Jennie went to picnics with one of the boys she made an effort to be "sprightly;" to-day the unwonted bitter streak had mastery of her and she sat in almost utter solence, even when other buggies passed them with gayly laughing Springer or Brown girls in them.

"He might have asked one of them if he'd wanted a lively time," she thought; and then remembered that he probably had, and had then asked her to show some one was glad to go with him.

Jim, too, was very quiet. He drove carefully over the deep ruts in the road, his whole attention apparently centered on doing as little injury as possible to the springs of his buggy. As they came near the end of the six-mile drive he suddenly turned to her.

"Jennie," he said, "I have always liked you first rate, as you know. Do you suppose you could ever love me enough to marry me?"

She stared at him, dumfounded. Was one of the Whitney girls having a proposal! Another feeling succeeded the surprise and she looked away quickly, while the color rushed to her pale cheeks. Before she had time to speak they turned a corner and found themselves surrounded by the picnickers.

"Come along," called Bess Springer. "You are the very last. Hurry up and tie your horse, and let's climb the bluffs before supper-time."

The sisters were waiting to talk it all over with Jennie when she got home. After her speeches of the morning they hesitated about questioning her, but she sat down by the kitchen table where Peg was finishing the ironing, and told all about it.

"Yes, a very good supper. We spread it on the grass beneath the big elm tree. The only trouble was that there were too many black ants. We had lots of good cake and fried chicken. Mrs. Woods' lemon pies and your cookies, Sue, were the best things." She did not tell that when the cookies were passed, after several rich cakes, Bess Springer had exclaimed: "Cookies! Oh, yes, from the Whitneys!"

"Was the river pretty?" asked Nan; she had never been to a bluff picnic.

"Oh, yes, real pretty, and everybody enjoyed climbing the bluffs. The Brown girls were afraid they were going to fall, and made lots of fun." She rose, went to the shelf where the bucket of water stood, and drank little sips aimlessly from the tin cup.

"Hurry and get your drink and tell us what happened besides supper and climbing the bluffs," said Nan, impatiently.

Jennie turned and faced the sisters. "On the way over," she said, quietly, "Jim said he loved — liked me, and wanted me to marry him."

Peg dropped her iron. They all gazed silently at Jennie. Through Peg's mind passed a vision of Jennie in a two-story home of her own on the next farm, a nice parlor with tidies on every chair—tidies made by Jennie's sisters—sweet little children about the place, always clamoring to go over and see their aunties. Her thoughts traveled so rapidly that before the silence was broken one of these children had grown into a very pretty girl, who stopped on her way home from picnics to tell her dear old aunts what a lovely time she had. They knew she had been the belle of the picnic, though she was much too sweet to mention the fact. Liza's voice dispelled the vision. Liza was always the first to speak.

"You dear girl," she said, "I just know you will be real happy. Jim was always a good boy."

"I am not going to marry him," said Jennie.

"Jennie! why not?" The four asked the question together.

Jennie hesitated. "Well," she said, "I am not set on it; and I suppose I am liable to have consumption some day, and perhaps I ought not to get married."

"That's silly," said Sue. "Because mother had it is no sign you will. You have never had any cough to speak of."

The others began their protests, but she interrupted them.

"Consumption hasn't got anything to do with it," she said. "I wanted to think it over—proposals being sort of new to me, you know—so I went off by myself down by the spring under the bank for a minute or so after supper. Bess Springer and Tom Johnson were there, and I heard Bess telling how Jim proposed to Sally last night and was awfully cut up because she would not have him. So it was not much of an offer after all, you see. Good-night, girls."

As she turned to leave the kitchen she stopped for a second by the ironing board and laid her hand on Peg's shoulder. "Peggy," she said, tenderly, with her voice trembling a little, "there certainly never was as good a man in all Missouri as pa—unless it was grandpa."—Midland Monthly.

A FUNNY BATTLE.

One Woman Against a Company of Trained Soldiers.

M. Paul Deroulede, a French poet who has recently achieved success, was captain of a company in the service of the Versailles government of national defense, in 1871. At one time he had to lead his company against a street barricade in Paris, raised by communists.

Some signs of resistance had been observed behind. As Deroulede marched his men on, a woman sprang to the top of the barricade, aimed a Chassepot rifle at the leader, and fired.

The soldiers ducked their heads, but no one was hit. They marched on. Deroulede in advance. He smiled, eying calmly the woman, who levelled her gun at him and fired again. Once more no one was hit. On went the soldiers steadily, their captain smiling, the woman on the barricade continuing to charge her piece and to fire each time as nearly as she could at Deroulede.

Presently, however, the soldiers were on the barricade. The woman threw away her gun and stood with folded arms. She was one of the petroleuses—the famous fighting women of the commune. Deroulede looked behind the barricade to see who else was defending it. No one was there; the woman was alone.

Then the captain took off his cap, bowed low to the woman, and said very politely: "Madame, I regret exceedingly that I am unable to congratulate you; but really, in view of your marksmanship, I cannot!"—Youth's Companion.

A Man of Foresight.

Senator Kyle's secretary is a canny Scot, Macfarland by name, who has a dry sense of humor. Recently he injured his thumb, and the matter became so serious that he went to a surgeon. He was told that he would have to undergo an operation.

Macfarland consented to stand the operation. He was ready to have it performed then and there. The physician asked him whether he wished to take chloroform or ether.

"Will it make me lose my senses?" asked the Scotchman.

"I should say so," said the doctor.

Macfarland deliberately thrust his hand into his pockets and began to count out his change.

"There's no hurry about the money," said the doctor; "you can count it out to me after the operation is performed."

"But you said it would make me lose my senses to take chloroform or ether, didn't you?" asked Macfarland.

"Certainly," said the doctor, "it will make you unconscious."

"Then excuse me," said Macfarland, with a twinkle. "I'de rather count my money now."—Washington Post.

Watch Monopoly in Switzerland.

Switzerland proposes to have a state match monopoly. The monopoly is not for profit, but is merely the pretext for the total suppression of the manufacture of phosphorous matches, an industry which means painful disease and an untimely death to the poor work people engaged in it. The horrors of the phosphorus disease are as revolting as those of leprosy.—Chicago Chronicle.

—Whenever blue occurs in the iris it is generally the predominant color.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—Salt Lake City, Utah, is the only city in the United States situated on salt water and yet far from the seashore.

—The 115,000 people of Columbus, O., are not in the least crowded together, for their city is laid out over 16¼ square miles of territory.

—Dr. Van Niessen, of Wiesbaden, thinks he has found the bacillus of syphilis. It occurs in V-shaped couples in the blood of syphilitic patents, and is capable of developing mycelial threads and spores. From his experiments Dr. Van Niessen thinks the disease is infectious, but the Lancet is skeptical about his bacillus and his theory.

—Hon. A. W. Paine, of Penobscot, Me., has attended every term of the supreme court at Bangor for 59 years, with the exception of one winter, when illness kept him home. He was on hand at the opening of the court a short time ago, with a case for trial. He has argued cases at every term of court, except the one when he was ill.

—A colored witness in a southern court recently stated that he was unable to testify as to a certain occurrence, because he had a "domestic trouble" just about that time. "What was that domestic trouble?" asked the examining attorney. "Well, to tell the truth, boss," said the witness, "I was in the penitentiary for stealin' a cow."

—The photographic rifle is said to have proven a great success with the emperor of Germany and his guests on a deer hunt. A little camera is fixed to the gun and exposes a plate at the instant the shot is fired. The plate is quickly developed in a pocket bath. The picture shows whether the animal was struck, and enables the hunter to avoid a fruitless chase if he has missed his game.

—William E. Curtis is authority for the statement that Jose Maceo, the Cuban general, when he was a mountain bandit, "plotted the capture of John Sherman, while that gentleman was making a tour through Cuba some years ago. It was intended to seize him, carry him off into the mountains and hold him for ransom, with the expectation that the government of the United States would pay a large sum of money for his release."

—There are two bills before the New York legislature requiring railroads to check and carry bicycles as baggage. The first bill is a direct order to railroads to treat bicycles in all respects as baggage, while the other allows a charge to be made for carrying and caring for them, unless the owner will grant a release for liability for injury in transit, to the railroad, but the road must exercise ordinary care to protect them. It is regarded as probable that the latter of these bills will pass.

ASSASSINS ON FRENCH ROADS.

Novel Suggestions for Avoiding Dangers of European Travel.

The assassin in the railway carriage is causing some alarm in France just at present, and the recent attempt on the life of M. Freulon in the Nancy-Paris express has made the nervous traveler cry out for more protection. The remedies, however, suggested by the public, namely, the frequent patrolling of the trains by additional guards, and the adoption of carriages with central couloir, as in Switzerland, are either impossible or inexpedient. A further suggestion from "a father of a family" seems hopeless. He proposes that the company shall place in each compartment a box containing a large loaded revolver. The aggressee, when hard pressed, pushes an electric button, opens the box, snatches up the pistol, and proceeds to make fireworks. This general uneasiness caused an amusing scene near Naples the other day. An attache from one of the foreign embassies was returning home from a fancy dress ball, which he had attended as Mephistopheles. A suspicious individual, who had entered the compartment with him, demanded assistance, and became very threatening. The attache said nothing, but cast off his wrappings and towered over the aggressor a flaming Mephistopheles with horns and hoofs. The man's theological notions seem to have been badly mixed, for he dropped on his knees and poured out a long confession of his sins. Mephistopheles as confessor is an original role. At the next station he dismissed him with the medieval formula: I nunc anima anceps—into the hands of the police. —Pall Mall Gazette.

MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD.

Some Metals of Greater Value Even Than the Glittering Yellow.

Gold is commonly considered the most valuable of metals, because it is the most precious of the metals produced in sufficient quantity to be in common use. There are, however, several rare metals that are much more valuable than gold. Gallium, for example, is quoted in the market at $3,000 an ounce avoirdupois. Traces of it occur in some zinc ores, tons of which must be worked over in order to obtain a trifling quantity. Gallium is a very remarkable substance. At the ordinary summer temperature of 86 degrees, Fahrenheit, it becomes liquid like mercury. The latter becomes solid at 39 degrees below zero. Most costly of all metals, save only gallium, is germanium, which is quoted at $1,125 per ounce. Rhodium is worth $112.50 an ounce; ruthernium, $90 an ounce; osmium, $26 an ounce and palladium, $24 an ounce. The last is about equal in value to gold. These metals are of no great commercial importance. Most of them are mere curiosities of the laboratory, having been discovered originally by accident, incidental to the analysis of ores. It has been suggested that some of them might be coined, but the supply of them is too uncertain. Iridium is utilized to some extent for making instruments of delicacy which must have the property of not corroding. It is observed from "iridosmin," a natural alloy of iridium, osmium, rhodium, platinum and ruthenium. This extraordinary mixture of rare metals is white. Much of it is found in washing for gold in the beach sands of Oregon. It resists the action of all single acids. Its only important use is for tipping gold pens.—Information.

His Pet Aversion.

Miss Thirtysmith—How I despise some of the slang phrases that are in everybody's mouth!

Dolly Swift—Which ones?

Miss Thirtysmith—"Every fellow for himself," in particular!—Puck.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—Dr. Mary Walker is now living on a farm about three miles west of Oswego, N. Y. She is a familiar figure on the streets of the town, to which she drives nearly every day. She always wears a full suit of black broadcloth, with Prince Albert coat and a silk hat, and walks with a cane.

—Miss Alice C. Fletcher, who has devoted years to the study of the customs of the Indians of the northwest, has been elected one of the sectional vice presidents of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The honors of Miss Fletcher are the first of the sort extended to a woman by the association.

—At the last meeting of the British Medical association but one, the discussion on neurasthenia and its treatment was introduced by Dr. Savage in the following words: "What is neurasthenia? There was once a professor who, being asked what he knew upon a certain subject, replied: 'Nothing; I have not even lectured on it.'"

—Victor Baillet, a citizen of Menin, France, now 103 years old, is a survivor of the battle of Waterloo. He was made a prisoner after a severe saber cut in the head on June 18, 1815, and conducted to Brussels with the flag of the One Hundred and Fifth regiment, captured by the English. The old soldier is still active and loves to tell of Napoleon, whom he saw many times on that eventful day.

—The German emperor is conservative in his literary tastes. He likes Shakespeare best of all authors, and has several editions of the poet's works in his library, both in English and German. These he has read and re-read and read again until he knows most of the notable passages by heart, from which he constantly quotes at considerable length. His favorite play is "Hamlet."

—Prince Frederick Leopold, of Prussia, who has been imprisoned by order of the emperor of Germany for lack of respect in talking to the princess and empress, is the son of the famous "Red Prince," Frederick Charles. He is a young man, about 30 years old, and rather frail and slender. He cares little for army service, and for that reason has been no favorite with the emperor. He is the wealthiest of all the Hohenzollerns.

—Bruant, the "chansonnier," writes his signature on a book of his songs and makes you pay for the book and the autograph. He has a scale of prices corresponding to a scale of flattering "ex-donos." At a dinner at Arton's one evening he did a great business with the guests until his work irritated the host exceedingly. "How many books have you unsold?" questioned Arton. "Ten," Bruant replied. Arton gave $250 to him and said: "Now give us rest."

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

—Favorable Decision. — "Will you sue for her hand" "No; judgment is confessed already." — Detroit Free Press.

—Young Girl—"Have you a book of sample letters for lovers? (Clerk smiles.) It is for my—mamma."—Fliegende Blaetter.

—Counsel for the Defendant (sarcastically)—"You're a nice fellow, aren't you?" Witness for the Plaintiff (cordially)—"I am, sir; if I were not on my oath, I'd say the same of you."—Fun.

—"What is the trouble between Axleigh and his wife?" "Only a little family jar. He was saying that he would give anything if he could have a wheel, and she suggested that he might take one of those he had in his head."—Boston Transcript.

—"My dear," he said to his lady love, "I've been busy all day—not manual labor, you know, but brain work, which is the hardest kind." "Yes, indeed; I know it must be for you," and ther was a tender look of sympathy in her eyes which aroused him.—Philadelphia American.

—A Pattern of Cleanliness.—Frau A—"Frau Neumann is an extremely tidy person, don't you think?" Frau B—"I should think she was! The other day a burglar got into the house, and the first thing she did was to ask the man if he had wiped his feet on the mat."—Unsere Gesellschaft.

—Little Betty was at her first evening entertainment where everybody was strange to her. She grew homesick, and, with tears in her eyes, begged her hostess to send her home. As she was starting a smile shone through her eyes and she said: "Good by, Miss Smif! Mamma told me to be sure and tell you I had enjoyed myself."—Household Words.

—Dobson—"What made you give up that play you were going to have in your amateur dramatic company? Did the actors all back out?" Fooge—"No; that wasn't the trouble; but our leading lady insisted on wearing a dress with a train three yards long, and the stage is only eight feet by six, so we decided to have a monologue."—Harper's Bazar.

—Some time back the play of "Hamlet" was being performed at a provincial theater. In the scene with Polonius, the crafty old courtier asks: "Do you know me, my lord?" The prince responds: "Excellent well; you are a fishmonger." On hearing this an old woman in the pit stood up, and, shaking her fist, shouted, excitedly: "Well, and s'posing he is—that's better than play-actin' any day!"—Tit-Bits.

Learning a Foreign Language.

Some interesting statistics might be collected on the effect upon linguistic power and accent of the possession of a musical ear. It would seem that a person with a good ear for music would be more rapid in the acquirement of a foreign tongue and, having acquired it, would possess a more perfect pronunciation of the sounds than would a person not having the same ready musical gift. Similarly such a person would be quick to attain the dialect of the country in which he might be living and adapt his speech to the brogue or provincialism with which he found his ears surrounded. The greater rapidity with which Germans, Poles and Russians learn the English language is surely not to be accounted for merely by stating that their own more nearly resembles our language than does that of the French or Italien. A Greek, for instance, learns English in about half the time it takes an Italian to acquire French, and a Russian will speak French, English and German in the same period that a Frenchman will acquire a mere smattering of the two latter.—Pearson's Weekly.

A HOUSEWIFE'S TRIALS.

Mrs. Marshall Tells How She Suffered.

Had Several Attacks of Rheumatism—Doctors Failed to Relieve Her—How the Disease Was Conquered.

From the Press, Appleton, Minn.

Of all the ordinary diseases to which humanity is heir, there is, perhaps, none more general or more painful than rheumatism. The *Press* having learned that Mrs. Mary A. Marshall, a well-known lady of Appleton, Minn., this city, had for some time past been a sufferer from this complaint, and that she had found a remedy which not only gave almost immediate relief, but which effected a complete cure, and believing that the dissemination of a few facts regarding it would perhaps be of interest and benefit to many of our readers, interviewed the lady upon the matter. The reporter found Mrs. Marshall at her pleasant home busily engaged in performing her household duties in a manner which did not in the least indicate rheumatism, and secured from her the following statement:

"It is about a year and a half ago that I first experienced these attacks of rheumatism. As they became more frequent they became more painful, and while I used the prescriptions of several doctors I failed to find relief. About a year ago I noticed in a paper a testimonial as to the effectiveness of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and was so impressed by the statements made therein that I determined to try them. My husband accordingly sent for a supply of six boxes, and I am free to say that before I had used two boxes of the pills I became aware of a change for the better. I continued to improve until to-day, I am as free from all traces of rheumatism as I was before these attacks. I can also truthfully say that aside from speedily and effectually curing the rheumatism the pills have done me a great deal of good in generally renovating the system, purifying the blood and relieving those numerous little ailments to which women are most commonly addicted."

Mr. Marshall was present during the interview and was sincere in his praise of what the pills had done for his wife, believing them to have been the sole and direct cause of her relief.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are considered an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

BICYCLE SADDLE NEEDED.

Physical Complaints Which the Present Style Inflict Upon Riders.

A well-known physician, who has given some attention to the bicycle and has learned how to ride one, although not yet a regular rider, says, according to the New York Tribune: "I don't mean to buy a bicycle until I am able to get a correct saddle. To get that I believe I shall have to invent one, and I am seriously thinking of setting about it as soon as I get the time. This is a matter to which I have been compelled to pay attention, because many of my patients are bicycle riders. The wonder in my mind is that more injury is not caused by the use of improper saddles. Most saddles are constructed on a radically wrong principle and throw the weight of the body just where it ought not to be. There is one saddle quite widely used for which the claim is made that it is constructed on correct physiological principles, but that is true to only a limited extent. Still, it is a start in the right direction. A bicycle saddle should be cut out in the middle and provision should be made for the weight to rest on the sides. I am not sure but that some contrivance whereby the two sides of the saddle might move up and down with the motion of the legs will not prove to be the correct solution of the problem."

HOW TO LIVE LONG.

Marriage Is the Prescription of a Distinguished Berlin Physician.

Some curious figures have lately been made public by a celebrated Berlin physician, which seem to point to the fact that if a man wants to live long and preserve his health and strength he ought to marry. Among unmarried men between the ages of 30 and 45, says Spare Moments, the death rate is 27 per cent. Among married men between the same ages it is only 18 per cent. For 41 bachelors who live to be 40 years of age, 78 married men triumphantly arrive at the same period. The difference gets all the more marked as time goes on. At 60 years of age there are only 22 bachelors to 48 married men; at 70 there are 11 bachelors to 27 who were married, and by the time they reach 90 the married men are three to one, for there are nine of them to every three bachelors! And yet, in the face of facts like these, we still find men daring to remain single! It really is as much as their lives are worth, if they only come to think of it. Men may talk of their lives being shortened by domestic worries and anxieties and cares. That is all rubbish. Statistics must tell the truth, and these statistics of the Berlin doctor say that the man who is a bachelor stands in far greater risk of a shortened span.

Stop, Thief!

Stop a small malady, which is stealing your strength, before it outruns your power to arrest it, and recover what it took from you. The safest and promptest recuperator of waning vitality is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which renews vigor, flesh and nerve quietude because it restores activity to those functions whose interruption interferes with general health. Use the Bitters for dyspepsia, malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints and biliousness.

MRS. MANHATTAN—"What objection have you to marrying Mr. Severance?" Mrs. Lakeside—"A very serious one. He's paying big alimony already."—Truth.

BEWARE IN TIME.
The first acute twinge of
Sciatica
is the warning to use ST. JACOBS OIL.
Delay, and those twinges may twist your leg out of shape.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

SILVER KING BARLEY. 116 BU.
The barley wonder. Yields right along on poor, good or indifferent soils 80 to 100 bus. per acre. That pays at 20c. a bushel!
Salzer's mammoth catalogue is full of good things. Silver Mine Oats yielded 201 1-3 bushels in 1895. It will do better in 1896. Hurrah for Teosinte, Sand Vetch, Spurry and Giant Clover and lots and lots of grasses and clovers they offer. 35 packages earliest vegetables $1.00.
IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it with 10c. postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free ten grain and grass samples, including barley, etc., and their catalogue. Catalogue alone 5c. (K)

"ALL the good things have been said—"
Staylate murmured witha sigh;
Mabel yawned and shook her head—
"Well, suppose you try 'good-by.'"
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured
with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"MAN wants little here below"—
So runs the good old song;
If he but advertises, though,
He doesn't want that long.
—Printers' Ink.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Resterer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

LET dogs delight to bark and bite;
To do so is their fate.
They can't be turned; they never learned,
You see, to arbitrate.
—Washington Star.

"MAMMA," asked the little girl, peering in between two uncut leaves of the magazine, "how did they ever get the printing in there?"

BEECHAM'S PILLS for constipation 10c and 25c. Get the book (free) at your druggist's and go by it. Annual sales 6,000,000 boxes.

TEACHER—"What was Joan of Arc maid of?" Bright Pupil—"Made of dust."—Boston Transcript.

A SLIGHT COLD, IF NEGLECTED, OFTEN ATTACKS THE LUNGS. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give immediate and effectual relief.

THERE is no great achievement that is not the result of patient working and waiting.—J. G. Holland.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough Medicine.—F. M. ABBOTT, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

SHOW us the man who never makes a mistake and we will show a man who never makes anything.—Wayland.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

GROCERIES at smaller prices than have ever been made in the United States, if bought in wholesale quantities (unbroken packages.) Price List and particulars by mail. Address, Wholesale Department of Yerxa Bros. & Co., 400, 402, 404 Third av. N., Minneapolis, Minn.

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/3 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized-after-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

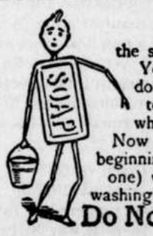
OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

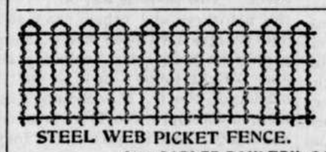
The coming Artist who knows enough to paint a popular subject. 55

Battle Ax
A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS
PLUG

You get 5⅓ oz. of "Battle Ax" for 10 cents. You only get 3½ oz. of other brands of no better quality for 10 cents. In other words, if you buy "Battle Ax" you get 2 oz. more of high grade tobacco for the same money. Can you afford to resist this fact? We say NO—unless you have "Money to Burn."



How Weak
the soap and water seems when you begin your washing! You don't get any strength out of it till the work is about done. Plenty of hard work and rubbing and wear and tear, even then—but more of it at the beginning; when the water is weakest.
Now with Pearline, the water is just as strong at the beginning as at the end. This is one of the reasons (only one) why Pearline acts so much better than soap, in all washing and cleaning. Use no soap. 488
Do Not Accept Substitutes or Imitations.



STEEL WEB PICKET FENCE. CABLED FIELD AND HOG FENCE.
Also CABLED POULTRY, GARDEN AND RABBIT FENCE.
We manufacture a complete line of Smooth Wire Fencing and guarantee every article to be as represented. If you consider quality we can save you money. CATALOGUE FREE.
DE KALB FENCE CO., 122 HIGH ST., DE KALB, ILL.

SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS ARE THE BEST!
$1.50 PER BAL
Salzer's Seeds Sprout Quickly, Grow Vigorously, Produce Enormously.
That's their record every where whether in the east or west, north or south, in every state and every clime. We are the largest growers of Farm and Vegetable Seeds in America. Our Mammoth Plant and Seed Catalogue and 10 samples of new creations in grain, grass and forage plants, is mailed you upon receipt of 10 cents postage. Catalogue alone 5 cents. Send to-day.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, MAR. 6, 1896.

Time Table.

Soo Road,—Time for trains at Rockford Station:

Going West,	Going East.
10:47, a. m.	8:57, a. m.
7:40 p. m.	4:53, p. m.

DELANO DIARY

—James Vicks' Sons, Rochester, N. Y., have long been known as a thoroughly reliable seed firm.

—The Post Office has been newly papered and now looks more cheerful than heretofore. J. M. Borrill did the work.

—Lew Johnson's Minstrels, at the City Hall, Saturday evening, drew a good sized audience which enjoyed the fun hughly.

—Misses Kimball and DeKay have rented the rooms lately occupied by the Misses Clark, on Third and Bridge street, and will keep house.

—Rev. Farber is holding protracted meetings at Montrose. Rev. Tabor Davies occupied the M. E. pulpit in his absence, Sunday evening.

—If you want a farm Journal for one year, and $1.60 worth of garden seeds, and the GAZETTE one year, send us ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

—The W. C. T. U. column appears this week in the GAZETTE. Note what a contrast in the penitentiary business in our neighboring state under different laws.

—Notices have been posted for the annual Village election to take place in the Council room from nine to five o'clock on Tuesday March 10. Don't forget to vote.

—A caucus of citizens irrespective of party affiliations is called to meet at the City Hall in Delano on Saturday evening March 7, to nominate candidates for village officers.

—The BUFFALO GAZETTE, the Northwestern Agriculturist and $1.60 worth of seeds for $1.50. The seeds are from Salzers house and are warranted by the Agricultural Co.

—Mayor George W. Bolton, of Delano, wouldn't sound very bad. George is a good fellow and would make a good mayor all right. And his name has been favorably mentioned.

—On Wednesday night the worst snow storm of the winter set in; though the weather was not cold and but little snow fell, Thursday what is known as a disagreeable day to be out.

—Test your garden seeds by planting a few of each variety now, before you are ready to make garden, and don't be caught making a fine large garden with a large amount of seed that will not grow.

—If you want a good Mayor, and good Councilman, and good Justice, Constable and other officers; men who will do their duty, you know who to put in and who to put out; it is not necessary to do more than to call your attention to the matter. Help elect such men as will suit yourself.

—The sociable given by the M. E. Ladies, at the City Hall, Thursday evening, was well attended, an enjoyable occasion, and netted about $7. The literary programme was well received, Miss De Kay, being encored, gave "An Old Sweetheart of Mine," by James Whitcomb Riley.

—The Financial statement for the village of Delano appears in this week's Eagle. It places the receipts for the year at $5,871.73; of this amount $3,500 was for saloon license. The disbursements for the year are given at $5,849.11. The offices of village Recorder, and Treasurer seem to be the best paying of any.

Democrats in each town and village should look up the new election law in the law supplement, of 1895, and then see to it that the proper notices are given and the primary elections are carried on as directed. Somebody may fail to get an office after they have been electid, if it turns out that blunders have been made.

—The quarantine that has been in existence here for a few weeks past, has now been raised. Little Jimmie Wharton the last to be afflicted with diphtheria, has so far recovered as to be able to associate with other people again, and the house has been disinfected, and the card removed from the outer wall.

--Vile talk, on the streets, has been so much indulged in lately as to have become a nuisance, of more than usual proportions. Last week a man of prominence was brought before a Justice of the Peace and fined; but this week the same kind of language, beneath the dignity of respectable citizens, was to be heard again. There is a law against such things and the village officers should promptly arrest those indulging in them. It certainly does not advertise our town favorably, nor set a good example to the rising generation. Let it cease.

—We have received a beautiful, illustrated catalogue from The Jewell Nursery Co., of Lake City, Minnesota, the oldest and largest nursery in the Northwest. Their catalogue is very complete, containing full descriptions, instructions for planting, pruning; and care of stock. They also enclose a list of collections of flowers and bedding plants that are cheap enough to be in the reach of every one. They also grow Seee Corn and Seed Potatoes, comprising the latest and best varieties. Their references are A No. 1. Read their ad. in another column and mention this paper when writing them.

23-4t.

—The Democratic State Convention has been called to meet in St. Paul, June 11, to elect delegates to the National Convention at Chicago.

—In selecting village officers it would be well to see to it that men who have lived here for some time have at least a majority of the places. Occasionally it may happen that man who owns no property and who has not lived in our village long enough to become acquainted would be the best man for a certain position; but it certainly reflects no great credit on our villagers to have a majority of transients for officers.

—From the city papers we learn that on account of the non-appearance of J. H. Wendell, an important witness for the state, in the case of State vs. O. L. Billings, to have been tried Wednesday, in Minneapolis, the trial was postponed until Friday, March 6. Also that another case was brought against Mr. Billings and the Judge asked to allow it to be tried first. That looks as if the prosecution is not anxious to proceed with the one brought in the first place. Give Billings fair play gentlemen, at all events.

Personals.

George Florida, of Rockford, was in town Wednesday.

John Mager, of St. Cloud, visited friends here this week.

William Stanly was on the sick list the fore part of the week.

Mrs. M. J. Mulford left Saturday for a week's visit to the cities.

Prof. Wharton, of the Eagle force, visited Minneapolis, Saturday.

Miss Lottie Halgren, of Watertown, visited Delano friends Wednesday.

Miss Grace O'Hair, of the "U" is home on a visit during a short vacation.

H. Galley, of Royalton, was in town this week on business and visited old friends.

John Blaisdell, of Minneapolis, was up Tuesday, looking after his Wright County farm.

M. A. O'Hair attended the O. L. Billings case in Minneapolis, Wednesday as a witness.

Sheriff Carpenter was an early visitor to Delano Monday morning looking for a couple of escaped prisoners.

Ten members of the I. O. O. F. lodge of Delano, attended the funeral of W. H. Mapes, at Montrose, Sunday.

Dr. E. E. Shrader, of Watertown, returned this week from a visit with his brother Dr. J. S. at Sheboygan, Wis.

E. F. Webster, of Fargo, N. D., agent for the R. G. Dunn Merchantile Agency was interviewing our citizens Saturday.

Joseph Hehn, left Monday for Spokane, Wash. He took with him one of the finest tool chests ever seen in these parts; his own manufacture.

Mr. Cullom, of Minnetonka, who is a member of the "U" law class canvassed our Village this week for an interesting book. Kings of eth Platform and Pulpit.

Hans Hanson, who has been at the Sherwood Stock farm, in Iowa, for the past sixteen months, returned to his old home with Wm. Stanley last Saturday. He reports six inches of snow in Iowa when he left.

Miss Cora McCarter, who has been visiting with her sister, Mrs. Davis, has returned to her home in Hamline. She has been teaching during the winter at Harrison and stopped to see her sister on her way home.

County Cullings.

The board of County Commissioners will meet at Buffalo, on Wednesday, March 11.

August Moline, of Woodland, was taken in charge by Sheriff Carpenter on Sunday, on charge of insanity.

Wright County deserves to be represented in the Good Roads Convention. Nothing tends more to the prosperity of a comunity than do good roads.

On Sunday evening when returning from supper to the jail, in charge of Deputy Bryant, two prisoners, Messrs. Culp and Petit, of Smith Lake, separated, and dodging among the trees, in the Court House grounds, eluded the deputy and succeeded in effecting their escape. Sheriff Carpenter Deputy Grant and others spent a sleepless night in search of them.

Be out to the caucus and help nominate the best possible ticket and then attend the election on Tuesday and vote for the men who will attend to town or village affairs as nearly right as they can. Don't sit at home and let others do the nominating and electing and then growl because the worst sticks in the town are in the offices, and things are running all wrong.

The oldest settler knoweth not when the newspapers were so terribly, deathly quiet concerning the county printing. When that astute legal gentleman, or land title shark gets ready to put in a few licks for his own interest perhaps things will change, and the war will open up all along the line. Why don't the Quintette Syndicate for Wright County printing say something?

The "rank and file" of the democratic party of Minnesota intend and expects to "set down" on "bossism" in the party at the next State Convention. That style of politics has almost ruined the party organization in this State and it is time a new leaf was turned, and we hope Carver County will take the initiative step in this direction at its next County Convention. Will our local leaders be equal to the task.--Valley Herald.

The case of Czech vs. G. N. R. R. for damages, was tried at Buffalo and a verdict of $3,000. rendered in favor of Czeck. Now there is war on between the attorneys and others, and some ugly charges have been made against parties on both sides, including several Wright County men as well as officials of the G. N. Bribing jurymen, or attempting to do so, is a very bad thing. And if anybody is found doing so, and no pains should be spared to find them if they are guilty, the whole posse of wrong doers, whether it be G. N. officials, lawyers, jurymen, or others should suffer the penalties for such offences. Hints have been made before of crookedness and it is time such talk be stopped by having things right in the eyes of all men, as near as possible.

—Village Caucus at the City Hall tomorrow night. Be there!

Wright County should be represented in the good roads convention soon to be held.

Notice of Caucus.

Notice is hereby given that a caucus for the Town of Franklin, will be held on March 7th at 1 o'clock P. M., in Swedeback & Erickson Brick Building, Delano, for the purpose of nominating Town Officers.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

Among Our Exchanges.

There appears to be no objection to Mr. Boies standing on a free silver platform so long as he adheres to his determination not to seek or accept any office.—Globe.

Senator Sherman seems to be developing into a revenue-tariff man. He declared Tuesday that he is ready to yote for a duty on tea or coffee or both. Good! Why not an additional beer tax also?--N. Y. World.

Here's a pointer for the organizers of the new bar association. A Spokane judge has recommended the disbarment of a lawyer for lying, but whether personally or professionally does not appear.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Fairmont Sentinel: "There is one thing certain. If the gold bugs run the Republican party the Republican party will be on the run." That is right, Frank, they will both be on the "run;" but what will you bimetallic fellows do? Run with them? -Waseca Herald.

The Republicans seem to be greatly astonished to learn that President Cleveland may call an extra session of Congress if the present session ignores financial legislation. The President should do that very thing. Republicans knew exactly what was wanted when they were out of power, and now that they control Congress they wish to sneak out of the responsibility by doing nothing.—St. Cloud Times.

The Pioneer Press refers to the vote of the five silver Republicans in the Senate on the motion to take up the tariff bill as a disgraceful perfomance and to the Senators themselves as renegades. Things have reached the stage in this country that when a senator or other legislator refuses to be controlled by monopoly and combinations of wealth he is marked for doom. How do you like this, fellow freemen?—Moorhead News.

The political pot whose surface has been unruffled throughout the county for a long time, now begins to show signs of more or less agitation, and the people are beginning to ask themselves if this or that officer has proved faithful to the pledges made his constituents while soliciting their votes in the last campaign. It is becoming more and more apparent that the tendency to break away from party lines is increasing, and although the average voter is not saying much, he is thinking a good deal and there may be some surprises in store for some of our politicians who imagine they have a "cinch" on their positions.—Sherburne County Times.

The action of the Sixth District committee in calling the convention to select delegates for the national republican convention to meet at Aitkin on Monday, March 13, is certainly illadvised and unfortunate. In the first place Aitkin is not a suitable place to hold a convention with nearly 225 delegates. The time is also most unfortunate. The county delegates will have to leave their homes on Saturday to enable them to be there. This will also apply to the southern part of Wright and western part of Stearns county The time of meeting should certainly be changed to some other date. If it is not we predict a very slim attendance and much dissatisfaction.—Wright County Times.

The nomination of O. O. Cullen for mayor by the Independent Democrats derives its chief inportance from the high character of the gentleman thus put in the field. Mr. Cullen is one of the most patriotic and public spirited of our citizens. He has had a large experience in municipal affairs, having for many years been a member of the city council, and his influence, in the main, has been on the side of good government. The Democratic party could not do better that endorse his nomination. In that case, if the Republicans should fail to put up an equally worthy candidate, they would be pretty sure to elect him. But as it is more than likely that the Republicans will nominate a candidate entirely acceptable to their party and to the taxpayers of the city, the public would have the satisfaction of knowing that the contest would result in the election of a good mayor whichever of the two was successful.—Pioneer Press.

Load of Dead Porkers.

Some Weeks ago Gus M. Johnson, a young farmer who lives at Montrose, Minn., brought into the city a sleigh load of dead porkers, which he intended disposing of with a handsome profit to himself. He arrived late in the afternoon and put up at a cheap hotel for the night, leaving the hogs in the yard. That night he had rosy dreams of a golden hue. He saw himself the possessor of untold wealth, the nucleus of the vast fortune being the receipts of his prospective sale of dead pig. He envied not the good King Midas and his golden touch He arose early in the day, the effect of the pleasant dreams still lingering in his memory, and hastily he repaired to the yard to hie himself away to the market place where he expected soon to place shining silver dollars in the pockets of his jeans in exchange for the succulent grunters. But, alas! during the night some person, prompted by dishonest motiyes, had removed the mine of wealth and Gus' dreams of a prosperous future faded like the mists before the early morning sun.

The police were notified and finally located the meat in a St. Paul butcher shop, No. 387 Edmund street. The proprietor, one Michael Stoffels, knew not the person from whom he had made the purchase, having never seen him before.

Now, for the sequel: Las week Stofels had a case in the district court and while there was surprised to see the seller, a defendant in a horse stealing case. He recognized him at once and immediately informed the authorities of his discovery. As a result, Daniel Berndgen is now charged with grand larceny and the grand jury is investigating the case.—Penny Press.

OLD FARMER BROWN'S LAMENT.

It is queer how we are living, in this 1896.
The hard times we are having, and what got us in this fix.
As I look back o'er days that have gone bye,
When I got a dollar for my wheat. can you tell the reason why?

Evry thing that I did rais was allers good de mand,
When all at once things took a turn, and left us where we stand.
And now I get but half the price fur my wheat an' rye;
Potatoes cannot sell at all. can you tell the reason why?

I've got no edgercation, fer I never went ter school,
But I know some one is to blame fur this, don't take me fur a fool.
Some say that it was cleveland; that's what I hear 'em cry.
But republicans called the House tergether. can yer tell the reason why?

They said they hadn't money ter run this nation right;
And called on the banks ter help 'em, an' gave us such a fright;
The people drawed their money out, for fear they would run dry,
When Uncle Sam was backin' 'em. can yer tell the reason why?

McKinley framed that sugar bill, ter help us farmers out.
It seemed it was so fur a while; it did beyond a doubt.
But merchants got tergether, on a combination sly,
And now we pay almost as much. can rer tell the reason why?

They are talking o' furin things. of what is wrong and right.
But us fellers what stays ter hum don't seem ter be in sight.
I fought in ther army, saw men around me die.
Why does Uncle Sam neglect us so; can yer tell the reason why?

We send men to congress, for to make our laws;
I think there's where the trouble is, I think that's where's the cause.
One man he wants a tract o' land, to Uncle Sam does try,
He gets it granted, cuts his pine—can yer tell the reason why?

When old Abe, he run the thing, twas fur the int'res' o' the nation;
And now it's run by men for gold; it just beats all creation.
Look at what they are doing, Sir! and ye can see with half an eye,
They oppress the poor' and help the rich. and that's the reason why.

JOEL TADPOLE,
Delano, Minn.

List of Patents.

Granted to inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C:

C. W. Agerell, Duluth, Gas engine. L. E. Bessette, St. Cloud, Delivery-wagon. H. L. Carpenter, Minneapolis. Street-sweeper. J. A. Folsom, Minneapolis, Key-less bicycle lock. J. Kritch, St. Paul, Furnace. M. C. Littleworth, Duluth. Safty device for elevators. T. Mott, Rochester, Paint. A. Teuber, St. Paul. Watch-pocket.

Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

COTTON STATE EXPOSITION.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18, Dec. 31, 1895.

The schedule printed below is a comprehensive guide to the best and most desirable route to Atlanta from the North and Northwest, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis TerreHaute, and Evansville.

Palace Day Coaches and Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to all trains shown in this schedule.

Extremely low rates have been made to Atlanta and return via the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. All trains run solid between Nashville and Atlanta, except train in last column. The train in third column, which leaves Cincinnati at 4:30 p. m. runs solid to Atlanta. This is the route of the famous "Dixie Flyer," through "all the year round" sleeping car line between Nashville, Tenn., and Jacksonville, Fla.

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Minnesota Historical Society
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1896. NUMBER 24.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. F. COLLINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN.
Spirit Lake, - - Minnesota.

W. H. CUTTING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Journal Building.
BUFFALO, - MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA.
28

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. C. B. AMES. Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office over W. R. John's Confectionery Store.

E. A. SHANNON, M. D., Buffalo, Minn., Calls day or night promptly attended to Office in the building between McKnight's store and residence. Residence on corner north of School House.

O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan. 11, 1895.

DR. CORNELIUS WILLIAMS.
Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist.
145 W. Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dr. G. H. KOHLER,
Dayton Building, Cor. 5th St. and Nicollet Ave Minneapolis, Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 17-tf.

DELANO
FURNITURE CO.
(SUCCESSORS TO H. GALLEY).
GENERAL FURNITURE & UNDERTAKING
PICTURE FRAMING, GLAZING, REPAIRING AND GENERAL CARPENTERING.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
R R Ave., Delano, Minn. 28tf

JOHN BRANDSER,
TAILOR
DELANO - MINN.

CHURCH NOTICES

M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting every Thursday .... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARBER, Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at. . ..... 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday.. ..... 12:00 " Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on every third Sunday.

DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m. Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. LAWRENCE ZOWADZKI.

DELANO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

Councilmen, I. GUTZWILLER, JR., A. W. WITTMAN, JOHN COOLEN.
Recorder, W. D. YOUNG.
Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.
Justices of the Peace, W. M. MOWATT, R. M. WALTER.
Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health. T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.
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SHALL YOUR BOY GO?

You vote for license, sir, you say;
O do you ever think
Of the dreadful school your vote sustains,
Who vote to license drink?

Have you ever stood by the gay saloon,
With its foully tainted air?
Have you ever watched with curious gaze
The feet that enter there?

Ah sir, you know who enter there.
Our brightest, fairest boys,
The dearest hope of a mother's prayers,
And the chief of a fathers joys.

They are going in for one harmless glass,
Perchance for a friendly game:
When men like you sustain the cause,
Do you think the boys are to blame?

They are coming out with poisoned breath,
And slow unsteady tread—
But not the boys who entered there,
They have left us these instead.

They are hurrying on with quickened pace,
To lives of crime and woe;
They are filing down to drunkard's graves;
Are you willing yours should go?

Ah sir, you know the picture true,
You know the fatal end;
You have seen the way the victims go:
Have you boys you would like to send?
—Clearwater News.

Job printing at the GAZETTE office.

BRAINERD has granted rights and privileges to the Brainerd Traction, Light and Power Co., to furnish her citizens with power, heat and light.

IT is claimed that according to Statistics compiled from Custom House Records by Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular, the importation of Champagne for 1896 amounted to 239,845 cases.

THE chime of bells has been placed in position in the new Hennepin Co. court house tower. And Minneapolis is now claiming the largest chime in the world, weighing 30,000 pounds and costing $10,000.

THE Republican Congress has been in session all winter, will some one kindly tell us, if they can, what they have done to relieve the country from the fearful depression that struck it about the time the McKinley bill went into effect?

GOLD Standard Republicans voted with gold standard Democrats to put Carlisle into the U. S. Senate from Kentucky the other day. If it should win they would of course try to aid in making him President. The motto of the gold bugs seems to be anything to elect a gold bug, never mind his other views even on the Tariff.

OHIO and Iowa Republicans in conventions recently held have declared in favor of bimetallism, in rather an indefinite way; but whoop it up strong on "Protection." Should the National money plank be no plainer than are these State resolutions, and the Democrats make the mistake of having a money plank equally obscure, then look out for a massing of the bimetallists in earnest.

REPUBLICANS from a number of states have favorite candidates of their own for President. This enables the party leaders to have time to ascertain the sentiments of the convention before a test vote comes on. Minnesota has Cushman K. Davis; Ohio, McKinley; Indiana, Harrison; Illinois, Collum; Iowa, Allison; Maine, Reed; New York, Morton; W. Virginia, Stephen Elkins; Nebraska, Manderson; Pennsylvania, Mat Quay.

THE new law makes it obligatory on political parties to print notices of primary elections in the papers. Thus the notices are made legal notices, and should be paid for at regular legal rates. Some of the papers are already putting themselves on record as favoring this innovation, among them the St. Cloud Journal Press, of which Alva Eastman, President of the State Editorial Association, is Editor, The editors are to blame themselves if they do this work free.

THE Chicago Times-Herald has pointed out the necessity of having Vice Peesidential candidates come up to the Presidential standard, especially this year. It is claimed that owing to the probability of a silver party developing considerable strength, no candidate for president may be elected by the electoral commission, and the House will have to elect a President and possibly, from recent developments it may also fail, when the Vice President who would be elected by the Senate would succeed to the Presidency. Vice Presidential candidates should always be men who would make good Presidents.

IOWA'S Republican convention passed some resolutions part of which reads "It is this contrast between Republican competency and Democratic incompetency that will carry the Republican party back to power."! Where, oh where is the contrast?

WE are glad to know that the Daily Princetonian, the official organ of Princton College, says that the burning of a Spanish flag at that institution "was simply the action of a few idle students for their own idle amusement." Perhaps the offences of a similar nature in Spain could be traced to a similar source.

Appreciation of Gold.

For several years we have heard of the depreciation of silver. Is it not a fact, that instead of a depreciation of silver, we have an appreciation of gold? When we compare the prices of the products of our farms and labors, and of silver, since its demonetization, with the price of gold, is it not more just, and fair to say that gold has appreciated than to say silver has depreciated?

If we take our pay in silver, at the prices we are told silver is worth, do we not receive equally as good prices for our wheat, corn, potatoes, horses, hogs, etc., etc., as we did a few years ago? Is not then, silver worth as much as it used to be? When measured by what we have to sell, are not the present prices just about as much below the present price of a gold dollar, as is the price of silver below that standard?

When silver was on an equilibrium with gold did we not receive $1. per bushel for wheat? Now when silver is demonetized, and really, as a commodity, worth only half its former value, isn't our wheat in the same fix? Then, is it not more fair to say, since our farm products have kept pace with silver, that silver is worth what it always was, and that measured by what we get for our grain, silver expresses now, the standard dollar's worth?

This being the case hasn't gold appreciated in value? If you want to get gold and you must give two bushels of grain, or two dollars worth of silver, to get one of gold does it not look more in accordance with the usual run of things to say that gold has appreciated? Is it not nearer right to say gold has appreciated than it is to say that the price of everything else has depreciated?

Since gold has been made the standard of money, and silver, nearly one half our former money, has been made nothing but a commodity, has it not affected the gold in the same way that corn would be affected in case our country had just enough oats and corn both in about equal quantities, to feed all the horses in the country, and some buyer would come along and buy all the oats? In that case the corn would have to be stretched out to take the place of the oats, and there would be some poor looking animals. The price of corn would appreciate. Nobody would go around trying to make people believe that the price of oats had depreciated; but all would readily admit that the price of corn had raised. When silver is taken out of our money system don't in require a fearful stretching of gold to go around; and don't gold appreciate?

Advertise
in the
GAZETTE.

Inconsistancies.

Why insist on an international money while maintaining a Protective tariff around our country?

If a silver dollar costs 50 cents for the material to make it of, why not use paper, which would be much cheaper?

If free coinage of silver will bring the country to mono-metallism, why do the gold standard men fight against it so hard, while claiming a single standard is what they want?

Is a gold standard better than a silver standard, if it must be a single standard?

If our country has run for a century, more or less, on a bimetallic system, why can't it continue to so run?

If with gold and silver both as standard money people are poor, how can they expect to become richer when either metal is deprived of its money value?

Why need the U. S. Government pay interest on gold for the purpose of keeping it on hand?

Oratorical Contest.

In speaking of the Hamline Oratorical Contest recently occurring, the Interurban quotes from the winner of first place as follows:

T. H. Wilkinson spoke on "Our Nation's Defense." A few of his words were:—"Our government has not depended on Egyptian mystery nor Roman power. It is not founded on usurpation nor on conquest. It rests on things older, and broader, and firmer—the equality and brotherhood of man; the supremacy and omnipotent. Our fortress is not in armies nor navies that destroy man, but we have built colleges and libraries and public schools as our protection." Mr. Wilkinson was easy and dignified upon the stage and his oration received the first place in the contest.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 6, 1896.

President Cleveland is once more showing the country that when he beleives he is right he will not be swerved by either Congressional majorities or adverse public opinion. This time it is the Cuban question upon which his opinion is directly contrary to that of a majority in Congress, which has declared by the adoption of a concurrent resolution, in favor of recognition of the Cubans as belligerents and of taking steps toward the independence of Cuba. Before the House and Senate had decided upon the wording of that resolution a statement was given out by Secretary Olney showing that, in the opinion of the President and his Cabinet, the Cubans were not entitled to recognition as belligerents, and making it plain that the President would not willingly accord them that recognition until he thought them entitled to it.

Mistakes have been made before by President Cleveland and some of his most ardent admirers think that he is making a mistake in not acting in accordance with the concurrent resolution against which a total of only 23 votes were cast in both branches of Congress, and which they believe to represent the sentiments of a large majority of the citizens of the United States. But whether one thinks the President right or wrong in this matter it is impossible not to admire the moral courage of the man who can stand up in the face of public opinion and Congress and say "I will not do this thing because I do not believe it the right thing to do."

While the President can ignore the concurrent resolution, Congress can compel him to carry out its wishes if it can get two-thirds of both the House and the Senate to vote for a joint resolution expressing those wishes, because that number of votes will be sufficient to pass the same over the President's veto, which would make it a law. Some think that this will be the final outcome of the matter, but they are merely guessing; there is nothing in sight to indicate it.

According to those who know all the circumstances, the sending of the Father Marquette statue to the Statuary Hall of the Capitol building by the State of Wisconsin was the result of a political play made by a republican candidate for his party's nomination for governor of Wisconsin, away back when the late "Jerry" Rusk was governor of that State. This would-be candidate introduced a bill in the State legislature providing for the sending of the Statue of Father Marquette to Washington by the State and succeeded in having it passed, arguing with the republican members that it would catch Catholic votes for that party. When the bill reached Gov. Rusk he declined to sign it, and would have vetoed it had not this would-be candidate persuaded him that it would be good politics to sign the bill, and then assured him that he would see that the statue was never made. But this would-be candidate not only failed to get the coveted nomination but he lacked the power to prevent the statue being made, and today it stands in Statuary Hall, one of the most artistic statues there. The A. P. A. has demonstrated its ability to control the present republican House, and its original programme was to have that body adopt Representative Linton's resolution against allowing the statue to remain in the Capitol, but so many republicans who live in districts where Catholic voters are numerous have shown that their defeat would be certain if that programme was carried out that party pressure has been brought to bear upon the leading A. P. A. men in the House and the programme is held up, for a time, if not for good. All the lessons of European history are forgotten by those men who are trying to use religeous prejudice for partisan political purposes, and even the more recent lesson that broke the heart of James G. Blaine. When religious denominational lines shall be drawn in political parties, if such a calamity shall ever befall this country, the death of the republic will be near at hand.

The debate on the resolution to seat Col. Dupont as Senator from Delaware is on, and may last ten days or longer. The republicans are much disturbed over a rumor that the populists will join the democrats in voting down the resolution.

Senator Jones, of Ark., who has just returned from a visit home, says the reports that the silver sentiment was dying out in that section are entirely without foundation. On the contrary, he says, it is getting stronger all the time.

Senator Allen, of Nebr., expects to be chairman of the Senate Committee that will investigate the last Alabama Senatorial election, if his resolution, which has by a partisan vote been reported from the committee on Elections, be adopted. But that "if" is a formidable one, in view of the attitude of the democratic Senators towards this unconstitutional resolution.

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GAZETTE.

McGary Some More.

INDEPENDENCE, March 10, 1895.

MR. EDITOR: This article will be made up largely from other men's sayings and opinions, found in books, papers and periodicals of today, giving an exposition of the times in which we liye.

First, we read in Daniel, 2nd and 3rd chapter and onward, of Nebuchadnezzar, who was king of the Babylonian monarchy, long before the Christian Era, and during his short reign of only two or three years he made an image of gold that was three score cubits high, and its breadth was six cubits, and he set it up in the plain of Dura, for his subjects to worship. But there were three of his subjects, (Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego,) who put in a protest and would not bow the knee to this god of mammon. Now we find it these latter days that there exists the same disposition in the hearts of men to build a god of gold, or of making gold their God. The only difference between King Nebuchadnezzar and the money Shylocks of today, HE builded his God toward the heavens, while THEY extend theirs from sea to sea; from continent to continent. They have no bounds. They have no guide. Their conscience is like a rubber string; it will stretch or contract at their will. The head officials of this government and their subordinates have said to the people of this country "At the time ye hear the sound of the cornet, flute, harp, etc., ye fall down and worship the golden image that Grover and those other fellows have set up." $100,000,000 of gold in the vaults of the Government for bankers, bondholders and the money aristocrats of this country to speculate on, and bring down the poor of this country to beggary and pauperism.

"O for a faith that will not shrink,
When oppressed by many a foe."

Mr. Sherman gives the names of seventy persons whose aggregate wealth is $2,700,000,000, an average of over $37,500,000. each.

Chauncey Depew says that fifty men control the finance of this country and dictate its legislation, It is said the total number of mortgages in this country is 9,000,000, one to every seven inhabitants. Total number of millionaires in this country, 4,700; people out of work, 3,000,000; tramps, 500,000; ex-Union soldiers in the poor house, 60,000; bondholders, none.

Now, Mr. Editor, it's a plain fact to every intelligent man and casual observer that a very few men of this country are getting the major part of the wealth of this country into their own hands. James A. Garfield truthfully said "Whoever contracts the volume of money in any country is absolute master of all industry and commerce."

The divergence between the commercial and coinage value of silver is the result of legislation and not from any other cause. Daniel Webster said "Liberty cannot long endure in any country where the tendency of legislation is to concentrate wealth in the hands of a few." It seems to me this has been the chief aim of most all legislative bodies in our country during the last 30 years. If money and legislation are only for the few, then the words of Thomas Jefferson sink into insignificance when he says "All men are created free and equal."

For many years the price of farm produce has gone up and down according to the price of silver bullion, Silver is now going up and so is wheat and corn; and why a man in this country who is running a small business, depending upon only domestic trade, crys out against free silver is more than my brain is able to imagine. Silver is the poor man's money; always has been from the days of Abraham until now. If the time ever comes (and if a person can judge anything by what they see and hear, I believe it will) that all money in this country is retired except gold and national bank notes, then this country will be an aristocratic syndicate composed of the men high in authority, chief politicians, bankers and bond holders, and all the poor will have left as a heritage will be the right to live and the privilage of making their obeisance to the money lords of this country. I could give and say much more on this line but it is not necessary but would ask you again, Mr. Editor, where we are living.

This country fostered and perpetuated the institution of slavery for many years but it was finally wiped out at the cost of millions of money and the giving of the best blood of our country as a ransom for that ungodly heritage. But we have a much larger elephant on our hands now than then. It is said that the "love of money is the root of all evil." Money makes and unmakes at the will of the holder. It buys our law makers, builds up iniquity in all forms, and what it will not do would take more than a Socrates to tell.

The people are now looking forward to two great political conventions, which are to come off in a few months, one a republican, the other one a Democratic. Their platforms will dictate to the people a policy by which they are to be governed for a period of years. They should come out making strong declarations of what policy they intend to pursue; but I fear they will straddle the fence so their policy could not be traced with a pack of bloodhounds. Then they can play good Lord good Devil as the case may be, 'most always playing good Devil.

But our Saviour said when here on earth "Occupy until I come." So the laborer, the mechanic, the man of all work, and especially the man behind the plow must keep in the harness early and late, for it is the plow shear and the woodman's axe in the hands of the husbandman that has changed the face of continents and marked the course of civilization.

"Put not your trust in princes, nor in the son of man, in whom there is no help." J. H. MCGARY.

CORRESPONDENCE

BUFFALO NEWS.

tives in Minneapolis this week.

Mrs. Rell Bryant, of Monticello, was the guest of Mrs. Austin Knights and other friends one day last week.

W. H. Stacy, of Montrose, transacted business here Monday.

Mrs. Hamilton Cooper, who has been quite sick is reported better at this writing.

W. W. Thompson was a city visitor Friday.

A. W. Denton and some of the other teachers visited Minneapolis Friday and Saturday.

State Inspector of High Schools Rankin was here last Thursday.

Willis Gorman gave a very pleasant birthday party to some of his friends last Thursday evening. All report a pleasant time.

The following are the village officers for this year:

President, O. H. Bushnell; Trustees, John Varner, F. McKnight and W. H. Cochrane: Recorder, H. B. Cady; Justice of the Peace, W. H. Cochrane; Treasurer, E. O. McGaffey.

About twenty attended the teachers examination here last Friday and Saturday.

Miss Stella Jacob visited friends in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Friday and Saturday.

Emerson Whan and wife visited his father a few days last week.

Geo. Shefchiet returned from the pineries last Friday. He expects to go to Montana this summer.

Quite a number of our citizens were called to Minneapolis Wednesday as witnesses in the Billings trial.

C. A. Pidgeon was a city visitor, Monday.

Mrs. J. J. Woolley visited friends in Minneapolis, several days last week.

E. O. Brewster and Frank McKnight visited the cities on business, Friday,

Theodore Petit who escaped from Herb Bryant, was recaptured at Kingston and taken to Minneapolis, Monday morning. Lock Culp, the other prisoner was recaptured and taken to Minneapolis last Thursday.

Mrs. Thos. Hellier is visiting rela-

ROCKFORD NEWS.

Ahiza, son of S. C. and H. K. Fredericks, died at his home at Lake Sarah, on Thursday, March 12, from a gun shot wound in his leg. The funeral took place from the family residence on Saturday. He rests in Elmwood Cemetery. The deceased was about twenty years of age.

Emanuel Walter is in the southern part of the state with the intention of renting a farm of eight hundred acres if he can make suitable terms.

Wm. Walter moved on his farm west of town Wednesday.

The town and village elections were very quiet there being only one ticket in each place.

The annual report of the Treasurer shows the town to be in good condition financially.

There was a crystal wedding at Wm. Parmeter's, of North Rockford, on Monday night. Many presents were received and all present had a good time.

Elmer Abbott says his house is full of tin ware, the cause, a tin wedding on the 10th inst.

F. H. Johnson visited the Twin Cities on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

Several of the old soldiers went to the encampment on the Wednesday morning train.

C. L. Angell, of Litchfield, formerly one of Rockford's citizens, visited friends and relatives here on Wednesday and Thursday.

Mr. Green, of the M'p'l's. Times, was here in the interest of the paper, Wednesday.

There was a leap-year party at Lester Vanvalkenberg's in North Rockford on Thursday night. The girls have been busy all the week preparing for the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Roberts gave a cinch party at their home on Wednesday evening. After the games were ended, lunch was served and all present expressed themselves as having a splendid time.

W. Jacobs and Geo. Irving went to the cities on Thursday.

Thos. Wren, of Monticello, was in town on Wednesday.

E. E. Darrow is moving into Wm. Walters house today. D. R. Thompson is to have a very fine windmill erected at his residence soon: the work is under way.

Fletcher Powers' team ran away Thursday with his engine. Fortunate-no damage was done. BALKY.

Finest train

in the Northwest is the "North-Western Limited" via "North-Western Line" leaving Minneapolis every night 7.30 St. Paul 8.10 arriving Milwaukee 7.50 am. Chicago 9.30 am. It has Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and Standard Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches, is vestibuled from end to end, lighted with brilliant Pintsch gas and steam heated. Breakfast in Dining Car into Chicago. Your Home agent will sell you tickets via this first class line. For further information and Illustrated Folder Free, please address T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

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and
DEMORIST'S MAGAZINE.
One year for $2.50.

Florida and Southeast.

If you have any intention of going to the Southeast this fall or winter, you should advise yourself of the best route from the North and West. This is the Louisville & Nashville Railroad which is running daily duble trains from St. Louis, Evansvill, Louisville, and Cincinnati through to Nashville, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Atlanta, Montgomery, Thomasville, Pensacola, Mobile, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Pullman Sleeping Car Service through. Specially low rates made to Atlanta during the continuance of the Cotton States Exposition, and tourists rates to all points in Florida and the Gulf Coast resorts during the season. For particulars as to rates through car service, write

GEO. B. Horner, Div. Pass. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
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Railroad Land Taxation Convention.

Pursuant to the unanimous action of a mass meeting of citizens of Aitkin county, held on the 17th day of December, 1895, a non-partisan convention is hereby called to meet at Aitkin Minn., at 10 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, March 17, 1896, at the court house in said village, for the purpose of devising ways and means of opening a campaign on the merits of the Anderson bill (to tax unused railroad lands) with a view of bringings about its ratification at the polls next November. To this convention we invite the citizens of our northern counties to send five or more delegates each, irrespective of party, and to that end request that the chairmen of the several county committees of such counties jointly call a convention in their respective counties for the purpose of selecting such delegates.

Aitkin, Minn., Jan. 30, 1896.

F. M. SHOOK.
Chair. Rep. Co. Com.
ALLISON WILBER.
Chair. Dem. Co. Com.
CARL E. TAYLOR,
Chair. Pop. co. Com.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

THE accession of Queen Victoria to the throne of England took place on the 20th of June, 1837; the proclamation of such event on the day following.

JUDGE JACKSON, of Denver, rules that a woman must take off her hat in the theater. What! After she has paid $20 for it? That is just like a man.

THE new cable line between France and the United States will be welcome. Who knows that we may not be missing other war scares because of a lack of facilities to transmit the news.

THE comet has drifted by the point where there is any further danger of collision. Any erratic comet that attempts to ride on the earth's scorcher track will get its tubing punctured and its front forks broken.

THE militiaman of Bridgeport, Conn., who volunteered his services in a military drama, lost his ear when the "girl spy" fired the fatal shot because she "did not know it was loaded." He saved the other ear by refusing an encore.

ONE hospital sperintendent says that a healthy baby should cry three or four times a day at least, and from ten to fifteen minutes at each time. These periods are often slightly exceeded without causing alarm except to the neighbors.

NOT even the "Complete Letter Writer" furnishes a more satisfactory rule for beginning a letter than the Rockefeller way. The statement of President Harper, of the University of Chicago, that the millionaire's letters always begin with "Inclosed find check" makes about everybody anxious to open a correspondence with our wealthiest and most generous fellow-citizen.

THE people of Florida have learned the folly of putting all their eggs in one basket. As a result of the devastating frosts a year ago, the residents of that state, who have heretofore devoted themselves entirely to fruit raising, are turning their attention to manufacturing. Several manufacturing plants have recently been established, and more are projected.

THE most recent naval reports show that the crews on board our war vessels now comprise a larger proportion of American citizens than has been the case for many years. This is assuredly a gratifying fact. The Yankees are unexcelled as sailors, gunners and fighters, and when Americans man our ships we may rest assured that they will do their full duty when called upon.

THE city of Boston has become the leader of the high license procession. Innkeepers of the first class must pay $2,000 license; retail dealers selling over a bar must pay $1,900 and grocers selling by the bottle must pay $600. A new license for bottles of liquor, $500, is established. It is said that 60 hotels, 700 saloons and 100 grocers will pay the new elevated price for continuing in business.

THE following problem has been sent in for solution. Anyone who enjoys chasing a squirrel around a stump to see if he goes around it may pass a pleasing quarter hour with this:

A man found a ten-dollar bill. He paid the grocer and took a receipt. The grocer paid the money over to the real estate agent for rent. The agent paid the ten-dollar bill to the man who owned the property, who happened to be the man who lost the bill. He deposited the bill in the bank, and it was returned to him as counterfeit. Was there anything gained or lost in this series of transactions?

GEN. SCHOFIELD in a recent interview stated that the general impression that the powerful modern engines of war would cause enormous slaughter is a mistaken idea. "War, to-day," he says, "so far as human life is concerned, would be more humane than it ever was, but on the other hand, would be terribly destructive to property. Cities would be destroyed as well as ships and fortifications, but men would fight more under cover and at longer range."

CURFEW laws seem to have been tried first in Kansas; at least they are most common there and in Missouri; but they are quite common in Nebraska, Iowa, Dakota and Minnesota, including some cities of several thousand people each, but no very large city. The usual form of a curfew ordinance is to provide for a bell to be rung at eight o'clock in winter and nine o'clock in the summer, after which minors under 18 or 16 years of age are "taken up" by the marshal, unless accompanied by their elders.

CAPT. CHARLES KING, the soldier-novelist, returns from a visit over seas and tells a Milwaukee paper that in the three days he spent among the military of London he found no talk or feeling of hostility towards this country, but, on the contrary, a general opinion that a war between the two nations was impossible. He noted that at a guard mount of the Grenadier guards the band played Sousa's "Liberty Bell March," and says that "it is a remarkable thing that they should drill to the music dedicated to the bell that rang the knell of George III.'s dommation over the colonies."

MISS BYRD WATKINS, of Topeka, Kan., has the distinction of being the only woman train dispatcher in the United States, and the responsibility of such a position attaches no little importance to the young woman who holds it. Miss Watkins is stationed at Junction City, on the Kansas division of the Union Pacific railway, a through line from Kansas City to Denver, and its branches, the Junction City and Fort Kearney branch, from Junction City to Concordia and Belleville; the Solomon City branch, from Solomon City to Beloit, and the Salina and Southwestern branch, from Salina to McPherson.

JUST such a law as that offered in a bill by Senator Hoar should long ago have been enacted, not applicable alone to the District of Columbia, but to every state of the union. Under its provisions foreigners cannot marry American girls in the district without a certificate from the minister of the country from which they come showing that an American marriage is recognized by its laws. It is not unusual for these foreign adventurers in search of rich American girls to get clear of them as soon as their money is exhausted on the plea that the marriage is not legal in their own country.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the First Session.

Washington, March 6.—In the senate yesterday the conference report on the Cuban resolutions was presented and was made a special order for Monday next. A bill was introduced for a discriminating duty of ten per cent. ad valorem, in addition to other duties, on all merchandise imported in vessels not belonging to citizens of the United States. In the house the legislative appropriation bill was further considered and during the debate Mr. Hartman (Mont.) attacked President Cleveland's utterances in the Carnegie Music hall missionary meeting in New York, in which he spoke of "corrupt and unsafe states and undesirable territories," and denied the right of the president to thus insult the citizens of any part of the country, and said that the greatest need of the schoolmaster and missionary was to be found in the white house.

Washington, March 7.—The senate was not in session yesterday. In the house the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was passed, as was also a bill making seven years' continued and unexplained absence sufficient proof of a soldier's death in cases of application for pensions. The post office appropriation bill was discussed.

Washington, March 9.—There was no session of the senate on Saturday. In the house the joint resolution authorizing the secretary of the treasury to distribute the world's faid medals and diplomas was passed. The post office appropriation bill ($91,000,000) was discussed, and a series of attempts were made to increase the compensation of fourth-class postmasters, but they went before points of order.

Washington, March 10.—Senator Frye introduced a bill in the senate yesterday for the establishment of a department of government to be known as the department of commerce and manufactures, the head of which is to be a member of the president's cabinet. Senator Hale (Me.) spoke against the conference report on the Cuban concurrent resolutions. In the house District of Columbia business consumed the major portion of the day. The consideration of the post office appropriation bill was continued but no important amendments were adopted.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Members of the republican congressional campaign comittee met in Washington and reelected J. W. Babcock, of Wisconsin, as chairman.

Rumors were that President Cleveland would send a military commission to Cuba to report on the condition of affairs there.

In the United States there were 285 business failures in the seven days ended on the 6th, against 278 the week previous and 234 in the corresponding period of 1895.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 6th aggregated $1,061,846,907, against $913,622,465 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, was 6.0.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 9th was: Wheat, 62,536,000 bushels; corn, 14,050,000 bushels; oats, 7,227,000 bushels; rye, 1,487,000 bushels; barley, 1,697,000 bushels.

In Washington ground was broken for the first building of the American university.

THE EAST.

The death of Phillip J. A. Harper, the retired senior member of the publishing firm of Harper Brothers, of New York city, occurred at his home in Hempstead, L. I., aged 72 years.

The firm of Daniel Talmage's Sons, rice merchants in New York, with branches at Charleston and New Orleans, assigned with liabilities of $200,000.

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., O. B. MacKnight, a private banker, failed with liabilities of $100,000; assets, $40,000.

At Trenton, N. J., the Brockway counterfeiting gang was sentenced by Judge Green, Brockway, the aged leader, being given ten years in the state penitentiary.

In New York the inaugural step made by Ballington Booth, the deposed commander of the Salvation Army in America, in a rival organization on lines similar to the one from whose command he has been relieved, met with success.

The death of Rear Admiral Henry Walke occurred at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 88 years.

Fire damaged the shovel factory of Hubbard & Co. at Pittsburgh, Pa., to the extent of $100,000.

The world-renowned post office dog, "Owney," landed in Albany, N. Y., his native city, after a tour of the world.

In New York Ballington Booth opened headquarters for his new religious movement on similar lines to the Salvation Army.

At Camden, N. J., Margaret Henry was sent to jail for three months, having been convicted of the charge of being a common scold.

At Holyoke, Mass., the Albion Paper company made an assignment with liabilities of $500,000.

In the depot at Rollinsford Chief Justice Charles Doe, aged 66, of the supreme court of New Hampshire, was stricken with paralysis and died.

WEST AND SOUTH.

E. W. Nye (Bill Nye) left an estate valued at $75,000 to his wife.

Jefferson Moorehead, who was convicted in Ohio 27 years ago of murder and sent to state prison for life, was pardoned. It it now thought that he is innocent of the crime.

Congressional renominations, all republicans, were made in Ohio as follows: First district, Charles P. Taft; Second, J. H. Bromwell; Eighth, Archibald Lyman; Thirteenth, Stephen R. Harris.

In Chicago William J. Dix, member of the Berry private detective agency, was convicted of the murder of Frank White and given a life sentence in the penitentiary. Five other members of the same agency were convicted of manslaughter, but the sentences were not fixed.

Mrs. Bert McConnell, of Seville, O., in a fit of absent-mindedness thrust $3,300 in money, notes and securities into the fire.

Tillie Anderson was the winner in the ladies' bicycle race in Chicago, going 359 miles and 6 laps in 18 hours. Helen Baldwin and Lizzie Glaw tied for second place, the score being 353 miles and 8 laps.

Flames in warehouse No. 3 of the Union Warehouse company at Louisville, Ky., caused a loss of $200,000.

The death of James H. McVicver, for nearly 40 years proprietor of McVicker's theater in Chicago, occurred at his home, aged 74 years.

The three children of John Hahn, a prosperous farmer of the Choctaw-Hatchee valley, Geneva county, Ala., were burned to death.

At the age of 107 years Louis Darwin died at his home, near Black River Falls, Wis. His wife, to whom he had been married for 80 years, died on November 17 last, aged 101.

The South Carolina legislature adjourned sine die after a session lasting 45 days.

The French vice consul for Colorado, Wyoming and Montana, Andre Mondehare, died at his residence in Denver, aged 42 years.

At Oakland, Cal., Edward Hack, a young barber, shot and killed Diana Pacheco and then killed himself. Objections to their getting married was the cause.

At Yankton, S. D., W. A. Burleigh, who served two years in congress 30 years ago, died at the age of 76 years.

Cars of the Kirkwood electric railroad collided near St. Louis, and 50 persons were injured, four fatally.

The folowing congressional nominations were made: Ohio, Ninth district, James H. Southard (rep.) renominated; Eleventh, Charles Grosvenor (rep.) renominated; Twelfth, David W. Watson (rep.) renominated. Kansas, First district, Case Broderick (rep.) renominated; Fourth, Charles Curtis (rep.) renominated; Seventh, Chester I. Long (rep.) renominated.

The State bank at Bloomfield, Neb., was closed and the bank examiner was in charge.

The doors of the Commercial and savings bank at San Jose, Cal., were closed with liabilities of $700,000 and assets of $1,100,000.

At Goodland, Kan., the Sherman county bank closed its doors. Assets were placed at $60,000; liabilities, $30,000.

A powder explosion in the convict coal mines at Durham Junction, Ga., killed Warren Crawford, Frank Eckles and John Morris, all convicts.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Renewed demonstrations of hostility to the United States took place at Valencia, Dolores and Alicante, in Spain. The prime minister announced that all hostile demonstrations against America would be suppressed, and he hoped means would be found to avoid alienating the friendly relations with the United States, while at the same time he could not admit that the slightest ground existed for the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents.

Advices from Havana say that a majority of Cuban merchants have agreed to boycott the products of the United States.

Dispatches from Rome say that King Humbert had declared that he would rather abdicate the throne of Italy than to abandon the Italian province of Erythrea, in Africa.

The report was confirmed by Col. Vozhak, Russian military agent to China, that the queen of Corea is alive.

Actions of the mob element in Valencia, Spain, became so threatening that martial law was proclaimed. The mob marched through the streets shouting "Long live Spain!" "Death to the Yankees!" At Bilboa and Barcelona attempts to mob the American consulates were prevented by the police.

In Italy a new ministry was formed, with Marquis di Rudini as premier and Gen. Ricotti as minister of war.

In the Rhine, Saar and Neckar rivers in Germany, several persons were drowned by floods and much property destroyed.

At Bilbao, Spain, another anti-American riot took place, but the American consulate was protected.

An expedition was safely landed in Cuba, evading the Spanish troops and joining the insurgents.

Cuba advices say that Gen. Maceo with 3,000 insurgents was within five miles of Havana, and was waiting for Gen. Weyler to attack.

A maniac named Lapointe shot nine men at Brockville, Ont. One man, Peter Moore, was dead, and Chief of Police Rose was fatally wounded.

LATER NEWS.

Gen. I. M. Walker, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., was in St. Paul Tuesday and expressed himself highly pleased with the situation there. The encampment work will be pushed vigorously. Headquarters have been opened in the Endicott building, with J. S. Pinney general secretary and C. P. Stone assistant.

It was learned the 10th that Sir Mathew Ridley, home secretary for England, had refused to reopen the case of Mrs. Maybrick, the American sentenced to imprisonment for life for poisoning her husband.

The republicans of Rhode Island, the 10th, renominated Charles W. Lippett for governor and Edward R. Allen for lieutenant governor.

Dr. Jameson and the officers who accompanied him in the Transvaal raid were again arraigned in the Bow Street police court London, the 10th, and the charges against them were renewed.

A school house 12 miles from Oklahoma, O. T., in which several scores of colored people were holding a concert, has been blown up with dynamite, and several of the occupants severely hurt.

The treasury the 10th lost $164,600 in gold coin and $27,400 in bars, which leaves the true amount of the reserve $126,265,010.

Charles H. Greene, the embezzling City treasurer of Eau Claire, Wis., pleaded guilty the 10th and was sentenced a term of imprisonment of three years and nine months.

Uriah Compton, a farmer near Pringhar, Iowa, worried over a law suit, crawled into a straw stack and set it on fire. He was killed.

Another mysterious murder was discovered the 10th in the tenderloin district of San Francisco, Cal. Like former cases the woman was found strangled to death. Nothing of value was taken.

Ole Olson, a laborer, was killed by a cave-in at Marquette, Mich., the 10th.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, March 10.	
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	60 @	60¼
No. 2 northern	59¼@	59¾
May		60¼
HAY—Timothy	8 50 @	9 50
Good wild	4 50 @	6 50
OATS—No. 3 white	18¼@	19
CATTLE—Steers	2 25 @	3 25
Cows		2 50
HOGS	3 50 @	3 90
SHEEP—Muttons		2 65
Lambs		3 80
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	17½@	18
Creamery, second	13 @	15
Dairy, fancy		17
Dairy, choice	11 @	14
POULTRY—Turkeys	11 @	12
Spring chickens	10 @	11
EGGS—Fresh candled	8 @	9¼

ITALY IN A FERMENT.

The Defeat at Adowa Brings on a Cabinet Crisis.

Crispi Compelled to Relinquish Premiership—Marquis di Rudini Succeeds to the Position—Populace Is Aroused.

Rome, March 6. — Long before the hour of opening the chamber of deputies, enormous crowds of people thronged the vicinity and practically surrounded the building. As time went on, the crowds increased and the excitement of the populace grew more intense. The streets in the vicinity of the chamber were patrolled by troops, who experienced difficulty in making their way through the packed thoroughfares. The members of the ministry in proceeding to the chamber, evaded the crowd as much as possible.

The sitting of the chamber was of the wildest character, the uproar beginning as soon as the chamber was called to order. Signor Crispi announced the resignation of the cabinet, which announcement was received with prolonged and passionate applause. The members of the extreme left shouted insults at Signor Crispi, but the premier preserved his temper, and when he was enabled to obtain a hearing declared with great firmness that the ministry, until the nomination of their successors, would retain office and maintain public order.

EX-PREMIER CRISPI.

In announcing the resignations of the ministry in the chamber of deputies, Signor Crispi stated that the resignations had been accepted by King Humbert.

The sitting of the chamber ended in great disorder. Meanwhile the crowds outside were shouting, cheering, cursing, hissing, howling and groaning.

Thursday night the demonstrations against Signor Crispi became more energetic, and the outlook was very threatening. Great crowds gathered in the streets, and socialists and radical orators, mounting steps, boxes or anything that would lift them above the level of the mobs, passionately harangued them, pointing out that all the evil that had befallen Italy came from the maladministration of the present cabinet. The prime minister and his supporters were violently assailed, and the crowds were worked up into a condition bordering on frenzy. At this point the police, in force, intervened and broke the meetings up, not, however, without great difficulty.

Later a crowd marched to the residence of Signor Crispi and made a demonstration before it. Every opprobrious term in the Italian language was hurled at him, but no attention was paid to the crowd by those in the house. Then the mob marched to the offices of the newspapers that support the government and shattered the windows with stones, bricks and clubs. In driving the rioters away, several policemen were quite severely injured.

The disturbance caused by the news of the great disaster and the consequent display of indignation against the government has been greatly increased by the calling out of the army reserves of the class of 1872, which calls 80,000 additional men into active service. The great majority of these reservists are married men whose families will be deprived of their chief or only support for an indefinite period. Thus at Milan and other places serious rioting has occurred when the reservists prepared to obey orders and in many cases they have been prevented by force from leaving their towns. Railroad cars have been demolished, rails torn up and telegraph wires cut and the police have been beaten and stoned into helplessness. The soldiery have been attacked, the bayonets have been freely used and men and women, frenzied with wrath, have thrown themselves on the naked steel of the troops. Large numbers of arrests have been made, the troops everywhere are either confined to barracks or occupying the streets, and night has been turned into day by torchlight processions, indignation meetings, riotous demonstrations in public squares and in front of many of the government buildings.

More Riotous Demonstrations.

Rome, March 7.—There was a renewal Friday night of the riotous demonstrations here against the government. The mob smashed the windows of several buildings and stoned the police. During the melee revolvers were fired and 13 soldiers and policemen and two rioters were wounded.

At Pavia a mob tore up the railway, preventing the departure of trains. They also cut a number of telegraph wires. The rioters then proceeded to the prefecture of police and smashed all the windows in the building. The police fired into the mob, and it is reported that many were wounded.

The greatest excitement prevails everywhere, and reports of disorders come in from all directions. Excited radical socialist and republican socialist members of the chamber of deputies were seen in Rome amid crowds of people, crying: "Long live Menelik! Long live anarchy!"

At Pisa Thursday the students, believing that several batteries of artillery which were leaving the place were to start for Africa, marched in a body to the railway station, shouting "down with Crispi," "give us back our soldiers," etc.

A mob at Milan marched to the railway station Thursday evening and smashed the windows of that building, which they took possession of, in order to prevent the departure of troops, which it had been reported were about to start for Africa. The report turned out to be unfounded, but that did not have the effect of quieting the mob, who continued to occupy the station.

The troops finally made an assault upon the building and drove the students out. After the stations had been cleared the disturbances were renewed in the streets and kept up until two o'clock in the morning. In the many scuffles which occurred several soldiers, policemen and civilians were injured. A large number of arrests were made.

The prefect of Milan Friday morning issued a proclamation forbidding the people to gather in crowds, or to march in procession. A mob gathered in Parma Thursday evening which the police tried to disperse. The mob attacked the police with stones, whereupon the police fired a volley over the heads of the crowd. The mob, believing that the police were firing into them, scattered in every direction in great haste.

Gen. Ricotti Forms a Cabinet.

Rome, March 9.—There was much difficulty found in the task of forming a new ministry. Sig. Saracco declined the responsibility, while an attempt to form a Saracco-Rudini combination equally failed. King Humbert conferred with Gen. Ricotti at seven o'clock Sunday evening and charged him with the formation of a cabinet. Gen. Ricotti yielded the premiership to Marquis di Rudini and himself assumed the portfolio of war. The cabinet as formed will be:

Marquis di Rudini, premier and minister of the interior.
Gen. Ricotti, minister of war.
Senor Perazzi, minister of the treasury.
Admiral Racchia, minister of marine.
Sig. Guicciardini, minister of finance.
Sig. Granturlo, minister of justice.

The calling out of the reserves of 1872 has revealed the fact that numbers of them are not at all anxious to serve their country under arms. Many of them are exiling themselves to escape such service. Three hundred of the reserves of this class are reported to have arrived in the Tyrol, their object being to evade the call.

A large number of Italians are reported to have crossed the frontier from Italy into France with the object of escaping service.

The Women's Moral and Intellectual society of Milan, has issued a manifesto calling on Italian mothers throughout the country to prevent their sons from leaving for Abyssinia. Similar appeals have been issued in Pavia and Turin.

According to advices received from Massowah it is estimated that the Italians at Adowa lost about 1,000,000 cartridges, 5,000 rounds of ammunition for the artillery, 10,000 rifles and the money chest. Several millions, however, were saved. It is now asserted that the Abyssinians and their allies numbered 100,000, while the Italian generals had barely 15,000 under their command. The Tribuna states that the Shoanes have made no advances since the battle, and it is believed that Gen. Baldissera will be able to provide for the safety of Kassala and Adigrat..

The war office has not yet made public its estimate of the number killed, wounded and missing of the army defeated at Adowa, but the general opinion is that the number killed is about 5,000. There are no means of ascertaining the number of men captured by the Shoans. It is now admitted Gen. Dabormida was killed, but the fate of Gen. Albertone has not yet been definitely ascertained. Gen. Arimondi and Col. Galliouo, with about 300 Italian soldiers, are reported to be among the prisoners in the hands of the Shoans.

London, March 10.—A dispatch from Rome to the Central News says that Marquis di Rudini, upon accepting the premiership, renounced his old views favoring the withdrawal of the Italian troops in Africa within a limited sphere, Gen. Ricotti, minister of war, the dispatch says, has also abandoned his proposed reduction of the army corps. It is probable that Sig. Vanosta will become minister of foreign affairs.

TRADE REVIEW.

Business Situation According to Dun and Bradstreet.

New York, March 7.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"It must yet be broadly stated that business appears to improve only in prospect, and in the confidence on which future transactions may be based, but not as yet in actual sales accomplished. The industries all report a slightly lower range of prices, except for iron and steel products. The demand for no class of iron products is at this time brisk, but large structural business is expected in the spring, and there is still much hopefulness about railroad orders, as earnings continue to improve. The reports of the boot and shoe interest are not on the whole more encouraging this week, shipments from the east being still nearly 20 per cent. less than last year, but there was no further decline in prices. No important change appears in the leather market, and hides are somewhat weaker.

"Failures for the week have been 285 in the United States, against 234 last year and 68 in Canada, against 58 last year.

"Prices of wool have declined an average of 2.4 per cent. within the month of February, presumably because of the failure of the proposed tariff bill, which included duties on wool. At present the sales are the smallest recorded for years. There is no improvement whatever in the demand for woolen goods, and a number of establishments have closed or reduced their working force in order to give the market opportunity to clear itself. Speculation in breadstuffs has not been particularly active, nor has a change in prices been important. With continuing large receipts, corn remains substantially unchanged in price.

"The Cuban resolutions and the appointment of receivers for the Baltimore & Ohio were events of sufficient importance to affect almost any genuine market, especially for securities. It therefore argues either remarkable strength of conditions or an entire want of life and genuineness in the market that the prices of the 60 most active railroad stocks, which averaged $49.-71 per share February 1, have never fallen lower than $49.36, nor risen above $50.55 per share. The market is largely under the control of operators who cannot afford to see it decline much, but it is also true that the vote on Cuba and the receivership had both been discounted. The strength of the market is largely due to more satisfactory reports of railway earnings.

"The volume of business reflected by clearing house exchanges is not materially improving, the week's returns showing a gain of only 6.5 per cent. over last year, and a decrease of 17.6 per cent. in comparison with the same week of 1893."

Bradstreet's says:

"General trade began the week relatively less favorably; with the change from high winds and extreme cold which checked trading to milder weather, increased purchases and brighter prospects for business have appeared. Makers of woolen goods report spring trade over, fall trade not yet begun and much men's-wear woolen machinery idle. Iron and steel have had an unsatisfactory demand and prices of billets and southern pig are shaded. There are also reductions in quotations for cotton, print cloths, petroleum, hides, and for wheat, Indian corn and oats. Mercantile collections are generally unsatisfactory, notably in Chicago, where there are more complaints than for a year past."

Found in a Barrel.

Chicago, March 9.—The body of a man chopped into pieces, together with an infant with its skull crushed, was found in an alley at the rear of 4829 Prairie avenue Sunday afternoon, stuffed in a barrel. There is no clew to the identity of the remains, and it is the belief that a foul murder has been committed.

Wants Another Man in the Cabinet.

Washington, March 10.—Senator Frye (rep., Me.) has introduced a bill for the establishment of a department of government to be known as the department of commerce and manufactures, the head of which is to be a member of the president's cabinet.

CHECKED BY WEYLER.

Wholesale Arrests of Cubans Stopped by the Captain General.

Havana, via Tampa, Fla., March 10.—Arrests of civilians under the sweeping provisions of Gen. Weyler's proclamations of February 16 have been made at such a rate and in many cases with so little evidence of guilt that Gen. Weyler was compelled a week ago to issue instructions to his officers to be merciful, as he required more proof than verbal denunciation. Sunday he issued a circular in which he stated that absolute proof must be furnished by other than interested parties before accused persons will be deported, and warning commanders that they will be held responsible for false answers. Without doubt Gen. Weyler has in view the effect of this order abroad, as well as here, for the manner in which Cubans who have never borne arms against Spain have been dragged from their homes, their families, the stores or their farms and thrown into prisons with felons and after a few days' delay placed on board ships for what is probably the vilest penal colony on the face of the earth, has become a shame that cries aloud for redress.

Gen. Weyler has set at liberty a number of these civilian prisoners whom Gen. Pando had taken from their daily occupation in the eastern end of the island. The only evidence against these men was a paper purporting to be a list of the people who were aiding and communicating with the enemy. It was made up by a Spaniard. Since that time Gen. Weyler has released others captured in the same way. Hundreds have, however, been sent to Ceuta, Africa, and to the Isle of Pines, and the arrests are increasing in number. Gen. Canella was sent back to Spain by Weyler either for having shot down 17 prisoners or for having reported "17 bodies were found in another part of the field;" but the man confessed to his friends here, and probably to Gen. Weyler, of having killed 17 people in cold blood, received no more severe punishment than being deprived of his command.

M'VICKER IS DEAD.

Paralytic Stroke Takes Away a Veteran Actor and Theatrical Manager.

Chicago, March 9.—Death came painlessly Saturday afternoon to James H. McVicker, the veteran theater manager and ex-actor, at his home, 1842 Michigan avenue. Four weeks ago he fell from a chair he was sitting on, the cause being a paralytic stroke. His head was cut by the fall and if it had not been for the effusion of blood he would have died almost immediately from concussion of the brain. The stricken man lay with his right side paralyzed since then, not being able to speak half a dozen words all the time, but conscious until Friday. The turn which meant death came at nine o'clock Saturday morning. Mrs. McVicker and his manager, Louis L. Sharpe, were at his bedside.

J. H. M'VICKER.

[Mr. McVicker was in his 74th year, having been born in New York of Scotch-Irish parents. He determined to become an actor when 18 years old, and played several small characters before coming here in 1848. His first appearance on the stage here was at Rice's theater in "My Neighbor's Wife." His success was assured from that time. He was a member of the stock company at that house, now gone, for two years, the building being burned in 1850 during a performance of the opera "La Somnambula." Rice's new theater was built in 1851, and McVicker and his wife appeared in the cast, he also acting as manager. In that year he also appeared in "Yankee" character at the American theater, New York. He managed the Peoples' theater, St. Louis, and in 1857 returned here to build the theater which has always gone by his name, although named the New Chicago theater. The famous house was burned in the great fire and in 1890, but friends always came to his aid. He died worth $700,000 to $8000,000. His only daughter Mary, who died years ago, was the first wife of Edwin Booth.]

BURNED IN EFFIGY.

Princeton Tigers Follow Example of Spanish Students.

Princeton, N. J., March 6.—The undergraduates of Princeton Thursday night burned in effigy the king of Spain in a demonstration in which several hundred took part. The flag of Spain was dragged through the main street and later was torn to pieces in the center of the campus.

Leadville, Col., March 6.—There was most intense excitement in this city Wednesday night when the news was received of the burning of the American flag by the Spaniards at Madrid. The news came while the ice palace festivities of Irish day were in full blast and the report spread like wildfire. The Irish-Americans and hundreds of others quickly assembled in front of the Herald-Democrat office. There was some difficulty in securing a flag of Spain, but finally one was discovered in the stock of a dry goods merchant, and the crowd quickly found kindling wood and the emblem of the Castilian was laid on it. With a mighty cheer the wood was ignited, and, while the crowd sang "America" and "Columbia," the flag of Spain was consumed to ashes.

A NAVAL HERO GONE.

Rear Admiral Walke Passes Away at Brooklyn.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 9.—Rear Admiral Henry Walke United States navy, died Saturday afternoon at his home in this city.

[He was born on a plantation on the Lynhaven river, Va., 88 years ago. During the war of the rebellion he commanded the gunboats Taylor and Lexington, and protected Gen. Grant's army while it was making its retreat on the transports. He was also at the battle of Fort Henry in charge of the gunboat Carondolet. Not one of the men aboard met with any accident. For this piece of work the commander was honorably mentioned. In 1862, for his bravery, he was made a captain; in 1866 made a commodore and rear admiral in 1870. One year later he retired. He leaves a widow, three sons and two daughters.]

Pioneer Pass Away.

St. Paul, Minn., March 9.—Dr. David Day, a Minnesota pioneerand leading republican died at 6:30 Sunday evening of bronchitis. Dr. Day was born in Virginia September 19,1825 and came to Minnesota in 1849. In 1852 he was elected to the legislature from Benton county and in January of the following year was elected speaker of the house. He was a leader in republican counsels and was a delegate to many state and national conventions. In 1875 he was named as postmaster of St. Paul and served in that capacity for 12 years, three full terms.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

CHOLLIE—"I smoked two extra cigarettes last night and I've been thinking ever since—" Belle—"Well, that is the most improbable cigarette story I ever heard."—Inter Ocean.

Spring Medicine

Your blood in Spring is almost certain to be full of impurities—the accumulation of the winter months. Bad ventilation of sleeping rooms, impure air in dwellings, factories and shops, over-eating, heavy, improper foods, failure of the kidneys and liver properly to do extra work thus thrust upon them, are the prime causes of this condition. It is of the utmost importance that you

Purify Your Blood

Now, as when warmer weather comes and the tonic effect of cold bracing air is gone, your weak, thin, impure blood will not furnish necessary strength. That tired feeling, loss of appetite, will open the way for serious disease, rhined health, or breaking out of humors and impurities. To make pure, rich, red blood Hood's Sarsaparilla stands unequalled. Thousands testify to its merits. Millions take it as their Spring Medicine. Get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

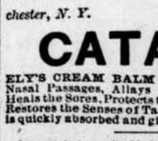
No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

W. L. DOUGLAS $3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

If you pay $4 to $6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for $3.

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS,



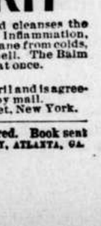
CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more $3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our $5, $4, $3.50, $2.50, $2.25 Shoes; $2.50, $2 and $1.75 for boys.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 25 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue to Box R.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



Little Bo Peep
(she fixed her sheep
So fate could not abuse
them—)
Stuck Cupid Hair Pins
in their tails,
And then they couldn't
lose them.

It's in the TWIST.

RICHARDSON & DELONG BROS., Philadelphia, Pa.

Makers of the famous DELONG Hook and Eye.

I used Ely's Cream Balm for catarrh and have received great benefit. I believe it a safe and certain cure. Very pleasant to take.—Wm. Fraser, Rochester, N. Y.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

MENTION THIS PAPER every time you write.

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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THE GIRL FOR A WIFE.

You may talk of the girls who are brilliant and gay,
And dress in a showy, eye-capturing way,
And are with accomplishments, knowledge and art
Considerered progressive and awfully smart.

You may be to these girls a most humble gallant,
And, awed by their beauty, beseech them to grant
Their hand in a waltz or their company fine
At opera parties to help you to shine.

You may flirt with these dainty society queens,
And hover around them in festival scenes—
But when you are seeking a helpmate for life
You wisely prefer some one else for your wife.

The little home-body, so modest and shy,
Who hasn't the beauty that captures the eye,
And isn't with "new woman" notions too smart—
She's the one you select for the wife of your heart.

The patient, plain-faced, little, home-loving maid,
So gentle in voice, and who isn't afraid
Or ashamed to help mother, downstairs or above—
She's the one for a wife and lifetime of love.

The sweet little motherly maid, who bestows
Kind words to old people and cheerfully shows
Small brothers and sisters affection and aid—
She's the sort out of which wifely treasures are made.

The pre-minded, innocent maid, who believes
All people are good and that no one deceives,
And feels, O, so sorry! for those in distress—
She's the one for a wife you will worship and bless.

The little home-worker, so neat in her ways,
Who loves to cook dinners a husband will praise,
And who both the parlor and kitchen can grace—
She's the one for a wife to adore and embrace.

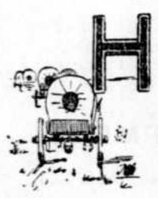
The sweet-tempered maid, ever thoughtful and brave,
Who'll love you in trouble and help you to save,
And whose good advice you will prize for its worth—
She's the one who can make you a heaven on earth.

O, yes! You may talk of the girls who excel
In beauty and wit and your homage compel—
But when it's a wife you are after, you know,
You don't want a girl that is strictly for show.

—H. C. Dodge, in Chicago Sun.

LOST ON THE PLAINS.

BY PENALEON.



HALF AN HOUR after sunrise we have broken camp and are riding over the plains at a brisk walk, while the six-mule teams attached to the loaded army wagons settle down to a steady gait. Time and again the men have been cautioned to be careful and leave nothing behind them in camp, but the soldier, though a human machine, is not a perfect one. As we hurry onward and have put several miles between us and the late camp, Trooper Johnson suddenly misses his knife and remembers that he left it on the ground after using it to cut a strap. The captain gives him permission to ride back after it. Why not? It is but a dash, and we are at peace with the Indians. He will overtake us within the hour.

Trooper Johnson is a brawny man and a veteran. The arrow and bullet wounds received prove him a fighter. Men of his company will tell you of seeing him imperil his life a dozen times over, and they can count up at least seven redskins he has wiped out. A grand-looking soldier is Trooper Johnson—every inch a man. Your eye would pick him out of a regiment for his bearing, and when you had looked into his bronzed face you would put him down as game to the death.

The trooper rides back at an easy lope. In half an hour he is at the camp. There are a dozen gaunt wolves prowl-

"YES, THE KNIFE IS THERE."

ing about and munching at the bones, and they grudgingly give way for him as he rides up. Yes, the knife is there, and he quickly secures it. A newspaper has been thrown out of one of the wagons. He picks it up and sits down to scan its columns. Some one had thrown away a letter; he picks that up and becomes interested. Some careless trooper has left a lariat here in the grass. He secures it, walks about for a few minutes and then mounts to rejoin the column. It is traveling northwest. It will now be about eight miles ahead of him. It must bear to the left after crossing Comanche creek. He will, therefore, take a short cut and save time and trouble.

Now follow the cavalryman and you will witness a curious thing. He rides away humming the air of a merry tune, and he has not an anxious thought. He passes ridge after ridge, covers mile after mile, and so sure he is of his way that he scarcely looks up. All of a sudden the horse slacks down. He has been taking the ridges at too fast a pace and is out of breath. A minute later he is pulled up sharp and Trooper Johnson looks about him with anxious eyes. What is it? Nothing. He has only to keep on and he will intercept the column. He has only to ride back over his trail and strike the plain road left by the wagons. It is only nine o'clock in the morning, and the sky is without a cloud.

Curious, isn't it? The trooper stands up in his stirrups to look ahead; there is more than anxiety in his eyes as he turns and looks back. He glances to the right—to the left—up at the sun. All of a sudden, as he rode gayly on, the terrible loneliness of the great plains struck him like a chill. What if he should lose his way! What if he had already lost it! That is enough. He has let a doubt creep in, and five minutes later that curious palsy of the plains begins to creep over him. It has claimed its hundreds, and all have been brave men.

He will ride on. He smiles at his fears—he seeks to shake off that feeling of terror which makes his cheeks grow pale. There is no cause for haste, but he shuts his teeth together and gives his horse the spur and pushes on as if riding a race. See! He bears to the right! Let a man become rattled in the forest or on the plains and he invariably bears to the right and thus hastens the disaster.

When the horse falls from exhaustion Trooper Johnson is 25 miles from the command. It does not occur to him that he will be searched for and that his trail can be followed. He now feels sure that he is lost, and he cannot

HE RODE GAILY ON.

reason. A veteran of three Indian campaigns—a soldier known to be without fear—a man in the prime of life. And yet his face is as white as a dead man's and he trembles like a woman—aye! weeps like a child!

One, two, three days go by. Trooper Johnson is a favorite with all. Every man is anxious that he be found. We go into camp and send out squads to the four points of the compass. One of them strikes the trail and finds the dead horse. Another, returning in the gloom of evening, starts up a strange animal which runs away, uttering strange sounds like human laughter. On the morning of the fourth day the lost man is discovered as he sleeps. He is naked; he is bleeding and torn; there is something so wild and beast-like in his looks that we shrink away from him. He is not glad to see us. We call him by name, but he does not remember us. We pity him, but he laughs and gibbers.

"He will soon be himself again," says the colonel, as he turns away from the poor wretch we have brought into camp at last.

"He will never be himself again," solemnly replies the regimental surgeon, who happened to be journeying with us. "He has lost his wits—become an idiot! It was the terror of lonesomeness that did it!"—Detroit Free Press.

RARE DIPLOMACY.

A Remarkable Meeting Between Envoys of France and Austria.

The story has been told in many forms of two persons, each of whom suspected the other of a deep-laid malign plan, and each gave time and anxiety to the discovery of that plan only to find in the end that neither had any plan except to watch the other.

One day Prince Metternich, the old Austrian statesman, was informed that a stranger desired to see him. The man, being admitted, was recognized by Metternich as one whom he had formerly known at Paris. But the man now appeared under a borrowed name. He had a fragment of the handwriting of Fouche, the French minister of police, as evidence that he was sent by Fouche. His mission, he said, was most secret, and, in fact, only extended to informing the prince that Fouche was desirous of offering to his consideration propositions of a highly important nature. The messenger declared that he was quite ignorant of the purport of these propositions and had no other authority than to invite the prince to a secret conference through the medium of some trusty envoy who should be dispatched to Paris for the purpose.

The price replied: "You must permit me to think of this."

The agent retired and the Austrian minister repaired to the emperor and recounted what had passed.

"I think," said the prince, "that we should send a confidential agent, not to Paris, but to some other place that may be fixed upon, who shall have no other instructions but to listen to all that the Frenchman who will meet him there shall impart and bring us faithfully an account of it."

The mysterious messenger was accordingly dismissed, with an answer to the effect that an Austrian calling himself Werner should be at a certain hotel in the town of Basle, in Switzerland, on such a day, with instructions from Prince Metternich. The meeting thus appointed took place at the spot and the hour fixed.

The diplomatic agents saluted each other with fitting courtesy, seated themselves face to face, and each assumed the attitude of the listener.

"May I ask you, sir," said the envoy from Paris at length, "what is the object of this meeting?"

"My object, sir," replied the Austrian, "is to listen to whatever you may be disposed to say."

"And mine," said the Frenchman, "is solely to hear what you may have to communicate."

Neither of the envoys had anything further to add to this interesting interchange of information and therefore they separated with mutual civility.—N. Y. Telegram.

An Axiom That Works One Way.

"What have you to say?" asked the lecturer in moral philosophy, "of the axiom that the early bird catches the worm, as bearing on the benefits to be derived from rising with the sun?" "My views as to the value of the axiom will be sufficiently indicated, sir," answered the student, "when I venture to remind you that the early worm got it in the neck."—Buffalo Courier.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

The Cycle Show.

The Northwestern Cycle Show to be held at the exposition building, Minneapolis, the week of April 6 is attracting a great deal at attention. The show is to be conducted on an elaborate scale and is to be what its name implies and not entirely a Minneapolis affair. Excursion rates are to be secured on all railroads and the intention is to make the show include specialties of all bicycle manufacturers throughout the United States.

This will be the first time that an exhibition of the horseless carriage has been given in this country aside from the great motocycle race given under the auspices of the Times-Herald, Chicago. The people of this state will be given an opportunity not only of seeing a number of these new horseless carriages but will have the pleasure of taking their first ride in them.

In connection with the cycle show is also to be given a six days race between the seven fastest lady riders in America and there will be numerous prizes contested for and other features of interest including band concerts of a notable nature. This will take place in the auditorium where a track of fourteen laps to the mile will be laid. The demonstrations of motocycle will be held on the third floor and a track of seven laps to the mile provided.

There will be fireworks, street parades and decoration of Nicollet avenue.

Wish to handle their funds.

The much mooted Indian council at White Earth agency took place at Detroit and prooved to be nothing more than a council of White Earth chiefs as to what should be done with the $240,000 now to the credit of the tribes in treasury at Washington. The question was shall the money be divided among the Indians, or shall the government agents and commission use it in providing lumber, machinery, horses and cattle for them. The chiefs decided that in their opinion the White Earth Chippewa can now handle his own annuity money to the best advantage for himself. No question to opposition to the opening of part of the White Earth or Red Lake to settlement came before the council in any way.

Young Toughs.

Several groups of boys, of about 15 years of age, have recently constructed dugouts in South East Minneapolis. Policeman Michael Ryan, upon investigating one near the corner of Tenth avenue and Ninth street, found a beer keg, a large quantity of indecent literature, besides playing cards and pictures. The dugout was quite a large one and it is said that several of the boys went home drunk from it the other night. The policeman with the aid of several small boys, tore up and filled in the place.

A Prize Fight.

In six rounds of the hardest fighting ever witnessed at he head of the lake, Jimmy Murphy, the Duluth light weight, knocked out Tommy Patterson, the hard hitting Californian. The fight took place at a point on the St. Paul & Duluth railroad, about 16 miles from Duluth. No building could be found in the vicinity that was large enough to accomodate the spectators and the event was pulled off in a hurriedly constructed ring in the open air.

School Apportionment.

Supt. Pendergast, of the state department of public instruction, has prepared a table showing the first apportionment of school funds for the year. The total amount to be divided is $291,776, and the rate of apportionment is $1 for each pupil. Last year the amount of money was about the same, but owing to the fact that the number of pupils was smaller, the rate per pupil was $1.15.

The X Rays.

Six month ago Miss Alie Lester had the misfortune to run a needle into her left foot, and, though twice probed for, surgeons have been unable to locate it. Prof. Schneider, of the Winona high school, took a radiograph of the foot, with the result that the position of the piece of steel was determined and it will now be removed.

News in Brief.

Margaret Kittson, as she calls herself, the old half-breed Indian woman of the Menominee tribe, losses her case against the estate of Norman W. Kittson. She claims she married the Commodore in 1833.

Fred. Wheeler, living two miles west of Lake Crystal, lost his child by drowning in a tank of water. The child went to the barn with its father, and while the latter was busy with the chores the child walked over the banking of the tank and fell in. His whereabouts was not discovered for 15 or 20 minutes.

The big bicycle race at Minneapolis was won by Mate Christopher, who covered 229 miles and 12 laps in six days, two hours a day. Dottie Farnsworth was 2 laps behind.

John D. Rockefeller has allowed his option of the magnificent Rouchleau-Ray iron property in 17-58-17 to lapse, and he ic out his $125,000 earnest money paid three months ago. There is talk of the mine going into the Merritt's new railroad scheme.

The Washburn A. mill, at Minneapolis, has made in the last six weeks 1,000,000 barrels of flour. This is the largest amount of flour ever turned out by any one mill in the same period.

The body of Mrs. Paul Bollwein, who was burned in the O'Brien Block fire at Duluth, was found in the ruins, standing, pinned by fallen timbers. Under one arm was a dog for which she had gone back, and the other arm was raised as if for protection. On her person $300 was found intact. She was badly burned, and from appearances she missed her way in the smoke.

Supervising Architect Aiken has authorized advertisements inviting bids for the tower clock for the federal building at Mankato. The bids are to be opened March 27.

A Minneapolis barber was fined $10 for shaving a man's face on Sunday.

Miss M. B. Evans, of Menomonie, Wis., lost a pocketbook on the Interurban cars between St. Paul and Minneapolis. The book contained $325, with which Miss Evans came to Minneapolis to buy millinery goods.

Mary Nelson a domestic living at 902 Fifteenth avenue south, Minneapolis, the home of William D. Brooks, fell down stairs the other night, and when she was found it was discovered that her neck was broken. She was 20 years of age and came from Wilmar where her parents reside.

Iowa parties will erect a $10,000 hotel at Fulda.

HOME HINTS AND HELPS.

—For a dinner sweetmeat large fresh dates are now used. Cut them open on one side and remove the pit and put a blanched almond in its place. Prunes may be treated in the same way. If the prunes are not as fresh as one would like, soak in warm water before taking out the pit.

—The skins of fruit should never be eaten, not because they are not palatable or digestible, or are unhealthful in themselves, but on account of the danger arising from microbes, which may have penetrated into the covering of the fruit.

—Omelet. — Break six eggs into a bowl, beat for two or three minutes, and season with pepper and salt. Melt half a teaspoonful of butter in an omelet-pan, turn in the omelet, and shake over the fire until set. Fold over, take up, and serve immediately.—Ladies' Companion.

—Small Sugar Cakes.—Take one and one half cups of butter and three cups of sugar. Beat to a cream, add three eggs and one cup of thick milk, to which add one teaspoonful of soda, five teacups of flour; mix the night before baking; use as little flour as possible to roll out. When baked exactly right they have the appearance of macaroons.—N. Y. Ledger.

—A raisin broth acceptable to an invalid is made by boiling one pound of raisins slowly in plenty of water for an hour. Strain and return to the fire. Add a small piece of butter and thicken with corn starch, moistened with cold water. Grate in a quarter of a nutmeg, and season with a tablespoonful of brandy or two of wine. Sweeten to taste, and serve hot with a toasted cracker. Raisins are known to be nourishing and stimulating, and the broth is both palatable and useful.—Liverpool Mercury.

—A Way to Sweeten Lard.—After frying doughnuts or fritters or anything of that kind shave off a few slices of potatoes when you are done with the grease and drop them in the sizzling fat; let them cook an instant and then set on the back of the stove to cool very slowly. In the course of half an hour remove to a place to cool more rapidly, and just before it gets beyond the pouring stage strain through a cloth into a clean jar. You will find that the lard is nearly as sweet as ever, being only a little darker, which does not hurt it for frying cakes in again.—Farmers' Voice.

NEXT SEASON'S SHIRT WAISTS.

They Will Come High, But the Women Will Wear Them.

Women of luxurious taste, with money to support it, will soon spend $15 on a shirt waist that will be a frequent candidate for the washtub. Surely that's a pretty price for a wash garment, but experts say it will be worth the money. It will be of silk, with French collar and cuffs. For the information of the unsophisticated it may be stated that the French collar and cuffs are of the kind that turn over. It is of fine white linen, and is secured with a gold button.

Fifteen dollars will be the outside price, the dealers say, and if a woman wants anything more expensive she will be obliged to put on didoes of original design to run up the cost. On the other extreme, she can go as low as $5.50 for a waist, purchased in a fashionable store. The $5.50 waist is of ginghaun, and is plain enough, too, to the ordinary beholder. It must have good points, however, or it could not cost so much. What these good points are is not apparent at a glance, but the woman of fashion who has a delicate perception can tell them off to you without difficulty, and is perfectly willing to pay $5.50 so long as she is being served with the right kind of goods.

A dealer in women's furnishings struck a good thing last week, so he says. He procured the loudest colors possible in a new cloth that is called grass linen. It is a Parisian production and comes in great bars and stripes, in the deepest and most striking colorings. He tried a dozen or so of them to see how they would sell. It need only be said, to indicate what the swell woman thought of them, that he has ordered hundreds of them. She is making her next summer's shirt waists already by wholesale, and if a hot spell were to come next week she would be ready with her new waist and her sailor hat.

The highest price for a grass linen shirt waist is $8.50. A woman can buy one made of batiste linen for $12. These batistes come in deep colorings also, such as red and green and blue and yellow, all mixed up in various combinations of stripes, broken bars and plaids.

The increased popularity of shirt waists has sent them up in price even now in the winter, when one can hardly think of them without a shiver. There have been attempts to decorate the shirt waist in some unusual way, but the shirt waist, like the man's white shirt, does not lend itself easily to decoration, and it will be much as it always was when the season opens. A tuck here, a plait there and a ruffle somewhere else is about the extent of the possibility, even embroidery not being easily applied. To the expensive shirt waists six plaits have been added to the back, which, the dealer will tell you, makes the waist worth a dollar more than it was before. The six plaits are entirely new, he says, but really they are only a revival of the styles of ten years ago, as any woman whose memory goes back for a decade can testify.

It has been found that for bicycle and horseback riding nothing is more convenient than the shirt waist, so it is natural that there should be a great deal of attention bestowed on the garment. Women will wear stocks of washable material, and tie them in a big knot, so that collars will not be necessary, and she will not be obliged to tuck a handkerchief down her neck to prevent her collar wilting.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A New Calling.

Baron—How I am to get my living? That is quite simple, Herr Graf. As you are aware, I have many acquaintances among the elite of the capital, and I intend to enter into an engagement with a large firm of dressmakers and milliners. It will be my duty to attend during the busiest hours of the day, and in my presence the fair purchasers will feel quite ashamed to haggle about the prices, d'ye see?—Fliegende Blaetter.

BARE-NECKED SKATERS.

Holland Women Appear on the Ice with Ball-Gown Bodices.

We are accustomed to see women bundled up in furs as they glide over the ice. To witness a woman's race in Holland would give us a greater chill than to meet a ghost at midnight. A foreign correspondent, in mentioning a contest on skates, describes it as follows:

"It was snowing slightly, but in every available moment between the races troops of men were told to clear the course. At a given signal six women started for the first race. They were dressed in very short skirts, and transparent-looking blouses, low necks, with no sleeves at all. We were told they were from among the lower peasant people, and that the shop classes never entered the lists at all. The speed they went at was something wonderful, and especially remarkable at the corners. For the most part they raced with their arms behind them, but the girl who won the prize (two pounds sterling) skated with hers folded in front."

Bare arms and necks in midwinter! Our physicians think women are courting death by wearing low-necked dresses in ballrooms. What must it be to wear them as outing costumes?

WHEN REPTILES RULED.

There Was a Time When the Globe Was in Their Possession.

There was a time "in the wide revolving shades of centuries past" when the globe was wholly in the possession of walking, swimming and flying reptiles," says an exchange. Being the dominant type, they divided naturally into three great classes.

In the oceans they became gigantic, paddling enaliosaurians; on dry land—or, rather, wet land, for the whole surface of the globe was doubtless a quagmire at that time—they became monstrous, erect dinosaurians, some of which had legs 15 feet or more in length.

Those which inhabited the regions of the air were the terrible flying pterodactyls. For a vast but unknown length of time these awful creatures literally ruled the earth. Then one by one they died out in the face of the younger and more vigorous fauna until at the present time only a few miniature alligators and crocodiles, a few toy snakes and skulking lizards and geckos remain as reminders of the enormous reptilian types that once crowded land and sea.

Come to Texas.

The "Lone Star" is waving—the flag of the free;
Then strike for Texas, if men you would be.
No idlers are wanted, the thrifty and wise,
To wealth and high station can equally rise.

Where corn, oats and cotton; the richest of loam,
Which yields to the settlers provisions and home.
Trees of every description arise on each hand,
From alluvial soil to the rich table land.

Here springs are exhaustless and streams never dry,
In the season from winter to autumn's bright sky,
A wide panorama of prairie is seen:
Of grasses of all kinds perennially green.

Here millions of cattle, sheep, horses and goats
Grow fat as if stall-fed or fattened on oats.
No poverty is found in the mighty domain,
To the man who exerts either finger or brain.

Here are homes for the millions, the rich and the poor,
While Texas opens wide her hospitable door.
She has thousands of acres—yes, millions—to sell,
Yet can point without cost to where preemptors can dwell.

Her terms will be easy with those whom she deals,
While security, all, in their title can feel.
Buy land while 'tis cheap, and the finest select,
'Twill, young man, prove a fortune when least you expect.

Old man, for your children, buy, file it away;
A Godsend 'twill prove on some rainy day.

For a pamphlet fully describing this wonderful country address Gaston Meslier, General Passenger and Ticket Agent Texas and Pacific Railway, Dallas, Texas.

Low-rate Home Seekers' Excursion Tickets will be sold to all points in Texas on April 7, April 21 and May 5. Take advantage of this great opportunity.

THE brakeman's "all aboard!" ere long
Will be of little worth,
When from the air-ship rings the song,
"Come, all get off the earth!"
—Truth.

Going to California?

Then you are interested in knowing—

1st. What line will get you there seven hours quicker than any other?

2d. What line operates Phillips Celebrated Tourist Car Excursions?

3d. What line has been in the business longest and is most popular?

4th. That all other Tourist Car lines are imitators.

5th. What line offers you choice of routes? Cars leaving St. Paul or Minneapolis on Thursdays at 7 p. m., via Omaha, Denver and Salt Lake—the great Scenic Route.

6th. What line uses Pullman Tourist Cars that are completely furnished with carpets in the aisles, upholstered seats, clean linen and blankets for berths, cooking ranges in separate compartment, gentlemanly conductors and careful porters?

7th. What line accepts second class tickets, and only charges $6.00 for double berth clear through?

The agents of the MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD Co. will cheerfully and truthfully answer any of these questions, or you can address A. B. CUTTS, Minneapolis, Minn.

FIRST BURGLAR—"Now mind yer, Bill, no murder." Second Burglar—"Why not?" First Burglar—"It's sich a reflection on yer sanity."—Truth.

Don't Be Too Late for the Steamer,

And don't omit when you are packing up your effects preparatory for the voyage, to include among them a supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great remedy for sea sickness. Travelers for pleasure or business seeking foreign climes, or who locomote by steamboat or train, besides yachtmen and mariners, testify to the remedial and preventive efficacy of the Bitters, which is incomparable for nausea, headache, dyspepsia, biliousness, rheumatism, nervous and kidney trouble.

A CLEAR CONSCIENCE.—"Don't some of these old songs haunt you?" "No; I've never murdered any of them."—Chicago Record.

WHERE DID YOU GET THIS COFFEE?

Had the Ladies' Aid Society of our Church out for tea, forty of them, and all pronounced the German Coffeeberry equal to Rio! Salzer's catalogue tells you all about it! 35 packages Earliest vegetable seeds $1.00.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND with 15c. stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free a package of above great coffee seed and our 148 page catalogue! Catalogue alone 5c. postage. (K)

THE lady who said that the men who would not give her a seat in the street car were "simply brutal" is the same person who declared that the last terrible murder was "perfectly ridiculous."—Boston Transcript.

When Traveling.

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver, and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches, and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cent and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only.

WE are commonly taught our duty by fear or shame, but how can they act upon a man who hears nothing but his own praises? —Johnson.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

HE travels safe, and not unpleasantly, who is guarded by poverty and guided by love.—Sir Philip Sidney.

Heart of the Park Region.

Persons looking for locations in the most beautiful diversified part of Minnesota are invited to write to the undersigned for information about improved farms, wild lands, timber lands and stock ranches. Douglas county is noted for its charming lakes, forest groves and fertile soil. You will find schools, churches, markets and good neighbors. Lands on terms to suit purchaser. Address W. E. Chidester, Alexandria, Minn.

ANNA—"Is it an interesting story?" Daisy—"Extremely interesting! I don't think I skipped 20 pages."—Tit-Bits.

BEECHAM'S PILLS for constipation 10c and 25c. Get the book (free) at your druggist's and go by it. Annual sales 6,000,000 boxes.

"You told me you and Harry loved at first sight." "Yes, but we quarreled on acquaintance."—Truth.

I HAVE found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine. F. R. LOTZ, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

IF there is anything in a young man the Rontgen rays should bring it out.—Yonkers Statesman.

THE Grip of Pneumonia may be warded off with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

GREAT names debase instead of raising those who know how to use them.—Rochefoucauld.

FOR ALLAYING HOARSENESS AND IRRITATION OF THE THROAT, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" 25c a box. Avoid imitations.

BESS—"If I were in your shoes—" Madge—"Don't talk of impossibilities."—Boston Courier.

Hosts of people go to work in the wrong way to cure a

SPRAIN,

when St. Jacobs Oil would cure it in the right way, right off.

You only get of other good tobaccos 3½ ozs. for 10 cents.

You get of "Battle Ax" 5⅓ ozs. same quality, for 10 cents.

Battle Ax PLUG

A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS

You get over 2 ounces more of "Battle Ax" for 10 cents than any other tobacco of the same grade. These two ounces really cost you nothing, and the 5 cent piece is nearly as large as you get of other high grades for 10 cents.

Premium No. 1 Chocolate

Made by Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., has been celebrated for more than a century as a nutritious, delicious, and flesh-forming beverage. Sold by grocers everywhere.

EARLY BIRD RADISH SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS — POTATOES $1.50 PER BRL

PRODUCE THE EARLIEST, FINEST VEGETABLES IN THE WORLD. They are bred to earliness; full of life and vigor. That's the universal verdict. A trial will convince the most doubtful. Prices dirt cheap! Wholesale list for market gardeners. Send 15c in stamps and get our Mammoth Plant and Seed Catalog and a package of the pumpkin yellow watermelon sensation. Catalog alone 5c for postage. It will pay you to get it.

JOHN A SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

The Ins and Outs of It.

If you get best wear out of a coat, best work must have gone into it. You can't get good bread out of poor flour.

Moral: You can't get the best out of anything, unless the best is in it; and the best has to be **put** in before it can be taken out. Now, we have a rule to test those sarsaparillas with a big "best" on the bottle. "Tell us what's put in you and we'll decide for ourselves about the best." That's fair. But these modest sarsaparillas say: "Oh! we can't tell. It's a secret. Have faith in the label." . . . Stop! There's one exception; one sarsaparilla that has no secret to hide. It's Ayer's. If you want to know what goes into Ayer's Sarsaparilla, ask your doctor to write for the formula. Then you can satisfy yourself that you get the best of the sarsaparilla argument when you **get Ayer's.**

Any doubt left? Get the "Curebook."
It kills doubts but cures doubters.
Address: J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/6 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized Aftercompletion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS but sell direct to the consumer at wholesale prices. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 90 styles of Harness, 42 styles Riding Saddles. Write for catalogue.

W. B. PRATT, Secy. ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG CO. ELKHART, IND.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, MAR. 13, 1896.

Time Table.

Soo Road.—Time for trains at Rockford Station:

Going West,	Going East.
10:47, a. m.	8:57, a. m.
7:40 p. m.	4:53, p. m.

DELANO DIARY

—Prof. J. A. Wharton acted County Superintendant in place of Mr. Lee last week and examined 42 teachers.

—Tuesday was a typical election day. The ground was covered with snow the night previous and the flakes were quietly falling through the morning hours.

—Clark Sturman claims to be the boss well digger in the country. He says a few days ago he set up his machine at the residence of Mrs. Coverdale, in Rockford, made a well 42 feet deep, pumped it out and took down the machine, all in one day.

—The union caucus was about the success such gatherings usually are. No one was entirely satisfied with the ticket made. Although over seventy votes were cast names receiving only small minorities, in one instance 21 votes, were placed on the ticket.

—At a meeting of the Ladies Aid Society, and the officers and members of the M. E. Church, at the church, on Monday evening it was voted to paint the church walls and ceiling. Also, to rearrange the seats leaving the aisle through the center of the church.

—The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian church will give a New England tea party, at the City Hall, on Thursday evening, March 19. Supper at 6 o'clock, price 25 cents, children 10. A literary programme will also be rendered, the participants of which will be dressed in the old fashioned way.

—The building craze has struck town earlier this season than common. C. W. Kerrick has begun work on his residence on Third Street. Mr. Kittock has lumber on the ground for a house on South Second St. John Coolen has an extensive start on a lumber shed at his lumber yard. Surely this looks like times are picking up.

—We have received a beautiful, illustrated catalogue from The Jewell Nursery Co., of Lake City, Minnesota, the oldest and largest nursery in the Northwest. Their catalogue is very complete, containing full descriptions, instructions for planting, pruning; and care of stock. They also enclose a list of collections of flowers and bedding plants that are cheap enough to be in the reach of every one. They also grow Seee Corn and Seed Potatoes, comprising the latest and best varieties. Their references are A No. 1. Read their ad. in another column and mention this paper when writing them. 23-4t.

—The Town of Franklin election passed off much after the usual fashion. The Financial report disclosed the fact that about $1,100. remain in the Treasury to begin the new year with. A 4 mills tax was voted for road purposes and the following were elected

DISTRICT ROAD BOSSES:

1. Wm Wandessee,
2. Ed Ziebarth
3. Louis Kespohl,
4. Frank Porlets,
5. Louis Kunkel, Jr.
6. Peter Matter.
7. Peter Jounich,
8. Peter Kuka,
9. William Leiter,
10. F. F. Chancellor,
11. Christian Bock,
12. Walter Meara.
13. William Sturman, Jr.
14. Charles Eppel, Jr.
15. Mat Schaust,
16. Simon Kittock,
17. John Plattner.

Ed Kelsey made a motion to have a shed built for the wheeled scrapers, so that they could be preserved from the weather and be where they could be found. This was voted down.

Meeting of Delano Crickets.

DELANO, Minn., Mar. 9, 1896.

A meeting of the Delano Crickets was held at 7:30 o'clock, Monday evening. Members present as follows: John Catlin, John Eppel, Claus Johnson, Robert Reichal, C. M. Conzet, Oscar Scogsberg, Oscar Ball. The meeting was held for the purpose of electing new officers and any such business as may come before any such meeting.

The following officers were elected: C. M. Conzet, Manager; John Catlin, Captain; Oscar Ball, Secretary and Treasurer; Oscar Skogsberg, Property man; Charles Bentz, Mascot; R. M. Walter, Umpire.

A soliciting committee consisting of Claus Johnson, Robert Reichal and Oscar Ball was chosen to collect money for getting bats, balls, and gloves.

It was decided to play the first game of base ball with any club under 16 years old, in Wright or any adjoining county. The first challenge to be accepted; game to be played on our home grounds, Saturday, May 23. Players must be stricly under 16 years old.

It was moved and carried that we adjourned until April 14, 1896.

OSCAR BALL, Secy.

FREE! FREE!

The McKinley Bill and the new Tarriff Bill compared item by item. Also Henry George's Protection or Free Trade, and speeches of congress men on tariff and direct taxation

Address Minnesota Democratic Association, 127 Globe Bldg, St. Paul,

Personals.

Mrs. M. J. Mulford returned home from the cities, Tuesday.

Desmond Dugan, of Minneapolis, visited old Delano friends this week.

M. A. O'Hair did business in the Flour City, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Ezra Ferrell, of Montrose, was transacting business in our village Tuesday evening.

J. E. Reynolds canvassed the town in the interest of the St. Paul Globe, Wednesday.

Miss Daisy Johns left yesterday for Buffalo, to assist in caring for her aunt who is sick

Mrs. Bina Halgren, of Watertown, went this way to Minneapolis, yesterday. She expects to spend several days with her city friends.

Among those summoned to Minneapolis this week on account of the O. L. Billings trial are Wyatt Johns, J. W. Lindsley, C. G. Roosen, Wash Rader and M. A. O'Hair.

I. H. Grafft's Birthday.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Grafft tendered them a surprise party in honor of Mr. Grafft's "fourteenth birthday" February 29. Mr. Grafft was presented with a large jumbo cup and saucer. Dainty refreshments were served and many old fashionek games were played. The evening was pronounced a success by all who were present. Among those there were Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Jones and mother, Mrs. Johns, of Winnipeg, Mr. and Mrs. Ransom, Mrs. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Shaw, Mrs. Shaw of Rochester, England, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Kaley, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Thulin, Mr. and Mrs. Buckley, of St. Paul, Mr. Henry Grafft, Jr.—The Interurban.

Out West.

EVERSON, Wash., Feb. 29, 1896.

DEAR DR. CATLIN: The "Evergreen State" is losing its reputation today. The ground is frozen quite hard and covered with snow, and the wind (whew!) is blowing a gale from the northeast. We call it "nice, like Minnesota" fresh air and plenty of it One needs to be dressed as warmly as at home (Minn.) in mid winter. We hope it will not last long. It is, I think the fourth "cold spell" for this winter. We are all well.

Yours as ever,
J. L. PARMETER.

Nooksack Indian Mission.

County Cullings.

Election times are coming on apace: look out for leading editorials in the Quintette Sheets, written by some wealthy candidates.

It would be a good plan for the editors of the county to get together and form a county association, and hold meetings occasionally and get acquainted.—Buffalo Journal.

Correct, Brother Eaton: that would be a good thing to do.

From the newspapers we learn that Senator C. K. Davis has introduced a bill into Congress to appropriate $75,000. for a public building at St. Cloud! Why for that Democratic stronghold while Wright County, reliably Republican for so long, has nothing?

Otis L. Billing seems to have attracted quite a number of people from Buffalo and Delano to Minneapolis in the matter of the case, State vs. Billings, for perjury. It seems that Judge Jamison has permitted the trial of the second charge brought to be tried first, that of swearing falsely before the Hennepin County Grand jury. Whatever offences Billings may be guilty of he certainly is not alone in wrong doing, and it is to be hoped by every lover of law and right, that those associated with him, in case he is found guilty, suffer in proportion to their guilt. If there has been nothing wrong it should be made plain to all that such is the case. If wrong has been done imprisoning a poor helpless individual and allowing those who were far more interested to go unpunished will not satisfy the law nor the people.

Among Our Exchanges.

As congress has nothing else to do what is the matter of adjourning.—Star News.

It seems that there are also Republicans in this town who are not for Maj. McKinley. There are early birds and then there are other birds.—Minneapolis Times.

It will be the duty of the next legislature to re-district this state for legislative purposes. The Congressional districts should also be re-arranged.—Buffalo Journal.

That quite a percentage of the republicans in this vicinity favor the free coinage of silver, is a fact that the party will do well not to ignore.—Sherburne County Times.

Let the Republicans quit worrying about the Democrats and select their own candidate—their convention meets first. They may be sure there will be a Democrat, and a good one, too, to run against him.—St. Cloud Times.

Say, fellow farmers, why can't Wright County win the $700 prize that the State offers for the best county display at the state fair next fall. We surely can if we all do something towards it.—Albion correspondent in Buffalo Journal.

Some of our republican cotemporaries are rather worked up because their party cannot get together in the United States senate. The democrats were in the same fix a couple of years ago and they did not hesitate te speak their feelings then. The lesson of free criticism has not been lost on the brethren of the opposite persuasion.—Swift Co. Monitor.

A school teacher says that pupils who have access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who have none are better readers, better spellers, better in pronunciation and better grammarians, read more understandingly and obtain a practical knowledge in geography in half the time it requires others. The newspaper is decidedly an important factor in modern life.—Carver Free Press.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Villages.

ANNANDALE.

President, W. S. Huntington; trustees, J. J. Rennie, H. K. Kelly, E. H. Dunton; recorder, W. H. Towle; treasurer, John H. Burl; justices of the peace, W. H. Towle, T. A Remington; constable, A. A. Bloom. License 75, against 17.

BUFFALO.

President, O H. Bushnell; trustees, W. H. Cochrane, F. McKnight, John Varner; recorder, H. B. Cady; treasurer, E. O. McGaffey; Justice of the Peace, W. H. Cochrane.

COKATO.

President, J. A. Ecklund; trustees, L. J. Noreen, Charles Larson, Nels Olson; recorder, J. W. Larson; treasurer, O. B. Mabusth; justice of the peace, C. M. Carlson; constable Alfred Peterson; street commissioner, Erick Hendrickson. For license 73; against license 50.

DELANO.

Pres., I. Gutzwiller; Trustees, Wash Rader, Adam Horsch, John Coolen; Recorder, Wyatt Johns; Treasurer, L. P. Probst; Justice, W. H. Frazee.

HANOVER.

President, John Weinand; trustees, Geo. Strunk, Wm. Weinand, August Huffmockle; recorder, Max Saenger; treasures, Wm. Haefer; justice of the peace, John Lockedellie; constable, Mat Weinand.

HOWARD LAKE.

President, W. J. Tousley; trustees, Frank Noble, James S. Graves, Gustave Koenig; recorder, Thomas R. Briggs; treasurer,, Lemuel McGrew; justice of the peace, Thomas R. Briggs; constable, W. H. Johnson. For Louds 92 against 53. For license 69 against 60.

MAPLE LAKE.

President, Martin O'Laughlin; trustees, Henry Stuhr, Henry Gorman, Frank T. Hamilton; recorder, J. E. Madigan, treasurer,, Albert Westrup; assessor, Albert Schultz; justice of the peace, Alex Miller; constable, Jno. Tuberty.

MONTICELLO.

President, John A. Holler; trustees, G. W. Slater, W. A. Trask, T. H. Bertram; recorder, W. J. Thompson; treasurer, Gus Eggena; justice of the peace, H. M. Piper; constable, W. W. Brookings. For license 87 against 96.

MONTROSE.

President, W. B. Prickett; trustees, John Herman, Fred Volkenant, Gus Kretchner; recorder, H. G. Wright; treasurer, J. N. Haven; justice of the peace, J. H. Streeter; constables, C. J. Kraus, Wm. Cress.

ROCKFORD.

President, D. R. Farnham; trustees, M. G. Waren, John Hamilton, A. T. Baker; recorder, C. W. Haynes; treasurer, C. M. Johnson; street commissioner, Chapin Farnham; justice of the peace, J. W. Mounts; constables, Geo. Irving, O. C. Roberts.

WAVERLY.

President, W. J. Walsh; trustees, L. V. Kyte, Jas. Nuwash, E. Robarge; recorder, John Giblin, Jr.; treasurer, M. F. Jennings; justices of the peace, C. H. Cullen, H. C. Moreau; constable, Jno. O'Connell.

Townships.

BUFFALO.

Supervisors, Geo. Davis, chairman, Jacob Abel, Frank Pitt; town clerk, Aug. Hafften; treasurer, Lafe Yarner; assessor, C. O. Taylor; justice of the peace, Mike Ryan; constables, Herman Anderson, Mike Kelly.

CHATHAM.

Supervisors, Herman Ernst, chairman, August Happe, John Meara; town clerk, Dan'l Scanlon; treasurer, Louis Fouquette; assessor Dan'l Sullivan, justices of the peace, W. W. Washburn, Herman Stuhr; constables, Henry Mavenkamp, Frank Fobbe.

CLEARWATER.

Supervisors, H. A. Wiegand, chairman, Benj. Ponsford, A. Markham; town clerk, S. A. Howard; treasurer, G. P. Boutwell; assessor, W. P. West; justices of the peace, W. P. west, C. D. Shattuck; constables, J. O. Hyatt, R. T. Furgeson.

FRANKLIN.

SUPERVISORS.—Wm. Ziebarth, Chairman, Joseph Bauman, Mat Schaust; Clerk, Fred Kespohl; Treasurer, Ed Ziebarth; Assessor, Clark Sturman; Justices, John Torngren, Herman Otto; Constables, David Quady, Paul Sunday.

INDEPENDENCE. (Hennepin Co.)

SUPERVISORS.—John Pagenkopf, Chairman, Erick Erickson, Adam Tautgs; Town Clerk, R. M. Mills; Treasurer and Assessor, John H. McGary; Justice, R. M. Mills; Constable, Otto Kurtz.

List of Patents.

Granted to inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C:

J. Bellinger, St. Cloud, Sleigh. J. T. Fuhrmann, St. Paul, Flue-expander. J. Lucas, Hastings, Grain and seed separator. B. S. Molyneux, Minneapolis, Engraving machine. F. Wolter, Gaylord, Type writing machine.

From the Maple Lake Messenger we learn that that thriving town has a new creamery company organized and that they expect to be making butter May 1. Also that a mill is being talked of; and the brass band is to re-organize. That's right. All these things go to make up a town.

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COTTON STATE EXPOSITION.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18, Dec. 31, 1895.

The schedule printed below is a comprehensive guide to the best and most desirable route to Atlanta from the North and Northwest, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis TerreHaute, and Evansville.

Palace Day Coaches and Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to all trains shown in this schedule.

Extremely low rates have been made to Atlanta and return via the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. All trains run solid between Nashville and Atlanta, except train in last column. The train in third column, which leaves Cincinnati at 4:30 p. m. runs solid to Atlanta. This is the route of the famous "Dixie Flyer," through "all the year round" sleeping car line between Nashville, Tenn., and Jacksonville, Fla.

Lv Chicago											10:00 pm
" Indianapolis											3:35 am
Ar Louisville											8:10 am
Lv Louisville											8:30 am
" Indianapolis											1:30 pm
Ar Chicago											6:05 pm
Lv Chicago										10:00 pm	
Ar Lafayette										3:35 am	
Ar Louisville										7:34 am	
Lv Louisville										8:30 am	
Ar Nashville										1:55 pm	
Lv Nashville										2:00 pm	
Ar Chattanooga										7:30 pm	
Lv Chattanooga										8:30 pm	
Ar Atlanta										12:55 am	
Lv Atlanta										1:00 am	
Ar Macon										5:00 am	
Ar Savannah										10:00 am	
Ar Jacksonville										2:00 pm	
Lv Louisville									7:30 am		
Ar Evansville									11:30 am		
Lv Evansville									12:00 m		
Ar Nashville									5:30 pm		
Lv Nashville									5:40 pm		
Ar Decatur									9:15 pm		
Lv Decatur									9:30 pm		
Ar Birmingham									1:30 am		
Lv Birmingham									1:40 am		
Ar Atlanta									8:35 am		
Lv Louisville								7:30 am			
Ar Cincinnati								11:30 am			
Lv Cincinnati								12:00 m			
Ar Chattanooga								8:30 pm			
Lv Chattanooga								8:40 pm			
Ar Atlanta								1:35 am			
Lv Atlanta								1:45 am			
Ar Macon								5:45 am			
Ar Savannah								10:45 am			
Ar Jacksonville								2:45 pm			
Lv Cincinnati							8:00 am				
Ar Lexington							12:15 pm				
Lv Lexington							12:30 pm				
Ar Knoxville							5:30 pm				
Lv Knoxville							5:40 pm				
Ar Bristol							9:00 pm				
Lv Bristol							9:15 pm				
Ar Salisbury							2:30 am				
Lv Salisbury							2:40 am				
Ar Charlotte							6:50 am				
Lv Charlotte							7:00 am				
Ar Columbia							11:30 am				
Lv Columbia							11:45 am				
Ar Augusta							3:40 pm				
Lv Augusta							3:55 pm				
Ar Atlanta							8:30 pm				
Lv Atlanta							8:40 pm				
Ar Macon							12:45 am				
Ar Savannah							7:45 am				
Ar Jacksonville							11:45 am				
Lv Atlanta							8:40 pm				
Ar Rome							12:45 am				
Lv Rome							1:00 am				
Ar Chattanooga							5:00 am				
Lv Chattanooga							5:10 am				
Ar Memphis							1:00 pm				
Lv Atlanta							8:40 pm				
Ar Birmingham							1:40 am				
Lv Birmingham							1:50 am				
Ar Meridian							5:55 am				
Lv Meridian							6:05 am				
Ar Vicksburg							10:05 am				
Ar Shreveport							5:25 pm				
Ar Dallas							9:40 pm				
Ar Fort Worth							10:40 pm				
Ar Houston							8:30 am				
Ar Galveston							11:30 am				
Lv Memphis							1:00 pm				
Ar Little Rock							5:30 pm				
Lv Little Rock							5:40 pm				
Ar Texarkana							1:30 am				
Ar Dallas							9:40 pm				
Ar Fort Worth							10:40 pm				
Ar Houston							8:30 am				
Ar Galveston							11:30 am				

For further information, address BRIARD F. HILL, Northern Passenger Agent 328 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. COWARDIN, Western Passenger Agent 405 Ry. Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.; or D. J. MULLANEY, Eastern Passenger Agent, 56 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

W. L. DANLEY,
G. P. & T. A., Nashville, Tenn.

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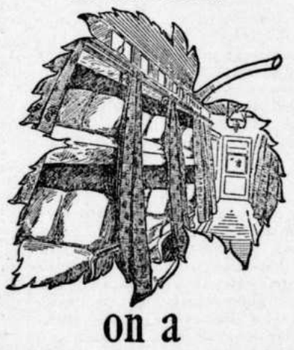

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The Chicago Great Western Railway (Maple Leaf Route) runs Tourist Sleeping Cars to Los Angeles, California, via Kansas City and the Santa Fe Route, every Tuesday. The Tourist Car rate is but $6.00 ($3.00 each, if two go) from St. Paul or Minneapolis to Los Angeles, California, and the trip 24 hours shorter than by other lines. No Sunday traveling is necessary. The cars are divided into sections, the same as Palace Sleepers, and are in charge of a colored porter. They are plentifully supplied with fresh clean bedding, curtains and linen, and have a little kitchen at one end for light cooking. These cars were designed to give comfort in a long journey at the lowest possible cost to the traveler.

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Eggs,	.08
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Pork	4.00
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.05
Chickens, dressed,	.09
Turkeys, dressed,	.12

DIED.

HUNCHA.—In Franklin, on Tuesday March 10, Frank Huncha, aged 70 years. Mr. Huncha was an old settler in this place.

KUCHENMEISTER.—In Franklin, on Tuesday, March 10, John Kuchenmeister, age 73 years.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Kuchenmeister was one of the early settlers in Delano, but has been living on his farm four miles south of town for several years past. He leaves a wife and several grown children and numerous grand children to mourn his loss. He was buried Thursday from the Catholic church in Delano, his remains being laid at rest in the Catholic burying ground a mile south of town.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1896. NUMBER 25.

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A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. DELANO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA. 28

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. C. B. AMES. Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office over W. R. John's Confectionery Store.

E. A. SHANNON, M. D., Buffalo, Minn., Calls day or night promptly attended to Office in the building between McKnight's store and residence. Residence on corner north of School House.

O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan.11, 1896.

DR. CORNELIUS WILLIAMS. Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist, 145 W. Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

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Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
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WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "
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REV. T. DAVIES.

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The careful ways of duty;
Our hard, stiff lines of life with her
Are flowing curves of beauty.

Our homes are cheerier for her sake,
Our door yards brighter blooming,
And all about the social air
Is sweeter for her coming.

Unspoken homilies of peace
Her daily life is preaching;
The still refreshment of the dew
Is her unconscious teaching.

And never tenderer hand than her's
Unkits the brow of ailing;
Her garments to the sick man's ear
Have music in their trailing.

Her presence lends its warmth and health
To all who come before it,
If woman lost us Eden, such
As she alone restore it.

—John G. Whittier.

P. H. KELLY, the veteran wholesale grocer of St. Paul, has made an assignment for the purpose of having his business affairs settled up.

CARLISLE is said to be a candidate for Presidential nomination on the democratic ticket. There will probably be other candidates in the field soon.

IT has been announced that Michael Doran has concluded to quit politics. To many prominent democrats in various parts of the country this news is in accordance with their long felt and often expressed wishes

OUR republican friends are having quite a time about whether or not to instruct their delegates to the National Convention to vote for McKinley or any other candidate for President. Some of them temember the time the republican delegates from Minnesota went instructed to vote first, last and all the time for William Windom, Minnesota's favorite son, for President and the way things turned out.

BRO. SATTERLEE, of the Atwater Republican, winds up his comments on Bro. Lamphere and ourselves by advising us to "Do some thinking and write some sensible articles rather than waste time and space." In the same article Bro. Satterlee says "Why not vote for 'free pumpkins' and put the country on a pumpkin basis?" Why does the brother prefer pumpkins to silver, is it on account of their yellow color?

THE Minneapolis Journal appears to look at things altogether differently, from different standpoints, for instance it says Joe Blackburn should be down at Washington, attending to his Senatorial duties instead of up in Kentucky fighting for a re-election. In another column this same paper speak of Congressman Eddy being home looking after his fences and expects that a majority of our state delegation to Congress will be here to attend the State Convention and to fix up fences for re election; but the Journal forgets to say that they ought to be in Washington earning their salaries.

Money in Hens.

(From Louisville Courier-Journal.)

Yes, every farmer must now admit that there is as much money in hens as in any other department of farm business; and often a good deal more, too. Do not despise poultry, for by so doing much financial light is extinguished. It is now an absolute certainty that a good flock of well-bred and well-cared-for fowls will give the farmer and his family many an excellent meal and provide quite a little cash besides, and these two items are never to be overlooked. There are a few points to be especially regarded to the end that poultry culture may prove satisfactory. Breed only from strong, healthy parent stock, that possesses in greatest perfection those features and characteristics which it is desired should be perpetuated. Then hatch the chickens in good season in March and April, so they may have time to develop and come to laying in early fall and so be ready to produce the maximum number of eggs when prices are high. Guard against laying birds becoming fat, as fat hens do not lay well. Require them to scratch and work for their food and thus keep fat down. A good deal of animal food is needed by laying hens to supply nitrogen for egg formation. Feed fresh, juicy lean meat and green-cut bone, which latter is formed by running through the Mann bone mill. If hens are confined do not forget clover, cabbage and roots as necessities. M. S. PERKINS.

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An Aged Pensioner.

Washington, Special, March 11.—Congressman Heatwole will tomorrow introduce the bill to pension Row Brasie of Litchfield at the rate of $36 per month. Brasie served in the regular army from 1840 to 1845, during the Seminole and Florida wars. He draws $8, the maximum pension paid for services during those wars, but is about ninty years of age, and Mr. Heatwole anticipates no trouble in securing the increase.—Pioneer Press.

Primary Election Law.

The new primary election law makes it absolutely necessary to have the call for conventions published in a newspaper for at least two weeks. Not a single convention can be held in the state unless this is done. Now why should the newspaper be expected to do this work for nothing.

As a rule candidates for office are willing to blow in their money on the susceptable voter, who usually takes all he can get and then wisely votes as he pleases, while these same candidates think it is a case of injury if the newspapers charge a reasonable sum for publishing strictly legal notices. There is probably not a newspaper in the state which does not contribute more in the course of a year for the good of its respectiye party organization than does the average office holder and about all the editors get, as a rule, is a chance to go to some convention and help out the other fellow, and pay his own expenses.—St. Cloud Journal Press.

Fowls and Infection.

The transmission of diphtheria to human beings from fowls is affirmed by Gerhardt, Debrie, Menard, Schrevens, and other writers. Cole reports a case in Jacksonville, Ill., where a sick chicken was taken into the house and fondled by a child 2 and one-half years old. Four days later the child was taken with diphtheria and died. There were no other cases of the disease in the neighborhood, and the affected chicken was the only source of infection.

It is evident from the limited investigations made that diphtheria prevails among fowls to a larger extent than is supposed. Their habits of living, running at random over wide ranges, picking from garbage and manure piles, render them especially liable to infection. It is a common practice to bring sick chickens into the house for treatment, where children are permitted to handle them, and it is evident that this disease is spread in this manner more extensively than has been supposed, and that many cases of mysterious sources of infection of children could be traced to infected poultry.—Iowa Health Bulletin.—The Daily Lancet, Philadelphia.

List of Patents.

Granted to inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C

C. P. Dole, Duluth, Coal scoop or bucket. H. H. Kryger, Minneapolis, Electric snow plow. E. C. Washburn, Minneapolis, Car-coupling. R. J. Woodin, Park Rapids, Door-opener.

Among Our Exchanges.

The first duty of Congress is to provide sufficient revenue for the necessities of the Government. Instead of doing its duty Congress is doing all it can to enlarge the deficit.—World.

The watchword of McKinley seems to be, "Anything to get there;" while that of Reed, Morton, Allison, Davis, Quay, Collum, Manderson, et al. is, "Anything to beat McKinley."—Minnesota Mascot.

If public meetings must be held in our school houses it must be understood that the men attending such meetings should show proper respect for the place which children are obliged to occupy next day and not use it as a saloon. Our teachers can not very well teach morals or prohibit the use of narcotics when children come to a room occupied by their brothers and fathers besmeared with tobacco juice, chews and cigar stumps. Is this right?—Hollywood items, Valley Herald.

E. A. Flood, son of the late Hon. J. A. Flood, of Watertown, this County, and well known to the old settlers of that town, was recently arrested at Swanville, charged with forgery. The grand Jury of that County, which is in session at Little Falls, found three indictments against Mr. Flood, and when brought before the Court last week, he plead "not guilty," and the court fixed his bail at $400, Wednesday's Transcript says: "Mr. Flood, while not wishing to have his case tried through the newspaper, emphatically denies the statement of the representatives of the Deering Harvester Company that he had admitted his guilt, and on the contrary is confident of fully establishing his innocence. He claims that it is an effort on the part of the company to compel him to furnish new notes for ones that were accepted by the company, and for the reason that the parties were not responsible ones the company has been unable to collect them."—Valley Herald.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 13, 1896.

President Cleveland is allowing the Senators to monopolize the talk on Cuban affairs, and they have certainly done a lot of it that was entirely unnecessary, this week, inasmuch as the acceptance of the report of the committee on Foreign Relations in favor of the Senate accepting the House resolutions as a substitute for its own resolutions was a foregone conclusion from the first. And talking wasn't the only unnecessary thing the Senate did this week. While the report of its committee was pending it adopted a resolution calling on the President for all the information in his posession concerning the present state of affairs in Cuba. Cuban affairs were fully discussed at the last cabinet meeting and there are rumors of the President having sent a trusted agent to Cubato find out just how things are and of his intention to send a message to Congress on the subject, but neither the President nor any member of his cabinet will talk about it, at least not for publication. One thing can be set down as certain. Congress has been stampeded, but the administration will not be. Mr. Cleveland wants to know he is right before he takes action that cannot be recalled, and which may cost the U. S. thousands of lives and millions of dollars.

The report of the majority of the Senate Election Committee, written by Chandler, of N. H., in favor of the resolution for investigating the election of the Alabama legislature that elected Senator Morgan exposes a republican plot to get a majority in the Senate by unfair means. Their purpose is to use the populists to help them pass this resolution. Then to have the investigation committee report in favor of unseating Senator Morgan, when the populists are again expected to join them in voting for the adoption of that report.

The Republicans in the House hope to get some campaign thunder out of the hearings which have been arranged by a sub-committee of the House committee on Ways and Means for next week. These hearings are announced to be for the purpose of ascertaining whether the reciprocity treaties and arrangements made by the late Mr. Blaine during the last republican administration were of sufficient benefit to this country to make their renewal advisable, and what tariff and customs regulations in foreign countries are detrimental to an increase in our foreign business. As to the reciprocity treaties, the democratic Congress which repealed them ascertained by thorough investigation that this country received no benefit at all from the most of them and from the others so little that the whole business was thrown overboard. Unless I miss my guess these hearings will be followed by the same rose-colored newspaper fairy stories about reciprocity which were so plentiful when Mr. Blaine was working on the scheme.

Senators Morgan and Chandler made a very good imitation of a monkey out of Senator Hoar during the somewhat acid debate which followed Senator Hale's rather remarkable procerding of having read a statement made by the Spanish minister, which accused three Senators by name with having made untrue statements during the argument on the Cuban resolutions Senator Hoar put in his oar by offering a resolution to postpone consideration of the report of the Foreign Relations committee until April 6th, and aggravated the matter by some sneering remarks at the expense of that committee for having agreed to a resolution that was binding upon nobody. Just when he was talking about the injustice of our meddling with the affairs of Spain and Cuba, Senator Morgan quietly upset the old gentleman by asking: "Where did you get the information upon which to sustain your earnest action regarding Armenia?" After Mr. Hoar had tried to reconcile his late position towards the Armenians with his present one towards the Cubans, to the great amusement of the Senate and the crowded galleries, Senator Chandler read a telegram which Senator Hoar sent to the President, offering his support by speech and vote for the most vigorous measures against the Turks, even to treating them as pirates and enemies of the human race, and turning to Mr. Hoar, he said: "I suppose you intended to add, provided that nothing is done until after April 6th."

The anti option bill of Col. Hatch, which has been killed so often and which passed the House in the last Congress and came near enough to being passed by the Senate to badly frighten its opponents, is about to be killed once more. The House committee on Agriculture has agreed to table the bill.

Senator Turpie's speech against the right of Dupont, of Del., to a seat in the Senate is unanswerable from a legal and constitutional point of view.

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EUROPEAN LETTER.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

ROME, Italy, March 1, 1896.

This morning I went to the dome of St. Peter's, 435 feet high. I was tired after that climb, and sat down and rested and drank in the beauty of that scene for a long time. On the west lay the drear campagna, which is interesting historically—not physically. The soil looks poor. It has had time to wear out, hasn't it, during 4,000 years? The city outskirts are belted with undulating hills. Farther on, these wrinkles are smoothed out. Still farther, in the distance, the sea can be seen. This roof is so immense that families occupy houses built on top of it. To the north lay the Janiculum Aventine, Capitoline and Palatine Hills. To the east, the Pincian and Quirinal, and in the distance the snow-capped Alban mountains. Just in front flowed the Tiber, separating the old, densly-built section of the city from the more open, newer part. It turns sharply to the right soon after it passes the Castle of St. Angelo, getting out of the way of the slope which rises gradually to St. Peter's. To the south lay a great campus, on which I counted twenty companies of soldiers going through their daily drill. Adjoining the church on this side, is the largest palace in the world, the Vatican which is, indeed, a small world in itself, politically isolated, as is the District of Columbia. On this territory, sacred to the Pope, no Italian soldier can set foot; I refer, of course to the palace or Vatican gardens. From my height, I looked down on His Holiness' private grounds, beautifully 'laid out. Just beyond them is a piece of woodland which looks as if it had been snatched bodily from a dense forest and set down here—so wild and uncultivated is it. Here, we imagine, His Holiness takes refuge on hot summer evenings; and with the trees as sentinels, he walks and meditates on how he can regain the power he will never know. He has enough titles to be at the head of the universe. Here they are: Vicar of Jesus Christ, Successor to the Prince of Apostles, Pontifex of the Universal Church, Patriarch of the West, Primate of Italy, Metropolitan Archbishop of the Province of Rome, Sovereign of the Temporal Dominions of the Holy Roman Church. Are you out of breath? And yet he is a good man. He cannot help his titles.

Coming down the stairs, I counted 61 marble slabs, which had been inlaid in the wall, announcing that on such a date, such a crowned head or royal personage has ascended the dome of St. Peter's. This reminds me that one of the original stones of the wall of Romulus, which surrounded the old city of the Palatine Hill, is among the inlaid stones in our Washington monument. Then I went down and around to the Vatican library, where I saw many relics from the Catacombs, many invaluable illuminated manuscripts, beautiful stained glass, and many priceless treasures in the shape of vases, etc., which had been presented to the different Popes from the greatest personages and from the farthest ends of the earth. But what surprised me on the street, was an African Francescan monk.

Yesterday, under the shadow of the prison where his Apostolic namesake was confined, I took Paul, a book and a ball, and went to spend the afternoon in the Forum Romanum. I sat on the steps of the Basilica Julia and read, while Paul kicked his football up and down the lava flagstones of the Sacred Way. If stones ever preach sermons, how eloquent are these. Presently the ball rolled far off and fell into the Cloaca Maxima. Then there was a great anxiety until I spoke to a workman, who got a ladder and handed the ball up from the sluggish water. The ladder was at hand, or I should never have taken steps to recover the ball. We have come home and are tired. Yesterday, likewise, we spent the afternoon there, and the two days preceeding we enjoyed the warm sunshine and the fine military band on the green lawns of the Pincian Hill. Here we most always see the King and Queen taking a drive. But they are always in different carriages, and appear at different times. Thursday the King was driving a pair of spirited horses, and yet took off his hat to every body who glanced toward him. A kingly perogative! As the hill was swarming with people he had his hands full.

The Court ball was given up last week on account of the war. The King won approbation by ordering that the funds which had been intended for it should be distributed among the charitable institutions of the city. On account of the war there is to be no carnival this year, and no wonder; for Italy is holding her breath in the greatest suspense, and is too heartsick for merry-making.

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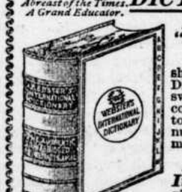

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CORRESPONDENCE

INDEPENDENCE INCIDENTS.

I feel in my bones that spring draweth nigh; the crows and some other birds are here. Some of our farmers are getting anxious to start in farming and get in their grain early so it will have full advantage of the season.

Ben Pagenkopf will run the old I. Christlieb farm this summer.

Rev. E. A. Hatch, the blind preacher, will preach at Armstrong next Sunday forenoon.

The teachers Institute was held at Maple Plain last Friday and Saturday. There was not a very large attendance but it was quite interesting.

The school will open again in Dist. 102, on the second Monday in April

Wm. Mills is confined to the house from the result of a fall from a load of fodder to the frozen ground.

B. H. Hall and S. W. Yokley attended the State G. A. R. Encampment, at Minneapolis, last week; they report quite an interessing time.

J. H. MCGARY.

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If you have any intention of going to the Southeast this fall or winter, you should advise yourself of the best route from the North and West. This is the Louisville & Nashville Railroad which is running daily duble trains from St. Louis, Evansvill, Louisville, and Cincinnati through to Nashville, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Atlanta, Montgomery, Thomasville, Pensacola, Mobile, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Pullman Sleeping Car Service through. Specially low rates made to Atlanta during the continuance of the Cotton Statos Exposition, and tourists rates to all points in Florida and the Gulf Coast resorts during the season. For paticulars as to rates through car service, write

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THE SONG OF THE "No. 9."

My dress is of fine polished oak,
As rich as the finest fur cloak,
And for handsome design
You just should see mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I'm beloved by the poor and the rich,
For both I impartially stitch;
In the cabin I shine,
In the mansion I'm fine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I never get surly nor tired,
With zeal I always am fired;
To hard work I incline,
For rest I ne'er pine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I am easily purchased by all,
With instalments that monthly do fall;
And when I am thine,
Then life is benign—
No. 9, No. 9.

To the Paris Exposition I went,
Upon getting the Grand Prize intent:
I left all behind,
The Grand Prize was mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889, at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France. This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered—the GRAND PRIZE—giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor—the most prized honor of France.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best it will be your own fault.

Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine. If he doesn't keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue and terms. Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory. WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO. Chicago, Ill

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., • MINN.

MARCH—1896.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	....	....	....	....

TWENTY-TWO countries have given notice of their intention to take part in the exhibition to be held in Paris in 1900.

DR. THOMPSON, of Haverhill, N. H., has invented a drink called "Sunbeam" to take away the after effects of headache water. It is easy to avoid the disease in the first place.

A MONSTER electric locomotive has been built by the Baldwin locomotive works and the Westinghouse company, which it is said will be able to make an average speed of 100 miles per hour.

ONLY 35 per cent. of the graduates of women's colleges marry. Of the remaining 65 per cent. there are some who would marry if the right man came along, but the statistics are silent on this point.

IT is estimated that a ton of gold, troy, is worth $496,123.20; a ton of gold, avoirdupois, $602,921.93. The prudent man will lay in his summer supply of old gold with these figures pasted in his hat.

THE heirs of an estate in Los Angeles county, Cal., valued at $20,000, went to law about it some time ago, and the executor now announces that he has just 40 cents of the estate left. It generally results that way.

THE secretaries of war and navy have rearranged the stars on the flag so that there will be six rows, the first, third and fifth of eight stars each and the second, fourth and sixth of seven stars each. The new flag will be unfurled on July 4. The stars on the blue field have grown rapidly in number.

TWO KENTUCKY gentlemen quarreled over a question of grammar, whether it was proper to say "an historian" or "a historian." To convince him, Mr. Webb West broke the nose of Mr. Albert Johnson, and each gentleman contributed $11 to the support of the police court. Such little incidents lend life its savor.

A NEW YORK paper compliments Presbyterians upon the "number of beautiful women" in attendance upon the great missionary meeting held in that city recently. It says it was not the "showy dresses or costly jewelry." The facts are that Christianity speaks in the eyes and faces of women, and gives a charm and beauty that nothing else can.

THAT is a most commendable undertaking by the National Academy of Sciences, having for its object the formulation of a practicable forestry policy for the preservation and maintenance of the forests of the public domain. There are 18 forest reservations, and, unless the forested lands are put under systematic, scientific forestry regulations, the timber will all disappear in a few years.

THE German scientists experimenting with Roentgen's X rays have discovered an application of them that promises to be of some utility to those people who would like to wear genuine diamonds, but have not the skill to detect the counterfeit. The rays distinguish the paste from the real infallibly. It will be a severe blow, however, to those aspiring folk who sport sparklers that are the creation of art.

A NEW YORK burglar coolly walked into a residence of the metropolis the other day and took away spoils amounting to about $500. A young female boarder, who was on the second floor, heard the burglar whistling "She May Have Seen Better Days," but, thinking it was the landlady's son, thought no more of it. This is a successful innovation for burglars. Therefore, if you ever hear a man whistling in your home get a broad ax or a gun and be after him at once, for it may be a burglar.

THE Anneke Jans estates are largely fictitious. Some shrewd lawyers are back of it, from all accounts, and those who know themselves, or believe themselves to be, descended from the good midwife of New Amsterdam, now New York, who married Dominie Everardus Bogardus and was renowned for her sharp tongue as well as her smart babies, should hesitate before pouring money into funds to prosecute their supposed claims on millions in the bank of Holland. The descendants of the Dutch woman seem to be legion. Every town in the United States has a few of them.

THE crusades were over centuries ago, and nowadays pilgrims go to the Holy Land in peace and not in war. A strange party of pilgrims left Philadelphia the other day. It consisted of 72 persons, including Americans, Scandinavians and a few Hebrews, who had sacrificed farms and business to go to Palestine, there to worship amid the scenes of Biblical history. The pilgrims have no idea of how they will live when they reach their destination, but they are confident that they will not want. Such faith and trust are as rare in this generation as are pilgrimages to Jerusalem.

THE governments of Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Republic have, at the suggestion of Mr. Buchanan, the United States minister to the Argentine Republic, sent invitations to the leading business organizations of the country to send delegates to their respective countries this year to investigate the field for trade and obtain the accurate knowledge of conditions and needs so important for our manufacturers and business men. These invitations have been sent to leading business organizations, and they will no doubt be accepted, and it is certain that good results will follow.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the First Session.

Washington, March 13.—Senators Sherman and Hill were the conspicuous figures in the Cuban debate in the senate yesterday, the New York senator forcibly urging the mercenary character of the pending resolutions, while Mr. Sherman upheld them with another graphic arraignment of Spain and Gen. Weyler. In the house the committee on territories reported favorably the bill for a delegate from Alaska. The contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins, from the Fourth Alabama district, in which the republicans recommended the seating of Aldrich, occupied the greater part of the session, but no action was taken.

Washington, March 14.—The excitement in the Cuban debate gave way in the senate yesterday to Mr. Cockrell's elaborate speech favoring the free coinage of silver. A bill was introduced appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a statue of Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg and favorable reports were made upon the bill for the admission of New Mexico as a state and upon the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people. Senator Peffer presented a petition asking congress to make the 5th day of April (Resurrection day) a national holiday. After two days' debate the house by a vote of 173 to 59 unseated Gaston A. Robbins from the Fourth Alabama district and decided that his republican opponent, W. F. Aldrich, was elected and entitled to the seat. Bills were passed requiring officers of American steamers to be citizens of the United States and repealing the laws exempting from tonnage duties vessels from countries which extended similar exemptions to our vessels.

Washington, March 17.—In the senate yesterday Senator Lodge spoke in favor of his bill to restrict immigration, Senator Pugh talked in support of the silver amendment to the tariff bill and Senator Morgan made an appeal for the Cuban insurgents. In the house a bill was passed prescribing punishment for mutilating coins and for altering or passing mutilated or lightened coins. Bills were introduced for the deepening of the channel of the Fox river from Green Bay to Depere, Wis., and for the establishment of a life-saving station at Port Huron, Mich.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 13th aggregated $943,098,024, against $1,061,846,907 the previous week. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, was 5.0.

A report on the organized militia of the United States, which has just been prepared by the war department, shows that the United States, in case of need, can put 9,467,694 men in the field.

Senator Pugh and Don M. Dickinson came to blows in a heated discussion in Washington over the president.

Secretary Carlisle, it was said, would seek the democratic nomination for president.

The joint resolution directing the secretary of agriculture to purchase and distribute seeds, bulbs, etc., as has been done in preceding years, has become a law without the president's signature.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 16th was: Wheat, 62,123,000 bushels; corn, 14,886,000 bushels; oats, 7,410,000 bushels; rye, 1,467,000 bushels; barley, 1,352,000 bushels.

THE EAST.

Ballington Booth's new Salvation Army will be known as "God's American Volunteers."

In New York the international chess match between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland against an American team was won by the Americans.

From a poll of nearly every state in the union the New York World predicts the nomination of William McKinley by the St. Louis convention.

Connecticut democrats will hold their state convention at New Haven on June 10.

All over the United States poolroom keepers were swindled to the extent of $400,000 by false reports sent out of the result of a horse race at New Orleans.

At Yonkers, N. Y., Alexander Nemettly, a butcher, murdered his stepdaughter, aged 15 years, with whom he was in love, and then killed himself.

Because she refused to marry him Thomas Pelkilton, a coachman, shot Miss Minnie Mansell, a domestic, at the residence of Edward Mynderz in Seneca Falls, N. Y., and then killed himself.

Pennsylvania and Ohio branches of the new Nypano railway company were consolidated into one company with a capital stock of $20,000,000.

The once-famous league baseball pitcher, Michael J. Madden, died at his home in Portland, Me., aged 30 years.

In New York the firm of George Jardine & Son, organ builders, was wiped out by death in three days.

The firm of Peck Bros. & Co., manufacturers of plumbers' and steamfitters' materials at New Haven, Conn., failed for $650,000.

WEST AND SOUTH.

A train was boarded near Greenville, Tex., by a masked and armed man who entered the sleeper and went through the passengers. The amount secured was small.

At Harrisville, W. Va., J. M. Hall was seriously burned and his mother, aged 80, was cremated in a fire which destroyed his residence.

Misses Annie and Honora Cavanaugh, who lived with and for each other during the past 73 years, died within a few hours of each other at Alton, Ind.

Frank Mapes, postmaster at Kansas City, Kan., committed suicide to escape arrest for embezzlement of $9,500 government funds.

Flames at Louisville, Ky., destroyed the retail dry goods store of E. B. Nugent, the loss being $150,000.

Rev. E. G. Shouse, of Terre Haute, nominee for governor on the Indiana prohibition ticket, has declined to run, and S. M. Saylar, of Huntington, the candidate for attorney-general, has also withdrawn.

Ex-Gov. John Ireland, of Texas, one of the most prominent members of the southern bar, died at San Antonio, aged 69 years.

Fire destroyed South Chicago's post office and the mails ready for delivery, together with all the office fixtures and stamps, were burned.

One of the foremost men of Minnesota, Patrick H. Kelly, and for a quarter of a century a leading wholesale merchant in St. Paul, made an assignment with liabilities of $1,000,000; assets, $1,200,000.

Fearing bloodshed in the legislature Gov. Bradley, of Kentucky, placed troops in the statehouse and declared the city of Frankfort under martial law.

At the age of 45 years Daniel L. Bowersmith, formerly manager of the Ohio State Journal, and for 15 years agent of the Associated press, died at Columbus.

In Terre Haute, Ind., Thomas H. Nelson died at the age of 76 years. From 1861 to 1866 he was minister from this country to Chili, and from 1869 to 1873 was envoy to Mexico.

The republican convention at Portsmouth, O., renominated L. J. Fenton for congress.

The execution of Albert Wallace, who murdered his sister, Mrs. Belle Bowlby, on February 19, 1895, took place at Pekin, Ill.

In Cincinnati Father Dominick O'Grady, the Roman Catholic priest who pursued Mary Gilmartin from Ireland and murdered her, was adjudged insane, and will not be tried for his crime.

The death of ex-Gov. B. Flanders, of Louisiana, occurred near New Orleans, aged 80. He was assistant United States treasurer under President Grant in 1873.

In Chicago 25,000 persons were idle because of the clothing cutters' and trimmers' strike.

Fire among business houses at Clinton, Wis., caused a loss of $100,000.

At the age of 88 years Dr. Elnathan Gavitt, a pioneer in Ohio Methodism, died at Toledo. He preached the first sermon ever heard in that city.

The trouble which seemed so imminent in the capitol of Kentucky has been avoided so far. Threats of violence proved mere threats, the occupation of the state house by the militia having met with no resistance.

George H. Hatfield returned to Sedalia, Mo., after 15 years' absence, during which time he had become wealthy, to find his wife married to another man. He quietly went his way without making his presence known to her.

In Chicago John Lane celebrated his 100th birthday.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Flames at Royalm, Cuba, destroyed the sugar refinery of the American firm of Crabb, Triay & Co. Loss, $230,000.

About 200 fishermen belonging to Keval, on the Gulf of Finland, with their horses and carts, were blown out to sea on a piece of floating ice and lost.

In session at Ottawa, Ont., Knights of Labor decided to form a Canadian federation, having no connection with the United States labor organizations.

The Norway parliament adopted a bill providing for the recognition of a separate Norwegian flag.

Dispatches received at Havana from the province of Santa Clara say that the insurgents forbid the country families from going into the towns in accordance with the orders of Gen. Weyler.

Insurgents were again in the central portion of Havana province in force and were marching westward to the neighhood of the city of Havana.

By an explosion of giant powder in the Center Star mine at Rossland, B. C., four men were killed and two fatally injured.

Japan decided to establish commercial steamship lines connecting the United States with that country.

At Boma on the Congo river the British steamer Matadi was totally destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder and 40 persons were killed.

On June 1 Herbert Booth, the head of the Salvation Army in Canada, will give up his command and leave the country.

Flames at Aetna Mills, Cal., burned the larger portion of the town.

At Cameron, Tex., Crawford & Crawford, bankers, filed a deed of assignment with assets of about $230,000 and liabilities of $150,000.

LATER NEWS.

It was announced the 17th that Cardinal Satolli will say farewell to America and sail for Rome early in May.

The legislature of Kentucky adjourned the night of the 17th after 60 days of bickering and quarreling. The body failed to accomplish the two important acts it had before it—the election of a United States senator and the enactment of legislation to save the state's financial reputation.

Daniel Armstrong was killed outright and George L. Senior fatally injured the 17th, as a result of a fall of five stories through an air shaft in a tenement house in New York city. It is believed the fall was the result of a quarrel.

Crawford Goldsby, alias "Cherokee Bill," was hanged at Ft. Smith, Ark., the 17th for the crime of murder. He was but 20 years of age, yet many murders and crimes were charged against him. He began his career of outlawry about three years ago.

Justice Harlan, of Cleveland, O., the 17th, refused to accept D. Woodward, a prominent colored man, as surety for Bishop William B. Campbell, of the American Evangelist mission church, who was arrested, charged with embezzlement.

A Havana dispatch the 17th says that 6,000 of Maceo's insurgents tried to penetrate into Sagua. The Spanish garrison under Col. Inclan repulsed the enemy, killing 22 and wounding 80. The insurgents set fire to the suburbs of the town.

The house committee on naval affairs decided the 17th to provide in its appropriation bill for four new battleships and 15 torpedo boats. The battleships are to be 11,000 tons and to cost not more than $3,750,000 each, exclusive of armor and armament. Ten of the torpedo boats are to cost $800,000 each, and five of them $850,000 each. The proposition to build six battleships was lost by a vote of 6 to 7, only one Republican voting for that number.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, March 17.		
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	58	@	58⅜
No. 2 northern	57¼	@	57¾
May			58⅝
HAY—Timothy	8 50	@	9 50
Good wild	4 50	@	6 50
OATS—No. 3 white	18½	@	19
CATTLE—Steers	2 25	@	3 25
Cows			2 50
HOGS	3 50	@	3 75
SHEEP—Mutions			2 65
Lambs			3 80
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	19	@	19½
Creamery, second	13	@	15
Dairy, fancy			17
Dairy, choice	11	@	14
POULTRY—Turkeys	11	@	12
Spring chickens	10	@	11
EGGS—Fresh candled	8	@	9¼

ALL IS OVER.

The Kentucky Legislature Fails to Elect a Senator.

The Joint Session Dissolved Forever —Troops Guarded the Capitol, But There Was No Trouble.

Frankfort, Ky., March 17.—Three hundred and fifty militiamen from Louisville, Lexington and Frankfort guard the state house grounds. Gov. Bradley and Adjt. Gen. Collier had a consultation at the executive mansion and previous orders were renewed.

All Is Quiet.

The situation is quiet. The young soldiers looked on the occasion as a frolic. Gov Bradley instructed the soldiers to admit James and Walton to the senate chamber, and James said they would cast their votes for senator in joint session, whatever came.

The Governor Indorsed.

When the house met Mr. Barnett offered a resolution indorsing the governor. Some one moved the previous question. The speaker put it, and in a minute the house presented the wildest scene of the session. The previous question was ordered by a vote of 50 to 45. Then the resolution was adopted by a party vote.

GOV. BRADLEY.

The Joint Session.

The joint session began promptly at noon amid the din of voices inside, bugles and drums outside, the glint and glare of musketry inside. The senators and half a hundred newspaper men filed through and into the house hall. The lobbies of the latter were filled with ladies and state officials. While the crowd was gathering a good-humored group had to be rapped to order for singing the "Doxology."

Dissolved Everlastingly.

On the preliminary roll call the chair announced that 66 had answered to their names, but that a ballot would be taken to see if 70, a quorum, was present and voting. The ballot began. Not a man, republican or democrat, answered to his name during the call of the senate roll.

Mr. Burnam asked for a call of the senate absentees, but was not accorded a second. There were no votes in the house until Mr. Burnam's name was called and he voted for Boyle. Garret also voted for Boyle. No other person answered, and the ballot resulted: "Boyle, 2." Mr. Howard moved that the session be dissolved everlastingly, eternally and forever. His motion carried with a wild yell. A member started up the Doxology, and the crowd in the lobby joined in.

Accomplished All He Hoped For.

Senator Blackburn sat in the senate cloak room surrounded by his friends, smiling at his satisfaction at having accomplished all he had really hoped for from the beginning. He will leave for Washington at once. St. John Boyle did not look happy. He had been badly disappointed. This was the 51st ballot.

Proved a Boomerang.

The startling feature of the day was the result of the investigating committee. The democrats are in high dudgeon over the outcome. They confidently expected to establish as a fact that Gov. Bradley and the republican leaders had conspired to call out the militia in order to compel the senate to allow Senators Walton and James to vote. In this they failed. The testimony of Col. Gaither proved a boomerang. It showed that the democrats had been in communication with John and Phil Thompson and others of that ilk for the purpose of filling the capitol with armed men and intimidating the general assembly.

Col. Gaithers' testimony produced a decided sensation. In answer to a question from Mr. Gobel, the colonel replied that he believed the senator to have been cognizant of the plans of Phil Thompson's resort to arms. He said that Phil Thompson told him if he came to the capitol he would be killed.

Phil Thompson corroborated the statements made by Col. Gaither.

Citizens Voice Their Indignation.

There was not standing room in the courthouse when the indignation meeting to protest against the action of Gov. Bradley in calling out the troops was called to order by Mayor Julian. His honor made a speech telling of his conference with Gov. Bradley, in which he had assured the executive that he would give the legislature ample protection, and characterized his action in ordering out the troops as highly partisan and unbecoming a governor. Gen. Hendrick nominated Judge Lysander Hoord as chairman of the meeting. As Judge Hoord took the chair there was a wild burst of applause. Speeches were made by Ed. Taylor, Ollie James and others, denouncing the action of Gov. Bradley in severe terms.

They Wore the Green.

Des Moines, Ia., March 17.—High school seniors were suspended for wearing green ties. Class colors are green and white, and the class has been prohibited from wearing the same. Boys claim they wore green in honor of St. Patrick.

BITS ABOUT ROYALTY.

The countess of Dudley owns the famous "Star of South Africa" stone, recently valued at $100,000.

The empress dowager of China has a long memory, and she is beginning to wreak revenge on all those who opposed her in any way during the stress of the war crisis.

The sultan of Turkey has sent a magnificent horse of pure Arab breed as a present to M. Faure. He has also presented an Arab horse to the administration of the state stud in France.

M'KINLEY ON SILVER.

Views of the Ex-Governor on the Money Question.

New York, March 16.—Ex-Gov. William McKinley, of Ohio, has finally broken the silence he has held for many months when the general public criticism of his opinion on silver was repeated to him. At his home in Canton Saturday he gave his views succinctly to a specially-commissioned correspondent of a New York paper. He was told that "sound money" republicans complained that the Ohio platform, which he was supposed to have written, was too favorable to silver, while the silver senators all said it was too favorable to the single gold standard. Maj. McKinley was told there was a universal demand to know where he really stood. He replied:

"I have discussed the question of currency coinage in congress, and my record is plain. Vice President Stevenson once said the people were willing to chance free and unlimited coinage, and I responded that the people were not prepared to indulge in any such speculation.

"You will see in the records of congress I said in 1890 we should preserve gold and silver money side by side—that I did not want gold at a premium or silver at a discount, or vice versa, but that I wanted both metals to be equal in purchasing power and in legal tender quality; equal in power to perform the functions of money with which to do the business and move the commerce of the United States.

"My exact views are these," and ex-Gov. McKinley read from the Congressional Record:

"'It is only because of the safe and conservative financial policy of the republican party, aided by conservative men of both parties, which has more than once received the approval of the country, that since 1878 we have compelled gold and silver to work together upon an equality, both being employed as safe means of exchange in the business of our country.

"'They talk about silver being cheap money. I am not attracted by the word cheap, whether applied to nations, or to money, or to men.

"'Whatever dollars we have in this country must be good dollars, as good in the hands of the poor as the rich, equal dollars equal in inherent merit, equal in purchasing power, whether they be paper dollars or gold dollars, or treasury notes, each convertable into the other, and each exchangeable for the other, because each is based upon equal value and has behind it security, good, not by the fiat of the law alone, but good because the whole commercial world recognizes its inherent and inextinguishable value.'"

STILL WAITING.

Business Shows But Little Sign of Improvement—Hope for the Future.

New York, March 14.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"Waiting is still the rule. Large hope, but little actual business explain the strength of some markets and the weakness of others. Thus far there is a decided increase in the demand for boots and shoes, secured by considerable concessions in price, but in other branches of business concessions are made in vain, or are not made. Meanwhile, it is encouraging to know that one of the most important interests has realized definite improvement. The insurance companies show a larger business and larger income than ever before, and also a remarkable soundness of mortgage loans and other investments.

"As prices about February 21 were, on the whole, the lowest ever known in this country, considerable space is given this week to comparison of quotations in the most important branches of manufacture, which show the extent of reaction since the rise last fall. It is especially noteworthy that prices of materials have varied quite differently from prices of manufactured products. Thus cotton is 27.9 per cent. higher than a year ago, but cotton goods average only 10.7 per cent. Wool is but 5.3 per cent. higher than a year ago, but woolen goods are on the whole about four per cent. lower. Pig iron is only 17 per cent higher than a year ago, while finished products of iron and steel average 45 per cent. higher. Boots and shoes are practically not higher than a year ago, while leather has risen 11.5 per cent., and hides at the moment are only 2.2 per cent. higher. These comparisons are important because they disclose something of the grave dislocation of prices which inadequate consumption and combinations have produced.

"Failures for the week have been 300 in the United States against 266 last year, and 60 in Canada against 57 last year."

Bradstreet's says:

"The only conspicuously favorable feature of the general business situation is the report of February gross railway earnings throughout the country. Receipts of 126 companies last month were larger, with a single exception, than in any preceding month for more than three years, the February total for 1896 being $34,484,000—a gain over that total last year of nearly 14 per cent. These results are due in part to favorable weather conditions, large grain traffic and the inclusion of one more business day."

PATRICK H. KELLY ASSIGNS.

Ill-Health Given as the Reason—All Debts Will Be Paid.

St. Paul, Minn., March 16.—It is learned that on Saturday evening a document was filed in the office of the clerk of the district court which proved to be the assignment of Patrick H. Kelly, one of the foremost men of the state. For a quarter of a century Mr. Kelly has been a leading wholesale merchant of St. Paul, is at present a member of the legislature, was for ten years national democratic committeeman for Minnesota and has always been foremost in the promotion of public works. The assignment is made to John F. Meagher, of Mankato, a close political and personal friend of Mr. Kelly. The P. H. Kelly Mercantile company has not yet made an assignment, but it was announced that it would at once proceed to adjust its affairs in the same way that Mr. Kelly had chosen.

Mr. Kelly was ill at the Merchant's hotel and could not be seen, but a warm personal friend said that the assignment should not be regarded as a failure in the ordinary sense of the term. Mr. Kelly has been a busy man all his life and has broken down. He has been ill for nearly a year, although he did not take to his room and bed until a short time ago. He has been alarmed about his condition for some time and has felt that he had not long to live. His interests are very vast and he concluded that it would be best to adjust his affairs through an assignment. Such a course was really not necessary, as Mr. Kelly has ample means.

DISGRACE AND DEATH.

They Overtake a Misguided Postmaster in Kansas.

Kansas City, Mo., March 17.—Frank Mapes, postmaster of Kansas City, Kan., committed suicide at ten o'clock Sunday morning by blowing his brains out with a revolver. The act was committed in his home just as some friends whom he had sent after arrived at the door. Inspectors Sutton and Reed had just completed an examination of his accounts and found a deficiency amounting to $8,000. Mapes had held the office for three years. He made no statement as to what he had done with the money.

Killed Four Men.

Hazleton, Pa., March 12.—A locomotive on the Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill railroad blew up at Gum Run Wednesday afternoon, killing John Chambers, Jonas Stewart, Michael Boyle and Frank O'Donnell, and injuring William Timony.

KEPT AHEAD OF THE BULLETS.

Astounding Swiftness of Foot Shown by a Georgia Razor-Back.

Col. Taylor Jenkins, who lives a few miles north of Blakely, is known throughout that section as one of the most truthful men in it. At least, so says the Early County Times. Recently, while Mr. Jenkins was out hunting, his dogs began barking at something in a large hollow log. It was a wild hog. He took the hog home and dropped it in his cornfield. It is there now. A few weeks ago Mr. Jenkins went out to kill it, thinking he could easily do so with his unerring rifle. He searched about till he "jumped" it. Down a corn row it went like lightning. He leveled his rifle and "cut down" on it, but never touched a hair. He "jumped" it again and shot again, but no hog. Again and again he "jumped" it and shot at it, with the same result. He began to wonder what could be the matter. The corn rows were as straight as moonshine whisky and his gun true as the third party to Tom Watson, yet hit it he couldn't. To shoot at the hog as it ran off down the corn rows was just like shooting at it standing, so far as getting a "bead on it" was concerned. To make sure that he didn't "wobble" off the hog he put up a small target and "cracked down" at it five times, then took his ax and chopped in and found five balls all in one hole in the middle of the spot. That settled it—that the fault was not in him or the gun, but the hog had outrun the bullets.

EVEN SILK IS ADULTERATED.

Tannate of Tin and Silica to Give It Weight.

Some improvements in the treatment of silks are announced. Ordinarily silk is "weighted" by depositing tannate of tin on the fiber; the material receives a bath of tannic acid and then another of perchloride of tin, a repetition of this being made until an increase of the weight amounts to from 15 to 20 per cent., beyond which it is not considered safe to go in the case of silk intended to be dyed light shades or to be bleached. Recently a German inventor has brought forward a process in which silica is the weighting agent. In carrying out this method, says the Detroit News-Tribune, three steps are described. First, the silk, raw or in any stage of manufacture, and either before or after dyeing, is worked for an hour in a bath of perchloride of tin; then, after squeezing and washing, it is worked in a warm solution of water glass or soluble silicate of soda for about an hour, followed by washing, having also been previously passed through a solution of phosphate of soda. The operation may be repeated again and again, with no harmful effect on the fiber or on the subsequent dyeing, and in five operations the silk may be increased in weight some 100 to 120 per cent. The silk is now soaped, and, if already dyed, is cleared in an emulsion of olive oil and acid.

South Africa's Joan of Arc.

Cecil Armitage, a young Englishman in Ashantee, tells of a strange West African "Joan of Arc," who is equipping an army for King Prempeh. Her appearance is more impressive than beautiful, and, unlike the famous French Joan, whose features we know, this dusky amazon is said to have only one eye, one ear and one arm and to wear her hair hanging long. With one touch of her magic wand she can bring armies together, and in an engagement a brass pan is placed before her, into which all the bullets of the enemy can conveniently fall without hurting her brave soldiers.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

Free to "Comrades"

The latest photograph of Honorable I. N. Walker, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. Write to F. H. LORD, Quincy Building, Chicago, and you will receive one free.

"MAY I take this seat, madam?" said the traveling man to a lady in the railroad car. "No, sir," said the female, witheringly; "I have been keeping it for a gentleman."—Yonkers Statesman.

BEECHAM'S PILLS for constipation 10c and 25c. Get the book (free) at your druggist's and go by it. Annual sales 6,000,000 boxes.

Spring

Is the season for purifying, cleansing, and renewing. The accumulations of waste everywhere are being removed. Winter's icy grasp is broken and on all sides are indications of nature's returning life, renewed force, and awakening power.

Spring

Is the time for purifying the blood, cleansing the system and renewing the physical powers. Owing to close confinement, diminished perspiration and other causes, in the winter, impurities have not passed out of the system as they should but have accumulated in the blood

Spring

Is therefore the best time to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, because the system is now most in need of medicine. That Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier and Spring medicine is proved by its wonderful cures. A course of Hood's Sarsaparilla now may prevent great suffering later on.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Cock-a-doodle doo—
My dame has lost her shoe;
But CUPID Hair-Pins held her hair—
Or she'd have lost that too.

It's in the TWIST.

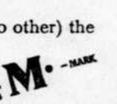
By the makers of the famous DeLONG Hook and Eye.

Richardson & DeLong Bros., Philadelphia.

Insist

On a good (**the best**) skirt binding as strenuously as on a good cloth for the skirt.

Ask for (and take no other) the



BIAS S·H·&M· TRADE MARK

Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding.

If your dealer will not supply you we will.

Send for samples, showing labels and materials, to the S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, New York City.

THE ·ERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/6 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized-after-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Burr Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

FARM LANDS for Sale.

In the states of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky. Land Excursions from the Northwest to Southern Ky Points April 7 and 21 and May 5. Detailed information with maps and descriptive pamphlets will be sent free upon application to M. V. Richards, Land Agent Southern Railway, Washington, D. C. He will also send to any address free, a 16-page journal, "THE SOUTHERN FIELD," which should be read by every Northern family.

OPIUM and **WHISKY** habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA. MENTION THIS PAPER every time you write.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

A. N. K.—G. 1596.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

THE ECONOMIC SMUT KILLER.

The Economic Smut Killer, to destroy smut germs in seed wheat before planting, has the highest compliment ever paid any invention in the world.

It is so simple, perfect and useful, railroads carry it free.

This is the first device ever having such recognized merit and distinction.

It can be used in the field while the seed is being planted, or in the house at night while the farmer is reading and resting.

Its endorsements are equal to its perfection and simplicity.

PRICE LIST.

1 Killer	$ 2.00
2 Killers	3.25
6 Killers	8.50
12 Killers	15.00
Blue Stone, per lb	.06
Harvey's Smut Destroyer, per gal.	1.00

To throw off the terrible pressure now upon the country, the American people must rise up and call on God through Mother Earth.

Congress and politicians can't do it. They are nothing more or less than smut on society.

Do not write letters asking questions. Enclose 3 postage stamps and ask for "Growing Dawn." This is a publication by Budd Reeve himself, the first Smut Missionary; telling "What it is and all about it."

After reading it, if your conscience troubles you from getting so much for so little, you can remit more.

This publication is sent free to all who *want it*, on receipt of 3 stamps. To those who don't want it, it is 25 cents cash in advance at the office.

It should be in every library and hands of every school child in the country. If anyone wants a publication of this kind, the way to get it is to address,

BUDD REEVE, 333 Hennepin Avenue, Room 1, Minneapolis Trust Co. Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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MY GIRL.

She cannot play the organ, piano or the like,
She never wore the bloomers and she doesn't ride the bike;
In dress she's not as stylish as some others that you see,
But still she's just the sweetest girl in all the world to me.

You may not think her witty, you cannot call her smart,
She never heard of Trilby and knows nothing of Delsarte;
She doesn't seem well posted in the new-made woman's ways,
And never talks of football or the great athletic craze.

Sometimes she helps her mother, but now I must confess,
When she tries her hand at baking she makes an awful mess.
Her cake is never eaten, and, no matter how she tries,
There's no one seems to care about the flavor of her pies.

And yet, somehow, she's managed her image to enshrine,
To creep into and twine herself around this heart of mine,
Until I think "without her how lonely life would be,"
This world would lose its brightness and leave but misery.

Her age—that's a secret that girls do not confess,
They always seem inclined to make it just a little less;
But she's a sweet exception unto the rules that be,
If you ask she'll proudly answer thus: "I'se dust edzatly tree."
"I'se dust edzatly tree."
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PEGDOT'S GREAT SCHEME

A Plan to Do Philanthropists Who Have Doubts.

It Was the Result of an Abundant Supply of Food and a Great Scarcity of Drink—More Happiness in Panhandler's Row.

Panhandlers' row has a new method of outwitting practical philanthropy, which is not the variety for which the panhandlers sigh. It is the invention of Pegdot, whose wooden leg is one of the stand-bys of that part of Park row which used to be called Chatham street, and its mother is necessity. For some weeks and luck and Pegdot had been strangers, and, though he had been more than well supplied with food, drink had been very scarce, a peculiar combination of circumstances wherefrom he evolved his great scheme. About the period of the merry Yule-tide Pegdot's wooden member slumped its irregular way into the Imperial restaurant and cafe, where the royalty of the row is fed at prices ranging from ten cents for a half stew up to fifteen cents for an extra steak. Knowing the visitor's reputation of old, the cashier, who also acts as bouncer, cast a glance behind him to make sure that his club was in easy reach, and said:

"Buy yer chips here er y' can't git inter this game.'

"Ah, Jim, good afternoon," said Peg, with the easy elegance for which he was famed. "I dropped in here to have a little talk with you. I've got a little idea I'd like—"

"Have you got t'irteen cents?" demanded the cashier, putting strenuous emphasis upon the set price of the Imperial's justly celebrated table d'hote dinner.

With an airy wave of his hand Peg dismissed the question.

"What I came to see you about is this," he explained. "I have thought out a little scheme—"

"I'm onter yer little schemes. Y' don't go on the outside of any tabble dote meals here on the stren'th of a divvy yer goin' ter get t'morrow."

"Not at all," replied Peg, with dignity, though an expression of pain flitted over his features. "I have no such intention, I assure you."

"Ner y' don't slide in on me like y' did w'en y' give me th' song an' dance about Shinny Miggs settlin' fer yer grub, an' then put in yer three square meals with Shinny, beside yer puttin' in more than he cud pay fer on his own hook, let alone squarin' fer youse."

"If you are unwilling to let bygones be bygones," began Pegdot, with gathering wrath on his brow; "if you're looking for trouble and won't listen to a gent who wants to explain something to you—"

A minatory wave of the wooden leg suggested the conclusion, and the cashier-bouncer hastily stepped back, for Pegdot had been known to throw himself on his back and rotate from his own axis with such effect that those who encountered the wooden leg in its flight went to the hospital in an ambulance.

"Don't git google-eyed, Peg," said he, in conciliatory tones, at the same time laying his hand on the emergency club. "Put some ice down yer collar, an' sing yer tra-la."

Thus adjured the veteran panhandler propped himself up against the desk, and Jim hastily closed the cash drawer, an involuntary tribute to his character which in nowise discomfited the visitor.

"You observed me in here last week several times, Jim," began Peg.

"Yep," was the answer. "Y' was here till I t'ought y' muster give up drinkin' fer a livin' an' taken ter eatin'."

"You may also have observed," proceeded the visitor, "that each time I was brung here by a gent who paid for my dinner, and then went away."

"Y' had a good t'ing in tow every turn outer th' box," assented Jim.

"Four of those last week," said Pegdot, reflectively, "and I couldn't touch one of them for a cent. Nothing but meals. Jim, do you understand why those gents came here and blew me off to a square?"

"Repitation of th' restyrant," said Jim, glancing proudly at an Aubrey-Beardsleyish sign informing a hungry public through the medium of writing letters in sanguinary hues that "punkin pie" was to be had for "three sents a slise."

"Those gents, Jim, were philanthroplists."

"I t'ought they was soft marks."

"That's what I said, out I got it down finer. Now my scheme is to get ahead of these philanthropists this way. Some gent that writes letters to the papers wrote about how no real, first-class philanthropist would give money to a street beggar, but only take him to a joint and buy him a meal. I wish I had that mug here," and the wooden leg described an exclamation point in the air. "Since then I ain't had a thing but grub, grub, grub, till it gives me the jiggers to look at a bill of fare."

"Wotcher goin' ter do about it?" inquired the other in unconscious paraphrase of a historic personage.

"I'm going to do the philanthropist," returned Pegdot, "and you're going to chip in and push it along. Now, look-a-here, what do you think I want of your meals?"

"Not much; you want the ready ter soak away inter the bank with enough lef' out fer a ball an' a bench all night at the Rest."

To this summing up of his ambitions the panhandler agreed with a nod. He leaned over and said confidentially:

"Every time I run in a good thing here the joint gets the biz, don't it?"

"Sure."

"And I get nothing."

"Y' get yer grub."

"Grub be darned," said Pegdot, with great emphasis. "I want cash; that's what I want. Understand?"

"Yep. Keep that stilt o' yourn glued ter th' floor, will yer?"

"Here's the scheme: I run in the guy and he pays here and gets out. I sit down, but I don't order, and as quick as he gets out I get up without eating anything. But you got the 13 cents for the grub. You give me the ten cents and keep the three cents. You's the three cents to the good, and you get it for nothing, for I don't take a bite. Understand?"

No audible reply came from the other, but he thrust his face forward, drew up the corner of his mouth in an extraordinary grimace, winked violently, and then waggled his hand under his chin. That was all.

"Oh! well," said the inventor of the scehme, somewhat discomfited, "I ain't mean; say eight cents to me and the nickel to you."

"D'yer take this joint fer a Chris'mas tree?" inquired Jim, coolly. "Youse gimme seven cents an' take six; see?"

"Do I get a bowl of stew thrown in?"

"That goes," said Jim, and the deal was concluded.

The very next day in came Peg with a philanthropist in tow. He was a young philanthropist, able bodied and well-dressed, and Peg tipped a wink to his friend Jim.

"Pay here, gent," said Jim.

"All right; one meal. How much?" said the young man.

"T'irteen cents,' replied the cashier, and the philanthropist, putting down the money, followed Peg's lead into the place, which was more than Peg had reckoned on.

"You wouldn't sit down here, sir," he expostulated. "A gent like you don't want to be seen in a place like this."

"I guess none of my acquaintances are likely to see me here," returned the young man, easily. "Go ahead and eat."

"But it ain't a fit place for you," insisted Peg. "It may not look so bad, but it ain't so clean as it might be, and the board of health's been after it. Only poor unfortunates like me eats here."

"Don't apologize for the place," was the reply. "It isn't so bad as it might be."

Seeing nothing else for it, Peg ordered his dinner and set to work upon it; but it was slow work. Six beers and a couple of whiskies that morning had gone far toward ruining his appetite, and it seemed as if every swallow must be his last. In despair he made a final attempt.

"Say, Mike, what did they do with that hobo that was took with typhus in here yesterday?" he inquired of a waiter, winking to make Mike understand he was to back up the statement. But Mike wasn't quick enough.

"Typhus, me eye!" he said, disdainfully. "Ain't yuse had de snakes enough times t' know 'em when y' see 'em? Say, yer wooden-toed ol' soak, I'll make a fried egg outer yer face if yer screw it up at me dat way agin."

"I don't care to take any unnecessary chances," said Peg's philanthropist. "In case it might have been typhus, I'll take precautions," and pouring some vinegar into a saucer he scattered it about, whereupon Mike immediately put down a two-cent check for "extras."

It was a hard struggle for Peg to down that meal, but the young man was watching him closely, and he had to do it. All things come to an end, but the meal's end was very near being Peg's end; at least he felt that way. It filled him up till he was too inert to beg, so he went to the Rest and hibernated over night on the strength of two drinks purchased with a dime he had saved from the night before.

While there he perfected his plan and unfolded it to his friend Jim as soon as he could get to him. The result was that a new bill of fare was specially prepared for any philanthropist Peg might run in who wanted to see him feed. On this special bill regular dinner was 25 cents instead of 13, and all dishes were double their ordinary price. Thereafter when the clump of Peg's wooden member was heard approaching Jim handily turned the price mottoes to the wall and thrust forward the fake bill. They divided even on the extra price.

Since his invention Peg has been prospering greatly. His only grief is that he couldn't copyright the scheme, for his chief rival, "Fishball Jenkins," who poses as a one-armed veteran, with the lost arm strapped under his waistcoat, has imitated the idea, and is running a cooperative business with one of the other Row restaurants. Panhandlers' row is a bad place for practical philanthropy nowadays. —N. Y. Sun.

Social Blunders.

At a reception recently a certain young man got into trouble by joining in a conversation when he knew not with whom he was talking. He was standing near the punch bowl, and two ladies close by were speaking of—well, "Mrs. O'Flounce" will do. "Oh," said one woman, "only think of having such a name—O'Flounce!" And she shrugged her aristocratic shoulders. "Ugh!" exclaimed her friend, shuddering sympathetically. "But, goodness, ladies, that isn't anything," put in the aforementioned young man; "just suppose her name were Smith or Brown!" "Young man," said the first speaker, drawing herself up to her full height and looking at him through her lorgnette, "my name is Brown!" The conversation turned upon books, the guest complimenting the hostess upon her magnificent library. "Yes," chirped the guest's wife, "you have a lot of books, and I see a whole set of encyclopedias—oh, have you read them all?"—Washington Star.

—As early as 1534 an English convocation decreed that the higher clergy during the solemn ceremonials of the church should wear silken gowns.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

Paid No Taxes.

Not long ago State Treasurer Koerner learned that the Green Bay and Winona road, which has a few miles of track at Winona, had never paid any taxes and upon investigation discovered that the company was in arrears to the amount of over $400 or an annual tax of $45 or thereabout for the past nine years. He communicated with the officials of the road and was assured that the amount would be forwarded. Looking farther he found that the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Company was similarly remiss and should have paid an annual tax of $50 for the past nine years, the present indebtedness thus being $450. This company has also assured Mr. Koerner that the amount will be paid, Why it is that these companies have so long enjoyed immunity from taxation does not appear but it is supposed that their property in this state was so small as not to attract the attention of the railroad commission.

Wards of the State.

Following is the official statement of the population of the state institutions for February, and for the same month in 1895:

	1895.	1896.
St. Peter state hospital	978	971
Rochester state hospital	1,169	1,134
Fergus Falls state hospital	538	783
Total insane	2 705	2,888
Soldiers' home	368	336
School for deaf	236	203
School for blind	59	60
School for feeble minded	433	467
State public school	185	178
State training school	363	369
State reformatory	116	138
State prison	*504	†462
Totals	4 969	5 130
Increase	424	161

*Includes 58 United States prisoners from other states.
†Includes 33 United States prisoners from other states.

Will Use Minnesota Stone.

Frontenac stone will be largely used in the interior of St. John's cathedral, the Episcopal edifice which is to be built in New York at a cost of from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000. It is not known yet how much stone will be used, but it is believed that at least 400 carloads will be required. The details of the local contract are yet incomplete.

Some years ago the architects of this edifice, through acquaintance with Gen. Garrard, learned of the merits and beauty of the Frontenac stone. When their plans for the edifice were adopted the decided to use Frontenac stone for at least a portion of the interior trimminga.

His Accounts Were Short.

J. F. Scullen, of South Bend, was arrested at Little Falls, Minn., by Sheriff Bowen on the charge of grand larceny in the first degree. Scullen was formerly town treasurer of South Bend township, and last fall while making a journey between his house and the city clerk's office, claims to have been held up and relieved of $500 of the town's money and some jewelry. Chas. Kuntz, one of Scullen's bondsmen, caused the arrest, and charges that Scullen appropriated the money to his own use.

Death of a Pioneer.

Dr. David Day, a resident of St. Paul since 1849, second physician there, first registrar of deeds, a member of the legislature from Benton county and speaker, 1852-3, member of state boards thereafter, postmaster of St. Paul, 1875 to 1887, and chairman of the commission which built the court house and city hall, died the 8th, at his home, 274 Dayton avenue, of a complication of disorders, having been ailing for some time.

News in Brief.

Mrs. Annie Anderson, of 2121 Third street south, Minneapolis, fell dead upon the floor of her residence, as the result of an epileptic fit. Members of the family heard the fall, but when they reached the side of the prostrate woman death had already ensued.

About 40 men, mostly farmers, have begun the organization of a co-operative elevator association at Owatonna. A committee was appointed to solicit shares and another to ascertain cost, capacity, running expenses and as to site of elevator.

Fire broke out in the Key City Saloon at Moorhead and the building, a fine structure, was entirely destroyed. Some of the contents were saved. A portion of the building was occupied by the T. Thompson as the Tivoli Variety Theater. The building was owned by J. Glettue. Loss about $5,000; insurance, $2,800. Cause unknown.

Fire at Owatonna, destroyed Fisher's Laundry and Austin Bros.' livery.

Joseph P. Serbus was commissioned postmaster at Bechyn.

The New Ulm foundry was burned the other night. Loss $3.000; insured for $2,000. It will be rebuilt.

The stock and buildings of the defunct Winona Willow Works were sold at auction The Winona Building and Loan Association bid $6,427.36 on the building and real estate, or $285 above the mortgage which they held on the property. The stock was auctioned off in small lots, the amount received being $230.

A council of United Commercial travelers has been organized at Crockston.

Alderman Murphy of St. Paul, was convicted of keeping a disorderly house. His saloon was largely patronized by women.

Editor Bailey Hills, of Crescent, was severely handled at the election recently. For months he has been running alleged objectionable matter in his newspaper, and the citizens rebuked his methods by dragging him through the streets and otherwise maltreating him. A constable, who went to Bailey's rescue, was also severely handled by the crowd.

There will be a competitive examination at Winona on Friday, April 10, to fill the vacancy now existing at West Point from the First district. The successful principal and alternate will take entrance examination at the academy on June 15.

A gang of Mankato sports attempted to run a prize fight at St. Peter, under the guise of an athletic show. The sheriff stopped them.

While George Baxter, the wife murderer, is awaiting trial at Minneapolis, upon the most serious charge that is known to the criminal calendar, his victim, Mrs. Celia Baxter, is awaiting dissection in the pickling vat at the University medical college. Such is the irony of fate.

A man was found dead beside the railroad tracks at Fridley. He was well dressed and showed no evidence of foul play. His companion was arrested.

ALMOST CRAZED.

Thought Her Child Was Going to Die.

The Terrible Ordeal of a Mother—Her Little Girl Almost Faded Away—Saved in the Nick of Time—A Story That Will Touch the Heart of Every Mother.

From the Journal, Detroit, Mich.

A very grateful mother is Mrs. A. L. Hartness, of 676 Grand Avenue, Detroit, for the wonderful cure which her daughter has received by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Said Mrs. Hartness: "Yes, my daughter's life has been saved by using Pink Pills, thanks to a kind friend who recommended them to me.

"Blanche was sick for over three years. She had the care of the best physicians procurable, and no expense or trouble was spared to give her relief. She was so thin that she was fairly skin and bones, her digestion was out of order and she had the most awful headaches. We gave up all hope of her recovery. Her long, thin, listless face made me nearly crazy, and we did everything in our power to give her strength and induce her to take an interest in anything.

"One day a friend told me about the Pink Pills, and Mr. Hartness went down town and got three boxes. She had taken about one box, when, to my amazement, one morning I heard her playing on the piano. I could hardly believe it, for it had been over a year since the piano had been opened

"Soon she began to take short rides on her bicycle, and soon she went singing around the house, our own happy, hearty little daughter once more.

"She thinks nothing of a spin on her wheel over to Mt. Clemens or Pontiac, and is as well as she ever was.

"I had a girl living at our house who was a great sufferer from impoverished blood, and who received instant and permanent relief from the use of one box of the pills.

"If this information can be of any use to help some poor sick one, it is given with the greatest of pleasure."

The proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills state that they are not a patent medicine but a prescription used for many years by an eminent practitioner who produced the most wonderful results with them, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of almost every ill to which flesh is heir. The pills are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, all forms of weakness, chronic constipation, bearing down pains, etc., and in the case of men will give speedy relief and effect a permanent cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. They are entirely harmless and can be given to weak and sickly children with the greatest good and without the slightest danger. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

TOO FAT TO SINK.

A Woman Who Found One Method of Suicide Impracticable.

At Anns Mills, a little hamlet near Newville, Pa., lives Alexander Geese, a well-known farmer and respected citizen. His wife, Sarah Jane Geese, has a reputation as being one of the heaviest women, if not the heaviest, in the county. Of recent years, says the Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette, her weight has been steadily increasing, until now she weighs over 300 pounds. She and her husband have 12 children and their domestic life has been happy, but her size has evidently preyed upon her mind, making her despondent. One morning recently she left her home and proceeded to the banks of the Conodoguinet creek, a stream about 100 feet in width, which runs near her home. She took her position on Gallows bridge and jumped into the deep stream, swollen and muddy from the recent rains, proposing to end her troubles.

She had neglected to consider a subject which has an important bearing on a project such as hers—that of specific gravity. She was too fat, and despite her most desperate efforts her body would not sink, and although she tried to hold her head under long enough to drown herself, she did not succeed. Her heavy body turned over and over, and finally righting itself, floated peacefully down the stream, with the head on top. By this time the woman was nearly frozen and made no further efforts to end her life. For three hours her body floated calmly on the stream, unobserved, gradually floating downward with the current. She was finally discovered and rescued.

SAVED THE OWNER TROUBLE.

Burglar Opened a Safe When the Combination Was Lost.

The proprietor of a large store on High street went to his place of business at an unusually early hour one morning; in fact, the sun had not yet risen when he turned the key in the door. On entering he was surprised to find a man trying to open the door of his safe. He stood and watched him for some time, apparently deeply interested in the proceedings, says the West Bedford (Mass.) Windmill, when finally the burglar swung open the door of the safe with a delighted chuckle, but happening to turn he saw that he was discovered, and became very much alarmed. He jumped up and was about to make his escape through a back window, when the merchant called to him:

"Don't be in a hurry, my friend; come back and sit down awhile and smoke a cigar, while I straighten things up a bit, and then come to breakfast with me. You have done me a great favor."

"Why, how's that?" asked the burglar, in great surprise.

"Well, you see, I had the combination of the safe on a bit of paper, and last night I accidentally locked it in the safe and forgot how to work it. I spent most of the night trying to get the thing open, and came in early this morning to have another try at it."

English Humor.

A strange society was brought to light during the hearing of a case before the Thames magistrate. Several men were charged with stealing a watch from a sailor, and were all discharged except Alexander Fullerton, on whom was found a savings bank book for $245 and a card of membership of a society with a curious title. It bore the following inscription: "National Liars' association—Having been a member of the above association, and finding you are a bigger liar than myself, I must congratulate you on relieving me of this card." It must be gratifying to the East end community, as well as a tribute to Fullerton's own abilities, that he had found no one worthy of relieving him of the card. The magistrate remanded him for inquiries.

Death in Japan.

There are no undertakers in Japan. When a person dies his nearest relatives put him into a coffin and bury him. The mourning does not begin until after burial.

SOLID GOLD TOILET SET.

Property of the Khedive Incrusted with Precious Stones.

It is said that the only complete gold toilet set in the world belongs to the khedive of Egypt. Its exact value is not known, but it must be enormous, for the set is incrusted with diamonds and other precious stones. Egypt, by the way, has a debt of about $525,000,000, and besides the interest on this has to pay an annual tribute to the sultan of Turkey amounting to nearly $3,500,000. Despite this the present khedive has been following in the footsteps of his predecessors, whose extravagances brought about the present almost bankrupt condition of the country.

Each piece of the khedive's golden toilet set bears his monogram in diamonds. A pward of 3,000 diamonds and over 1,200 rubies were used in decorating these gorgeous adjuncts to the Egyptian ruler's dressing-table. The body of each of the 28 pieces is of 18-karat gold, and all are inclosed in a diamond-incrusted ebony case.

WHERE DID YOU GET THIS COFFEE?

Had the Ladies' Aid Society of our Church out for tea, forty of them, and all pronounced the German Coffeeberry equal to Rio! Salzer's catalogue tells you all about it! 35 packages Earliest vegetable seeds $1.00.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND with 15c. stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free a package of above great coffee seed and our 148 page catalogue! Catalogue alone 5c. postage. (K)

CYNICUS says that he has observed that the people who complain that divorce is too easy under the present laws are usually unmarried.—Somerville Journal.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THERE is in every true woman's heart a spark of heavenly fire, which beams and blazes in the dark hours of adversity.—Irving.

The Unkindest Cut of All,

As Shakespeare says, is to poke fun or sneer at people who are nervous, under the half-belief that their complaint is imaginary or an affectation. It is neither, but a serious reality. Imperfect digestion and assimilation of the food is a very common cause of nervousness, especially that distressing form of it which manifests itself in want of sleep. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters speedily remedies nervousness, as it also does malarial, kidney, bilious and rheumatic ailments. The weak gain vigor speedily through its use.

THE Master—"Is it raining very hard, Thomas?" The Servant—"No, sir; only hailstones, sir."—Roxbury Gazette.

Free to "Comrades"

The latest photograph of Honorable I. N. Walker, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. Write to F. H. LORD, Quincy Building, Chicago, and you will receive one free.

WHAT you keep by you, you may change and mend; but words once spoken can never be recalled.—Roscommon.

PISO'S Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. WILLIAMS, Antioch, Ill., April 11, 1894.

CATARRH
is a
LOCAL DISEASE
and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes.
It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostrils. Being quickly absorbed it gives relief at once.
Ely's Cream Balm
is acknowledged to be the most thorough cure for Nasal Catarrh, Cold in Head and Hay Fever of all remedies. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. Price 50c. at Druggists or by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

I KNOW no such thing as genius; it is nothing but labor and diligence.—Hogarth.

FOR COUGHS, ASTHMA AND THROAT DISORDERS, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes. Avoid imitations.

NATURE, through all her works, in great degree, borrows a blessing from variety.—Churchill.

THE KING CURE OVER ALL FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA IS SAINT JACOBS OIL TRY IT

Battle Ax PLUG
A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS
As good as can be made regardless of price
5⅓ Ounces for 10 cents
Other Brands Only
3⅕ Ounces for 10 cents
Don't take our word for it, but buy a piece and see for yourself.

These stopped using soap, long ago.
This one stopped because—well, we'll have to guess why. Perhaps, because it gave him too much work to do. That's what everybody thinks, for that matter, when there's nothing but soap at hand, and there's a good deal of dirt to be removed from anything.
But this one stopped because she had found something better than soap—Pearline (no soap). Something easier, quicker, simpler, more economical. No rubbing to speak of, no wear—easy work and money saved, whether it's washing clothes, cleaning house, or any kind of washing and cleaning
Millions NOW USE Pearline

FIELD AND HOG FENCE WIRE.
26, 33, 42, 50, or 58 inches high. Quality and workmanship the best. Nothing on the market to compare with it. Write for full information.
UNION FENCE COMPANY, DE KALB, ILL.

$10,000 FOR WOMEN
$1,000 FOR THE ONE WHO GUESSES BEST!

A YEAR AGO THE CHICAGO RECORD offered $30,000 in cash prizes to authors for the best "stories of mystery." The stories were so called because it was required that a mystery should run through the entire story and be disclosed only in the last chapter, the purpose being to give CASH PRIZES to those readers of THE CHICAGO RECORD who should be able to solve the mystery, or come nearest to a correct solution of it, IN ADVANCE of the publication of the last chapter in the paper.

THE AWARD OF AUTHORS' PRIZES HAS JUST BEEN MADE.

Stories from all parts of the English-speaking world, to the number of 816, were entered in the competition. Twelve Cash Prizes were offered for the best twelve stories. The first prize was $10,000, and was won by Harry Stillwell Edwards, of Macon, Ga. His story is entitled:

"SONS AND FATHERS,"

AND ITS PUBLICATION WILL BEGIN IN THE CHICAGO RECORD ON MARCH 23, and continue in about thirty daily installments until completed. "SONS AND FATHERS" is beyond all question THE GREAT STORY OF THE YEAR. There will be an interval of a week or more between the publication of the last installment containing the explanation of the mystery and the immediately preceding chapter, during which period the guesses will be received by THE RECORD.

To still further promote popular interest in this remarkable story THE CHICAGO RECORD offers $10,000 in 889 cash prizes for the 889 guesses which shall come the nearest to being true and complete solutions of the mystery in the story.

THE $10,000 IS DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:

To the reader from whom THE RECORD receives the most complete and correct solution in all its details of the entire mystery of the story, as it shall be disclosed in the last chapter when published	$1,000
For the second best solution	500
For the third best solution	300
For the fourth best solution	200
For the next 5 nearest best solutions, $100 each	500
For the next 10 nearest best solutions, 50 each	500
For the next 20 nearest best solutions, 25 each	500
For the next 50 nearest best solutions, 20 each	1,000
For the next 300 nearest best solutions, 10 each	3,000
For the next 500 nearest best solutions, 5 each	2,500
In all 889 prizes, amounting to	$10,000

FULL PARTICULARS as to the details of the conditions governing the awarding of these prizes will be published in THE CHICAGO RECORD. The principal rules are as follows:

1.—But one solution can be entered by a reader. It is immaterial whether the reader subscribes for the paper direct to the office of publication, or whether it is bought from the local newsdealer. The contest is open, under the specified conditions, to all who read the paper.

2.—The explanation of the mystery may be made in the reader's own words, in the English language, and without any attempt at "fine writing," simply giving as many of the facts that go to make a "complete and absolutely correct solution of the entire mystery" as the reader may be able to discover.

3.—The $10,000 will be awarded, under the conditions announced, according to the best judgment of the judges appointed by THE CHICAGO RECORD, and they will have complete control and final decision, beyond any appeal, in all matters relating to this unique contest.

And last, but not least,

ONLY WOMEN AND GIRLS MAY GUESS.

THE CHICAGO RECORD is pre-eminently a FAMILY NEWSPAPER, and its daily installment of a high-grade serial story is a feature intended to specially commend it to the home circle. To emphasize—and advertise—the fact that THE CHICAGO RECORD is a newspaper particularly suitable for woman's reading the further condition is made that the $10,000 in prizes shall be paid only for explanations or guesses sent in by women and girls. All may read, but only WOMEN AND GIRLS MAY GUESS.

SEND 10 CENTS AND GET THE RECORD 10 DAYS.

A SPECIAL OFFER.....

THE RECORD will be sent to any address, post-paid, for 10 days, beginning with the first chapter of the story, FOR 10 CENTS, in coin or postage stamps. The story begins March 23, and it is desirable that subscriptions should be received as far in advance of that date as possible, but all subscriptions on this special offer received up to April 1 will be filled, but none after April 1.

THE CHICAGO RECORD ... is Chicago's leading morning daily. In fact, with a single exception, it has the largest morning circulation in America—160,000 a day. It is a member of The Associated Press and "prints all the news from all the world." It is independent in politics and gives all political news with judicial impartiality, free from the taint of partisanship. It is Chicago's family newspaper. Prof. J. T. Hatfield, of the Northwestern University, writing to the Evanston (Ill.) Index, says:

"I have come to the firm conclusion, after a long test, and after a wide comparison with the journals of many states and countries, that THE CHICAGO RECORD comes as near being the ideal daily journal as we are for some time likely to find on these mortal shores."

The journalists' class paper, published in New York, called "Newspaperdom," says:

"There is no paper published in America that so nearly approaches the true journalistic ideal as THE CHICAGO RECORD."

Forward your subscription as early as possible, so that your name may be entered on the subscription list at once and the paper be sent you without any delay and in time for the opening chapters of THE RECORD'S GREAT $10,000 PRIZE STORY. Address

VICTOR F. LAWSON, Publisher THE CHICAGO RECORD,
181 Madison Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

TWO HEADS ARE BETTER THAN ONE—but three or four are better still. Let ALL the family join in the search for the explanation of the mystery in "SONS AND FATHERS," but remember "only women and girls may guess"—and win the 889 PRIZES.

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901
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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, MAR. 20, 1896

Time Table.

Soo Road,—Time for trains at Rockford Station:

Going West,	Going East.
10:47, a. m.	8:57, a. m.
7:40 p. m.	4:53, p. m.

DELANO DIARY

—Most of our citizens were greatly surprises to find so many of their number subpoenied to attend the Billings trial in Minneapolis the past two weeks.

—The New England Supper was quite a success and netted the Presbyterian society about $40. Visitors were present from Watertown, Rockford and St. Paul.

—Ed Wood lost another horse a few days ago; one of a nice team of blacks recently purchased of Geo. Sutton. Ed, for some reason or another, seems to be out of luck in the horse business.

—We notice the Eagle says the Primary Election for the Town of Franklin was a "fizzle." That is a slight mistake. The election was held according to law and three delegates elected, five votes being polled.

—If you don't find yourself stocked up with a large library and bound to pay from $1. to $5 per month regularly for the next year or so it is because you can say No. Opportunities are unusually frequent and enticing.

—Last Tuesday was St. Patrick's day and a few green ribbons in the buttonboles of some of our citizens reminded all of the great event. The day was a very fine one, being bright and the air just crisp enough to make people feel well.

—Several of the witnesses in the Billings perjury trial have returned home. The evidence was all in last night, and the jury will probably decide the case today. Witnesses for the State freely claim that from the evidence the jury will acquit O. L.

—Our old pastor, Rev. W. H. Wilson, now of Port Angeles, Washington, has sent us an interesting communication from the Evergreen State, which we will have to lay over until next week. His old parishoners throughout the county will be pleased to again hear from him.

—T. W. Davies, a prominent and zealous temperance worker of Minneapolis, visited Delano on Saturday evening and assisted in holding a session of the I. O. G. T. lodge. The lodge voted to meet tomorrow night in the M. E. Church, and will likely continue to occupy the church for the present each Saturday evening.

—The Republican primary election, for the village of Delano, held last Tuesday afternoon resulted in the election of Mr. F. H. Lindsley, Mr. J. W. McDonald and Mr. W. H. Frazee delegates to the republican county convention, held yesterday in Buffalo. Mr. Andrew Horsch, Mr. Fred Kespohl and Mr. Henry Helman were elected to represent the Town of Franklin.

—The first monthly meeting of the new Delano Council did not take place on schedule time last Monday evening. The new council had qualified and assumed their respective duties, but three of their number, Messrs Coolen Rader, and Recorder Johns were subpoenied to Minneapolis to take part in the Billings perjury suit: and the President, I. Gutzwiller, being sick at home, left only Councilman Adam Horsch to hold the meeting. He went to the Hall and looked around awhile and concluded to adjourn until a more favorable opportunity presented itself.

—The morning train from Minneapolis met with a mishap on Tuesday, while on a high grade near Armstrong one of the heavy bars of iron connecting drivers broke, and one peice was thrust with great force up through the corner of the water tank on the tender, letting the water out and disabling the engine. A freight engine happening to be at Delano was sent down and soon returned with the train a few minutes late. The accident, all things considered, was an extremely lucky one, as the cars were making good time and could easily have been thrown from the track killing numerous passengers.

—We have received a beautiful, illustrated catalogue from The Jewell Nursery Co., of Lake City, Minnesota, the oldest and largest nursery in the Northwest. Their catalogue is very complete, containing full descriptions, instructions for planting, pruning; and care of stock. They also enclose a list of collections of flowers and bedding plants that are cheap enough to be in the reach of every one. They also grow Seed Corn and Seed Potatoes, comprising the latest and best varieties. Their references are A No. 1. Read their ad. in another column and mention this paper when writing them.

23-4t.

—The primary department of the Public Schools observed Longfellow's birthday this week, Wednesday. It is a little late in the season but still the children enjoyed the occasion and will long remember that there was such an American poet as Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Horace Mann's birthday comes on May 4. This being the centennial anniversary of the founder of Public Schools in this country, his birthday will, doubtless, be observed throughout the country. A day put in occasionly with essays, recitations and other exercises referring to distinguished individuals assist the children in learning historical facts, and breaks the monotony of the humdrum school life.

—Bicycles are becoming still more numerous among our citizens than ever before. Quite a number have recently purchased wheels and are spending lots of spare hours learning to ride.

STAR, Pipestone, Minn.—Oakes' Swiss Bell Ringers and Comic Specialty Co. gave one of their entertainments in Opera Hall last night to one of the largest houses ever gathered in Pipestone, the house being packed so full there was hardly standing room left. Their entertainment was first-class in every particular, and their ladylike and gentlemanly behavior won the approbation of the entire audience. They will always get a good house in Pipestone, where any good entertainment is sure to be well patronized." City Hall, Friday, March 27. Prices, 15; 25 and 35 cents.

Personals.

Dr. Chilton made a professional call at Delano, Saturday.

Geo. P Schaffer visited St. Paul on business Wednesday evening.

Miss Joy Kerr, of Minneapolis, visited her parents here this week.

Dr. Catlin, drove up to Montrose, Wednesday, on professional business.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore, of Rockford, drove over to Delano, on business, Monday.

Charles Coffin and family, from Benson, visited Delano relatives and friends last week.

Ezra Ferrell, and L. H. Pryor, of Montrose, were business visitors in Delano, Wednesday.

Geo. Washington, of Independence, made the GAZETTE a pleasant call, Wednesday morning.

Elmer S. Babb has been subpoened to attend U. S. district court, as a jouror, April 7, at Fergus Falls.

F. A. Barth, Watertown's prosperous merchant, passed through town last evening on his way to St. Paul.

P. H. Greear has become district manager for the Bankers Alliance, of California. You will become acquainted later.

J. H. McGary, of Independence, made one of his periodical visits to Delano yesterday. John is spriging out well and seems to have enjoyed our mild winter.

Deputy Sheriff Parmeter, of Minneapolis, was in Delano several times last week serving subpoenas in the Billings case; and in the case of Johnson whose hogs were stolen.

County Cullings.

Wright County's Attorneys are quite largely represented in Minneapolis this week.

The silver question keeps bobbing up for discussion whereever a couple of politicians of almost any parties, or even if they be of the same party, come together. It will not down

From the present outlook the leading politicians in Wright County will not be the same this year as in former years. Quite a shaking up appears to be going on, in various quarters. Possibly some good may result to the general public.

The Billings case, in Minneapolis, continues to draw its weary length along. A large number of witnesses from Buffalo and Delano have testified in the case, besibes many from other localities. Some of the testimony don't agree very well. It looks as if some witnesses tell more than the facts, or that others suppress facts in a terrible manner. "Honesty is the best policy."

The Eagle, of the Howard Lake Herald-Tribune Times-Journal-Eagle Syndicate complains that three of the County Commissioners voted to allow our bill for publishing "Notice to Taxpayers." In justice to the board we will say that these three votes were cast after thorough investigation of the copy. the work done, and the bill; and, under the circumstances is, we believe, fully equal to the Eagle's estimate of other peoples business, from the standpoint of justice. If the Eagle sees fit to get good pay for what she can and work cheap where she has competition, thats her look out; and is, sometimes, a good way to advertise.

The Republicans held their County Convention at Buffalo on Thursday and elected delegates to attend the Congressional and State conventions. We understand Howard Lake, which is wont to be heard on such occasions, was unrepresented this time! Shades of Frank Stacy! What's become of 'em? Judge Alley, known as a gentleman throughout the county, was chosen county chairman. Mr. Alley made a model Judge of Probate but as chairman of the Republican County Committee he will hardly fill the expectations of wirepullers. Perhaps the deal is to allow the Democrats to have the county offices in exchange for legislators etc. etc.

Proceedings of County Commissioners.

From a proof sheet of the Official Report we glean the following: The full board held a special session in Buffalo on the 11th inst.

School District No. 126 was ordered formed.

On the 12th another session was held when the road from Wrights Ford into Woodland near Frank Crowley's was ordered, and damages assessed: Frank Crowley, $12; Charles Leiter, $10; Peter Krajawski, $20; Mike Davis, $15; John Riley, $15; Bernard Early, $15; Frank Koziol, $6; James Lyrk, $35; Peter Baldus, $5; Anton Matzko, $5; Thomas Stilter, $10; Mart Schwirtz, $5; Gust Goode, $5; Lucy A. Felt, $6; Barthek Yannek, $15; Olaf Dahlgren, $25; Mary A. Blaisdell, $10; Peter and Mary Rusek, $5. Agreements were reached with other land owners along the road.

Charles Eppel abatement taxes recommended $488. Former action repealed.

Abatement taxes, John Ninquist granted; E. B. McCord, rejected; John Goetz, rejected; Mary McHale, rejected; O. M. Loyd, rejected.

All requests for road appropriations were laid over until next meeting.

Time set for hearing petition of John Peterson, change of school district, April 13.

The claim of Archie Gilmer for serving subpoenas in the case of State vs. Archie Gilmer was rejected. Other claims allowed, the principal ones being: H. S Saylor, for county printing and delinquent tax list, $139,96; O. Brewster and Wm. Zielbarth each for premium on insurance, $81.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Villages.

ST. MICHAELS.

President, F. T. Aydt; trustees, H. Welter, Nick Daleiden, A. Duerr Jr.; recorder, A. Brixius; treasurer, J. H. Dick; justice of the peace, Jno. Michaels; constable, J. A. Neiss.

Townships.

COKATO.

Supervisors, Peter Poison, chairman, August Tack, Erek Pavo; Town clerk, G. P. Olson; treasurer, Jacob Ojampara; assessor, Peter Silvala; justices of the peace, Frank Griffet, H. E. Rustad; constable, A. T. Rustad.

FRANKFORT.

Supervisors, Frank Zachman, chairman, Emil Gutzwiller, Wm. J. Elliot; town clerk, Stephen Schumacher; treasurer, H. W. Dick; assessor, Joseph Reems; justices of the peace, John Michels, John Goeb; constable, George Schumacher.

FRENCH LAKE.

Supervisors, M. C. O'Donohoe, chairman' C. J. Morris, N. N. Dakkin; town clerk, P. B. O'Laughlin, treasurer, A. J. Lindberg; assessor, O. M. Palmquist; justices of the peace, M. C. O'Donohoe, O Palmquist; constables, Robert Gerard, Nels Dahlmon.

MAPLE LAKE.

Supervisors, Tim Desmond, chairman, Tim Leahy, Henry Jude; town clerk, Thos. Hudek; treasurer, Richard Jude, Jr.; assessor, Patrick White; justices of the peace, Patrick White, Dennis Flannigan; constables, John Welton, Joseph Labo, Jr.

MARYSVILLE.

Supervisors, Maurice O'Connell, chairman, Alfred Robasse, John Padden; town clerk, E. R. Olson; treasurer, John F. Bloom; assessor, Oscar Peterson; constables, Alfred Ostlund, George Lammers.

MONTICELLO.

Supervisors, M. W. Kingsbury chairman, W. D. Hamlet, Sam'l Sykes; town clerk, A. Hannford; treasurer, M. J. Kingsbury; assessor, A. McCormack; justices of the peace, A Hannford, E. J. Sutherland; constable, Edward Kotllnack.

MIDDLEVILLE.

Supervisors, W. D. Thompson, chairman, J. A. Stenberg, R. H. Johnson; town clerk, F. T. Proht; treasurer, Wm. Wildung; assessor, John Torgerson; justice of the peace, W. H. Hutchinson; constables, J. A. Rustad. Herman Dix.

OTSEGO.

Supervisors, A. P. Praught, chairman, C. H. Wood, Killian Rearing; town clerk, C. S. Snow; treasurer, Henry Calkins; assessor, E. C. Parker; justices of the peace, A. W. Praught, E. D. Washburn; constables; A. J. Wood, Henry McLeod.

ROCKFORD.

Supervisors, Geo. O. Crandall, chairman, O. W. Crawford, C. C. Hohl; town clerk, J. R. Ames; treasurer, D. R. Thompson; assessor, Chapin Farnham; justice of the peace, B. S. Parmeter; constable, Wm. Parmeter.

SILVER CREEK.

Supervisors, I. C. Wade, chairman, H. A. Williams, August Meyer; town clerk, A. E. Trogen; treasurer, Juis Sorenson; assessor, R. H. Melrose; justice of the peace, M. D. Vandergon; constables, S. Pownall, Nels Rawn.

SOUTHSIDE.

Supervisors, Hans Larson, chairman, J. H. Dynao, Herman Linders; town clerk, G. S. Rusco; treasurer, A. G. Lano; assessor, R. A. Marquardt; justice of the peace, L. C. Holmes; constable, Robt. Thiede. For license 52, against license 64

STOCKHOLM.

Supervisors, Joseph Krinbring, chairman, John Eklof, Gustaf Peterson; town clerk, James J. Erickson; treasurer, Anton P. Moody; assessor, James C. Erickson; constables, A. P. Almquist, James Fagerlund.

VICTOR.

Supervisors, W. B. Spray, chairman, Fred Glassing, August Gerber; town clerk, H. C. Kuhlmann; treasurer, Henry Horstmann; assessor, Edward Franklin; justice of the peace, C. E. Brewster; constables, Fred Hempel, Jr., John Zech.

WOODLAND.

Supervisors, John McDonald, chairman, Michael Derrig Jr., Herman Diers; town clerk, J. W. Pattison; treasurer, Dennis Fitzpatrick; assessor, J. F. Lauzer; justice of the peace, Dennis Fitzpatrick; constables, P. J. Powell, John Brannen.

Horses for Sale.

Several good, well broken, gentle horses for sale, for cash or time, (with improved note with small interest) to suit the purchaser. Have also as good a (heavy) brood mare as can be found in the country. For further information apply at this office. 25 t f.

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Notice.

I hereby give my son, Charles W. Mapes, his time and will not pay any debts contracted by him nor collect his wages hereafter. LAURA B. MAPES.

MONTROSE, Minn, Mar. 16, 1896

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COTTON STATE EXPOSITION.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18, Dec. 31, 1895.

The schedule printed below is a comprehensive guide to the best and most desirable route to Atlanta from the North and Northwest, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis Terrellaute, and Evansville.

Palace Day Coaches and Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to all trains shown in this schedule.

Extremely low rates have been made to Atlanta and return via the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. All trains run solid between Nashville and Atlanta, except train in last column. The train in third column, which leaves Cincinnati at 4:30 p. m. runs solid to Atlanta. This is the route of the famous "Dixie Flyer," through "all the year round" sleeping car line between Nashville, Tenn., and Jacksonville, Fla.

Lv Chicago	Lv Cincinnati	Lv Louisville	Lv Chicago	Lv Louisville	Lv Chicago	Lv Louisville	Lv Chicago	Lv Louisville	Lv Chicago
Ar Nashville	Ar Nashville	Ar Nashville	Ar Louisville	Ar Evansville	Ar Louisville	Ar Lafayette	Ar Louisville	Ar Louisville	Ar Chicago
N. C. & St. L.	L. & N.	L. & N.	C. I. & L.	L. N. A. & C.	L. & N.	L. & N.	L. & N.	L. & N.	Pennsylvania
12:30 p m	7:30 a m	12:20 a m	11:30 a m	8:30 p m	1:35 p m	8:30 p m	11:50 a m	8:30 p m	8:15 p m
9:25 p m	4:00 p m	7:00 p m	8:20 p m	1:35 a m	10:00 p m	1:35 a m	7:30 p m	1:35 a m	7:55 a m
Lv Nashville	Lv Nashville	Lv Nashville	Lv Louisville	Lv Indianapolis	Lv Louisville	Lv Louisville	Lv Louisville	Lv Louisville	Lv Chicago
10:30 a m	7:30 a m	12:20 a m	11:30 a m	8:30 p m	1:35 p m	8:30 p m	11:50 a m	8:30 p m	8:15 p m
7:00 p m	4:00 p m	7:00 p m	8:20 p m	1:35 a m	10:00 p m	1:35 a m	7:30 p m	1:35 a m	7:55 a m
Lv Nashville	Lv Nashville	Lv Nashville	Lv Louisville	Lv Chicago	Lv Louisville	Lv Louisville	Lv Louisville	Lv Louisville	Lv Chicago
7:30 a m	7:30 a m	7:30 a m	7:30 a m	8:30 p m	7:30 a m	8:30 p m	7:30 a m	8:30 p m	8:15 p m
4:00 p m	4:00 p m	4:00 p m	4:00 p m	8:30 a m	4:00 p m	8:30 a m	4:00 p m	8:30 a m	8:00 a m
Lv Nashville	Lv Nashville	Lv Nashville	Lv Louisville	Lv Chicago	Lv Louisville	Lv Louisville	Lv Louisville	Lv Louisville	Lv Chicago
10:30 a m	7:30 a m	12:20 a m	11:30 a m	8:30 p m	1:35 p m	8:30 p m	11:50 a m	8:30 p m	8:15 p m
7:00 p m	4:00 p m	7:00 p m	8:20 p m	1:35 a m	10:00 p m	1:35 a m	7:30 p m	1:35 a m	7:55 a m
Lv Nashville	Lv Nashville	Lv Nashville	Lv Louisville	Lv Chicago	Lv Louisville	Lv Louisville	Lv Louisville	Lv Louisville	Lv Chicago
7:30 a m	7:30 a m	7:30 a m	7:30 a m	8:30 p m	7:30 a m	8:30 p m	7:30 a m	8:30 p m	8:15 p m
4:00 p m	4:00 p m	4:00 p m	4:00 p m	8:30 a m	4:00 p m	8:30 a m	4:00 p m	8:30 a m	8:00 a m
Lv Nashville	Lv Nashville	Lv Nashville	Lv Louisville	Lv Chicago	Lv Louisville	Lv Louisville	Lv Louisville	Lv Louisville	Lv Chicago
10:30 a m	7:30 a m	12:20 a m	11:30 a m	8:30 p m	1:35 p m	8:30 p m	11:50 a m	8:30 p m	8:15 p m
7:00 p m	4:00 p m	7:00 p m	8:20 p m	1:35 a m	10:00 p m	1:35 a m	7:30 p m	1:35 a m	7:55 a m
Lv Nashville	Lv Nashville	Lv Nashville	Lv Louisville	Lv Chicago	Lv Louisville	Lv Louisville	Lv Louisville	Lv Louisville	Lv Chicago
7:30 a m	7:30 a m	7:30 a m	7:30 a m	8:30 p m	7:30 a m	8:30 p m	7:30 a m	8:30 p m	8:15 p m
4:00 p m	4:00 p m	4:00 p m	4:00 p m	8:30 a m	4:00 p m	8:30 a m	4:00 p m	8:30 a m	8:00 a m

For further information, address BRIARD F. HILL, Northern Passenger Agent 328 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. COWARDIN, Western Passenger Agent 405 Ry. Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.; or D. J. MULLANEY, Eastern Passenger Agent, 56 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

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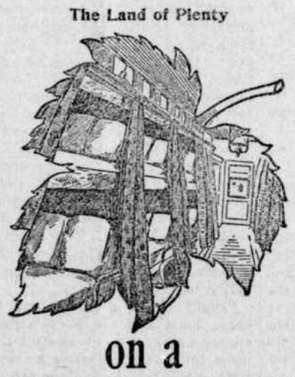

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Chickens	.06
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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1896. NUMBER 26.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. F. COLLINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN. Smith Lake, - - Minnesota.

W. H. CUTTING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, - MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA.

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. C. B. AMES. Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office over W. R. John's Confectionery Store.

E. A. SHANNON, M. D., Buffalo, Minn., Calls day or night promptly attended to Office in the building between McKnight's store and residence. Residence on corner north of School House.

O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan. 11, 1896.

DR. CORNELIUS WILLIAMS. Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist, 145 W. Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dr. C. H. KOHLER, Dayton Building, Cor. 6th St. and Nicollet Ave Minneapolis, Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 17-tf.

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M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
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Pastor.

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Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching.....
REV. F. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO, Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m.
Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. LAWRENCE ZOWADZKI.

DELANO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

President: I. GUTZWILLER, JR.
Councilmen: JOHN COOLEN, WASH RADER, ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder: WYATT JOHNS.
Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room in the City Hall.
Justices of the Peace: W. H. FRAZEE, R. M. WALTER.
Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health: T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.
Village Marshal, GEORGE GOODRICK.
Constables: J. P. BERNECK, GEO. GOODRICK.

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TEACHER'S EXAMINERS.

F. H. LINDSLEY and C. S. HAWKER.

THE UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS, Washington Grove, No. 9, meets at Cramer's Hall the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, at 8 p. m.

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SEND three postage stamps to Bud Reeve, 333 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, and get "Growing Dawn" his latest publication. No farmer should be without it. It is written by the First Smut Missionary himself and will be amusing as well as instructive to all.

ALFRED GUINOT was buried in St. Paul by the I. O. O. F. a few weeks ago. Last week his remains were resurrected and buried with the rights of the Catholic church. It is claimed that before death he abjured allegience to the secret society in accordance with the new Papal decree.

THE State School of Agriculture in Minneapolis last week turned out a class of graduates consisting of 28. These young men are now educated farmers; and in case they use their knowledge and through the press and otherwise impart it to others their influence is bound to be felt.

NEW series, Vol. 1. No. 1, of the Phrenological Journal was received this week. It contains an article "The Hon. Ignatius Donnelly. A phrenolograph by a personal examination," by Albert Zimmerman, with a couple of cuts of "the Sage of Nininger." For those interested in Phrenology it is a good magazine.

WHILE some of our citizens, probably those that have no boys of their own, are advocating the passage of curfew and other laws for the protection of others boys, we find them offering $5,000 and even $7,500 as is recently claimed a New York paper did, for the autobiography of H. H. Holmes. Such literature as that and the alleged life of Harry Hayward, denied by his father as being a pack of lies, to furnished the public to read. This thing has gone far enough and it is high time that people quit reading such publications. Let the truth alone prevail.

THE Congressional fight is on in the Seventh District, and the people up that way seem to be very much in favor of Reform all along the line. Geo N. Lanphere, editor of the Moorhead News, is a bright man, one that will be heard if the people follow "The Footprints" of Wheaton, Traverse Co. and nominate him for Congrees. Here is what The Footprints has to say:

"We would like to see the reformers of Clay county secure the permission of Geo. N. Lamphere of the Moorhead News, to use his name in that connection. He is a conservative and sound reformer, widely known throughout the state and district and a man to command universal respect. In the ranks of the boys in blue he fought for his country in 1862, only laying aside the accoutrements of war, when victory came, to use a bright intellect in the war of the present times against political vice and corruption. Thus always found supporting the people's cause, he is well deserving of consideration and the best possible treatment at their hands."

SOME of the great dailies of the cities are much worried about the silver question. They often announce that the "silver craze is dying out," and as often write lengthy articles to try to convince their readers what a fine thing it would be if we had a gold basis. They tell us that silver is depreciated in value; that a dollar in silver is worth, really, only about half a dollar, yet, every day we see people receiving and paying out silver as freely as gold. If, since its demonetization, silver is worth less as compared with gold; how would it be if gold were demonetized? If gold were reduced to a commodity instead of money value, by law, would then a gold dollar be worth more than is a silver dollar as compared to each other, and with the various other commodities of our country? Suppose, for instance, that Uncle Sam concluded to do business altogether on the "credit system" so much vaunted by gold bugs, and to demonetize gold as well as silver, would then gold be worth any more in the country than silver? When the stamp of the government is removed from all gold wont gold depreciate in value as rapidly as has silver? Wont an equilibrium soon be established when both metals are placed on an equal footing? Then if there is not enough of either metal for the needs of the people why not continue to use both as in years gone by? If Uncle Sam stamps both alike, both will pass wherever Uncle Sam's credit is good.

C. K. DAVIS has withdrawn from the Presidential race provided McKinley is winner.

FRANCIS N. STACY is now assistant editor of the Representative.

E. I. WARNER of St. Paul was chosen President of the Republican State League;

A COPY of The Coming Nation from Tennessee City, Tenn. reached us this week. It is published in the interest of "public ownership of all monopolies.

What Is He?

Of all the exchanges we get the Atwater Republican takes the cake for its varied ideas on live issues of the day. Mr. Satterlee is a vigorous, entertaining and deep writer. So deep that it is very hard for average intellects to reconcile his many and diametricall apposed propositions. For instance in a single issue of his paper we find him on the money question having many but yet not all definite ideas. He says he favors "Sound money, every dollar of which is at par, be it gold, silver or paper." By sound money does he mean money that "jingles," or that which is all blow your horn, "credit" money, as advocated by gold bugs? Further on he wants "intrinsic money" "worth its face value anywhere." Does he think he can make "intrinsic" money out of paper? He is not positive that we can maintain a gold standard but thinks we ought to try. He believes the U. S. could buy all the silver in the world and sustain the silver standard, but don't think it advisable. What is he?

Then on license his straddle is even greater yet. He believes in regulating the sale of liquors to get the money. He says: "We venture to say that with two saloons the consumption of liquor in this village will not increase noticeably." He lets the "club" down easy, and winds up by advocating the abolition of all license as "the surest cure for the abuses of liquor, and the curse of saloons." This from a hot headed republican would lead one to suspect that the author had got dry. And from the way he plies the party lash to Editor Lamphere he mus belong to the G. O. P. If not, WHAT IS HE?

FROM THE EVERGREEN STATE.

BY REV. W. H. WILSON.

DEAR EDITOR GAZETTE:

We have been stationed at the wonderful city of Port Angeles, just above Cape Flattery. We can look down the straits and see the water lines, or rather the track for the ships as they pass out for China, Australia, Japan and other foreign ports. I have traveled over a good portion of the Evergreen State, but I have never seen a spot in the State that has so much of nature's perfect form, or God's handiwork. Let me give you a light description of the lay of our city. Port Angeles is a perfect harbor, and it seems to me that God had a mind for this place before he made the country. Our city is the county seat of Callslam Co. and located about 125 miles south of Seattle, and just over the straits from Victoria, B. C., and up about 20 miles from Cape Flattery. One mile and a half towards Flattery from the Court House, starts out from the main land what is known out here as a spit. At its beginning it is about two miles across, and it extends out into the bay, not directly out straight, but follows the shore line up towards Seattle. At its point it is about four miles from its beginning, and about five miles out from land. On the point of this neck or spit is the Light House. Of course the straits are dangerous waters in some kinds of weather. One going out in a small boat headed towards the Spit may enter a squall and are in danger; as many have done and lost their lives. Larger ships are in danger of the rocks; hence the Light House. It was only a week ago that a large foreign ship weighed anchor from Port Angeles bound for Port Townsend, the Captain thought he could navigate the Sound waters without the aid of tug or pilot, and when he had reached the point called Wilson's Point, the ship drifted with wind and tide into the eddy, and then was blown like an eggshell up high and dry on the beach, and is there now though eight tugs have pulled at her.

So it may be with many a man or woman. They cut loose from mother and home and slip away out beyond the Light House, and at last fall into the still water of the eddy of deceit, and are lashed upon by the winds and storm, darkness comes on and they have no pilot; He has offered His services but they will not have him, they think they can brave the storm, and imagine their bark strong enough to stand the strong winds of the world, but alas, too true, like the ship, they go down to the pit of woe and misery. God knew just where to put the Spit, and he likewise knows just what to do for us.

This morning a party came into the parsonage and gave us a few species of Larch and Lintwood that grows on the Olympic Mountains, and from which they were gathered this week. How strange. These evergreens are now putting out their little leaves and will soon be in full bloom. Way up on the mountain, covered with almost everlasting snow, may be seen this 20th day of Feb. the white and purple crocus, peeping their delicate, fragrant heads just above the snow, to welcome the weary climber as he stops to rest for a moment.

Port Angeles is a city of about three thousand five hundred. We have two M. E. churches, one Baptist, Congregationalist, one Catholic, one Luthern, one Episcopal, three Spiritualist Halls, three Free Lovers Halls, and God only knows how many followers of Thomas Paine. Men have been known to trade wives here just as men do horses down there; and we have cried out "How long. How long, O my God!" We have a salmon factory, and clam factory that employ a large number of men and women in the season of packing. I was through the factory last week, and I believe they have eight thousand cases of silver salmon; there are about 50 quarts in a case so you see they have now on hand about four hundred thousand quarts of fish, the very best in the market.

Our court is in session this week and Judge Pilchard is hearing the murder case of Jack Strap. He is supposed to have killed an Indian down at Neah bay a few months ago. We notice among the attorneys for the defense, Ex-Mayor Ronald of Seattle, a bright, quick, young man. And just now we hear that the jury returned, "Not guilty."

We wish you were out here, Mr. Editor, to eat some of our delicious clams and crabs. You folks down in that frozen zone don't know what you miss, eating your frozen potatoes and dried store fruit, while we are able to purchase any day through the year in the open market, lettuce, radishes, squashes, turnips, onions, beets, cabbage, apples, pears, peaches, grapes, and in fact all kinds of fruit and garden sauce. Our Mayor and a company of stock holders are now building a ship at Port Angeles that will sail for Alaska in May; myself to be chaplain for the voyage. It is designed to load her with goods, and land at Sitka and then go out into the Yukon region, I want to see that grand country, and now that I have the chance, it would be folly not to accept it.

So your next letter from me may be looked for from Alaska. We want to sail up the Georgia Channel and come back by San Francisco, Cal. I trust all my friends remember me kindly to our Heavenly Father, and will not fail to ask that grace be given me for the arduons work before me in this great young city. W. H. WILSON.

Pastor 1st M. E. Church, Port Angeles, Wash.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 20, 1896.

Secretary Smith's exercising his discretion about opening to public settlement some 2,000,000 acres of land which was a part of an Indian reservation in Utah was the cause of his being abused to a considerable extent on the floor of the Senate this week. These lands contain valuable deposits of asphalt—enough it is said to supply the demand of the entire country for years to come—and Senator Gorman stated in reply to the criticism of Secretary Smith for not opening the lands to the public that it was only because the Secretary wished to protect the interests of the government against rapacious persons and corporations seeking to control these deposits, and he cause he believed that the government ought to receive some benefit, either by royalty or otherwise, for these mineral deposits, that he had not opened the lands to settlement. Senator Vilas, who became familiar with the subject while he was Secretary of the Interior, also defended the policy adopted by Secretary Smith. Senator Vest joined the republicans in criticising Secretary Smith.

If the republicans of the House were not made ashamed of themselves by Representative McCreary's speech against the adoption of the resolutions censuring Ambassador Bayard, which he declared were "prompted by prejudice and partisanship," they are not constituted as other men are. Of course Mr. McCreary had no idea of preventing the action which he knew had been determined upon before the resolutions were reported to the House, but he had the satisfaction of showing the action up in all its littleness and narrowness.

The Cuban resolutions are just where they were a week ago. The attempt to have them returned to conference in order that the objections raised by Senators Hill, Hawley and others might be met by changing them was defeated at this weeks meeting of the Senate committee on Foreign Relations.

President Cleveland celebrated his fifty-ninth birthday on Wednesday, the 18th inst

Ex-Gov. Campbell, of Ohio, who has been in Washington for several days, puts a perpetual end to talk about his being the Presidential candidate of the party by declaring that he will under no circumstances allow his name to go before the Chicago convention. He thus added force to the advice he gives the democratic party in relation to the coming National convention. He says: "Every man who goes to the convention as a delegate should go pledged to support the candidate and accept the platform of that convention. No matter who may be named to make the canvass; no matter what the platform may contain, they should be accepted. A delegate who goes to Chicago with the intention to stay if the majority agree with him and accept his candidate or make his platform, whether on finance tariff, or what else; who means to bolt if his notion of men and measures is voted down, is a traitor in advance. He has no business at the convention. He should stay at home.

It was made perfectly clear at this week's meeting of the House committee on Naval Affairs that the democrats favor a larger increase in our navy than the republicans do. The democrats on the committee, led by Amos Cummings, who was chairman of the committee in the last House, wanted to provide for the building of six battleships and 25 torpedo boats, but the most they could get the republican majority of the committee to agree to was four battleships and 15 torpedo boats.

It is denied that the dinner and reception given by the British Embassador this week in honor of Secretary and Mrs. Olney had any international political meaning, and stated that it was one of the regular entertainments which had to be given later than usual on account of the Embassy having had to go into official mourning for the death of Queen Victoria's son-in-law.

Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, is recognized as one of the leading McKinley men in the House, and it mry be mentioned in passing that Grosvenor also has a record as a hoodoo of the first water. However, what I started out to say was that Grosvenor is making himself the laughing stock of Congress by the ridiculous claims he is making for McKinley. He says that McKinley will receive 620 votes on the first ballot at the St. Louis convention, Which would be one hundred and sixty-odd more than would be needed to nominate him. That McKinley is ahead is certain and that he will win if he can make a dicker with Quay and Platt is probable. But it is certain that he is a long ways from having enough votes in sight at this time to win upon the first ballot or any other ballot, and his ability to make a trade with Quay and Platt will depend entirely upon how much strength he can control without them. If he has enough to win with the addition of the votes controlled by Quay and Platt and will give them as good terms as Reed has given them, there is little doubt that he could be the nominee.

Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

CORRESPONDENCE

ROCKFORD NEWS.

Several of the members of Star Lodge No. 62 visited Nelson Lodge No. 135 of A. F. & A. M. last Friday evening.

The east bound trains on the Soo Line have been late several times the last week; sometimes as much as eight hours.

Fletcher Powers has been baling hay for some time and is now loading to ship to Minneapolis.

Emannuel Walters started with his family for Windom, Minn. where he takes charge of a large farm. He and his family will be very much missed in this communitr.

Judge Guptil and Geo. Irving went to Monticello Wednesday on business.

We have heard that the Rockford Woolen Mill is not going to run this summer on account of the rent for power and building being too high. We hope this is not the case as Rockford cannot afford to lose so valuable an industry.

(Too late for last week.)

Last Saturday being the fortieth anniversary of D. R. Farnham's arrival in the village of Rockford, his friends took the opportunity of giving him a surprise party. About twenty of them participated in the pleasure. They presented him with an office chair. Cinch was the order of the evening until eleven o'clock, when lunch was served.

The dance given by the W. R. C. on the 17th was well attended and all present appeared to enjoy themselves. There was to have been a quilt and cushion raffle but only the cushion was disposed of. Miss Cora Stanley being the winner. The quilt was held for the sale of more tickets. From remarks that have been made I don't think this was understood by those that bought tickets before the dance.

On Wednesday morning about 4:35 o'clock there was a very bright meteor fell, lighting the whole country with a very bright light. There was a rumbling noise accompanied it which sounded very much like distant thunder.

The M. W. G. M., of the O. E. Star, Mrs. Johnson, visited Rockford on Thursday and met with the Chapter in the afternoon.

Jas. Wolford has moved back onto his farm.

Joe Thomas is moving onto his farm on Frederick's Prairie.

Wm. Kesler is on the sick list.

The delegates to the county convention all went to Buffalo on Thursday and elected delegates fo the convention in Minneapolis. They say C. K. Davis is the man.

DIED.—At his home in North Rockford, Mr. Jas. D. Crandall, after a protracted illness of several months. Mr. Crandall was born in Canandaigua Co. New York on June 12, 1820. When a young man he moved to Ashtabula Co. Ohio where he resided until July, 1861, when he came to Minnesota. He leaves four sons and a host of friends to mourn his loss. The funeral took place from his late residence, on Friday, at 1:30 P. M. He rests in Elmwood.

BALKY.

INDEPENDENCE INCIDENTS.

It loos as if farming would begin soon. Spring must be very near for the wild geese haye started north on their summer pleasure tour.

Politicians and fish will commence running soon if the weather keeps fine.

Ruf Twombly and wife, of Minneapolis were calling on friends in our town last Sunday.

There will be a citizens meeting at Town Hall, next Saturday evening, 28, 9:30, for talking up what interests. Everybody come out.

Dr. O. R. Fassett, of Rockford, is now at Sparta, Wis., where he has gone to visit, and obtain a much needed rest.

Henry Fogleman returned from Minneapolis yesterday where he has been visiting his daughter during the last two or three months.

Frank Shrewsbury and John Pagenkopf were delegates to the Republican convention at Minneapolis last Saturday.

Nothing is current now unless it is endorsed with a Wm. McKinley notenter on it for President of these United States.

Literary Note for April.

The General of the Army, the General commanding the U. S. Corps of Engineers, Vice-Pres. Webb of the New York Central, and John Jacob Astor, compose THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE'S Board of Judges to decide the merits if the Horseless Carriages which will be entered in the May trials, for which THE COSMOPOLITAN offers $3000 in prizes. This committee is undoubtedly the most distinguished that has ever consented to act upon the occasion of the trial of a new and useful invention. The interest which these gentlemen have shown in accepting places upon the Committee is indicative of the importance of the subject, and that the contest itself will be watched with marked interest on both sides of the Atlantic.

BUFFALO NEWS.

Miss Stella Jacobs visited at Annandale, Sunday, the guest of Mrs Brandon.

A. C. Heath has been on the sick list the past week.

Miss Louis Smith spent Sunday at her home in Clearwater.

W. S. Huntington and P. S. Rudolph of Annandale were county seat visitors, Friday.

T. F. Jude is moving his goods into the store room of the I. O. O. F. building.

R. R. Dudley has gone to Excelsior to superintend the making of maple sugar on a farm there.

About sixty masons attended the school of instruction here last week. Stiles P. Raymon, of Minneapolis, was instructor.

F. H. Johnson and Florian Benner drove up from Rockford, Saturday.

Mrs. F. Boerner expects to move into Frank Boerners residence soon, Frank and Albert Boerner will run the hotel.

Mrs. A. Y. Eaton has been quite sick the past week.

F. H. Lindsley drove over from Delano last Saturday.

Mrs. G. F. Woolley spent several days of last week in the city, the guest of a sister.

O. L. Dudley and W. J. Ellis were city visitors Friday.

J. C. Fogarty transacted business in Minneapolis Tuesday.

The Effect of Having Creameries.

Freeborn county, Minn., has twenty townships of territory and twenty-seven creameries. The Minneapolis Journal of last Saturday says:

"Freeborn county's delinquent taxes for 1895 amount to only $407. Freeborn is the chief cow county in the state. There's a whole sermon in those two facts."—Brainerd Journal.

Kentucky furnishes another illustration of the unrepresentative method of electing U. S. Senators. Nothing but a direct vote of the people will eyebe entirely satisfactory.—Delano Eagle.

List of Patents.

Granted to inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C

W. B. Bachelder, Brooklyn Center, Hand-cultivator. R. D. Cody. Winona, Folding-bed. P. E. Hokanson, Bicycle attachment. J. D. Kaestner, Minneapolis, Boot or shoe heel. N. Nilson, Minneapolis, Automatic steam trap. H. F. Rivard, St. Paul, Shears. C. L. Travis, Minneapolis, Power-transmitter. H. R. Wellman, Duluth, Antifriction-bearing.

Florida and Southeast.

If you have any intention of going to the Southeast this fall or winter, you should advise yourself of the best route from the North and West. This is the Louisville & Nashville Railroad which is running daily duble trains from St. Louis, Evansvill, Louisville, and Cincinnati through to Nashville, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Atlanta, Montgomery, Thomasville, Pensacola, Mobile. Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Pullman Sleeping Car Service through. Specially low rates made to Atlanta during the continuance of the Cotton States Exposition, and tourists rates to all points in Florida and the Gulf Coast resorts during the season. For paticulars as to rates through car service, write

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J. K. RIDGELY, N. W. Pass. Agent Chicago Ill.
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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., • MINN.

AN "electric hen" has been invented. She may "set" all right, but won't count for much in a stew.

IN the present condition of affairs in Cuba a heavy responsibility would seem to rest upon the pure Havana tobacco fields of Connecticut.

A KANSAS court has ruled that "a man who calls upon a woman regularly and takes her to entertainments occasionally is legally engaged to marry her."

GEN. T. L. JAMES, formerly postmaster-general, said at a lecture in New York the other night that our postal system is infinitely superior to that of any other country.

A REPORT from eastern Oregon says "there are 100,000 wild horses loose and unclaimed by anyone roaming over the prairies." It adds: "Horses are too cheap to be given away."

THERE will be a great falling off of the hop crop this year in Oregon and Washington. The drop in price and "the insect pest" have been hard on this great industry in the two states.

THROUGH the operation of conflicting laws regarding marriage and divorce in the various sections of the country, marriage appears to be a united state in some of the United States and in others it doesn't.

A FEMALE school-teacher, aged 27, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., eloped with a 15-year-old boy the other day, but the boy's ma followed them and took her son away from the new woman. Great guns! No man seems to be safe nowadays.

THE fashion writers say the summer girl of 1896 will wear the sweater at mountain and spring in all sorts of becoming hues. The new woman is different from the old. "My dears," said the head of a finishing school of the past to her girls, "a horse sweats, a man perspires; a young lady can only glow."

A PAPER in Kansas says that "when you talk about there being a better state than Kansas every potato winks its eye, every cabbage shakes its head, every beet gets red in the face, every oat field is shocked, every onion gets stronger, the rye strokes its beard, the corn pricks up its ears and every foot of ground kicks."

THERE is a town on the Upper Snake river, in Idaho, called New Sweden. Hans Hansen is mayor of the town, Peter Petersen clerk, and the common council is composed of Peter Hansen, Hans Petersen, Peter Hans Petersen, Hans Peter Hansen and Peter Hansen Hans Petersen. No relationship exists among these men.

NEBRASKA is agitated over the fact that, although there has been almost no rain during the past winter, water stands higher in the wells and streams than for many years. The board of health is advised to make an investigation, to find out whether the people are taking as many baths as usual, or whether they are drinking less water.

SEVENTY THOUSAND tons of the stern and rock-bound coast of Maine were shipped from two quarries alone last year. The total amount of granite shipped away yearly reaches an astounding figure, and the geography of the Maine coast is being considerably changed by the cutting out and shipping away of islands of granite and not a little of the mainland.

THE president of a western university has written a book on "The Toxological Value of the Antennae of the Lepidoptera." Parents who send their children to that school will be gratified to know that the president is sound on this important point. Think of the classes and classes of students who go out to battle with the world doubting, or perhaps even denying that the lepidopterae have any toxological properties in their antennae. It's terrible!

SOME foreigners who appeared before a judge in May's Landing, N. J., the other day to be naturalized as American citizens showed the densest ignorance. To the question: "Who is the president of the United States?" a Russian answered: "The czar of Russia;" and Atlantic City was his answer to the question: "What is the capital of the United States?" An Italian who had been in this country for more than ten years declared that George Washington was the president of the United States, and that he made macaroni.

IN concluding a lecture on international arbitration in Amhers, Mass., Chauncey M. Depew, of New York city, spoke as follows: "A court of arbitration could not be made universal, but could be so broad and composed of men of such dignity, majesty and worth as to command the respect of all English speaking peoples, and have the power of deciding every question of dispute between them. The establishment of such a court would be a fitting and most proper act to close the triumphs of nineteenth century progress." It is hoped that such a court will soon be established.

THE New York state board of health wants a $300,000 appropriation to prosecute a campaign against tuberculosis. It is the opinion of men skilled in medical science that the bacteria which produce consumption can be annihilated if proper effort is made. The old theory of heredity in this disease is giving way to an established hypothesis of contagion as the only source of its perpetuation. With proper methods and adequate regulation the bacteria of consumption may be eradicated, and it is one of the duties this generation owes to those to come that it shall begin this great sanitary reformation.

SEVERAL important discoveries have been made in connection with X rays by Stephen H. Emmens, of New York, who claims to have succeeded in obtaining the rays from the ordinary sunbeam, and has taken excellent pictures therewith. This opens up a remarkable field, for it means that the rays can be concentrated and with proper apparatus be used to produce photographs instead of mere shadowgraphs as at present. It may be possible to light a dark room by using the waste radiant energy of the boiling tea-kettle or the ordinary radiator or by turning into ordinary light the X rays of the darkness itself.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the First Session.

Washington, March 20.—The senate yesterday passed the house bill for the construction of a breakwater at the entrance to Marquette (Mich.) harbor. Bills were favorably reported to admit New Mexico to statehood and for a preliminary survey and estimate of cost for a ship canal from lower Lake Michigan to the Wabash river. A bill was introduced providing for a head tax of ten dollars on each immigrant coming to the United States in vessels not belonging to the United States. The Cuban question was discussed. In the house the resolutions to censure Ambassador Bayard were further discussed.

Washington, March 21.—Senator Morgan presented a new phase of the Cuban question to the senate yesterday by offering a resolution declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba and recognizing the insurgents as belligerents. The bill for the admission of Arizona as a state of the union was reported favorably, as was also a bill providing for the election of senators by a direct vote of the people. The Cuban resolutions were further discussed. In the house a resolution was adopted by a vote of 180 to 71 censuring Thomas F. Bayard, ambassador to the court of St. James, for utterances delivered in an address to the Boston (England) grammar school and in an address before the Edinburgh (Scotland) Philosophical institution last fall. A bill was introduced to prevent the carrying of obscene literature and articles for indecent and immoral use from one state or territory to another. A resolution was adopted unseating Mr. Boatner, representative from the Fifth district of Louisiana, and declaring the seat vacant.

Washington, March 24.—In the senate yesterday, on motion of Mr. Sherman, the Cuban resolutions were recommitted to the conference committee. Mr. Mills (Tex.) offered a resolution directing the president to request Spain to allow Cuba to establish a local government, and in case of refusal that the United States take possession of and hold the same till the people of Cuba can organize a government. In the house a bill to modify the existing law regarding the punishment of crimes committed under federal jurisdiction was discussed, and an amendment making treason punishable by death was adopted.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 20th aggregated $975,883,801, against $943,098,042 the previous week. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, was 2.4.

A poll of the 294 delegates thus far elected to the national republican convention shows the following preferences: McKinley, 161; Allison, 32; Morton, 28; Reed, 28; Quay, 14; unknown, 31.

President Cleveland issued an order extending the civil service to practically the entire Indian service.

The United States supreme court decided that witnesses must testify in interstate commerce cases, or go to jail for contempt of court.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 23d was: Wheat, 61,348,000 bushels; corn, 15,852,000 bushels; rye, 1,578,000 bushels; barley, 1,536,000 bushels.

The death of William H. Webster, chief civil service examiner, occurred suddenly of heart disease at his home in Washington, aged 55 years.

THE EAST.

Frank Creagle fatally shot his wife, from whom he was separated, and then killed himself, at Forest City, Pa.

The father of prohibition, Gen. Neal Dow, celebrated his 92d birthday at his home in Portland, Me.

Flames in the Atlantic oil refinery at Pittsburgh, Pa., caused a loss of over $100,000.

Thomas Edison, the famous inventor, has succeeded in penetrating the human body with the naked eye. With the powerful cathode light behind his patient, he gazes through a screen of prepared chemicals and sees every organ of the body plainly.

At a hotel in Lancaster, Pa., Bertha McConnell, aged 20, fatally shot Harry Thompson because he had deceived her, and then shot herself fatally.

The Havana and Robert S. Patterson, Philadelphia barks, were lost with their crews, numbering 30 men.

In the smelting department of the copper works of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing company at Natrona, Pa., fire caused a loss of $200,000.

At the age of 103 years Edward Hopkins (colored), died at Rome, N. Y.

At Machias, Me., a violent earthquake shock was felt. Houses trembled, dishes and windows rattled and clocks were stopped.

The explosion of gas at the Berwind-White shaft in the eastern limits of Dubois, Pa., killed 13 miners.

William Coxey, wife and child lost their lives by the burning of their home near Charleston, W. Va.

The death of Mrs. Jennie R. Kimball, of Philadelphia, the comic opera manager, occurred in a private car at the union depot in St. Paul of pneumonia, aged 45 years.

Flames in the Thackera Manufacturing company building in Philadelphia caused a loss of $400,000.

WEST AND SOUTH.

In the following Indiana districts republican congressional nominations were made: First, J. A. Hemenway, renominated; Second, A. W. Hardy, renominated; Fourth, M. R. Sulzer, and Twelfth, J. D. Leighty, renominated.

Fire wiped out North Port, a small mining town in Washington, near the Canadian boundary.

Albert Kinchlow shot and fatally wounded his mother at Indianapolis while insane from sickness and then killed himself.

The American Republican College league will hold their fifth annual convention in Chicago on April 3.

In an attempt to hold up an express train near Tulare, Cal., Sheriff Doggett and Constable Reed were shot and a train robber named Daniel McCole was killed.

In Indiana 22 out of the 26 republican national delegates selected favor McKinley for president.

The death of Mrs. Elizabeth Paulson occurred at Center township, Ia., at the age of 104 years.

At her home in Fond du Lac, Wis., Mrs. Elizabeth D. Blackburn died at the age of 100 years and 6 months.

At her home near Rockville, Ind., Mrs. Mary Harlan, mother of ex-Senator James Harlan, of Iowa, celebrated her 100th birthday.

In Milwaukee John Holzinger shot and killed his aged mother-in-law, Mrs. Catherine Miller, and fatally wounded his young wife. Family trouble was the cause. The murderer was arrested.

John White and Elijah Rutter, of Brice, O., quarreled over the former's wife and both were fatally injured.

Near Bayfield, Wis., Julia Bird, an aged squaw, her daughter, Charlotte Bird, and her child and O. Biquette, an Indian, were burned to death during a drunken carousal.

William Murphy was taken from the jail at Huntsville, Tenn., by a mob and strung to a tree for the murder of William Knowlin, a miner.

The death of Hugh McGovern, aged 100 years and 9 months, occurred at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

For cause unknown John Hartman killed his wife and committed suicide at Omaha, Neb.

Harry Somers and James Ford were painting a church steeple at Grand, O. T., when a thunderstorm came up and they were killed by lightning.

In Chicago there were ten cases of suicide during the week ended on the 21st.

Fifty thousand persons were said to be suffering in Chicago because of the strike in the clothing manufacturing trade.

Business was resumed by the First national bank at Mitchell, S. D., which closed its doors about a month ago.

The Colorado republicans will hold their state convention in Pueblo on May 14 to select delegates at large to the national convention.

Flames nearly wiped out the business portion of Berrien Springs, Mich.

Al Ewing and Archie Clark broke all tandem bicycle records at Nashville, Tenn., going a half-mile in 1:03½.

James Leach, aged 100 years, died at the home of his son in Chicago.

The firm of Kingsland & Douglas, manufacturers of agricultural implements in St. Louis, failed for $100,000.

For no cause known James McCoy shot and killed his brother Henry at their home near Noblesville, Ind., and then killed himself.

At Columbus, O., W. S. Ide, a capitalist, failed for $170,000.

Henry Floto, bakery; William Mann, foundry, and Thomas Mears, box and barrel factory, assigned at Martin's Ferry, O., with liabilities aggregating $500,000.

The branch of the Consolidated Steel and Wire company at Joliet, Ill., suffered a loss of $150,000 by fire, throwing 500 men out of work.

A mob lynched Isaac Pizer (colored) near Shreveport, La., for offering violence to two white girls.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The battle fought a few days ago in Pinar del Rio, Cuba, which the dispatches described as a Spanish victory, was in reality a lamentable defeat for the forces of Gen. Weyler.

British schooners Forest Bell and Zenith collided in the English channel and the Zenith was sunk and five of her crew were drowned.

Advices say that the Cuban insurgents had burned the villages of Cabanas, Nombre de Dios, Baja and San Cayetano.

Advices from Cairo say that the khalifa has proclaimed holy war against Egypt, and has called all the dervishes capable of bearing arms to enroll under his banners.

In a reply to the memorial of the Peace society in favor of Anglo-American arbitration of the Venezuelan question Lord Salisbury said that negotiations for arbitration of the dispute had been opened with the United States.

Fire wiped out one-half of the business portion of Colon, Panama, the loss being over $600,000.

In the Brisbane river in British Columbia the ferry steamer Pearl was wrecked and 37 persons lost their lives.

Suva, the capital of Fiji, was destroyed by a hurricane.

At the age of 73 years Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown's School Days," "Tom Brown at Oxford," etc., and founder of the British settlement of Rugby, Tenn., died in London.

LATER NEWS.

The naval appropriation bill for the fiscal year, which begins on July 1 next, was completed the 24th by the house committee on naval affairs and may be considered by the house this week. The total amount carried by the bill is $31,611,034, of which $12,779,133 is for the increase of the navy.

Justice Newman, of the Wisconsin supreme court, had a stroke of paralysis the 24th. He went down into the cellar to attend the furnace, when he fell.

A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette London the 24th from Johannesburg says that the Transvaal burghers are assuming an alarming attitude. It is added that a strong feeling exist among the Dutch of South Africa, and that they are nerving themselves for a supreme struggle with Great Britain.

The Bankston-Seaman feud broke out again at Walnut Lake, Ark. Old man Seaman was fatally wounded and his son shot in the leg.

Fire the 24th destroyed a considerable part of the business portion of Gypsum City, Kas.

Sparks from a locomotive set fire to the Holway lumber yard at La Crosse, Wis., and before it was subdued over 10,000,000 feet were destroyed.

A Cuban reverse that may harm the insurgent cause more in its moral effect than in a tangible way has just been sustained in Santa Spiritus province, where, according to a cablegram received at the Spanish legation at Washington the 24th, the Spanish forces have captured all of the archives of the insurgent government.

Thieves entered the house of Christopher Schrage, in Chicago, the evening of the 24th, bound and gagged him and then robbed him of money and papers amounting to more than $50,000. The robbery was one of the boldest ever perpetrated in the city.

The Seiberling Manufacturing Co., of Akron, O., failed the 24th.

THE MARKETS.

Minneapolis, March 24.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern	57½@58	
No. 2 northern	55½@56	57
May		58½
HAY—Timothy	8 50	@9 50
Good wild	4 50	@6 50
OATS—No. 3 white	18½@19	
CATTLE—Steers	2 25	@3 25
Cows		2 50
HOGS	3 50	@3 65
SHEEP—Muttons		2 65
Lambs		3 80
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	19	@ 19½
Creamery, second	13	@ 15
Dairy, fancy		17
Dairy, choice	11	@ 14
POULTRY—Turkeys	11	@ 12
Spring chickens	10	@ 11
EGGS—Fresh candied	8	@ 8½

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

The Republicans of Minnesota Endorse the Man from Ohio.

Senator Davis Sends a Message of Loyalty to Party Principles and Refuses to Allow His Name to Be Considered.

Minneapolis, March 24.—The 1,151 delegates who comprise the membership of the state republican convention were up early this morning. They had nothing in particular to do, but secure their tickets, but while that was easily done, it was also quite necessary that it be attended to, if they wished to participate in the deliberations. Tams Bixby, chairman of the state central committee, was in his lieutenant's headquarters in rooms 128 and 130 of the West hotel, and in that corner of the big hostelry the tickets were given out to the delegates this morning. Everything was nicely handled and everybody entitled to admission was ticketed through to the Exposition building via the steel arch bridge.

At 12:30 Chairman Bixby called the convention to order. The Masonic quartette followed with a song, and then the chairman read the call. As the chairman of the state central committee concluded, Congressman Tawney, of the First district, arose near the reporters' stand and to the left of the speaker's desk and said: "I have a message which I am authorized to deliver to this convention."

A significant silence followed this observation, and everybody listened intently as Mr. Tawney mounted a chair and began to read. He got no further than "Washington, D. C.," before the significance of its contents were guessed. The message was from Senator Davis, asking that his name be not presented to the convention.

Cheers followed the reading of Senator Davis' message at all points, and when his name was read three wildly enthusiastic cheers were given.

Nominations for temporary chairman were next in order. Senator Smith, of Becker, proposed the name of ex-Gov. A. E. Rice. Prof. J. S. Carlson, of Nicollet, spoke the name of ex-Lieut. Gov. Ives. There were no other nominations, and the election proceeded by roll call ex-Gov. Rice was elected.

Ed Gottrey, of Pine county, and F. W. Penhall, of Renville, were made secretaries. After the appointment of the usual committees, the convention took a recess until 2 p. m. Just before adjournment W. P. Roberts, of Hennepin county, offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That the well considered and pronounced preference of the Republicans of Minnesota for presidential standard bearer in 1896 is William McKinley. The emphatic growing choice of the Republican vote throughout the land and this convention expects the delegates at large today to be elected by it to do all in their power honorably from now until that object is accomplished to bring about promptly, the nomination of William McKinley for president of the United States.

Upon reassembling the temporary organization was made permanent. The report of the committee on resolutions was adopted with a hurrah. The platform endorses the Monroe doctrine, compliments Senator Davis and comes out strong for protection. The financial plank is as follows:

We favor the use of both gold and silver to the extent to which they can be maintained in circulation at a parity in purchasing and debt-paying power; that we are earnestly opposed, under the present conditions, to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, for the manifest reason that it would destroy such parity, enormously contract the volume of our currency by forcing gold out of circulation and immediately place us on a silver basis. Believing also that it is a self-evident fact that the effect of the international demonetization of silver can be overcome only by international remonetization of that metal, the Republican party of Minnesota most heartily favors an international conference for that purpose.

The withdrawal of Senator Davis simplified the matter of selecting the delegates-at-large. Upon motion of John L. Gibbs, the following were elected on one ballot:

Robert G. Evans, of Minneapolis.
George Thompson, of St. Paul.
L. P. Hunt, of Mankato.
Charles F. Hendryx, of Sauk Center.

The alternates are:

Berger Thurstonson, Wright county.
Ira C. Richardson, Polk county.
Capt. A. H. Reed, Glencoe.
Gen. J. M. Diment, Owatonna.

The following are the delegates elected by districts:

Second District—W. R. Edwards and W. H. Rowe, delegates. D. A. McLarty and Dr. Beebe, alternates.

Third District—L. P. Hubbard and Thomas Paine, delegates. Samuel Bowler and Frederick Griebe, alternates.

Fourth District—William R. Merriam and James H. Crandall, delegates. H. F. Barker and Fred S. Bryant, alternates.

Fifth District—Chas. A. Pillsbury, and Eli Torrance, delegates. J. Frank Wheaton and C. S. Cairns, alternates.

Sixth District—Monroe Nichols and Thomas D. Davidson, delegates. W. D. McDonald and Frank Wilson, alternates.

Seventh District—C. J. Gunderson and Ezra Valentine, delegates. P. H. Konzen and S. D. Wattam, alternates.

The following were selected as presidential electors at large:

T. B. Walker, Minneapolis.
E. G. Holmes, Becker County.

First District—Burdett Thayer, Winona.

Second District—Chas H. Budd, of Chippewa County.

Third District—James Guirk, of Le Sueur.

Fourth District—E. D. Eddy, Chisago.

Fifth District—C. A. Smith, Minneapolis.

Sixth District—Warren Potter of Aitkin.

Seventh District—Wallace R. Brown, of Polk.

HUNTING DOGS.

The Irish water spaniel is the king of retrievers.

The Esquimau uses the wolf-dog for both drawing sledges and hunting game.

The English foxhound is the most carefully bred of all dogs. The common hound in this country is a combination of different strains.

In Labrador and Newfoundland is found a partially webfooted Newfoundland dog, valuable for hunting birds in a country of morasses.

AN ALLEGED DANGER.

Matters of Interest to the Western Farmer Relating to Waterway Transportation.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 21, 1896.—The western farmer and his eastern customer have a special interest in a contest now going on. It is a case of self-preservation for them and demands prompt attention from both. The reciprocal interests of the agricultural west and the manufacturing east are well understood and the demand of the time is for the cheapest possible transport between the two interested sections. The water route by the Great Lakes has been the making and the salvation of the northwest. Competing lines of railroad are naturally not favorable to the extension of lake transportation. Allied to the railroads are local interests at Detroit and Buffalo. At Detroit an attempt is being made to have a bridge built with two piers in the river, each located 600 feet from the shore. The tonnage passing this point is 30,000,000 tons in seven months. This will be increased about ten per cent. by vessels of the largest class now building. It will keep on increasing year after year as the great northwest goes on filling up and growing. Compare this 30,000,000 tons of to-day with the tonnage of London, which is less than 21,000,000 in 12 months. That of New York is almost the same as London. It is proposed to choke this contracted waterway, so vital to the northwest and to the east, in order to carry by railroad on a bridge a tonnage of a little more than one-seventh of that of the river. This might be more favorably considered if it were indispensable and at less cost. The facts are that a tunnel can be built for three-fourths of what a bridge will cost, and will interfere with nobody. A few miles up the stream from the point where it is proposed to locate this bridge is a great tunnel of the Grand Trunk railroad, standing as a practical demonstration of the real facts in the case.

The congressmen from the east and the west can form their own conclusions after securing these facts. A committee of the United States senate has reported favorably to the bridge plan. Can it be advocated on the ground of public welfare?

Near Buffalo an effort is being made to secure a charter for a railroad bridge over the Niagara river between the American shore and Grand Island. It will be a low bridge and will practically be a stopper with which to close the river and prevent vessels passing Buffalo. Deep water agitation between the Great Lakes and salt water has been going on more and more vigorously for a long time, and within a few weeks the first general report on the subject will be made. What is wanted is better, not poorer, means of transportation. All low bridges or those with piles in the stream over the rivers connecting the Great Lakes are a detriment to present and future navigation. It is the same contest that for years the friends of the Mississippi river have been waging to protect their navigation. Are the people of the northern part of the United States willing to have the transportation so vital to them destroyed or impaired? If not, the newspapers, the commercial bodies and influential citizens will need to at once vigorously take up the matter with their representatives in congress and convince them that they, the people, want no bridges built over these waterways that shall in any way be a detriment to navigation. The charter for these bridges will be slipped through unnoticed, and at this session of congress if possible, unless such a denunciation shall be heard from an aroused and financially interested people as shall effectually stop such pernicious legislation. No one with influence can delegate his responsibility in this matter to another, and the time to act is now.

A. L. CROCKER,
Chairman Executive Committee International Deep Waterways Association.

RELIGIOUS RIOT.

Four Men Shot in a Fight That Follows an Ex-Priest's Lecture.

Scranton, Pa., March 24.—Following a lecture given at the Christian church at Dunmore Monday afternoon by an alleged ex-priest named Ruthven a fight broke out, during which about 50 shots were fired, and resulted in four men being injured. The ex-priest is charged with precipitating the trouble. He has been giving lectures in this vicinity for some time, and as he was leaving the church Monday fully 500 persons gathered about the place and greeted him with a volley of eggs. It is claimed he immediately drew a revolver and fired in the air. Revolvers were then fired in every direction with the above-mentioned result. Ruthven fled to this city and denies he fired the first shot.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.

Capt. Sweetser, Ex-Commander of Illinois G. A. R., Suddenly Expires.

Bloomington, Ill., March 24.—Capt. A. C. Sweetser, ex-commander of the Illinois division, Grand Army of the Republic, died suddenly from heart failure Monday, aged 57. He was a native of Maine. He served in the Eighth Illinois and the Thirty-ninth Illinois, losing a leg at Weirbottom Church, Va., in 1864. He was elected commander in 1887 and served one year. He will be buried Wednesday with full honors of the G. A. R.

Banker Is Not Dead.

Paris, March 24. — The Paris Herald says that the rumor of the death of George A. Banker, the American bicycle rider, which was widely circulated and published here Sunday, is untrue. A dispatch from Nice to the Herald says that Banker is seriously ill with typhoid fever, but the crisis seems to have passed and there are hopes of his recovery.

A Fatal Quarrel.

Brice, O., March 24.—Elijah Rutter and John White, of this place, quarreled over the former's wife and both were fatally injured.

Spain Will Refuse.

London, March 24.—The Standard declares it is evident that Spain will refuse to allow an American commission to enter Cuba, chiefly because she could not assent to its visiting there. Such action on the eve of the elections for members of the cortes would seriously damage the prestige of the cabinet.

Another Insurgent Defeat.

Madrid, March 24.—A dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial says that Col. Albert has defeated an insurgent force near Manzanillo, killing 16 and wounding many. The Spanish loss was 20 wounded.

ABBREVIATING TELEGRAMS.

Saving Money in This Way Is Sometimes Costly Business.

"It is false economy to attempt to save money by abbreviating telegrams, and I found it out to my cost," said a woman several days ago in the hearing of a New York Sun reporter. "It happened in this way. My sister and I went to Florida by boat, several years ago, when there was an outbreak of typoid fever in several Florida towns. My sister, Mary, was seasick all the way, and when we reached Jacksonville I telegraphed: 'Arrived, Mary ill. Return next boat.' We took the trip for the sea voyage, you know, and had no intention of staying in Florida. When our boat pulled in at the pier in New York I saw my brother-in-law and his whole family waiting for us. They looked solemn, and I said to Mary: 'Something's happened.' As we came down the gang plank they rushed at us, and, grabbing my sister, said: 'Why, Mary, is it safe for you to be up and dressed so soon?' 'Why not?' said my sister in surprise. 'Why, because the fever is dangerous.' Then it came out that they had supposed from my telegram that Mary had typhoid fever. 'Why didn't you say sea sick, instead of ill, in your dispatch?' asked my brother-in-law. 'Because it would mean an extra word,' I answered. My brother-in-law had brought a carriage from uptown to carry my sister home, and when he found that she wasn't sick he told me that, just as a lesson, I might pay for the carriage. It cost me seven dollars, and since then I have written out my telegrams in full."

A DOG STORY.

Rescue Two of Their Kind That Were in Distress.

One of the most peculiar incidents in the annals of animal instinct occurred in Rutlandshire recently, the facts of which, says Pearson's, are as follows: Squire X—— is one of the best known characters in that part of the country. A few days ago he missed two of his best sporting dogs, and his general supposition was that they had been stolen. Recently, however, he was surprised to see one of his pets walk into the house, followed a minute later by the other, both wearing the appearance of utter destitution.

Investigation revealed the following facts: While out shooting a neighbor came across a broken bank on his estate, and two of his dogs showed uneasiness at a hole in the ground. Nothing he could do would induce the dogs to leave the spot, and he finally secured a spade and began digging for the cause of the trouble. Eight feet of earth was dug away before the truth was out. Then he discovered the two dogs, evidently buried from their own exertions in endeavoring to chase a rabbit.

They had been there for 13 days and were nearly famished. On their return to the squire's house they were followed by the animals who had rescued them, and prompt treatment saved the lives of both.

He Compromised.

One of Calgary's recent contingent to the coast evidently knew but little about the Chinook, judging by the story that is being told on him. Wishing to get some clams to take back with him, he asked an old squaw, who had cobwebs in her eyes and a basket on her head, what she wanted for a basketful, and the blushing brunette replied: "Sitcum dollar, hayas klosh." To this the gay Calgaryite said: "Yumping yimminy! Six dollars and all my clothes? No, by gingersnap! I'll give you $2.50, my watch and overcoat." It is unnecessary to state that the offer was accepted, as all the dusky maiden asked for the clams was four bits.

Wanted a Big One.

The annual report of Biddeford's city missionary, just made public, shows some queer sides of human nature, as well as many pitiful cases of suffering. For instance, one woman, who had two or three small Bibles, asked the missionary to get her one of those nice family Bibles, worth about $14. One family who applied for aid were found breakfasting on fricasseed rabbit, bread and butter, mince pie, and tea, when the missionary surprised them by the unexpected call.

Sour

Stomach, sometimes called waterbrash, and burning pain, distress, nausea, dyspepsia, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This it accomplishes because with its wonderful power as a blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla gently tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, invigorates the liver, creates an appetite, gives refreshing sleep, and raises the health tone. In cases of dyspepsia and indigestion it seems to have 'a magic touch."

"For over 12 years I suffered from sour

Stomach

with severe pains across my shoulders, and great distress. I had violent nausea which would leave me very weak and faint, difficult to get my breath. These spells came oftener and more severe. I did not receive any lasting benefit from physicians, but found such happy effects from a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I took several bottles and mean to always keep it in the house. I am now able to do all my own work, which for six years I have been unable to do. My husband and son have also been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla—for pains in the back, and after the grip. I gladly recommend this grand blood medicine." MRS. PETER BURBY, Leominster, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headache. 25 cents.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

It is the medicine above all others for catarrh, and is worth its weight in gold. I can use Ely's Cream Balm with safety and it does all that is claimed for it.—B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH CURES COLD IN THE HEAD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS ELY BROS. NEW YORK

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Pain and Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Protects the Membrane from colds. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

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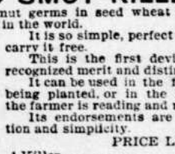

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OPIUM and **WHISKY** habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA. MENTION THIS PAPER every time you write.

A. N. K.—G. 1597.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

KNOCK THE SPOTS OUT. A sore spot, green, black, or blue, is a **BRUISE**. Use **ST. JACOBS OIL** and watch the color fade, the soreness disappear. IT IS MAGICAL.

It's Pure

Walter Baker & Co.'s Cocoa is Pure—it's all Cocoa—no filling—no chemicals.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

THE ECONOMIC SMUT KILLER.

The Economic Smut Killer, to destroy smut germs in seed wheat before planting, has the highest compliment ever paid any invention in the world.

It is so simple, perfect and useful, railroads carry it free.

This is the first device ever having such recognized merit and distinction.

It can be used in the field while the seed is being planted, or in the house at night while the farmer is reading and resting.

Its endorsements are equal to its perfection and simplicity.

PRICE LIST.

1 Killer	$ 2.00
2 Killers	3.25
6 Killers	8.50
12 Killers	15.00
Blue Stone, per lb.	.06
Harvey's Smut Destroyer, per gal.	1.00

To throw off the terrible pressure now upon the country, the American people must rise up and call on God through Mother Earth.

Congress and politicians can't do it. They are nothing more or less than smut on society.

Do not write letters asking questions. Enclose 3 postage stamps and ask for "Growing Dawn." This is a publication by Budd Reeve, himself, the first Smut Missionary; telling "What it is and all about it."

After reading it, if your conscience troubles you from getting so much for so little, you can remit more.

This publication is sent free to all who *want it*, on receipt of 3 stamps. To those who don't want it, it is 25 cents cash in advance at the office.

It should be in every library and hands of every school child in the country. If anyone wants a publication of this kind, the way to get it is to address,

BUDD REEVE, 333 Hennepin Avenue, Room 1, Minneapolis Trust Co. Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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AFTER THE BLOOMING.

Oh, little rosebud with petals red,
As you nod by the garden wall
And dewdrops drink,
Do you ever think
That some day your petals will fall?
Some day your fragrance will all be gone,
Your sweetness a thing of the past?
For it matters not how
Much prized you are now,
Little rosebuds cannot always last.

And, oh, little maiden, with eyes so blue,
As you sing, and laugh, and are gay,
Does it come to you
That some day, too,
Your roses will pass away?

But the little rosebud nods on by the wall,
Caressed by the winds so free;
And the blue-eyed girl
Swings in the mad whirl
Unheeding the song and me.
Oh, wise little rosebud and wise little girl,
Why turn to the dark ere you must?
Nod on and laugh on
Till your pleasures are gone.
Live to-day! For the morrow—trust!
—Johnstone Murray, in Womankind.

A QUEER ADVENTURE.

It happened about seven years ago. I had been transacting some business in London, and was returning by the afternoon mail to my home in the country. Being the only occupant of the carriage in which I rode, I broke the tedium of the journey by reading, in the dim light of the chill December day, some of the several periodicals with which I had furnished myself at the bookstall previous to my departure from the station.

The papers at that time were full of accounts respecting some startling outrages committed just previously by a band of desperate nihilists, who, in their own particular manner, were levying war upon civilization in a well-known European capital. The reports were alarmingly graphic, and an air of insecurity was engendered by reading them, for rumor had it that the ramifications were well-nigh limitless, extending into other lands besides their own, and it was plainly hinted that England was shortly to receive a special share of their attentions.

I read on until the growing darkness rendered the operation too difficult to be longer indulged in, and then mused upon what I had read until, half my journey being accomplished, it became necessary for me to change my train. With a quarter of an hour to spare, I entered the buffet attached to the station at which I had stopped, with the object of obtaining some needed refreshment. Having eaten nothing since breakfast, I was hungry, and looked round for something substantial where with to appease my appetite.

The only available thing beside the usual sandwich was a German sausage, which I began to tackle without the least compunction. Although not an edible that I usually indulged in—to be correct, I had never before tasted it—the inelegant polony seemed to my sharpened palate quite toothsome food, and I ate vigorously, and felt, as I believed, all the better for it when the time came to resume my journey.

I had a companion this time, a man who, like myself, was closely wrapped, and who occupied the seat directly opposite to the corner one in which I placed myself. In his hand I noticed that he carried a small, oblong parcel, incased in brown paper and tied with a strip of thin string, so arranged as to form a loop for the fingers that held it.

On starting, my fellow-traveler made a few commonplace remarks about the weather, and later on, with an air of decided sociability, offered me his flask. I am aware that it is not ordinarily advisable to accept hospitality in this way from a stranger, and it is a thing I always set my face against, but, in this instance, I broke through my custom and took the proffered drink, and then, drawing my wraps closely around me, snuggled into my corner, and tried to make myself comfortable for the rest of the ride.

I had not been long thus ensconced when a kind of drowsy stupor began to creep over me, which steadily increased, despite repeated efforts on my part to shake it off. As I sat in this semi-conscious state, my thoughts reverted to the nihilistic literature I had been reading, and instantly it occurred to me that the brandy I had been drinking was drugged. The thought was not a pleasant one, and somewhat alarmed by it I made a farther attempt to rouse myself from the lethargy into which I was failing, but without success. Suddenly I lost consciousness entirely, and everything became a blank.

It was only for a few moments, however, for my senses returned as quickly as they had left me, although my power of action was quite gone. I seemed like a person under the influence of some mesmeric spell, from which there is no escape. In this condition my gaze instinctively turned to my companion, and I noticed, as I thought, a mysterious change in his appearance. His complexion had assumed a malignant air, his eyes wore a wild look, and round his mouth there curled a cunning smile.

As I sat watching him, he began to undo the parcel in his hands, and drawing away the paper in which it was inclosed, exposed to view a box apparently made of tin. A little hinged door on one of its sides, which he presently opened, showed that the interior was filled with a species of clockwork arrangement, and instinctively I guessed that the thing I beheld was one of those diabolical inventions which have come to be known by the term of infernal machines.

On beholding this horrible engine of destruction, which, for aught I knew, might be fused ready for its dreadful work, my first thought was to stretch out my hand for the communication cord, and, by stopping the train, let the authorities know the manner of man they were carrying; but, on attempting to rise, I found that my limbs utterly refused their office, and I was as helpless as though I had been bound hand and foot. My companion, evidently divining my intention, spoke.

"You are powerless to move," he said, addressing me. "The potion imbibed from my flask is a special decoction which will prevent action on your part for some time to come. So sit still and listen! You know, doubtless, what this is," he continued, pointing to the box, which he had placed on the seat beside him, "and most likely you guess what I am at the same time. In case you do not, I will tell you at once that I am one of that noble band who have for their object in life the emancipation of mankind from the tyranny of authority!"

"In other words, you are a nihilist—a dynamitard?" I suggested.

"Use those terms if you like," he replied. "There is nothing in a name. Acts are the things whereby men are judged. Hear what I have to say! The society to which I belong has decreed the immediate doom of an authoritative rule, and with that object has dispatched emissaries far and wide to carry out its behests. A big blow is shortly to be struck, and there is not a country in the whole of Europe which will escape it. Russia, Germany, Austria, France, all are condemned, and even England, the vaunted home of the free, is not to be exempt. At the present moment, there are 99 picked men armed with the most deadly bombs, in London itself, awaiting the signal to commence. One more worker is required, and I am commissioned to find some one to supply the want. I have done so, and my choice falls upon you!"

I started in my seat at these words uttered in a fiercely earnest tone. He concluded:

"You, yes, you must become one of us; must enroll yourself under the banner of emancipation, and strike a blow for liberty!"

"And what if I refuse?" I inquired, as quietly as my excitement would allow. He leaned forward, and hissed rather than spoke in my ear:

"If you will not do this, then you yourself are doomed! Mark me, unless you join our ranks you will never leave this train alive!"

"Who will prevent me?" I asked again making a vain endeavor to rise.

"I will!" he shouted, fiercely.

"I defy you!" I exclaimed, with a firmness I did not really feel, thinking that a determined attitude might possibly overawe him, for assassins are invariably cowards. I was mistaken in my man, however, for on hearing my words he put his hand under the cloak that enveloped him and drew forth a poniard, the sharp-pointed edge of which he felt critically with the tip of his finger.

"I will give you one minute in which to consider your decision," he said "and if at the end of that time you remain obdurate, then this blade goes straightway through your heart!"

In order, I suppose, to amuse himself during the interval he pricked several holes with the point of the instrument in his arm just above the wrist, from each of which the blood squirted in small, purple jets, showing how sharp was the weapon's edge. In a little while he said:

"The time is up. What say you now?"

"What I said before," I replied. "Do your worst!"

Instantly he sprang to his feet and clutched me by the throat.

"Coward!" I cried, half choking, as I was, and struggling in his iron grasp.

The epithet seemed to madden him, for his face became livid with sudden rage, his eyes glared wildly and his breath came in thick and hurried gasps.

"You shall never say that again!" he shouted, tightening his hold until the blood swelled up in my face and my eyes seemed ready to burst from their sockets.

With the energy of despair I made one final attempt to recover my power of action, and felt that I was succeeding. The effect of the potion was evidently working off, and with use returning to my limbs I realized that now was my time. Concentrating all the strength I had into one tremendous effort, I managed to free myself from his grip and immediately closed with him. We struggled violently together for a few seconds, neither gaining the mastery, and then I stumbled and we both fell to the ground, he uppermost. It seemed that my hour was come, for in his hand he held the deadly weapon. As I saw the gleaming blade descend in one swift stroke I raised my voice and shouted—

"Tickets, please! All tickets ready!"

It was the summons of the collector. I rubbed my eyes and looked around. There was my fellow traveler sitting quietly on the seat opposite, regarding me with an amused expression on his face.

"Been sleeping?" he queried, as my gaze caught his.

"I suppose I have," was my hazy reply.

"And dreaming, too," he added, with a smile; "unpleasantly, I should guess, by your manner."

It was so. The substantial repast of which I had partaken had been the means of bringing on a heavy slumber which lasted right on to my journey's end, and the fearful adventure through which I had been passing was not, as I had imagined it, a thing of reality, but only a horrid nightmare, engendered by the reception of a mass of indigestible food into a constitutionally dyspeptic stomach.

My companion, of course, was no more a nihilist than I was. The only fusible article inside his brown-paper parcel was a box containing a hundred choice cigars; and his flask, he assured me, held nothing more injurious to the system than a quantity of fine old Cognac.

As I related to him the experience through which I had gone he indulged in a hearty laugh, and, while I could not refrain from joining him, even at my own expense, I inwardly registered a vow to give German sausage a very wide berth for the future.—Tit-Bits.

The Cologne Cure.

The question is often asked whether there is any way of nipping a cold in the bud—that is of stopping it as soon as the first symptoms make their appearance. Whatever difference of opinion there may be on this subject, I have no hesitation in replying in the affirmative, and in stating that it can be done by inhalations of cologne water. As soon as a person feels the first signs of a cold in his head or chest some eau de cologne poured on a handkerchief should be inhaled as energetically as possible by the nose or by the mouth several times a day. The inhalation of the vapors arising from the eau de cologne should be sufficiently ample to produce either in the nasal fossæ or pharnyx an intense sensation of irritation, distressing at first, but only lasting a short time. When, in spite of this treatment having been followed for three or four days, the cough still continues, the method must be admitted to have failed.—N. Y. Herald.

—If a man has a quarrelsome temper, let him alone. The world will soon find him employment. He will soon meet with some one stronger than himself, who will repay him better than you can. A man may fight duels all his life, if he is disposed to quarrel.—Cecil.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

The Original Boundaries.

Secretary Smith has rendered a decision on a question submitted to him as to the true boundaries of the Red Lake and White Earth reservations. In all the lines, southern, northwestern and eastern, he decides that the lines should be adhered to on the ground that to disturb them now would be to overthrow vested rights, which is against public policy and a long line of rulings by his predecessors. As to the southern boundary, he decides that the line run by Surveyor Merrill in 1872, which was afterward confirmed and accepted by the department in 1885, is the true line. As to the northwestern boundary, the secretary sustains the Adley survey of 1873, that the head of Thief river is at the confluence of the east and north branches of that river. This line has been accepted for more than 20 years; by it entries have been made by settlers, swamp and school lands have been selected by the state, and to declare this line illegal now would be to imperil and annul the vested rights of these patentees and grantees. In the matter of the eastern boundary, the survey of 1875 is sustained.

Illegal Booze.

According to a peculiar state of affairs, discovered by Deputy Collector Whelan, of the United States internal revenue department, a dozen or so farmers near Pine Island seem to have discarded tilling of the soil for the more attractive and alluring occupation of making moonshine whisky. The trip of Collector Whelan was made on information, and he was not obliged to work very long before finding a tinner who had made a number of stills and "worms." No arrests were made in the case, as the parties are all farmers and can be had whenever wanted. The district attorney now has the matter under consideration, and it may be brought before the United States courts.

Pleaded Guilty.

Mrs. Samuel D. Smith was brought into court at Duluth and pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the first degree. She is the woman who figured in a large sensation last May there. Mrs. D. A. Cameron came from Detroit with Mrs. Smith's husband and check for savings of $2,800. She let Smith take the check and he disappeared with the money. A veiled woman representing herself as Mrs. Cameron, had collected it. Mrs. Smith was arrested for it later and had a long trial. The jury disagreed, but while they were out, fearing verdict of guilty, Mrs. Smith broke down and told the story. Smith is still wandering in parts unknown and Mrs. Smith has been held in hopes of catching him.

Ortonville Granite.

A sample of Ortonville red granite, polished and dressed accoording to directions, has just been completed and shipped to St. Paul, where it will be erected with other samples of Minnesota stone on the capitol site. It consists of several blocks of granite dressed, polished, hammered and carved in such a manner as to show the real merit of the granite. The citizens of Ortonville who contributed the funds to get out the samples will also send a committee to St. Paul in the interest of Ortonville granite.

Narrow Escape.

The Monterey Flats, a three story brick tenement situated at 21-23 East Seventeenth street, Minneapolis, was damaged by fire to the extent of several thousand of dollars the other morning. When discovered at about 3 o'clock the flames had secured a strong headway, and the inmates effected their escape after an exciting experience. Several persons were rescued in their nightclothes. Lena Erickson, a domestic, dropped to the street from a window on the third floor, but was caught on a mattress, and escaped injury.

News in Brief.

Alderman Murphy, of St. Paul, was fined $100 or 90 days in jail for running a disorderly saloon.

According to the returns, Samuel Frazier was elected mayor of Moorhead by 2 plurality.

The good roads convention held in Mankato was attended by some 200 farmers.

Elling Oleson, of the milling firm of Oleson & Larson, of Belgrade, was caught in the shaft of the grist mill and his lower limbs torn all to pieces, but he lived about two hours. He leaves a wife.

While hunting near Grand Rapids, Bob. Smith accidentaly discharged his gun and loses an arm.

Heinrich Lechler, of Duelm, a farmer, while driving home, was struck on the Northern Pacific crossing by the fast express. Both horses were killed, but the man escaped with slight injuries.

The Delhi roller mill, valued at $20,000, was totally destroyed by fire. When the alarm was first turned in, the fire had made rapid headway, and before the fire department arrived on the ground the building was completely enveloped in flames.

Mary Paris, 2 years old, living at 1323 Ramsey street Northeast Minneapolis, was burned to death as the result of playing near the fire. Her clothes became ignited from the kitchen stove, and as the little one was alone, no assistance could be rendered. The child died after 10 hours of intense suffering.

The new telescope for the state university has arrived. The visual lens alone weighs 20 pounds, as set in its brass rim. The lenses cost $1,600. The lenses fit in the end of a tube, which on the outside looks like a sheet-iron smoke-stack, 14 feet long, and tapering from 10½ inches at the lens end to the size of an eye at the smaller end.

A postoffice has been established at Eidsvold, Scott county, with Emil Gunderson as postmaster.

The gasoline stove of Mrs. L. Smith, of Minneapolis, exploded, and she had a narrow escape from being seriously burned. A pet dog tied near the stove was killed.

After being out all day, the jury in the Lockwood case at Minneapolis, brought in a verdict of $15,000 for the plaintiff. Mrs. E. L. Lockwood, in this case, sued to recover damages from her parents-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Lockwood, for alienating her husband's affections.

Jacob Pulkinen, a Fin, received eight stabs from a butcher knife in the hands of John Lane, at Lane's Trout Lake ranch, near Grand Rapids.

Menzo Wheeler, living five miles south of Lake Crystal, lost his fingers and thumb on his left hand while sawing wood with a circular saw.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—A Reno (Nev.) Chinaman sports a "pigtail" which is five feet eleven inches long.

—Women dentists are coming to the front. Two of them have hung out their shingles in Chicago.

—The water of Niagara falls was so scanty on March 31, 1848, that the rocks there were plainly visible for an entire day. No man then alive had ever previously seen the bare rocks at the falls.

—It is estimated that since the government began putting paper money in the hands of the people it has made a profit of no less than $30,000,000 as a result of bills being mutilated, wasted, buried, lost or burned.

—Total area of the Indian territory is 31,052 square miles. Total population, 180,182, of which the five civilized tribes number 178,097. The latter are divided as follows: Whites, 109,333; Indians, 59,055; colored, 18,636; Chinese, 13; number of banks, 3; miles of railroads, 1,046, newspapers, 11.

—Bishop B. W. Arnett, the negro clergyman to whom accommodation was refused by a hotel in Boston recently, is making a tour of the western cities in which negro churches have been established. He says that the outlook for the future of the negro in America is bright and that the race is making substantial progress everywhere.

—A new system of auxiliary membership, or reserve supply, has recently been inaugurated by a national guard regiment in Tacoma, Wash., and is highly commended by the adjutant general. The regiment has about 20 young men non-members, drilling with it all the time, and when a vacancy occurs it is filled by one of the auxiliaries, and the standard of the regiment is thus always kept at the top notch.

—Treasure seekers are digging in Elysian park, Los Angeles, for $100,000 in coin and jewels said to have been buried by a wealthy Spaniard in the days when the country belonged to Spain. An Indian peon helped the don to bury the treasure, and the story was handed down, in the manner such legends run in the southwest, until it came to the knowledge of the Arizona miner who has now obtained permission to try and find the alleged treasure.

A PORTUGUESE HERO.

His Story a Striking Illustration of National Ingratitude.

An act of historical justice has just been done by Portugal to the greatest of its Indian viceroys and soldiers, Affonso d'Albuquerque, who died the victim of his sovereign's ingratitude.

In the ruins of the church at Goa, in which he was first of all buried, there was found the other day the slab, with its inscription, which had covered his remains, until in 1566 his son moved them to Lisbon. The governor-general of Goa, which Albuquerque first captured in 1510 and made the capital for a time of an eastern empire said to cover 4,000 leagues, has formally made over the precious slab to the president of the geographical society of Lisbon, who is to be congratulated on the acquisition. The commandant of the Vasco da Gama man-of-war, on its way home after the suppression of a foolish rebellion, was directed to receive the stone under a salute from every saluting battery in Goa and to convey it with all honor to the society.

Albuquerque was the most dreaded enemy of the British as well as the Dutch before we were able to supplant the Portuguese power of the east, and the Royal Geographical societies of London and Scotland may well congratulate that of Lisbon. The date of the Portuguese hero's death is December 16 on the slab, and not December 15, as hitherto recorded in history. The Portuguese and the French have always failed as colonizing powers because of their distrust of and ingratitude to some of the greatest sons in the east. Even Comoens was a victim.

Against such cases, and those of Dupleix and Lally in French India, we have, however, to set the treatment of Clive with his sad end, and the impeachment of Warren Hastings, for both of which history has since atoned. In one respect Albuquerque was greater than any of these—from Goa he captured the trade of Asia for the sea powers, beating back both Soliman the Magnificent of Constantinople, and the sultan of Egypt at Alexandria, who, with Venice and Genoa, had monopolized it all.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

HAD FEARS FOR HIM.

Wife Who Believed That He Never Would Stop.

He had been bitten early by the cycling fever. He prided himself upon the fact that he was one of the "old-timers" and that he wore upon his breast a veteran's bar. He had begun in the good old days of the ordinary, days when there was a real exhilaration awheel. He had marked the passing of his friend of old in sadness, but he had taken to the safety with renewed enthusiasm.

He had filled every office within the gift of the league. In his declining years he refused the higher honors, but consoled himself with membership in 13 clubs of his city, and with presidencies and secretaryships and treasurerships and captaincies galore. He had been a "warm member." He had ridden centuries up to the last week, and was bedizened with golden bars like unto the Pharaohs of old.

On off days, and other occasions, he had been a good husband to the sorrowing woman who now mourned, and mourned, and mourned. His taking off had been sudden, but he had died at peace with the world, and the world was fairly well saitsfied, too. The 13 A. A. A. A. C.'s were arranging for the funeral awheel. It had been his last request. But his sorrowing widow mourned and mourned.

"Madam," said the white-haired clergyman, with tremulous voice, "do not weep. Your husband is resting now."

"Nay, nay!" she wailed, remembering how her departed spent the Sabbath awheel, and not in sober worship "Nay, nay! I fear he is scorching yet."—Bearings.

A Masterpiece.

Auctioneer—Here, gentlemen, we have a masterpiece from the brush of the famous painter, Schmierinsky, in a gold frame.

Art Patron—I offer three shillings.

"Three shillings? But, my dear sir, the picture alone is worth that much!"—London Tit-Bits.

MUD-MADE MEN.

Thousands Rejuvenated in 1895—Remarkable Vitalizing Power of the Famous Magno-Mud Cure and Lithia Water Baths.

INDIANA MINERAL SPRINGS, Ind., Jan. [Special]—During the year 1895 a large number of physicians from all over the country have personally investigated the remarkable natural combination of cures found here for rheumatism, kidney and nervous diseases. This treatment, consisting of the Magno-Mud Cure and Magno-Lithia Baths, taken in connection with the drinking of Magno-Lithia water, has been found by the profession to be the most remarkable and successful remedial power as yet discovered. The end of the year brought reports from many eminent medical men, a number of whom have discussed and recommended the cure in the leading medical journals.

Since the accidental discovery of the virtues of Magno-Mud and Lithia water four years ago, this little valley has become world-famous. A big hotel has been built with all modern improvements, electric light, steam heat, and directly connected with a large bath-house especially constructed for the requirements of Magno-Mud and Lithia Water Baths. People in search of rest, health and pleasure from all over the United States have come in numbers to tax the capacity of the establishment, and have gone to help spread the fame of the cure.

The proprietors, the Indiana Springs Co., have opened offices at 105 Hudson St., New York City, and 45 Randolph St., Chicago, where all detailed information can be obtained on application, whether personal or by letter.

"This is leap year, I know," said the maid; "but I do not think I could so far forget my maidenly modesty as to propose to a man. Yet—" "Yet what?" asked the youth, seeing she hesitated. "I might jump at an offer if it were made to me."—N. Y. Herald.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

[SEAL] A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

'Tis well your heaviest wraps to wear
When you a-skating go,
E'en though for frost you do not care;
They break the fall, you know.
—Washington Star.

An Idle Scavenger.

The bowels act the part of a scavenger, inasmuch as they remove much of the debris, the waste effete matter of the system. When they grow idle, neglectful of duty, it is of the utmost importance that they should be impelled to activity. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters effects this desirable object without griping them like a drastic purgative. The Bitters is also efficacious for malaria, bilious, dyspeptic and kidney trouble.

DINGUSS—"By the way, Shadbolt, talking of those X rays—" Shadbolt (sheering off)—"No use, Dingus. You'll make no X raise from me this time."—Chicago Tribune.

"SOME folks," said Uncle Eben, "doan' 'pear ter take no pride in speakin' de troof 'ceppin' when it gwine ter huht somebody's feelin's."—Washington Star.

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company.

MRS. GUMMY (with deep curiosity)—"O Mrs. Glanders! Do tell me about Mrs. Ten spot's scandal, won't you?" Mrs. Glanders—"My dear, it is not nearly so dreadful as you hope."—Judge.

THE well known firm of newspaper advertising agents, Alden & Faxon, Cincinnati, Ohio, will hereafter be known as the Frank H. Alden & Sons Company, being composed of Frank H. Alden and his two sons, Frank W. and Clarence H. Alden.

OLD MAID—"Is this the newspaper office?" Clerk—"Yes, ma'am." Old Maid (blushingly)—"I see the mayor has advertised for proposals, and I would like to advertise, too."—Philadelphia Record.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

BRACE—"I make it a point to give the devil his due." Bagley—"Yes? Would you mind handing him that five you owe me?"—N. Y. Herald.

NO SAFER OR MORE EFFICACIOUS REMEDY can be had for Coughs, or any trouble of the throat, than "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

WILL the new woman preacher kiss the bridegroom or the bride when she ties the wedding knot?—Chicago Times-Herald.

HE—"Do you find your typewriter a help?" She—"Yes, indeed! Why, I have been signing checks with it."—Life.

THERE are many diversities of vice; but it is one never-failing effect of it to live displeased and discontented.—Seneca.

EXPLOSIONS of Coughing are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

THUS grief still treads upon the heels of pleasure, marry'd in haste, we may repent at leisure.—Congreve.

WE think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—JENNIE PINCKARD, Springfield, Ills., Oct. 1, 1894.

PEDANTRY crams our heads with learned lumber, and takes out our brains to make room for it.—Colton.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR
W. L. DOUGLAS $3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.
If you pay $4 to $6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for $3.
OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS, CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more $3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.
Ask your dealer for our $5, $4, $3.50, $2.50, $2.25 Shoes; $2.50, $2 and $1.75 for boys.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 35 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue to Box R.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

FARM LANDS for Sale.
In the states of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky. Land Excursions from the Northwest to Southern R'y Points April 7 and 21 and May 5. Detailed information with maps and descriptive pamphlets will be sent free upon application to M. V. Richards, Land Agent Southern Railway, Washington, D. C. He will also send to any address free, a 16-page journal, "THE SOUTHERN FIELD," which should be read by every Northern family.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

"I am sixty years of age and from girlhood have been familiar with the name of Ayer..... Five years ago, I become nervous, sleepless, and lost flesh. I took a variety of medicines without benefit. At last I began a course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I became stronger, gained flesh, and*

"A Word in Season"

The season is Spring,—Spring when you call on your body for all its energy, and tax it to the limit of effort. Does it answer you when you call? Does it creep unwillingly to work? It's the natural effect of the waste of winter. So much for the season. Now for the word. If you would eat heartily, sleep soundly, work easily, and feel like a new being, take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

* This testimonial will be found in full in Ayer's "Curebook" with a hundred others. Free. Address J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

GYPSINE.

Won't rub off!!

Neither will Gypsine!

Q. What is Gypsine?
A. Gypsine is a permanent and everlasting wall finish, entirely different from all Kalsomine preparations.
Q. How is it more durable than Kalsomines?
A. It is made from a Gypsum Rock cement base and grows hard on the wall with age.
Q. How about Kalsomines?
A. They are but temporary, softening after a short time and have to be washed and scraped off, in fact spoil any wall to which they are applied, as they rub and scale.
Q. Will not Gypsine rub and scale off?
A. No, when originally applied to a clean wall it is everlasting, and can be recoated to change tints or when necessary.
Q. Is Gypsine injurious to the health?
A. Unlike all poisonous wall paper held on with vegetable paste or whiting and glue kalsomine, it is recommended by the leading physicians and sanitarians everywhere.
Q. Can anything but plain wall tinting be done with Gypsine?
A. Any kind of frescoing or relief decorating can be done with it.
Q. Where can I purchase it?
A. From your local paint dealer.
Q. How can I learn more about Gypsine?
A. Ask your dealer or write for copy of GYPSINE ADVOCATE and sample circular.

DIAMOND WALL FINISH CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Greatest Quantity. Highest Quality. Smallest Price.

BattleAx PLUG

The only brand of strictly high grade tobacco ever sold for a low price. Not the large size of the piece alone that has made "Battle Ax" the most popular brand on the market for 5 cents,
QUALITY; SIZE; PRICE.

150000 Copies of Demorest's Magazine

DO YOU KNOW WHAT THAT MEANS? THAT MEANS THAT 70,000 more SUBSCRIBERS have been Added to its LIST since Oct. 1st, 1895! Why is this? Because in its improved form it has no equal as a magazine for the family circle.

DEMOREST'S Is Actually a Dozen Magazines in One.

It is a Review for the studious man or woman; a Digest of Current Events and Ideas for the busy man or woman; a Storehouse of Interest for all.

DEMOREST'S for 1896 will chronicle every Important Event of Daily Life, and Everything New in Art, Science, Mechanics, Politics, Adventure, Exploration and Discovery, always with profuse illustrations. It will contain a wealth of superbly illustrated papers on general topics, applying to all classes and conditions, instructive and delightful to everybody; and, in addition, it will publish the best and purest fiction from the pens of acknowledged geniuses of the world.

DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE has THE BEST AND MOST PRACTICAL FASHION DEPARTMENT of any magazine published. Through DEMOREST'S you can obtain all the Cut Paper Patterns of any kind and size that the members of a household can possibly require; for each number contains a Pattern Order good for one pattern if 4 cents be sent for postage, or from 1 to 30 additional patterns may be obtained on it by sending 4 cents for each extra pattern. This Pattern Department alone, at the lowest estimate, is worth from $3 to $5 a year to every subscriber.

FOR ONE DOLLAR ($1.00)

We will send you DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE postpaid from APRIL to NOVEMBER, 1896 (seven months), and in addition will mail you FREE OF CHARGE, as a premium, a copy of De Longpre's Beautiful Water-Color "Chrysanthemum" picture (size 12x28 inches). This is an exquisite reproduction of this famous flower piece and is so well executed that none but an expert can tell it from the original painting which, by the way, cost $1,000.

CUT HERE, AND RETURN COUPON PROPERLY FILLED OUT.

DEMOREST PUBLISHING CO., 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

DEAR SIR:—For the enclosed $1.00, please send DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE to the address below, for seven months, from April to October, 1896, both inclusive. Also De Longpre's Water-color "Chrysanthemum" picture, and the other works of art that are to be published with DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE during the year.

Name, ...
P. O., ...
State, ...
Date, ...

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901
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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, MAR. 27, 1896.

Time Table.

Soo Road,—Time for trains at Rockford Station:

Going West,	Going East.
10:47, a. m.	8:57, a. m.
7:40 p. m.	4:53, p. m.

DELANO DIARY

—Easter hats at Mrs. M. J. Mulfords.

—Oakes' Bell Ringers, City Hall, tonight.

—Schaffer's store is again filled up with new goods.

—A new sign, J. W. and F. Q. Lindsley, adorns the front of one of the finest business houses in town.

—A little son of Andrew Reider's, on the west side, has the Measles; imported from Montrose, via his country cousins.

—Coolen's lumber shed is drawing to completion. John is now sure of a lumber yard if he don't have anything but what it takes to build the mammoth structure.

—While we read of snow in Iowa, Washington, New York and other cold countries we can not help all the more enjoying our unusually salubrious climate.

—Andrew Thompson, of Greenwood, after a month's work has secured a good well of water on his farm, 225 feet deep with 125 feet of water. This ought to last him for a while at least.

—The Hotel Windsor, Minneapolis, has just opened under new management, remodeled, refilled and refurnished throughout and the best $2. per day house in the city.

26 1t C. A. MERRILL, Prop.

—Prof. Denton and a delegation of the Buffalo school visited Delano Saturday to inspect the electric light plant, for the special benefit of the physics class. We unnerstand the scholars also enjoyed an oyster supper with their former principal, Prof. Wharton.

—The I. O. G. T. lodge held in the M. E. church Saturday evening was one of the best meetings yet had by the lodge here. Five visitors were present from Monticello, who added much to the interest as they took active parts in the meeting Miss Anna Quinn was initiated. Officers for the present term were elected and are to be installed tomorrow, Saturday, evening at the church. The Lodge is now in a fair way to grow and its chance for work is enough to satisfy the most zealous.

—The stage driver to Rockford, Andrew Reider, had quite a story to tell on his return home Tuesday morning. He says he found various articles strung along the road; noticed a banker rushing around over Charler Eppel's plowed field, a horse lying in the ditch, etc., etc. It seems that creamerymen Roosen and Kaemmer had started to Rockford and got so far on their journey when the superabundance of oats made itself felt resulting in the scattering.

—We have received a beautiful, illustrated catalogue from The Jewell Nursery Co., of Lake City, Minnesota, the oldest and largest nursery in the Northwest. Their catalogue is very complete, containing full descriptions, instructions for planting, pruning; and care of stock. They also enclose a list of collections of flowers and bedding plants that are cheap enough to be in the reach of every one. They also grow Seed Corn and Seed Potatoes, comprising the latest and best varieties. Their references are A No. 1. Read their ad. in another column and mention this paper when writing them. 23-4t.

—Yesterday afternoon we took occasion to visit the Delano High School for a short time. We arrived on the grounds during the noon hour, and found a chance to "jump the rope" just a few times, when the bell rang and the scholars all went very quietly to their places. We followed up stairs where Prof. Hawker showed us into the High School room, where we found Miss Kimball, who soon called out the Grammar class and for about an hour we heard about adverbial clauses, adjective phrases, etc., etc. The class contained about fifteen pupils and did fairly well. The instructress proved herself quite clear, and decided in her knowledge of the subject; the pupils were, as a rule, more uncertain in their answers; and we think the class suffers from a lack of ability to read correctly more than from anything else.

Next we visited Prof. Hawker's recitation room and enjoyed listening to a class of seven, four girls and three boys, in Civil Government. This class is making progress and their teacher is quite interesting on the subject. Recess came and we were obliged to return to our own place of business, hoping to accept the Professors kind invitation to call again.

From the classes assembled in the Delano school house will come in a very few years, men and women to take the places of those already graduated, while those in advance go still higher in the business, literary or other work they may choose. On how well our scholars do their work at school depends, in a large measure, their success in after years.

We were pleased among other things to notice that the copy of the Declaration of Independence presented by the Sons of the Revolution had a place where the pupils could read it at any time. Patriotism is a good lesson to learn.

—There will be a five o'clock tea at Mrs. Corey's Thursday afternoon, April 2nd, for the benefit of the M. E. Church. All are invited.

—Ferdinand Kelsey is hauling rock to prepare the foundation for a new mill on South River Street. His rapidly increasing business demand this innovation.

Village Council Meeting.

On Monday evening March 23d the new village council met at the residence of I. Gutzwiller.

All the members were found qualified to act.

On motion the Band was granted the use of the City Hall one night each week and six nights for entertainments, not to interfere with other uses of the hall.

The bond of J. W. Johns, Recorder, with Wm. Lewis and J. W. Lindsley, sureties was accepted.

Bond of W. H. Frazee, Justice of the Peace, with Wm. Lewis and C. M. Conzer, sureties, accepted.

Valentine Eppel was appointed Assessor.

Geo. Goodrick night watch and Marshall.

Charles L. Belt, Street Commissioner, with bonds of $200.

Treasurer's bond fixed at $3,000.

STANDING COMMITTEES

for year beginning March, 1896.

1st.—On cleaning Streets and Alleys—Johns and Rader.

2nd.—On construction and repairs of Sidewalks—Coolen, Horsch and Gutzwiller.

3rd.—On Public Grounds—Rader and Coolen.

4th.—On Finance—Gutzwiller and Horsch.

5th.—On Claims—Horsch and Rader.

6th.—On Street Grades and Bridges—Coolen, Gutzwiller and Rader.

7th.—On Ordinance—Gutzwiller and Johns.

8th.—On Electric Lights—Rader and Coolen.

9th.—On Fire Department and Water—Horsch, Johns and Coolen.

10th.—On Poor—Rader and Gutzwiller.

11th.—On City Hall and jail—Johns and Borsch.

BILLS ALLOWED:

Milton Muckey,	$68.80
Geo. Goodrick,	39.55
C. L. Belt,	2.15
Joe Bernick,	3.00
Mrs. T. M. Shaw, nursing,	28.00
H. V. Wilder, sawing wood,	1.25
J. Jadwin,	1.00
F. Adicks, wood,	37.50
Andrew Hanseman,	2.00

Bills of M. A. Chance, rent, and W. D. Young, Recorder, laid over.

Board to meet next Monday night.

Among Our Exchanges.

The pops are talking of running S. M. Owens for congress in the Fifth District. Uncle Loren is liable to again find himself in a Manatoba of a fix if they keep on cooking up trouble for him in the saw dust city.—Litchfield News Ledger.

It might be a very graceful thing for Davis to withdraw as a presidential candidate, giving way entirely to the overwhelming choice of the state, Mc Kinley.—Duluth News-Tribune.

Senator Davis has reported the Gear bill to admit New Mexico with a favorable recommendation. The Senator will also urge the admission of the new state at this session.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Under the Platt plan of conducting a Presidential boom Gov. Morton is to be the favorite son of New York—not too much the favorite, but just enough for first-ballot purposes while the trading is going on in the lobbies. Perhaps the Governor may put an end to this jockeying.—World.

The "tariff barons" of the country are chipping in for McKinley, and, as charged by that stalwart Republican, Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, the "fat-frying process" by which McKinley delegations are secured, goes on. The manufacturers may well pay out a million or two—it will come back by the hundreds of millions.—St. Cloud Times.

It is principle that makes parties and it is principle that has forced us out of the Republican party. As our readers know, we are a conscientious believer in the use of gold and silver as standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1 in this country, whether other countries join us or not, and that the United States should take the initiative, and we believe the strength of our nation and its great resources and commerce will compel as many other nations to fall in line as will re-establish bimetallism. We believe this principle of money reform stands above every other in importance in this country.—Moorhead News.

The proposition that three-fourths of the republican in the United States should be in favor of the nomination of McKinley for the presidency is the plainest kind of truth. To judge from the plaintive wails that have gone forth since the McKinley bill was repealed that measure was the idol in the hearts of the republicans. The father of the McKinley bill is before the country now, asking for recognition. If the members of his party mean all that they have said since the law was repealed, he is entitled to their support. They owe him the nomination. The proposition could not be plainer.—Swift County Monitor.

Horses for Sale.

Several good, well broken, gentle horses for sale, for cash or time, (with improved note with small interest) to suit the purchaser. Have also as good a (heavy) brood mare as can be found in the country. For further information apply at this office. 25 t f.

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Personals.

Milton Muckey has been on the sick list this week.

Chape Farnham and Charles Bugbee and wife, of Rockford, were in town Wednesday.

E. Cleveland, of Maple Plain, was in town yesterday. He says he is still alive and there is going to be an election this fall.

Miss Jennie Kimball, of Hamline, who was on a short visit with her sister Lizzie, of this place, sang a fine solo at the Presbyterian church last Sabbath morning.

LeRoy Cady, who came over with the Buffalo school on Saturday made us a brief call. He says that was the first time he had ever been to Delano. Come again.

William Ditzler and son Loretto, Jake Kellenaker, and John O'Mara and son of Greenwood, and N. P. Lindstrom, of Independence, were among the Delano visitors on account of sickness this week.

County Cullings.

It has been pretty generally surmised that J. C. Nugent will be the Democratic candidate for sheriff this fall.

Register of Deeds Nagle dispensed with the services of deputy Swanberg lately. Politics seems to be boiling over.

Democrats should be looking up their village and town committees, and see to it that the new law is complied with in holding primaries.

The Cokato Commoner says: "Cokato will have two saloons, possibly three. The council should stop there; the more saloons, the more attempts at law violation and the more inducements to drunkenness.

This county will be entitled to 19 delegates to the State convention on the 24th. There is not much to be done only go to Minneapolis, perhaps listen to a few yells, elect the men already picked out, get a drink and a dinner.—Buffalo Journal.

Several of the county editors have expressed a willingness to attend a meeting of the fraternity; some have suggested Buffalo during the June term of court. That would be a good time to catch them together, perhaps. Let some one call the meeting.

On the same subject the Wright County Times says: "We are surprised to learn that newspapers have published these notices free heretofore. You might just as well expect a hotel keeper to furnish free lodging or a merchant give away his goods without proper remuneration.

County Commissioner Bugbee, the only remaining Democrat among the County officers, we understand, is not adverse to taking the nomination for a second term. Charley has got onto the ropes pretty well, and has done considerable in the way of getting fair play for his end of the county.

In referring to the new law requiring that notices of primary elections be published in the newspapers, the Annandale Post says:

"We did not suppose for an instant that any paper expected to publish such notices free. The custom of newspaper officers in other localities in Minnesota where we have lived, has been, invariably, to charge all political parties for any notices or calls for caucuses or conventions of any sort; and we see no reason why Wright County should be made any exception to this rule."

It is an awful thing to accuse fellow citizens with conspiring together to run things to suit themselves in courts, in politics and in other affairs, in an evil way. But such charges have become so frequent, and so awful as to have been brought into court. And from developments in the Billings case there appears to be a pile of perjury somewhere, and possibly some bribery. People are thoroughly tired of hearing such disgraceful things, and would prefer that they be thoroughly sifted and the offenders meted out their just deserts.

The Delano Gazette has been very much worried over the official county printing lately, but if its editor will inform us how he can collect $16.20 for publishing the notice to tax-payers when the other papers received about $9. at legal rates for the same service he can give us a little lift toward prosperity.—Howard Lake Herald.

If the Herald will tell us how it got $12.20 for the "Notice to Tax Payers" while it claims legal rates would be about $9., perhaps that will aid the public in seeing through the matter, and in knowing why our bill was still larger.

Frank Nye has a reputation as a great man before a jury; but in this part of the country his grand effort in the Billings trial, as printed in the Minneapolis Tribune, has added nothing to his laurels. No one claims, not even the accused himself, but that Billings has long had a reputation not to be envied. Nevertheless the absurdity of Mr. Dodge or Howard or anyone hesitating, in case they needed such assistent to engage Mr. Billings, whose reputation was so well established seems quite apparant. While Mr. Nyes idea of Mr. Billings going to Buffalo and not recognizing Mr. Wendell or Mr. Pidgeon is about as laughable to folks familiar with things at the county seat as one of "Bill" Nye's old chestnuts would be. If the able attorney had ever attended a term of court at Buffalo we hardly think he would have used that for argument, if it was to be published.

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Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18, Dec. 31, 1895.

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Palace Day Coaches and Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to all trains shown in this schedule.

Extremely low rates have been made to Atlanta and return via the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. All trains run solid between Nashville and Atlanta, except train in last column. The train in third column, which leaves Cincinnati at 4:30 p. m. runs solid to Atlanta. This is the route of the famous "Dixie Flyer," through "all the year round" sleeping car line between Nashville, Tenn., and Jacksonville, Fla.

Lv Chicago,													Pennsylvania
" Indianapolis													"
Ar Louisville,													"
Lv Chicago,													L. N. A. & C.
Ar Lafayette,													"
Ar Louisville,													"
Lv Louisville,													L. & N.
" Indianapolis													"
Lv Chicago,													C. C. C. & St. L.
" Indianapolis													"
Ar Louisville,													"
Lv Cincinnati,													L. & N.
Ar Louisville,													"
Lv Louisville,													"
Ar Nashville,													"
Lv Nashville,													C. & E. I.
Ar Evansville,													"
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Ar Atlanta,													"
Lv Nashville,													N. C. & St. L.
Ar Chattanooga,													"
Ar Atlanta,													W. & A.
	7 30 a.m.	12 58 p.m.	6 25 p.m.	10 17 p.m.	7 10 a.m.	7 35 p.m.	1 40 a.m.	7 10 a.m.	12 50 p.m.	8 30 p.m.	7 34 a.m.	12 55 p.m.	8 32 p.m.	11 50 a.m.	8 10 a.m.
	9 15 p.m.	2 25 a.m.	7 15 a.m.	12 17 a.m.	8 40 p.m.	12 12 a.m.	3 54 a.m.	8 40 p.m.	2 15 a.m.	11 39 a.m.	8 54 p.m.	2 15 a.m.	10 15 a.m.	7 45 p.m.	10 39 a.m.
	11 55 a.m.	5 10 p.m.	9 40 a.m.	2 17 p.m.	11 10 a.m.	2 10 p.m.	6 30 a.m.	11 10 a.m.	4 50 p.m.	2 00 p.m.	11 30 p.m.	4 50 p.m.	12 55 a.m.	10 05 p.m.	1 05 p.m.
	2 20 a.m.	7 15 a.m.	11 50 a.m.	4 17 a.m.	1 40 p.m.	4 10 a.m.	8 30 a.m.	1 40 p.m.	7 00 a.m.	4 00 a.m.	1 30 a.m.	7 00 a.m.	2 55 a.m.	12 55 p.m.	3 55 p.m.
	5 10 a.m.	10 05 a.m.	4 40 p.m.	7 17 p.m.	4 10 p.m.	7 00 a.m.	11 30 a.m.	4 10 p.m.	9 50 a.m.	7 00 a.m.	4 30 a.m.	9 50 a.m.	5 55 a.m.	3 55 p.m.	6 55 p.m.
	8 30 a.m.	1 25 p.m.	7 30 p.m.	10 17 p.m.	7 10 p.m.	9 55 a.m.	2 15 p.m.	7 10 p.m.	12 40 p.m.	9 55 a.m.	7 30 a.m.	12 40 p.m.	8 55 a.m.	6 55 p.m.	9 55 p.m.
	11 55 a.m.	4 50 p.m.	10 30 p.m.	1 17 a.m.	10 10 p.m.	12 55 p.m.	5 15 p.m.	10 10 p.m.	3 40 p.m.	12 55 p.m.	10 30 a.m.	3 40 p.m.	11 55 a.m.	9 55 p.m.	12 55 a.m.
	3 40 p.m.	8 15 p.m.	1 30 a.m.	4 17 a.m.	1 10 a.m.	3 55 p.m.	8 15 p.m.	1 10 a.m.	6 40 p.m.	3 55 p.m.	1 30 p.m.	6 40 p.m.	2 55 p.m.	12 55 a.m.	3 55 a.m.

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BORN.

HERMAN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Herman, Saturday, March 14, 1896, a son.

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VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1896. NUMBER 27.

Business Directory.

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Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
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Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

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Pastor.

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Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "
REV. K. ZEVNER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

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REV. LAWRENCE ZOWADZKI.

DELANO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

President { I. GUTZWILLER, JR.
Councilmen, { JOHN COOLEN, WASH RADER, ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder, { WYATT JOHNS.

Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.

Justices of the Peace, { W. H. FRAZEE, R. M. WALTER.
Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health, { T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.
Village Marshal, GEORGE GOODRICK.
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F. H. LINDSLEY and C. S. HAWKER.

THE UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS, Washington Grove, No. 9, meets at Cramer's Hall the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, at 8 p. m.

GIVE US A CALL. W. H. COCHRANE, & CO., Abstractors, BUFFALO, - MINNESOTA.

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LIFE'S DOUBTS.

When a feller's put his money in speckerlatin scheme,
And win or lose is ounce and ounce abalanced on a beam,
He kinder gits oneasy, and he don't sleep wel at night.
For he fears his speckerlations ain't a-comin' out jest right.
There ain't no way o' tellin' 'cept by waitin', and although
He thinks he'll be successful, why, he'd kinder like to know.
When a feller's been a-cussin' and a-sinnin' all his life,
And talkin' 'bout his neighbors, and a-sowin' seeds o' strife.
And at length a fever takes him and he knows he's near his last,
And 'members all his evil deeds and sinnin' in the past.
He wonders if there really is an awful "place below"
Of course, it makes no difference, but he'd kinder like ter know.
When a feller takes a hatchet in his hand and wanders out
To the poultry yard and pauses, and begins to look about,
The chickens ask the question, "Is he goin' ter make a nest?
Or is he meditatin' which'll fricasee the best?
Of course they ain't a carin, but they wander to and fro
In a way that makes a feller think they'd kinder like ter know.
When a feller has a sweetheart (say, for instance, you or I)
That's as dear as any violet and jest as sweet and shy,
Sometimes he falls to dreamin,' when the fire is burnin' dim,
And he's feelin' kinder lonely—"Does she ever think o' him?
And will she ever love him?" But the fire-light flickers so
That it makes him sorter doubtful, and he'd kinder like to know.

—Chicago Record.

THE Supreme Court has decided that the N. P. and the G. N. Railways can't be united and form one gigantic company controlling the trade and traffic of the entire Northwest.

OMAHA prefers to have the police attend to any of her citizens who may break the laws to shutting up the innocent while the temptations are allowed to run full sway under a curfew law. Sensible.

WE this week received a neat little book containing 144 pages of useful information to people visiting the Capital City. A map of business district serves as a frontis piece. Thanks to the St. Paul Jobber's Union.

A HUGE steel trust is the latest announcement. Something more wide spread and far reaching than ever before. Controlling the entire steel business. Able to regulate the prices on the sewing girl's needle or thimble; the woodman's ax, or the harvester's binder. Possibly to suspend the building of railroads, of ships, or even to spike a Nation's guns.

WE fail to see how the people generally throughout the sixth district are to be materially benefitted by the fine government buildings at St Cloud and at Brainern, the one costing $100,000 the other $75,000. We for one think that while possibly Senator Davis and Congressman Towne could build themselves no more lasting monuments than these, they could endear themselves to the majority of their constituents a great deal more by voting for retrenchment in government expenses, these hard times than by going into the building business.

Why Don't He Say I?

In announcing that he has an assistant the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly says: "we are not a believer in impersonal journalism,—which swallows up the man in a corporation, the articles written by ourself will have the letters I. D. appended to them, while Mr. Stacy's will bear the signature F. N. S."

Why don't the Sage say I, right along in the article? What's the use of saying we, ourself, and such foolishness?

Money Questions.

What is Money? Anything that is generally accepted in exchange for the necessaries and luxuries of life.

What is it made of? In this country usually of gold, silver, nickel, copper or paper and the government stamp.

Why are these articles used for money? For convenience; and because the people, through their government recognize them, when stamped; as money.

Are all pieces of gold, silver, nickel, copper or paper used as money? No.

Why receive one piece as money and not another? Because the government stamp makes that money which the people choose.

International Currency.

A great deal is being said about our currency being made international. We are told by gold standard advocates that it will never do to have silver money because it will not be taken at its face in other countries. We believe with Thomas Jefferson that our country should engage in no entangling alliance with any country. Therefore we should not mix up our money matters with other countries. We have all we can do to satisfy ourselves with our own money. If we had an international currency how easy it would be for the manipulators of money to cry out, we must do this thing or do that thing to strengthen our money because England, Germany, France or Russia demands that we do so; or because we must do so in order to hold our trade with Spain, Mexico or Hiawai. If the cudgel of international currency can be brandished over the heads of voters, when it is only talked of, so vigorously as to frighten people into casting their ballot, against their own convictions as to what is best, for a gold standard, how much more effectually will it be wielded at each recurrence of the Presidential election when its smooth handle has once been placed within the grasp of the leading manipulators of wealth in foreign lands.

International currency! Where does the idea come from? Who wants international currency? What do they want it for? Does the farmer, the mechanic or the laboring man ask for an international currency? Do any of them contemplate a trip around the world? Do they wish to lay in a stock of goods, for their summers use, from abroad, and pay for them with international money? Haven't the large majority of us got about all we can attend to to get enough of the dollars of our own country without making them to ship away?

Who has international currency? Don't everybody that starts on a journey to another country exchange his money before leaving his native land? If you chance to get a Canadian quarter don't you have to pay it out for twenty cents? If international money would be such a fine thing why not use what little drifts into the country at its face value? There would appear to be little use to wait for the slow action of international monetary conferences to hatch up some outlandish device to supersede our Eagle or our Liberty, and place it on our coin.

If the United States is the grandest country on the face of the globe why need she ask other countries what kind of money she shall have? If she has managed to live in the past; if she has grown from a few colonies along the Atlantic coast to be a great power extending across the continent, it looks absurd that she should, only then, be obliged to call in all the nations of the earth to tell her what kind of money she shall make for her own people to do business with.

Objections to the circulation of coin and of paper money are often heard on the ground that they serve as mediums for conveying infectious and contagious diseases; that sickness is carried from those afflicted to the well. That through the handling of money dreadful epidemics may originate. Are we then to adopt an international money to be carried from the sick, and may be the eyes of one dead, with yellow fever, with Asiatic cholera, or other plague, to the hands and to the mouths, as playthings, of our little children, to infect them, and, to become the source from which an epidemic depletes the population of the town, city or state?

Protective tariff's have been put up higher and higher on most of the necessities of life for the avowed purpose of keeping our money at home. Now when the highest point is reached and the pendulum of public opinion has already begun to travel back towards lower rates something to divert the minds of the populace must be sprung, so the gold standard seems to come in. We are told that if we have a double standard; both gold and silver our money will not be taken in foreign countries. Will not the same means of exchange remain as has been used for years; and are they not adequate to the demands for their use?

Let us use our own money, gold, silver, nickel, copper and paper. Let us have one dollar just as good as another dollar anywhere in our own land and enough of it to go around. Let us learn to vote for what we know or believe to be for our own and our neighbors best interests, and not for what some spruce young college graduate or defunct politician, in the employ of those hoping to accumulate wealth at our expense, may tell us to vote. Then will we indeed have an expression of the people. Then will we have a government of men, and not of money; by brains, and not by business; for the people, and not for the politicians.

Intrinsic Money.

Many people are insisting, and it has been so, as long as we can remember, that the money of our Nation have intrinsic value. That our dollars be made of a material actually worth one dollar each. That in any country and at any time the lump of gold from which our dollar is made can be exchanged for one dollar's worth of anything we wish to buy. This would be the ideal money. But if gold is, alone, to be intrinsic money there don't appear to be enough of it on which to transact the business of the country.

With both gold and silver our country has managed, with the aid of paper money, in serving our wants. But paper money don't fill the bill as intrinsic money; and now silver is not worth much more than half what gold is, compared with prices at the time of the demonetization of silver; yet so long as the people demand it, either takes the place of the "intrinsic" gold dollar.

At the time silver was demonetized it is claimed that each silver dollar was worth $1.03. The silver dollars intrinsic worth then exceeded the value of a dollar of the yellow metal.

Should the Government conclude to quit coining gold, and to cease using it as money, how long would gold's "intrinsic" value remain at it's present ratio with the white metal? Would not a large portion of the yellow metal find itself out of a job, and depreciate in value accordingly?

Intrinsic value really, then, depends considerably on the willingness of the people to accept either gold, silver or paper when stamped by the government as money. And either without the stamp would be worth less than with it.

We must then conclude that from whatever material our money is made its intrinsic value depends considerably on the government stamp and its endorsement by the people.

Millionaire Manufacturer.

From the St. Paul Dispatch we clip the following:

"Tom Johnson, the Ohio disciple of Henry George's single tax and free trade theories, is trying to break into congress again from Cleveland. He will find that it is not a good year for a millionaire manufacturer, who has grown rich off protection, and then burns the bridges behind him, in order to prevent any one else from prospering."

This seems as if the Dispatch then admits that people do become millionaires off protection; But while it finds no fault with that fact, it objects to Mr. Johnson now going to congress and using his best efforts to prevent the people from being further robbed in this manner. To what better use could this great apostle of free trade, who speaks from experience, put his vast wealth, pray, than to use it in denouncing what he knows to be wrong, a great wrong against the very large majority of his fellow countrymen?

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 27, 1896

An open confession of the inability of the republicans to legislate is contained in Senator Platt's resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on May 2, and Mr. Platt clinches the confession by saying of his resolution. "It is perfectly clear that there will be no important legislation this session except the appropriation bills, and I see no reason for remaining here merely for the purpose of introducing and talking upon agitating resolutions, and am persuaded that the country would be better satisfied to have us at home than to have us here." If that isn't humiliating, coming from a party which controls both branches of Congress and which made such wonderful promises of what it was going to accomplish in a legislative way when it again got control, pray what would you call it?

The Reed and McKinley republicans are now at daggers points, so to speak, and they are growing more bitter towards each other every day. Each side is charging the other with being guilty of all sorts of disgraceful tactics. The McKinley men are charged with frying the fat out of the manufacturers in order to buy delegates, and the Reed men are charged with every species of duplicity in connection with the favorite son scheme, the latest being that they originated the story of a combine to nominate Harrison so as to prevent the Indiana delegates committing themselves to McKinley. The average democrat regards it merely as another case of "the pot calling the kettle black", and feels like shouting "go it Mac!" "go it Tom!" and enjoying the fight all the way through without caring a continental how it ends.

Boutelle, of Me., had another attack of coniriness this week which resulted in a considerable exposure of ears as he stood up and brayed against the purely sentimental bill for the repeal of the law prohibiting Confederate officers who held commissions in the U. S. Army previous to the war being commissioned again therein. Everybody admitted that the bill, which unanimously passed the Senate Christmas eve, was merely an evidence of cordiality towards the ex-Confederates, and that there is not even a probability that any ex-Confederate will thereby become an officer in the U. S. Army, except in the very improbable event of an early foreign war. But Boutelle would not see it that way. He ranted against it for the greater part of one session of the House, and finally cast the only vote that was recorded against the bill in either branch of Congress. Boutelle's constituents must be different from other men if they are not heartily ashamed of him and his antics.

Although there is little expectation that the bill will be acted upon at this session, even if reported, a joint subcommittee composed of three members of the House and three of the Senate Pacific Railroads Committee has been selected to see if it is possible for both committees to agree upon one bill dealing with the indebtedness of the Pacific Railroads to the government.

It looks like the Cuban business was ended so far as Congress is concerned. But to many who did not catch the drift when the Senate sent the Cuban resolutions back to conference things did not look promising. But they soon saw that the conference had only to agree to the original Senate resolutions and the House to do likewise to end the affair.

The equestrian statue of Gen. W. S. Hancock, which is to be erected in Washington, has arrived and will be in position inside of two or three weeks. The unveiling of the statue is to be made the occasion of a big public celebration, military and civic, under national auspices. Art critics say the statue will be the best of its kind at the National Capital The date for the formal unveiling has not been definitely set, but it will be on or about May 1. Gen. Hancock had many enthusiastic admirers and they will all be glad of an opportunity to honor his memory.

The National advisory board of the A. P. A. held a secret meeting here this week, it is said to agree as to which of the republican candidates for President should receive the support of the organization.

Gen. Thomas Lincoln Casey, U. S. A., retired, who has been in charge of the construction of the Congressional Library building since it was begun, died very suddenly Wednesday afternoon. Gen. Casey was the engineer in charge of the erection of the State, War, and Navy Department Building, and of the Washington Monument.

Senator Davis, of Minn., is one of the most disgusted men in Congress. Of course he didn't expect to get the Presidential nomination, but he did hope to get second place on the ticket, if an eastern man headed it. Now his hopes are dead.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Tourists, Hotels, Scenery, Curiosities, McGinty, The New Woman, Oranges, And The Weather.

BY HON. B. F. CHRISTLIEB.

The tourists season still continues unabated in California, and Pasadena is receiving a very large share of the visitors. Hotel Green, Pasadena, is one of the popular hostelries of the state. It is owned and operated by G. G. Green of New Jersey, of August Flower and Boschee's German Syrup fame. It is situated close by the Santa Fe R. R. station and it is the first object that catches the tourists eye on leaving the train despite the fact of their being a number of runners present, and exercising their vocal organs in behalf of other hotels in the city, and consequently receives a large patronage. The Painter Hotel, Pasadena, is another popular resort for tourists. It is situated in the northerly part of the city and at a considerable elevation above sea level. Its location possesses a salubrious atmosphere and an extensive view of the city and surroundings, extending to Santa Catalina Island, Pacific ocean, a distance of about 50 miles from the hotel and 30 miles from the shore of the main land. The island is a great mountain rearing itself from the depths of the ocean, which from the Painter is seen through openings between the coast range of hills or mountains of the mainland and impress the stranger as being located on the main land, the surface of the ocean being invisible.

Besides hotels and scenery there are other attractions in the cities to the tourists and their purses. There are many establishments dealing in curios, the places being known as curios. There articles of merchandise consist of bric-a-brac of Japanese, Mexican, Indian, and of other races of the world especially the natives of the coasts and islands of the Pacific ocean. Amongst these articles are porcelain wares ornamented with colors and images, and also images of porcelain and metal, masks, baskets, plaited and woven work in various designs. The images and masks expressing happy smiles, chagrin, characters of fable, idols, demons not even omitting a representation of his Satanic majesty. These places also contain preserved remains of the animal kingdom, especially creatures from the sea.

In the show window of one of these establishments is a small creature a native of the sea and having of itself some resemblance to human creatures, being perhaps manipulated by the artist in preserving it, to give such an effect. A first glance at the creature suggests the mermaid idea, but instead of an angelic female it more resembles an elderly gentleman with a pointed sleeping cap on his head, and to complete the effect, the dealer, who is evidently a wag, attached a card designating it, "McGinty" suggesting the words "bottom of the sea" in allusion to the creatures native place.

The new woman and bicycle are abroad here as well as in other parts of the world. She is seen operating the wheel, attired in the various attires, the knickerbockers, bloomer, zouave, but perhaps more frequent in the ladies usual dress adopted to the wheel. The ladies here are perhaps more radical in equestrianship and attire than in other localities. Most of the ladies seen on horse back, ride man fashion using the divided skirt. To people unaccustomed to seeing this method of equestrianship, the apparent immodesty of the position is soon dispelled on viewing a lady in this attitude and discovering the greater comfort and ease to the rider, affording her better use of her strength in controlling the animal, than on the old fashioned side saddle where the rider is placed in a distorted and uncomfortable position, which the male equestrian seldom tries imitate or repeat, if he has once hung his two pedals on the same side of the horse. The body of the the equestriene is in an upright position with skirt depending loosely in folds from the waist and spreading over the side of the horse, and, in the opinion of the writer, no one can see anything about the position or attire suggestive of immodesty.

The orange market of Southern California is subject to the same conditions and vicissitudes as the wheat market of Minnesota. The market has become very much depressed latterly, and the complaints are, that producers receive little for their labor above expenditures in raising the crop.

The weather, February, passed without a rain, but March came in with rain, accompanied at times with thunder and lightening and ending with a consideruble fall of snow on the Sierra Madre mountains, extending down into the valleys to an elevation of 1500 feet above sea level, which brought the snow margin close along the foot of the mountains. The snow soon disappeared from the valley and to the highth of 25,000 feet, but it remained visible for several days on the upper part of the mountains, making visible the trails on the face of the mountains, running to Wilson's Peak and Mt. Lowe, involving considerable labor in removing the "beautiful" from the tracks of the electric railway on Mt. Lowe. Aside from the few days storm, the weather has been pleasant, with slight variations of temperature.

An Item in the Cost of War.

Harper's Weekly presents a view of war which is calculated to make one open his eyes. The cost is not simply lives and property destroyed at the time, and a war debt, but the pensions of the soldiers who have fought in it. The United States has spent an enormous amount of the people's money in pensioning the soldiers of our Civil War. Although it ended more than thirty years ago, we paid last year in round numbers $140,000,000 on pensions; and have paid as high as $160,000,000 a year! Fifty years ago we fought Mexico, and surely the expenses of that war must have been all met by this time; but it seems there are still 12,586 veterans and 7,868 veterans' widows on the pay roll of the Government! The war of 1812 was more than eighty years ago. Are we yet done paying for that? There are still twenty-one veterans and 3,826 veterans' widows of that war pensioned by the United States! The Revolutionary war was 110 years ago; have we done paying for that? "Not quite; the pension roll still contains twelve widows or daughters of Revolutionary soldiers?" Add one statement more: "There are several hundred thousand claims in the Pension Office unadjucated" While no consideration of pecuniary expense should bar a country's vindication of assailed honor, or fight for future's safety and peace, this consideration is of weight in enforcing resort to all peaceable methods of adjustment before unsheathing the sword.—The Methodist Herald.

The Cigarette Again.

The news Tribune directed attention a few days ago to the reckless disregard of the ordinance prohibiting the sale of tobacco and cigarettes, and urged that action be taken to put a stop to the nefarious practice. In this connection it is interesting to note that one city in the state has taken decided action to prevent the sale of the pernicious weed. By an ordinance just passed Winona makes it an offence to sell within the city any cigarettes, whether to minors or anyone else.—Duluth News-Tribune.

List of Patents.

Granted to inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C A. Anderson, Hastings, Hot-air stove for furnace. O. Christiansen, St. Paul, Wheel-plow. F. Houska, St. Paul, Bottle-washing machine. J. H. Oberg, Two Harbors, Ax and ax-handle. H. K. Stahl, Minneapolis, Grease-cup.

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Jurymen for June.

Through the courtesy of Sheriff Geo. C. Carpenter we are enabled to give the following list of jurymen for the next term of District Court at Buffalo, in June.

GRAND JURY.

E. B. Watrous, Victor; J. D. Moore, Maple Lake; P. A. Schlagel, Victor; Owen Daily, Maple Lake; Maurice O'Connell, Marysville; Patrick McNeely, Woodland; William Schimming, Monticello; J. C. Johnson, Cokato; John A. Peterson, Stockholm; C. A. Davis, Stockholm; Loranno Merritt, Victor; Louis Gilbert, Buffalo Village; Ferdinand Deithert, Frankfort; John O'Shea, Albion; Charles Mills, Buffalo; F. Hartfield, Frankfort; Bernhard Nelson, Cokato; August Leiter, Franklin; Halver Larson, Woodland; W. H. Towle, Annandale; John Humphrey, Otsego; William Vollbrecht, Hanover; Joseph Borell, Middleville.

PETIT JURY.

Charles Saborn, Cokato; E. J. Lambert, Silver Creek; J. H. Whitney, Silver Creek; Peter Estling, Cokato; L. E. Holmberg, Chatham; Nels F. Johnson, Stockholm; S. R. Wells, Buffalo Village; Jacob Hehn, Franklin; Joseph Cramer, Delano; Charles Marohn, Albion; Charles O'Hara, Woodland; Frank Zachman, Frankfort; John Monrean, Monticello, Joseph Cook, Franklin; Thomas Madigan, Maple Lake; John Coels, Silver Creek; John Zech, Victor; Chris Bechtle Frankfort; Emil Paulson, Cokato; Wilbur Shattuck, Clearwater; Frank Folz, Victor; Louis Kommers, Waverly; Peter Bjorklund, Buffalo; Herman Anderson, Buffalo.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

APRIL—1896.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	....	....	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	....	....

AN Indian chief the other day traded 20 good horses for one bicycle. Thus it goes.

IN the middle ages every woman painted and powdered. We are inclined to the belief that history is repeating itself.

THE Boston girl who has sued a reckless admirer for $20,000 because he kissed her should have turned the other cheek and then sued him for $40,000.

"MAE" and Eva Marie, the former belles of the town, have gone out of fashion and "Nellye" is slowly taking her place. It's frightful, but it goes.

THE Massachusetts legislature having approved the constitutional amendment substituting biennal for annual state elections in that state, the people will now be called to vote upon it.

IT is California's year for oranges and lemons. She has already shipped east 2,400,000 boxes, and has received an average price of from $3 to $3.50 per box. This nets about $300 per acre.

OUR astronomers may as well go off on a fishing excursion with the weather clerk. Their calculations won't do. Perrine's comet, scheduled to brush us with its tail, missed us by a trifle over 60,000,000 miles.

AN investigation of the Baltimore jail brought to light the fact that one towel was made to do duty for 63 prisoners and it had to last a whole week. That towel is now in condition for service in a printing office.

IN the Choctaw Indian nation a criminal condemned to be shot is not imprisoned, but has entire liberty until the morning of the execution. This is an old law of the Choctaws, and only one case of violation is on record.

THE smallest republic in the world is Tarolaro, a little island in the Mediterranean, about 7½ miles from Sardinia. The island is only 1½ miles across and has only about 55 inhabitants. The president is elected for six years, no public officials receive any salary and women have the same voting rights as men.

IF a Chinaman dies while being tried for murder the fact of his dying is taken as evidence of his guilt. He has departed, but somebody must suffer, and his eldest son, if he has one, is therefore sent to prison for a year. If he has no son, then his father or brother gets a flogging. It's all in the family, and somebody has to pay for it.

IT has taken 21 years to complete the coast defense vessel Monadnock, which has just been commissioned. The result is a very creditable vessel and probably the best of her type in existence today, but if it took as long to build all our vessels we would have to wait some time before securing a sufficient naval force to afford us protection from foreign invasion.

THE ameer of Afghanistan is so delighted with the reception accorded his son during the latter's recent visit in England that he has sent presents to Queen Victoria aggregating $600,000 in value. Travelers tell us that Afghanistan is one of the poorest countries on the face of the earth, and that often the natives have great difficulty to keep from starvation. Comment is unnecessary.

ALASKA will soon have a regularly organized territorial form of government, if the bill before congress becomes a law. This will leave Indian territory the only unorganized territory within the limits of the United States, and a territorial government cannot be established there until the Indians consent to alter their tribal laws. It is only a question of time, however, before they will give such consent, the public good demanding it.

THE news of the death of Thomas Hughes was received with sorrowful interest in this country. He was for a time actively connected with the United States by his philanthropic scheme of organizing the settlement of Rugby, Tenn., which started off with bright promises, but ultimately collapsed. He was more intimately known to Americans, however, by his two celebrated books, "Tom Brown at Oxford," which was a memorial to Dr. Arnold, head master at Rugby, and "Tom Brown's School Days," the most popular and widely read description of school life ever written.

AN anxious critic asks "will the new woman marry?" Well, she perhaps won't feel compelled to marry, and when she does she will more than likely query whether the man is worth marrying. Marrying for the sake of being married is poor business at any time, and to avoid such the more independent woman is the better for herself and the race. To-day there are thousands of blear-eyed drunkards, husbands and fathers, lying around saloons, and their lives would have been a thousand times better off had they remained single all their lives. "The new woman" may want "a new man."

BLOOMERS as an aid to smuggling were tried by two San Francisco girls in an experiment that failed. The girls took passage to Honolulu on one of the mail steamers and excited the suspicion of the Hawaiian customs officers by going ashore clad in voluminous bloomers. They were followed to a house in Honolulu, where the discarded bloomers and 60 tins of smuggled opium were found. The girls were arrested and convicted of smuggling, but the case against them was dismissed because their guilt was not proven clearly. The girls returned to San Francisco in the steerage wearing skirts.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the First Session.

Washington, March 26.—A resolution was introduced in the senate yesterday for final adjournment May 2, and another prohibiting the United States or any state from giving any recognition or financial support to any church or religious institution. Most of the day was spent on the legislative appropriation bill. The house took up the naval appropriation bill and when the adjournment was reached all the paragraphs had been passed save those relating to the increase of the navy.

Washington, March 2.—A joint resolution was passed in the senate yesterday for a commission to make a preliminary survey and estimate the cost of a ship canal from the lower shore of Lake Michigan to the Wabash river. A favorable report was made on the bill for the admission of Arizona as a state. The legislative appropriation bill was further considered. In the house the conferees on the Cuban resolutions agreed to accept the senate resolutions. The naval appropriation bill was passed and the sundry civil bill ($29,408,874) was reported.

Washington, March 28.—The senate yesterday passed the legislative appropriation bill. Aside from providing the usual appropriations the bill effects a reform of the system of compensation for United States district attorneys and marshals, salaries being substituted for fees. Adjourned to the 30th. In the house a bill was favorably reported extending the benefits of the pension laws to all the militia engaged in the civil war who served 90 days under the direct authority of the war department or United States officers. Adjourned to the 30th.

Washington, March 31.—The senate yesterday passed a bill for the payment of $15,845 to the sufferers from the caisson explosion during the railway strike in Chicago and another appropriating $2,000,000 for a public building at Indianapolis, Ind. The nomination of Benjamin J. Franklin, of Arizona, to be governor of Arizona was received from the president. The house took up the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill and disposed of 15 of the 100 pages before adjournment.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Estimates were sent by the secretary of the treasury to congress of the general deficiency in departmental appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1896, amounting to $4,326,672.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 27th aggregated $896,859,158, against $975,883,801 the previous week. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, was 0.9.

In the seven days ended on the 27th there were 259 business failures in the United States against 261 the week previous and 234 in the corresponding period of 1895.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 30th ult. was: Wheat, 61,028,000 bushels; corn, 16,171,000 bushels; oats, 8,631,000 bushels; rye, 1,488,000 bushels; barley, 1,195,000 bushels.

THE EAST.

In New York C. D. Vaughn, a Western Union telegraph manager, says he has about completed an invention by the use of which it will be possible to telephone across the ocean.

The state convention of "the reformers of New York, irrespective of party affiliations," has been called for Syracuse April 21, to elect delegates to the national reform party convention at Pittsburgh, Pa., May 25.

In Philadelphia a progressive euchre party for the cause of Cuban freedom realized $1,000.

Republicans of Massachusetts in state convention at Boston indorsed Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, for the presidential nomination. The platform declares for protection, opposes the free and unlimited coinage of silver, favors civil service laws and the restriction of immigration.

In New York a religious organization to be known as the Legion of the Grand Army of the Cross, similar to the Salvation Army, was launched by William Phillips Hall.

Frank Warren and Newell Dutche were drowned by the capsizing of an oyster boat at Bridgeton, N. J.

In Philadelphia the Glenmore worsted mills were burned, the loss being $130,000.

The largest vessel of the United States navy was launched at the Cramp shipyards in Philadelphia and named Iowa. Miss Mary Lord Drake, daughter of the governor of Iowa, christened the vessel.

At Priceburg, Pa., a coal breaker owned by O. S. Johnson and others was destroyed by fire, the loss being $100,000.

Flames destroyed the yards of the City Lumber & Coal company at Waterbury, Conn., and all the lumber and 17 horses were burned. Loss, $200,000.

In Tonawanda, N. Y., and vicinity, ice gorges did damage estimated at $500,000.

WEST AND SOUTH.

At Richland, Ky., Hiram H. Ely, a boy of 15, was married to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Jane D. Ely, a widow 40 years old and the mother of four children.

At Georgetown, Tex., Matt Mootry, a negro, was hanged in the presence of 4,000 people for the murder of Andrew Pickrell, a farmer, last May.

Brooding over having been arrested at Knoxville, Tenn., for perjury, Litral Bacon, a prominent man, blew himself to fragments with dynamite.

While insane Pulaski Duckworth, a prominent farmer near Bentonville, Ark., killed his wife and child with an ax and then cut his own throat.

The doors of the Midway deposit bank at Midway, Ky., were closed with liabilities of $40,000.

Fire wiped out the entire business portion of Weston, W. Va., the loss being over $150,000.

Near Tallmadge, O., Alvin N. Stone, a wealthy farmer, aged 68, and his wife, Serena, aged 63, were murdered by some one unknown at their home, and Ira Stillson, the hired man, was fatally and two daughters, Emma, aged 29, and Hattie, aged 23, seriously injured.

Warehouses of the Pleasure Ridge Park Distillery company at Louisville were destroyed with all their contents, including over 30,000 barrels of whisky, the loss being $425,000.

At Spring Valley, Minn., lightning destroyed the house of Jacob Reihl, a farmer, killing his wife and two sons and the hired man.

In a dozen towns in Kansas a windstorm did great damage.

In Bollinger, Osage, Madison, Ray and Marion counties in Missouri democratic conventions were held and each of them passed free silver resolutions.

The house of H. A. Vaughn in Cleveland was wrecked by high wind, and Mrs. Sarah Bradford and Miss Emma Deitrich, who were in bed asleep, were crushed to death.

In the ship-yard of Wheeler & Co. at Bay City, Mich., 1,400 men went on strike against the check system of payment.

In St. Louis two of the leading banks, the Commercial and the St. Louis national, consolidated.

In Oklahoma City the republican territorial convention elected delegates to the St. Louis convention favorable to Reed as the presidential candidate.

The Sunday Leader office at Springfield, O., was burned.

At West Columbus, O., Fred Gorrell, a molder, aged 21, shot his wife, aged 17, and then cut his throat with a razor. Jealousy was the cause.

At Denver, Col., Melvin O. Dennis rode a mile unpaced on the Montclair straightaway course in 1:11 3-5. It was the fastest time ever made on a wheel.

Frank and Jim Tilman and Lucy Law were instantly killed by a rock falling from a ledge and crushing through the house where they were sleeping at Echo, W. Va.

In Louisville, Ky., Levinew, Berger & Co., wholesale clothiers, failed for 100,000, and Newberger, Frankel & Co., wholesale furnishings and notion dealers, failed for $100,000.

The doors of the First national bank at Morris, Minn., closed with liabilities of $10,000.

In Muncie, Ind., bills raised from two dollars to ten dollars by altering the figures and the last two letters of the "two" were in circulation.

In session at Richmond the Northern Indiana Methodist conference cast a unanimous vote in favor of the admission of women as delegates to the general conference.

Assyrians at Quincy, Ill., were becoming citizens of the United States in order to escape military duty in Turkey.

Harry Hill, aged 28, shot and killed his wife, aged 21, in a jealous rage at Kansas City, Mo., and then killed himself.

At Burbank, O., twin sisters and twin brothers were married. Rev. Nathaniel Lewis performed the ceremony that made Irena V. Repp wife of Vernon R. Stair, and Idena V. Repp wife of Vertal R. Stair.

The leading contralto of Louisville, Mme. Duret Bethel, and one of the best-known vocalists in the south, was stricken blind.

At the age of 60 years ex-Gov. Seay died at his home at Greensboro, Ala.

At Kingfisher, O. T., the republican territorial convention renominated Dennis T. Flynn for congress.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

In a mine at Brunnerton, New Zealand, five persons were killed by an explosion of fire damp outright and 60 more were entombed with no hope of being rescued.

A proclamation issued by Capt. Gen. Weyler, of Cuba, says that in view of the fact that the insurgents avoid engagements with the troops and devote themselves entirely to acts of incendiarism, he has resolved to deal with them as incendiaries and bandits.

In Spain public feeling was said to be running so high against American interference in Cuba that the government would have trouble to control the national anger.

By the explosion of a magazine attached to the fort at Kiang, in China, 300 Chinese were blown to atoms.

The insurgents captured Pinar del Rio, the stronghold of the Spanish army in the western part of Cuba, and destroyed the place.

Spanish gunboats fired upon the American schooner William Todd, from Mobile, Ala., six miles off the Isle of Pines.

Under Gen. Marco 25,000 insurgents were swarming over the provinces of Havana and Pina del Rio destroying property, 45,000 Spanish soldiers were in the same territory, and it was thought a decisive battle was near at hand.

LATER NEWS.

The state republican convention of New Hampshire, the 31st, elected delegates instructed to vote for Reed.

The Detroit & Cleveland Navigation company started its steamer City of Detroit from Detroit for Cleveland the 31st.

The Harrison elevator at Burlington, Io., was burned the 31st.

The strike at Wheeler & Co.'s big shipyard at Bay City, Mich., is practically ended. Enough of the men returned to work the 31st to start the works running.

Five Cubans were executed by the Spanish authorities at Havana the 31st. They were condemned to die by the "garotte," but the execution was so badly bungled that the victims were slowly strangled.

The board of election commissioners of Chicago, the 31st declared that 45,000 of the 370,000 voters registered for the coming spring elections were fraudulent. The commissioners have been at work for a week and discovered wholesale registration frauds in nearly every ward in the city. The 45,000 names declared fraudulently registered have been stricken from the poll lists.

The treasury the 31st lost $177,000 in gold coin and $8,200 in bars which leaves the true amount of the reserve $128,205,000.

Howell Higbee, the 13-year-old son of Col. Higbee, of Burlington, Iowa., was kidnapped the 31st.

The navy yards of France show unusual activity. Orders have been received to prepare a number of warships for active service; stores and ammunition are being overhauled and sent on board the vessels to be prepared for commission, and all naval officers on furlough have been telegraphed to re-join their ships immediately.

The monthly treasury statement for March shows receipts of $26,041,149. The deficit for the month is about $1,300,000, and for nine months of the fiscal year $18,819,708.

THE MARKETS.

Minneapolis, March 31.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern	59¼@	59¾
No. 2 northern	58¼@	58¾
May		58¾
HAY—Timothy	8 50 @9	50
Good wild	4 50 @5	50
OATS—No. 3 white	16½@	17
CATTLE—Steers	2 25 @3	25
Cows		2 50
HOGS	3 50 @3	70
SHEEP—Muttons		2 65
Lambs		3 50
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	19 @	19½
Creamery, second		15
Dairy, fancy		17
Dairy, choice	9 @	11
POULTRY—Turkeys	11 @	12
Spring chickens	10 @	11
EGGS—Fresh candled	6 @	7

GETTING READY.

Republicans of Various States Name Convention Delegates.

A Warm Time Experienced in Texas Where McKinley Men Are Shut Out—Massachusetts and Oklahoma Go to Reed.

Austin, Tex., March 27.—The republican state convention was called to order for Thursday's session at 11:15 a. m. The chair announced the committee on credentials would not be ready to report until 12 o'clock and suggested an adjournment until that hour. Much opposition was offered by the McKinleyites, but the chair put the vote and an adjournment was had. The McKinleyites rushed in a lot of McKinley pictures and kept their party well in hand by singing and similar demonstrations.

The convention met at 1:30. The committee on credentials reported, throwing out McKinley proxies from 40 to 50 counties. Both delegations from Grayson county, with Chairman Grant at the head of one, were seated and each given half a vote. The minority report by the McKinley faction was ruled out of order by Cuney, because it was not prepared in the committee room. Webb Flannagan, of "What-are-we-here-for" fame, amid a terrific uproar, offered a substitute for the majority report, but he was ruled out of order.

Amid great confusion the majority report was agreed to and the election of delegates to the St. Louis convention was proceeded with. Chairman Cuney announced that himself and Ferguson, colored Allison men, had been elected. The announcement caused the wildest excitement and the McKinley men attempted to capture the platform. A row followed, in which Webb Flannagan was struck on the head and knocked down, but the row was finally quelled without further serious results. The McKinleyites will hold a convention and send a contesting delegation to St. Louis.

The McKinley convention organized with 621 delegates, of whom over one-third were colored. A negro was selected chairman and the meeting was harmonious. A sound money and protection platform was adopted, and McKinley delegates to the national convention were elected.

Reed Captures Massachusetts.

Boston, March 28.—The state republican convention to elect delegates to the national republican convention at St. Louis met at Music hall Friday morning.

At 10:15 Chairman Lyman, of the state republican committee, called the convention to order.

The committee on permanent organization reported as their choice for chairman Hon. Samuel W. McCall, of Winchester, with a long list of vice-presidents.

The speech of the chairman was listened to with close attention and frequently interrupted with applause. Especially well received was his insistency upon the policy of protection and adhesion to the financial standard of the commercial nations of the world.

Tremendous applause greeted reference to Mr. Reed, betraying beyond doubt the sentiment of the convention regarding their presidential candidate.

Senator Lodge, in rising to present the report of the committee on resolutions, was warmly received. A synopsis of the platform then presented is as follows:

It declares that the present tariff should be replaced by one framed on protective principles and arranged to give an ample protection to American wages and American industry and to restore the reciprocity policy of James G. Blaine; regards the silver agitation as hurtful to business, and declares entire opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver; supports the national banking system; declares that the Monroe doctrine, as declared in 1823, and enforced in 1865 and in 1895, must always be upheld; expresses sympathy with the Cubans in their struggle for independence, and closes with this declaration in favor of Thomas B. Reed as a candidate for president:

"Massachusetts republicans have never undertaken to pledge or bind their delegates to a national convention. We do not intend to do so now. But we think it fitting to declare our decided preference among the candidates for the republican nomination to the presidency. We present to the national convention for nomination as president and urge all our delegates to give their earnest, united and active support to a fearless leader, tried in many hard conflicts, a man of national reputation, of unblemished character, unswerving republicanism and great abilities, Thomas B. Reed, of Maine."

The allusion to the Blaine reciprocity policy was received with applause, as was also the allusion to the Cuban matter.

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, of Nahant; W. Murray Crane, of Dalton; Hon. E. S. Draper, of Hopedale, and Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston, were then unanimously elected as delegates at large to the St. Louis convention. Alternates were elected as follows: R. H. Boutwell, of Belmont; L. C. Southard, of Easton; R. F. Hawkins, of Springfield, and S. E. Courtney, of Boston.

Oklahoma for Reed.

Oklahoma City, O. T., March 30.—The republican territorial convention, which met here Saturday to elect delegates to the St. Louis convention, brought on a bitter struggle between the Reed and McKinley factions. The Reed men won, the convention voting down resolutions indorsing McKinley, defeating the six McKinley candidates for delegates to St. Louis and electing a delegation favorable to the man from Maine.

Carpenters Inaugurate a Strike in Chicago.

Chicago, March 31.—The spring campaign of the Carpenters' unions opened Monday, and before noon a number of strikes had been called in various parts of the city. Pursuant to resolutions adopted, every member of the union refused to work for a contractor who had not joined the Carpenters' and Builders' association and signed the agreement made by the latter, and the carpenters' executive council, giving the men an eight hour day and 35 cents an hour.

Attack on Sherman.

New York, March 30.—A special cable to the Herald from Madrid says: A violent attack upon Senator Sherman is published in the Imparcial, which calls him a former slave trader, and asserts that he wants the Cuban rebellion to succeed in order to reestablish slavery in Cuba.

Railroad Postal Clerk Arrested.

Washington, March 31.—The post office department was Monday advised of the arrest at Chicago of Postal Clerk T. C. Brownell, whose run is on the Chicago & Minneapolis railway postal car, for alleged tampering with the mails.

Struck by Lightning.

Edgerton, Wis., March 30.—Alfred Bingham, aged 25, was struck by lightning during Saturday's storm and instantly killed. His home is at Richland Center.

THE WORK OF A FIEND.

An Aged Ohioan and His Wife Murdered Near Akron.

Cleveland, O., March 30.—At one o'clock Sunday morning the most fiendish deed that has ever claimed entrance to the criminal history of Ohio was perpetrated near Tallmadge, a village five miles north of Akron. Alvin Stone, aged 69, and his wife, aged 62, while asleep at their home were brutally murdered by a fiend, who literally beat their heads to pieces, after which numerous knife thrusts were made into the bodies of the dead. Two daughters, Hattie, aged 29; Emma, aged 27, and the family man servant, A. F. Stillson, were also attacked. All three of these are fatally injured and lie unconscious and bleeding at the home, awaiting death. They had been beaten about the head with a blunt instrument, which of itself must have been large and of great weight.

Alvin Stone was among the most wealthy and prominent of Summit county farmers, and his wife was also a member of one of the wealthiest and most prominent families in northeastern Ohio. The object of the murderous assault on the family was not robbery, as numerous articles of value, including the two gold watches of the aged couple, which were on the bedroom dresser, were easily obtainable.

One member of the family alone escaped injury—Flora, the youngest daughter, aged 16. She is laboring under intense excitement, but was able, between tears and hysterical sobs, to tell what she knew of the affair. The old folks, she said, occupied a chamber on the lower floor. Hattie and Flora slept upstairs. Emma across the hall and the hired man at the rear end of the hallway on the same floor. At about one o'clock Sunday morning, Flora says, she heard an agonizing scream from Emma. She jumped from bed and, opening the door, started across the hall. Hattie followed her.

Flora turning before she entered Emma's room, the door of which was open, saw a masked man strike Hattie over the head with what looked like a crowbar. Hattie with a groan fell senseless to the floor, while Flora in terror ran back to her room and hid under the bedclothes. Hattie, who is a woman of remarkable vitality, despite her frightful injury, arose, and going into Flora's room urged her to throw something over her head. Flora was too frightened to move. Hattie left her room and entering that of her sister, noticed the window was open and that a ladder reached up to it from the ground. She wrapped a quilt around her and went down the ladder, running to Charles Sackett's farm, a quarter of a mile away, where she told her story.

Two of the Sacketts hurried to the Stone house, while another summoned a physician. When they arrived the house was pitch dark. The side door was open. Entering the room occupied by the old folks, they were confronted by the two horribly-mutilated bodies of the father and mother. Emma was found unconscious on the floor of her bedroom. She had been struck a fearful blow over the forehead, and still lies as one dead. The hired man was found in his room in the same condition. He had also been struck over the forehead. Flora was found under the bedclothes in speechless fright.

In a few minutes the whole neighborhood for miles around was aroused, and hundreds assembled about the Stone homestead. The scene was terribly impressive. The rage of those who for so many years had lived with and loved the amiable, honest Stone family knew no bounds. The Akron police department was notified, and Detective Dunn, Marshal Mason, Sheriff Griffin and First Deputy Hart hurried to the scene. They arrived at nine o'clock.

They found what appeared to be tracks of a man leaving the side door, which was open, and ending at the road. The rain which had steadily poured all night had, however, obliterated the tracks along the road. Bloodhounds were put into service, but they could do nothing owing to the rain.

Akron, O., March 31.—The authorities have a theory that Anton Strong murdered the Stone family Saturday night. Three years ago Stone was instrumental in sending Strong to the penitentiary for horse stealing, and at that time Strong vowed vengeance on Stone and his family. Strong was released recently, but has not been seen near the scene of the crime. All the injured except Stillson, the nephew, will recover. Stillson's death is momentarily expected.

Strong was arrested Monday afternoon and formally charged with the crime. The arrest took place at Ravenna. He denies the charge and claims he can prove an alibi. At the house of his sister, where he claims to have spent Saturday night, an overcoat and a pair of pants were found that had just been washed and were not yet dry. The sister said they got wet in a rain last Thursday. Strong has served two terms in the penitentiary for stealing.

Strong was brought here in charge of the officers at 6:30 o'clock p. m. Monday. A great crowd gathered around the city prison and, although there were no manifestations of violence, Mayor Harper ordered battery F, First regiment Ohio light artillery, to remain under arms all night. The funeral of Mr. and Mrs. Stone will be held Wednesday morning.

New York's Latest Claim.

New York, March 30.—Dr. Roger S. Track, register of records in the health department of this city, has compiled the present population of the territory to be embraced with "Greater New York." His estimated total is 5,195,059, of which 1,916,895 are within the present confines of New York city.

Bayard May Resign.

Wilmington, Del., March 31.—There is a strong belief among his friends here that Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard is contemplating resigning his post as representative of the United States in England, and that he will return to this country before spring is over.

A Tug Blew Up.

Mobile, Ala., March 31.—Monday morning the tug Isabella, of Moss Point, blew up and was completely wrecked. The injured are: Fritz Leinhard, captain and owner, leg broken, hurt internally; Sam J. Taylor, engineer, seriously hurt on the head; Giles Brown, helper, skull crushed, will die.

Trolley Car and Wagon Collide.

Chicago, March 31.—One man was instantly killed and five persons were injured in a trolley-car accident Monday night. Car No. 21 of the Evanston electric line collided with a heavy express wagon near Homan avenue.

NO CONSOLIDATION.

End of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Case.

The United States Supreme Court Upholds the Minnesota Statutes Prohibiting Consolidation of Parallel Railways.

Washington, March 30.—The effort of Thomas W. Pearsall, a stockholder in the Great Northern Railroad company, to prevent a consolidation of that corporation with the Northern Pacific railroad, had a successful issue today when Mr. Justice Brown announced the opinion of the supreme court of the United States. The case came up from the circuit court which ruled against Pearsall. He contended that the proposition to unite the two systems was in violation of the law of Minnesota enacted in 1874, which prohibited the consolidation of competing lines of road. On the other hand it was the contention of the railroad managers that the law was a violation of the provisions in the charter of the Minneapolis & St. Cloud railroad, the original link of the Great Northern line authorizing it to lease or purchase other lines of the road.

"The question before the court," said Justice Brown, "was whether or not the law of 1874 was an impairment of the vested right of the Great Northern companies." Discussing the meaning of the term "vested right," the opinion stated "that in view of the court it did not extend beyond a right acquired by or under executed contracts. It was within the power of the legislature, under a general permission, such as is expressed in the Minneapolis & St. Cloud charter, to acquire control of other roads, to declare that it shall not be used to acquire competing lines and thus construct a monopoly which for 300 years has been held by the courts in England and this country to be odious and entirely against public policy."

"It is a matter upon which the legislature is entitled to pass judgment. There are, moreover, thought to be other dangers to the moral sense of community incident to such great aggregations of wealth which, though indirect, are even more insiduous in their influence, and such as have awakened feelings of hostility which have not failed to find expression in legislative acts."

The consolidation of these two great corporations would, said the court, unavoidably result in giving the Great Northern a monopoly of all traffic in the northern half of the state of Minnesota, as well as of all transcontinental traffic north of the line of the Union Pacific, against which public regulations would be but a feeble protection. The act of the legislature of 1874, he concluded, undoubtedly reflected the general sentiment of the public, that their best security is in competition.

The judgment of the circuit court was reversed and remanded with instructions to proceed in accordance with the opinion. Justices Field and Brewer dissented from the judgment of the court.

ATTACHED.

The Property of the Irish-American Bank Tied Up.

Minneapolis, March 31.—William C. Baxter has begun an action in the district court against Jerry Coughlin, Michael Nash, John P. Rea, Frank W. Shaw, James H. Bishop, Joseph Scallen, Thomas E. Bishop and John E. Gould, which shows that the depositors of the late lamented Irish-American bank are unforgiving, and propose to push every possible action against every man who had a hand, directly or indirectly, in the failure of the bank, without regard to any other action or circumstance.

In the action just filed, in which Geo. R. Robinson is the attorney, it is alleged that the defendants named were the duly acting and qualified directors of the Irish-American bank, with full and actual knowledge of the working affairs of the bank from the time it was a losing institution, and knew of every deal made. It is specifically alleged that the defendants, with full knowledge of the insolvency of the bank, and with intent to cheat and defraud the plaintiff and others doing business with the bank, falsely pretended that the bank was solvent, and kept the bank open with full knowledge of its insolvency.

The worst of the action is that Baxter has attached the property of the defendants and it is tied up awaiting the outcome of the suit.

FRANCE IS ACTIVE.

She Has Begun to Brighten Up Her Navy for Active Service.

Toulon, March 31.—There are signs at the dock yards and arsenals of preparations for grave events. Orders have been received to prepare a number of warships for active service; stores and ammunition are being overhauled and sent on board the vessels to be prepared for commission, and all naval officers on furlough have been telegraphed to rejoin their ships immediately. Those measures, however, are believed to be more of a precautionary nature than as indicating the probability of an outbreak of hostilities. The French Mediterranean squadron, however, is to be strengthened, and the second-class cruiser Cecile, 5,766 tons, having a speed of 19 knots, has sailed on a special mission to the African coast.

THROUGHOUT NEW ENGLAND.

There is but one firm of undertakers in Skowegan, Me., to 12 doctors practicing in the place.

The house occupied by John Alden, one of the first settlers of Plymouth, during the closing years of his life, at Duxbury, Mass., is now tenanted by the ninth John Alden, a direct descendant. It was built in 1650.

In cutting down a large cedar tree in Caribou, Me., the other day a woodsman found a hole in the center six inches in circumference, which was packed with honey a distance of 12½ feet. He took out 125 pounds of honey.

A Ludlow (Vt.) merchant encourages thrifty habits among the boys and girls of that town by offering to those who deposit 85 cents in the savings bank the necessary amount to make their account one dollar. Several children have taken advantage of this offer.

Pines are said to be getting exceedingly scarce in the Pine Tree state. Indeed, it has been advocated that a grove of pines just outside Augusta, Me., should be purchased for park purposes, in order to preserve a few specimens of what was once the monarch of the Maine forest.

PROBABLY there is nothing that interests land owners more at this time of year than fencing. They want to secure the very best article they can for the purpose they desire to use it, and at the cheapest price going. While this is good business, price should not take the place of quality. In building a smooth wire fence you do not build it for temporary use but expect it to last for years, and to get this kind of an article it requires a certain amount of good material to make it.

The De Kalb Fence Co., of De Kalb, Illinois, has the largest and most complete line of smooth wire fencing of any plant in the country. They desire particularly to call your attention to their goods. Write them for a catalogue, which they will mail you free. No line of goods has grown so rapidly in demand or given such general satisfaction as the fencing manufactured by this company. Their steel web picket fence for lawn and yard purposes; their cabled field and hog fence for farm use; their cabled poultry, garden and rabbit fence are all they claim for them. You will hardly do yourself justice if you do not thoroughly investigate their lines before placing your order.

A TORPID liver has frequently succeeded in convincing man that he is fairly reeking with statesmanship and independence.—Washington Post.

Mothers

Anxiously watch declining health of their daughters. So many are cut off by consumption in early years that there is real cause for anxiety. In the early stages, when not beyond the reach of medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore the quality and quantity of the blood and thus give good health. Read the following letter:

"It is but just to write about my daughter Cora, aged 19. She was completely run down, declining, had that tired feeling, and friends said she would not live over three months. She had a bad

Cough

and nothing seemed to do her any good. I happened to read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and had her give it a trial. From the very first dose she began to get better. After taking a few bottles she was completely cured and her health has been the best ever since." MRS. ADDIE PECK, 12 Railroad Place, Amsterdam N. Y.

"I will say that my mother has not stated my case in as strong words as I would have done. Hood's Sarsaparilla has truly cured me and I am now well." CORA PECK, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Be sure to get Hood's, because

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and don't get it. Sentence such a store to the loss of your trade and give it to merchants who are willing to sell what you demand.

Look for **"S. H. & M.,"** *on the Label,* and take no other.

If your dealer will not supply you we will.

Send for samples, showing labels and materials, to the S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, New York City.

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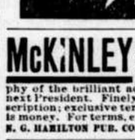
EVERYBODY WANTS A **Bicycle.**



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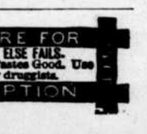

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A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

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A. N. K.—G. 1598.

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WITH gladdest sound
the world around
To-day are heard
the Easter
songs;
For now the tomb
is freed from
gloom,
"Not here, but
risen," sing the
throngs.

We listen back
along the track
That reaches far to olden time,
And there is heard the wondrous word,
"Not here, but risen" to life sublime.

'Twas Jesus said: "He is not dead,"
"They rise." Amid the morning gray
Of that dark hour his word had power;
"Not here, but risen," they quickly say.

It was not sung; no bell was rung:
A few were all that heard the voice;
But forth they sped, the tidings spread,
And made the weeping ones rejoice.

Beyond that band from land to land
That sacred message urged its way;
It knows no bound—the world around
The Easter songs are heard to-day.

Then onward go till all men know
Their power to take from death its gloom;
Nor stay their flight till men shall write
"Not here, but risen" on every tomb.
—N. J. West, in Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

THE EASTER MORN.

All hail the gladsome Easter morn,
For which the springtime's flowers are born;
Earth wears her gayest robes to-day,
And casts her Lenten garb away.
Ring out! ring clear!
Ring far and near,
Oh, bells in steeples high!
Ring in the dawn
Of Easter morn,
Beneath the springtime sky!

Bloom, lilies, on your slender stems,
To crown the day like diadems,
And, lifting up your petals white,
Make Easter altars glad and bright,
While ring so clear,
From far and near,
The bells in steeples high,
And glad hearts raise
Their songs of praise
Beneath a springtime's sky.
—Mary D. Brine, in Golden Days.

THE COMMANDER'S EASTER.

ALL Akenside was stirred by the news that the commander would be home for Easter. To the younger generation he was a hero, perhaps all the more so on account of his long absence. Then he was a naval officer, and he had had a romance, which keenly interested the young people especially.

He had never visited our little town since he had left it that memorable day after his unfortunate marriage. Rumors of this and that had reached the ears of the good folk of Akenside, but it was from an intimate friend of Barbara Lippincott that I heard the story.

The commander—King West—was early left alone in the world, and made his home during holiday times at the Lippincotts', who were old friends of his mother. He was at college with Ned Lippincott, and then was suddenly seized with the fever to be a sailor. An influential friend of his father's gained him the appointment; he passed the requisite examination, and entered the Naval academy. He had graduated, and was about to enter upon his new duties, when his health suddenly failed. It was a not uncommon story of a fine physique and perfect health ruined by persistent disregard of all hygienic rules. He came to the only home he had known for years, as everyone thought, to die. He did not give up without a desperate struggle. He consulted the best physicians, who all agreed that his case was hopeless. Mrs. Lippincott having died within the year, Barbara, the only daughter, his lifelong playmate and friend, was his untiring nurse. It was his only consolation. She was so sympathetic, so earnest, so beautiful! King lay there one day watching the pretty figure in the perfectly-fitting mourning dress, which brought out with startling clearness the golden hair, deep blue eyes and fair skin of Barbara Lippincott.

"Bab, come here, will you?" he asked. Something new in his tone made the girl look at him apprehensively as she obeyed him. He was lying on the low couch, and she sat on a cushion beside him. The contrast between the strong man so familiar to her and the one she saw now made her voice very tender, as she asked:

"Can I do anything for you, King?"

"Yes, you can—marry me," was the abrupt reply. "I know I'm not much to marry," he went on, in his faint voice. "Bones, chiefly, but it is the desire of my heart to have you bear my name for awhile, and—and—" Here a flush came into the pale face—"and to have you take care of all this money I must leave to some one. It will save me a world of trouble, and you will do far more good than I ever could or would do with it. I know you don't love me, dear, as I do you, but I thought, perhaps, you'd consent; it's for such a little while. Why, I can hardly remember the time I didn't love you. But, darling—" He stopped abruptly, and Barbara, alarmed by his pallor, shocked and overcome by his unexpected confession and request, could only beg him to give her time.

That night she lay awake trying to decide what to do. She longed for her mother as never before. She loved no one else, but the hero of her dreams had always been an unknown, fascinating creature, and King West she knew so well. He was a dear, good fellow, brave and handsome, but she would almost as soon think of marrying Ned as his old and intimate friend. It wrung her womanly heart to think of him so soon to die. What mattered her girlish qualms? As he had said, it would be such a little while, after all, and it would make the dear fellow happier. But there was that money. If only he were poor, her motives would be understood; but—well, what did she care if her own heart was right? And she would give it all away and help everybody, all in his name. And yet, marriage was such a sacred thing. So poor Barbara tossed and turned and reasoned and changed her mind, and the upshot of it all was that there was a very solemn and quiet marriage ceremony, and at its close the pale, sweet-faced bride was Mrs. West.

Mr. Lippincott consented—he loved this adopted son sincerely—and, indeed, he never had refused any request of his idol, Barbara. So the days went on. Happiness seemed to revive King's waning strength for a time, and then he grew slowly worse. Suddenly upon the scene came a most important actor, a college friend of King's, whose friendship was of that ardor almost lover-like in its intensity. He had heard lately of his friend's condition, and had come to urge upon him an Arabian remedy which had been given him by an uncle, whose life had been passed in the Orient. A native, whose life he had saved, had presented it to him.

With no faith, but partly to please his friend, partly because a dying man catches at any straw which will preserve life, King followed the prescription and treatment, and, to everyone's amazement, he improved, and, after many weeks, was restored to his old vigor. Of course, few gave credit to this remedy; few knew of it; but, whatever it was, the young man recovered.

And then to Barbara came the shock of finding that the restored life of her old friend meant bondage to her. Was she a murderess at heart? Oh, no, no! But if she had only stood firm and never yielded to King's entreaties. The very fact that she was bound to him made her turn from him. These conflicting feelings told upon her health and spirits. And then, one day, her husband came in, holding a letter. He went straight to her, and taking her hands in his, said:

"Barbara, don't think that I have been blind. Do you think that I would hold you to your word now? I am ordered to China at once. After a proper absence, you can apply for and obtain a divorce."

Barbara burst into tears as he went on in his considerate, thoughtful plans for her comfort, with never a hint of his own pain.

She had a horror of divorce. Let them be separated for awhile, anyway, she murmured to herself.

King went off on his three years' cruise, then on another to Australia. Mr. Lippincott finally took Barbara abroad. It was then, and while far away in Australia, that King received a fresh stab. A comrade of his, a brother officer, was reading aloud a letter from a correspondent in Naples:

HE WAS LYING ON THE LOW COUCH.

"I am acting a new role at present," he wrote, "chaperoning a wealthy scion of an old English family. And here, what does the fellow do but fall madly in love with a young American widow! To be sure, madame is charming, very modest and beautiful, but, as old Noah used to say: 'Widdies are a desavin' lot,' and Caron Louis' father has far different designs for his son. The widow's name is Mme. West, blonde type. She seems interested in my protege, I must say."

King wrote at once, after his long silence, to Barbara, urging a divorce. He felt that he knew her so well, and could picture her mental distress and scruples against her love for this apparently charming young stranger. King had aged somewhat, and his friends declared he was much less jolly since his long illness. He never spoke of himself, but he knew that all real happiness had vanished for him—the romance of his life was over, and he was often tempted to curse his return to health. But he devoted himself to his loved profession and had risen in it. His love for Barbara was chivalric and constant as any knight's of old; but, above all, he longed for her to be happy, at any sacrifice to himself. He was to return to New York, and Barbara's answer was to be sent there. As the time drew near, he could neither eat nor sleep. He knew it would be the end of all his feeble hopes, and yet till it did come, there was no certainty. How he envied this Caron Louis; he knew his pure, good Barbara had given her love unconsciously and without premeditation, and had fought against it. She was a noble woman, yet how could she help rebelling against a bondage which the one who loved her best in all the world had brought upon her! Slowly the vessel steamed into port—a letter might await him.

He held it in his hand—that well-known, plain chirography—and the strong man felt as weak as a child. With muttered disdain, he tore it open. The words danced before his eyes at first, and then he read:

"I have suspected my feeling for some time, but I wanted no mistake this time. The shock of finding a young boy here really making love to me, under the impression that I was a widow, awakened me to a fresh sense of my compromising position, and also, oh, King, for my love for you! How could I help it—the bravest and most unselfish man in the world? How could I have been so foolish, so heartless, so blind? Can you ever forgive me? May I come back to you and try and make up for these long years of separation? Or are you weaned from me? I shall follow this letter, and if you can take me back, meet me in New York and let us go back to dear old Akenside for our Eastertide. If not, let me find a letter—"

And so it was that our commander did not come to Akenside alone. The boys stood around the door and gateway of our little stone church to see their hero come in—so tall, so commanding. No longer grave, the dark eyes had a subdued gleam of laughter. He saw no one but the slender, graceful figure by his side. They go on into the church. The glad anthem, "Christ is Risen," peals forth from the choir, joyous, triumphant. Barbara West's heart is full. She struggles to control her quivering lips. Such happiness as God has permitted her!

The senior warden rubs his eyes, hardly daring to believe the evidence of his sight, as the gold pieces drop from the hands of these two, as a slight offering of what gold can never express.

They are certainly most happy—our commander and his wife. When the order came for him to go to the Mediterranean, his wife followed him to Italy, and I heard some one say of her: "I never in all my life saw such a radiantly happy wife as Barbara West."—Rhodes Campbell, in N. Y. Ledger.

A KING'S PLEDGE.

Sir George Gray's Influence as a Temperance Reformer.

The extent of the influence of a man in a commanding position in life, who appreciates what the effect of his example may be, and is willing to make use of it, is well illustrated by a true story told in connection with the recent death of the New Zealand Maori king, Tawhiao. At the time when Sir George Grey was governor of New Zealand King Tawhiao came to him with several chiefs, and reported that he had been invited to go to England and that he wished to do so. Sir George was unable to encourage him, for Tawhiao had been an intemperate man, and in England would be likely to bring disgrace upon himself and his people.

It was necessary to speak to the good-hearted, but barbaric monarch in parables; so Sir George said:

"What do you think of a man who in some way causes the death of others?"

"I think he is a bad man," answered Tawhiao.

"If a man causes the death of several men, what would you think of him?"

"I cannot think that any man would be so wicked."

"Well, would even that be as bad as causing the disgrace and destroying the happiness of a whole people, and that one's own nation?"

Tawhiao saw that the questioning was coming around to him, and remained silent. By a few more questions Sir George led him to the point.

"Yes, yes, I know what you mean," said the king, as he began to weep. "But what can be done?"

Sir George drew up a paper pledging Tawhiao and himself to total abstinence from all liquors containing alcohol, for a term of years. Then he himself signed it, and gave it to the king, who followed his example, and made all his chiefs follow it as well.

Tawhiao visited England, and behaved with credit. When Sir George saw him last he was still keeping the pledge, although the period of it had expired.

Sir George did not stop here. Whenever he heard of any Maori chief who was intemperate he went to him and entered into a personal bond to abstain from liquor for a certain period. By the time the bond with one chief had expired, and the chief had become a sober man, Sir George made a similar bond with another. It was, indeed, deemed an honor among the chiefs to sign the pledge with him; and Sir George's influence as a temperance reformer became thus widespread and effective.—Youth's Companion.

Easter Eggs.

There is no country where eggs are used more lavishly than in America, where the president gives the children of Washington the freedom of the white house grounds on Easter Monday, and thousands of them gather there in an egg-rolling contest, which is as democratic a festival as one could well imagine, where black and white, street Arab and aristocrat, play side by side, matching eggs or "picking" them, that is, cracking them together till one shell breaks the other or both are cracked, and they become a mass of crumpled shells, when the egg part is soon scooped out and eaten with much satisfaction. The eggs are all the colors of the rainbow, and are brought in baskets, in pockets, in hampers, and in nets. A great many people in carriages and on foot stop to look on. The custom of rolling eggs down hill is a very old one, and is practiced in many parts of England.—Detroit Free Press.

A Universal Proverb.

"Familiarity breeds contempt" is a proverb found in one form or another in every European or Asiatic language having a literature. Its earliest form is believed to be the Sanskrit.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

G. A. R. Encampment.

Gradually the program for the forthcoming national encampment of the G. A. R. at St. Paul is assuming definite shape. The several committees are working industriously in their respective departments and a tolerable accurate outline of the features of the encampment week has been prepared.

Monday, the first day of the encampment, will begin with the reception to the commander-in-chief at the depot and escorting him to headquarters. In the afternoon of the same day Commander-in- Chief Walker will give a reception in the Ryan to old soldiers and citizens.

Tuesday the parade of the naval veterans will take place. The Sons of Veterans will probably march with the naval brigade.

Tuesday afternoon the ladies of the Women's Relief corps and also the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic will take a carriage ride through the city, and in the evening these organizations will give a reception to the officers of the G. A. R.

Wednesday, the day of the great parade of the old soldiers and the naval veterans, will open with a national salute of 44 guns, which will be fired at 5:30 o'clock in the morning.

The convention will open on Thursday, when the governor and mayor will formally welcome the veterans to the city. Throughout the week dog watches, campfires and entertainments of one kind and another will be given.

Gen. Mason is negotiating with the war department for 300 conical wall tents far the accommodation of the 2,000 old soldiers who are to be put under canvas during the encampment, and also for 300 cavalry equipments, such as saddles, bridles, blankets, etc. To this end the general has enlisted the services of Senator Davis, Senator Nelson and Congressman Kiefer.

The Flambeaux.

The members of the Minneapolis Flambeau Club, are preparing to go in a body to St. Louis convention, having been promised good seats by Sergeant-at Arms Tim Byrnes. They will wear their reddest jackets, and carry a high hand at the great political convention. Asa Able is in charge of the arrangements, and he expects to carry with him a whole train load of young men, who will, no doubt, be drafted into service while in St. Louis. The club is said to be one of the best of its kind in the country, and will be an effectual way of advertising the city and state in the South. The boys will charter a train, carrying sleeper and dining cars, and will enjoy all the luxuries that travel affords.

Uphold the Court.

The United States court, in the case of George W. Post, has upheld the Boen amendment to the revised statutes, which provides that all criminal proceedings instituted, arising in the district of Minnesota shall be brought, had and prosecuted in the division of the district in which such offenses were committed. The defendant was indicted eight days subsequently to the passage of the act, at St. Paul, although the offenses were committed at Duluth. Justice Gray decides that, as the witnesses were summoned after the indictment was brought, and no complaint having been filed before the act took effect, he is constrained to reverse the judgment of the Minnesota court.

Burned to Death.

By the accidental overturning of a lamp by a cat in the residence of G. Leinsky, in Minneapolis, Mrs Hattie Grossman was so frightfully burned that she died two days later. Isaac Grossman, her husband, was burned on both hands and arms to his elbows; Samuel, the 6-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Leinsky, is suffering from injuries by the flames to his neck and head, Louis Goodman, residing on the second floor of the house, was burned badly on the left hand and arm.

News in Brief.

The farmers around Pine Island have decided to erect a $6,000 elevator.

Lieut. Mercer, U. S. A., and United States Indian agent, ordered Government Farmer Bradley from Sucker Point to Neth Lake, on Vermillion Lake reservation, where Mrs. Bradley will act as field matron.

The Great Northern depot at Barnesville was burned the other day. The fire caught from boxes of freight set too near the stove. Most of the papers were saved, and but little goods were in the building. The loss will not exceed $5,000.

Ryon Faber, of Sherburn, hanged himself in his barn. He had been drinking hard of late, and was living in poverty. He leaves a widow and eight children.

John W. Arctander, chief custodian of the Ole Bull monument idea, is greatly encouraged at the progress of the work that has been made in collecting funds for the statue to be placed in Minnehaha Park, Mr. Arctander thinks Norwegian-Americans should celebrate May 17 as an Old Bull celebration. and contribute one-half of the net proceeds of the various demonstrations to the Bull monument fund.

The jury in the case of Anna Kittleson, at Red Wing, against her brother-in-law, Peter Kittleson, for alienating her husband's affections, brought in a verdict awarding the plaintiff $1,500 damages.

The following officers were elected by the Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum: Grand regent, C. H. Huhn, Minneapolis; vice grand regent, W. W. Cooley, St. Paul; grand orator, John J. Doobar, St. Cloud; past grand regent, John A. Hartigan, St. Paul; grand secretary, E. J. Davenport, Minneapolis.

Esdras Bernler, a Mendota dealer in general merchandise, came to Minneapolis with his team and was on his way back home with a load of goods, which included onion and other seed, to the value of about $200. While crossing the Minnesota river the whole outfit broke through the ice. Esdras saved himself and that's all.

The federal courts at Minneapolis found Ella Brown and William J. Hall guilty of counterfeiting, and disagreed in the cases of Maggie Brooks and Geo. Root.

The state treasurer has imposed a penally of 5 per cent against the Soo Railroad Company for delinquency in the payment of their taxes. The taxes amounted to $22,000 and they became due March 1.

Lila Boling, of Minneapolis, took a combined dose of laudanum and chloroform with suicidal intent because her mother scolded her. The doctors saved her.

Sciatic Rheumatism and Its Cure.

From the Gazette, Burlington, Iowa.

The story of Mr. Tabor's nearly fatal attack of sciatic rheumatism is familiar to his large circle of acquaintances, but for the benefit of others and those similarly afflicted *The Gazette* has investigated the matter for publication. Mr. Tabor is Secretary and Treasurer for the Commercial Printing Company, with offices in the Hodge Block and resides at 417 Basset Street, Burlington, Ia. A *Gazette* man sought an interview with Mr. Tabor at his place of business to-day, and, although he was busily engaged with imperative duties, he talked freely and feelingly on the subject of his recent severe sickness and subsequent wonderful cure.

"Yes," said Mr. Tabor, "I can safely say that I am a well man, that is, my old trouble with rheumatism has entirely disappeared, but I am still taking Pink Pills and will keep on taking them as long as I continue to grow stronger and healthier, as I have been every day since I began to use them. You will not wonder at my profound faith in the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People after you have heard what I have to tell you. About one year ago I was stricken suddenly with sciatic rheumatism and was confined to my bed. It grew worse and rapidly assumed the form of inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered constant and acute pains and all the tortures which that horrible disease is capable of inflicting. At length under the constant care of a local physician I was enabled to return to my work, but only at intervals. Severe attacks would appear regularly in my back and descend into my leg and foot, and threatened to make me a permanent cripple. I tried various remedies for rheumatism, but without any beneficial results. I grew pale, weak and haggard, and my family and friends grew alarmed at my condition.

"About eight weeks ago my mother induced me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and you know the result. Before I had used one box I felt greatly relieved and much stronger. I continued their use and improved rapidly. I have now taken eight boxes and feel like a new man and completely cured, all of which is due to the efficacy of Pink Pills. They are invigorating and thoroughly wholesome, and have helped me in every way."

In reply to inquiries Mr. Henry, the druggist, stated that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were having a large sale, that it was particularly gratifying to him to know that the customers themselves were highly pleased with the benefits they had derived from their use; that many of them stated that the pills were the only medium that had done them any good; that they not only gave quick relief but permanent benefit. That the pills *do* sell and that the pills *do* cure is a certainty.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes only at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

AN UNDERGROUND CITY.

Russians Discover a Town Hid in the Bowels of the Earth.

The Russians have made a singular discovery in Central Asia. In Turkestan, on the right bank of the Amou Daria, is a chain of rocky hills near the Bokharan town of Karki, and a number of large caves, which upon examination were found to lead to an underground city, built apparently long before the Christian era. In Popular Science News we find the following description of this singular city:

According to effigies, inscriptions and designs upon the gold and silver money unearthed from among the ruins, the existence of the town dates back to some two centuries before the birth of Christ.

The underground Bokharan city is a little over a mile long, and is composed of an enormous labyrinth of corridors, streets and squares, surrounded by houses and other buildings two or three stories high. The edifices contain all kinds of domestic utensils, pots, urns, vases and the like. In some of the streets falls of earth and rock have obstructed the passages, but generally the visitor can walk about without so much as lowering his head.

The high degree of civilization attained by the inhabitants of the city is shown by the fact that they built in several stories, by the symmetry of the streets and squares, and by the beauty of the baked clay and metal utensils, and of the ornaments and coins which have been found.

It is supposed that long centuries ago this city, so carefully concealed in the bowels of the earth, provided an entire population with a refuge from the incursions of nomadic savages and robbers.

The Chambermaid's Tips.

A pleasing story is told by the crown prince of Germany, who, with his brother, was recently with their tutor at the hotel of the Chutes du Rhin. When the tutor paid the bill he offered a money present to the chambermaid, who, however, refused the gift, pointing to a notice that tips were forbidden. The tutor explained the situation to the eldest pupil, who thereupon went out with his brother and bought a very pretty brooch. This he gave to the maid, saying that, "as it was not money, she could not refuse it." As the young princes were staying at the hotel incognito the maid did not know that the donor of the brooch will probably be emperor of Germany some day.

The Red Lake Indian Reservation Opens May 1st.

This valuable tract of land just east of the Red River Valley will be thrown open to settlement May 1st. It is reached from Fosston, McIntosh and Thief River Falls, towns on the Great Northern railway, and all close to the reservation. The United States Land Office is at Crookston, and the towns named are on branch lines running from that place. Persons who intend to locate can stop off there and visit the land office before going to the reservation. By getting tickets via Crookston and the Great Northern railway to any one of the three towns named, the prospector will be near the land, concerning which address F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

"I NEVER give money to beggars on the street," said the pedestrian. "But my dear sir," returned the beggar, "I can't afford an office these hard times. You expect too much."—Harper's Young People.

Cheap Excursion to North Dakota April 8th.

On April 8th the Great Northern Railway makes a $5.00 settlers' rate one way from St. Paul and Minneapolis to points in Minnesota and North Dakota as far north as the boundary line and west to Minot. This is a large reduction, from one-half to one-third in some cases. Persons who contemplate taking up government land, or wish to look over the country should avail themselves of this chance. For publications and other information address F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

It is a peculiar fact that tramps and others who have no money with which to pay doctor's bills never have appendicitis.—Atchison Globe.

Saved from Destruction.

This is what happens when the kidneys are rescued from inactivity by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If they continue inactive they are threatened with Bright's disease, diabetes or some other malady which works their destruction. Malarial, bilious and rheumatic ailment and dyspepsia are also conquered by the Bitters, which is thorough and effective.

BARE walls make a gadding housewife.—Fielding.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A TIMID HOUSEKEEPER.—Mrs. Newed—"We will have to have a speaking tube from the dining-room to the kitchen." Mr. Newed—"Why?" Mrs. Newed—"Well, I must get some way of talking to the cook without having her throw dishes at me."—Truth.

The Yukon Gold Fields.

The Alaska gold fields are attracting much attention and low rates are in effect from St. Paul and Minneapolis, via the Great Northern Railway, to Seattle and thence by steamer to Sitka and Juneau. Write for publications and rates to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

"YES," said the cornfed philosopher, "it is not so difficult to get something for nothing, but when one gets it it is not worth the price."—Indianapolis Journal.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

"SCIENTISTS say now that handshaking conveys disease." "Of course; that's the way the grip got started."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

I BELIEVE Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—MRS. ALLIE DOUGLASS, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, '94.

PRIZE fighting is not yet so disgraceful that the average citizen isn't in a hurry to know who whipped.—N. Y. Press.

Gladness Comes

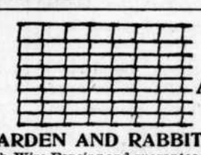
With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

Such ills as
SORENESS, STIFFNESS,
and the like,

ST. JACOBS OIL
WIPES OUT
Promptly and Effectually.

STEEL WEB PICKET FENCE.



CABLED FIELD AND HOG FENCE.

Also CABLED POULTRY, GARDEN AND RABBIT FENCE.
We manufacture a complete line of Smooth Wire Fencing and guarantee every article to be as represented. Ask your dealer to show you this Fence. CATALOGUE FREE.
DE KALB FENCE CO., 122 HIGH ST., DE KALB, ILL.

Better use them this way,
if you don't use Pearline Give your tired arms and aching back a rest, somehow, when you're scrubbing and cleaning.
"An absurd idea?" Of course But when a person has cleaned house with Pearline, year in and year out, and knows how much work it saves, nothing seems more absurd than to try to clean house without it. Pearline—no soap with it—just Pearline—makes house-cleaning easy
Millions NOW USE Pearline

GYPSINE.

Q. What is Gypsine?
A. Gypsine is a permanent and everlasting wall finish, entirely different from all Kalsomine preparations.
Q. How is it more durable than Kalsomines?
A. It is made from a Gypsum Rock cement base and grows hard on the wall with age.
Q. How about Kalsomines?
A. They are but temporary, softening after a short time and have to be washed and scraped off, in fact spoil any wall to which they are applied, as they rub and scale.
Q. Will not Gypsine rub and scale off?
A. No, when originally applied to a clean wall it is everlasting, and can be recoated to change tints or when necessary
Q. Is Gypsine injurious to the health?
A. Unlike all poisonous wall paper held on with vegetable paste or whiting and glue kalsomine, it is recommended by the leading physicians and sanitarians everywhere.
Q. Can anything but plain wall tinting be done with Gypsine?
A. Any kind of frescoing or relief decorating can be done with it.
Q. Where can I purchase it?
A. From your local paint dealer.
Q. How can I learn more about Gypsine?
A. Ask your dealer or write for copy of GYPSINE ADVOCATE and sample circular.

DIAMOND WALL FINISH CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

"Pass Your Plate."

BattleAx PLUG

A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS

Prices of all commodities have been reduced except tobacco. "Battle Ax" is up to date. Low Price; High Grade; Delicious Flavor. For 10 cents you get almost twice as much "Battle Ax" as of other high grade goods. The 5 cent piece is nearly as large as other 10 cent pieces of equal quality.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, ARIL. 3, 1896.

Time Table.

Soo Road.—Time for trains at Rockford Station:

Going West,	Going East.
10:47, a. m.	8:57, a. m.
7:40 p. m.	4:53, p. m.

DELANO DIARY

—Tomorrow, Saturday, April 6, is Delano Fair Day.

—Easter Sunday comes early this year, next Sunday is the time.

—The street commissioner and force had lively business cleaning crossings this week.

—Our electric street lights were quite conspicuous for their absence the past few nights.

—Prof. Freeman makes good time as the average to his school and return with Shank's mares.

—The bicycle brigade is hibernating. The wheel has suddenly lapsed into innocuous desuetude.

—The salaries of the Village Treasurer and Recorder were cut down and the balance of the force raised.

—March went out like a lamb. At least the largest fall of downy snow of the season fell on the last day.

—The boys were so badly April fooled by the big snow storm that even the old "See that flock of geese" was not attempted.

—Rain began to fall Friday afternoon and the ground was quite well soaked by Saturday morning. Lightning was seen a few times Friday evening.

—Today is Good Friday, and some of our school people wanted to have a holiday; but the authorities decided otherwise; consequently school keeps today.

—Preparations should be made to observe anual Arbor Day in an appropriate manner. Trees planted now will be a pleasure to those who come after us, as well as to ourselves.

—Rev. J. L. Farber preached one of his interesting sermons on Sunday evening to a splendid audience. He took for his text, Rom. x. 17. "So then faith comes by hearing and hearing by the word of God.

—Thunder and lightning accompanied the heavy fall of snow the last day of march. The thermometer this morning was very near zero, and the best sleighing of the season is now being made use of by the traveling public.

—A council meeting was held last Monday at which a new, long ordinance was drawn and promptly published in the Eagle. Why dont the new council appoint a village printer as is their duty or advertise for bids as they do in some other matters.

—Presiding Elder Chaffee is expected to hold Quarterly Meeting services at the M. E. Church, on Sunday evening, April 7. All are envited to attend. Quarterly Conference will be held at the church at 2 P. M. on Saturday, and official members are especially requested to be present. The Elder is to be at Rockford Sunday morning.

—Our new city council has succeeded in putting itself on record as a salary grabbing body. Councilmen's salaries have been raised to $20. each and the president's to $25. The law must have been changed if that will go; even though the present officers are not to receive the raise. Why, they could as easily made it ten times as much.

—If you expect to take advantage of excursion rates to the bicycle show in Minneapolis buy your tickets not earlier than April 3d nor later than the 9th and take a certificate from the selling agent which, when stamped at the manager's office at the bicycle show, will enable you to return home for one third regular rate. The cycle show bids fair to be a grand success.

—It is claimed, by those in a position know, that the questions sent out for examinations in grammar and other studies, by the State board were too hard for the pupils. That they covered ground not gone over in ordinary schools. From the reported proportion of failures to pass, throughout the state, there must be something in this. Such discrepencies ought not to occur. The text books and the scholars should go deeper, or the Professors and the questions should be less profound.

—The J. H. Oakes Co. Swiss Bell Ringers entertainment in the City Hall, Friday evening was very well attended considering the inclemency of the weather. The musical glasses for which Mr. Oakes said he had been offered $500, and the collection of which he said had taken him fifteen years, was quite a novel feature; the bell ringing was good. Nat Blossom kept up his end of the business very well. Should they come this way soon again a larger audience would doubtless greet them if the weather should be favorable.

—We have received a beautiful, illustrated catalogue from The Jewell Nursery Co., of Lake City, Minnesota, the oldest and largest nursery in the Northwest. Their catalogue is very complete, containing full descriptions, instructions for planting, pruning; and care of stock. They also enclose a list of collections of flowers and bedding plants that are cheap enough to be in the reach of every one. They also grow Seed Corn and Seed Potatoes, comprising the latest and best varieties. Their references are A No. 1. Read their ad. in another column and mention this paper when writing them.

23-4t.

Subscribe for the BUFFALO GAZETTE

—"A talk on money," by H. D. Stocker, Jr., of Minneapolis, at the City Hall, Thursday, April 9. Everybody invited.

—The Hotel Windsor, Minneapolis, has just opened under new management, remodeled, refilled and refurnished throughout and the best $2. per day house in the city.

26 2t C. A. MERRILL, Prop.

Personal.

John Kelly, of Waverly, was a Delano visitor on Saturday.

Mrs. Dr. O'Hair, of Waverly, called on Delano friends this week.

John O'Hair, of Minneapolis, visited his brother and family, Wednesday.

Miss DeKay left last evening for Red Wing to visit relatives for a few days.

Mrs. Jennie Ball, of Grafton, N. D., made Delano friends a visit this week,

Mrs. C. J. Buckley, and her brother, Henry Graft, of Hamlin, were in town today.

Mrs. T. S. Kerr is spending a few weeks with her daughter Mrs. C. A. Wright, at Waverly.

Mrs. Charles Cunningham and daughter, of Minneapolis, came up Saturday, for a few days visit with relatives.

A. E. Powell who has been our "force" this winter has taken up his residence among the farmers for the present.

Jenner Chance arrived Wednesday at a very early hour on a belated train from Minneapolis, to spend a few days with Delano friends.

C. J. Buckley, of St. Paul, spent a good part of Wednesday in helping keep the path to the depot open, and in inquiring what time that train would be along.

County Cullings.

Cokato has a new K. P. Lodge. Several Delano members of the order attended the organization, and speak of it as a flourishing lodge.

Attorneys Culkin and O'Hair clashed arms in a law suit at Montrose on Monday. Justice Romain Streeter listened to the proceedings.

A creamery company has been organized near Buffalo and a new butter factory will be built near the Swedish church a couple of miles south of the County Seat.

H. L. Moland, expresses his private opinion of matters and things in a column of the Maple Lake Messenger; and appears to think he has done as good a job as he would laying out a road.

The selection of jurymen for the June term has already been made. The law choosing them so far ahead would seem favorable to bribery, as there is plenty of time to hunt the weak spots, in case there are any, as has been charged of former selections.

A. G. Sexton, of Annandale, has again gone on the war path and around with Representatives, now in part, edited by F. N. Stacy, formerly of the Howard Lake Herald is earnestly at work gathering in the wandering ones to the folds of the Peoples Party.

If the Journal and the Eagle would quit pulling hair, and plucking feathers and give their readers some good solid reading matter, news and moral advice they would be setting better examples for the rising Young Americans; and some of their readers would enjoy the innovation.

From the Pioneer Press we learn that "The Cokato Commoner has changed hands. J. A. Whitaker has sold out the paper to Will W. Frank of Pasadena, Cal., who takes charge at once. He will change the name to the Cokato Enterprise, and also change its size. The politics of the paper will remain Republican. Mr. Whitaker retires to private business.

Last week's Wright County Times contains nearly a column about Incendiarism. It clams that several houses, were burned to the ground on Monday evening and that preparations had been made for the Times Office to be among the number, but the latter fire was discovered in time to save the building. Mr. French calls on the authorities to ade in discovering and punishing the perpetators. He individually offers $100 for information leading to the detection of the parties who attempted to fire the Times building. Such things should be stopped, and it is about time to stop them.

Among Our Exchanges.

The sound money men, so called, are not very gleeful over the result in Ohio.—Clearwater News.

The miserable makeshift at borrowing money to meet the expenses of government is a disgrace to American statesmanship.—N. Y. World.

The Litchfield creamery is considering the matter of putting in combined churns. The churn now in use is of insufficient capacity.—Litchfield Independents.

Why doesn't Spain send her students to fight the Cubans? It would be more sensible than allowing them to head window-breaking street mobs at home. —Maple Lake Messenger.

B. E. Sherwin attended the State Prohibition Convention at Minneapolis last Friday. He was elected a delegate from the state to attend the National convention to be held at Philadelphia soon to nominate a candidate for president.—Dassel Anchor.

The open meeting of the I. O. G. T. lodge last Saturday night was attended by an audience of about two hundred persons. The program consisted of dialogues, recitations, vocal and instrumental music by Dassel's most talented performers. The regular meeting of the lodge took place at the close of the program, at which two candidates were initiated.—Dassel Anchor.

Yes! The new election law is a daisy. It requires each candidate to make sworn return of election expenses, but it nowhere requires the committees, with such political saints as Tams Bixby at the head, to give detailed statement of expenses. Corporations can use as much boodle as they please to elect their servants and tools without giving account, but the poor devil running on his own merits an accounting. Baw! What justice.—Waseca Herald.

McKinley proposes to go to St. Louis and sympathize with the American sheep in such a heastbroken way that the Republican silver advocates will not have the inhumanity to intrude on his great grief.—World.

For a state that can contribute no electoral votes to the Republican presidential candidate Texas is raising a great hubbub over the choice of delegates to the St. Louis convention. it might be just as well to rule both delegates out and nominate without Texas' aid. The Republicans want no delegates in their convention elected by bludgeons and revolvers.—Minneapolis Tribune.

WOMAN'S COLUMN.

BY WRIGHT COUNTY W. C. T. U.

News, Here and There.

There has been lately presented to Congress a petition for prohibition in the District of Columbia signed by the pastors and official members of nearly all the churches in the District. This petition was secured by the work and under the management of Mrs. Clinton Smith, and is called "The voice of the churches." It is representative of the best elements of the District and is deserving of far more consideration than it is likely to receive at the hands of our law-makers. Besides this there are on file similar petitions representing about ninety thousand inhabitants. During the last year the expenses District of Columbia on account of police and police court, charities and corrections and contingent expenses exceeded by $854,754 07 the amount received from liquor licenses which was $299,-772.22. As it is the universal testimony of those most competent to judge, that by far the largest proportion of this expense is made necessary by the liquor traffic and its evil consequences, it would seem to be the duty of statesmen to abolish a business which is productive of so much unnecessary evil and expense.

There is also a movement on foot to secure an appropriation for an inebriate asylum. If the liquor traffic, which is the cause of inebriety, was removed the effect would soon cease, and the money which it is now proposed to expend for an asylum could be used to provide the much needed additional public school facilities in the capital city of this great American Republic.

* * *

Says our National Corresponding Secretary: "In a clipping from a daily paper I note a Washington dispatch in which Senator Hill speaks of the hundreds of petitions he is receiving from all parts of the country as to the prohibition of the sale of beer at Ellis Island, which petitions, as we all know are due to the energetic efforts of our own Mrs. Grubb. There is hardly a paper we can take up anywhere which does not contain one or more items concerning our work, and whether it be reported favorably or unfavorably, it must be true that the very beginning of it before the people is, in itself, a matter of education.

* * *

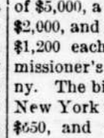
The Raines liquor bill passed by the Assembly of New York March 12th is a measure to put the entire liquor traffic and interests under state control. It abolishes all local excise boards and creates a state commissioner at a salary of $5,000, a deputy at $4,000, $3,000 and $2,000, and sixty inspectors-at-large at $1,200 each and expenses. The commissioner's bureau is located at Albany. The bill raises the license rates in New York city to $800, in Brooklyn to $650, and in smaller cities to $500. The present license rate in New York for saloons is $250, and the granting of licenses is at the option of the municipal excise commissioners.

* * *

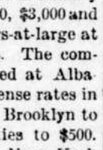
In Kansas it looks as though the liquor element of the entire country has concentrated its forces to bring about re-submission and of course defeat prohibition. The organized effort is made by the Order of the Mystic Brotherhood which claims to control 35000 votes in the state. Thursday March 12th. police department passed from the control of the Prohibitionists into the hands of the Resubmissionists. Last week Governor Morrill removed from the police board L. D. Lieurance, the Prohibitionist whose radicalism has enforced Prohibition in Wichita for the past eight months, and tendered his place to Oscar Z. Smith, a Liberal Republican. (in favor of re submission.)

Want of space forbids mention of scores of exciting battles in various localities over this vexed question which will not down. Whether we as individuals are doing anything to enlighten or to inspire others to espouse the cause of right or not the fact remains the liquor question is getting before the people, it is becoming an issue and it must be settled right, though it may take years of agitation and education.

Dr. Niven



dentist will be in Delano April 11, 12 and 13 and in Waverly April 14. Dentistry in all branches. Painless extracting with Odontunder and Gas. Office in Delano at the Danforth House. 27.



Dr. Niven will be here April 11, 12 and 13. Wait for him for firstclass dental work.

Dr. Nevin in Delano April 11, 12, 13.

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26 MRS. M. J. MULFORD.

COTTON STATE EXPOSITION.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18, Dec. 31, 1895.

The schedule printed below is a comprehensive guide to the best and most desirable route to Atlanta from the North and Northwest, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis Terre Haute, and Evansville.

Palace Day Coaches and Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to all trains shown in this schedule.

Extremely low rates have been made to Atlanta and return via the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. All trains run solid between Nashville and Atlanta, except train in last column. The train in third column, which leaves Cincinnati at 4:30 p. m. runs solid to Atlanta. This is the route of the famous "Dixie Flyer," through "all the year round" sleeping car line between Nashville, Tenn., and Jacksonville, Fla.

Lv Chicago												Pennsylvania	
Ar Louisville												"	
Lv Chicago												L. N. A. & C.	
Ar Indianapolis												"	
Lv Chicago												C. & E. I.	
Ar Danville												"	
Lv Chicago												C. C. C. & St. L.	
Ar Louisville												"	
Lv Indianapolis												"	
Lv Cincinnati												L. & N.	
Ar Louisville												"	
Lv Louisville												"	
Ar Nashville												"	
Lv St. Louis												"	
Ar Evansville												"	
Ar Evansville												"	
Lv Chicago												C. & E. I.	
Ar Terre Haute												"	
Lv Terre Haute												"	
Ar Nashville												"	
Lv Nashville												"	
Ar Chattanooga												"	
Ar Atlanta												"	
Lv Nashville	N. C. & St. L.	7:30 a.m.	12:50 a.m.	6:20 p.m.									
Ar Chattanooga	"	12:55 p.m.	7:45 a.m.	11:40 p.m.									
Ar Atlanta	"	6:25 p.m.	1:10 a.m.	5:00 p.m.									
Lv Nashville	L. & N.	7:35 p.m.	1:40 a.m.	10:17 p.m.									
Ar Evansville	"	1:45 a.m.	7:10 a.m.	4:02 a.m.									
Lv Evansville	"	2:10 a.m.	7:40 a.m.	4:30 a.m.									
Ar Louisville	"	7:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	9:00 a.m.									
Lv Louisville	"	7:40 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	9:00 a.m.									
Ar Cincinnati	"	12:30 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	1:30 p.m.									
Lv Cincinnati													
Ar Indianapolis													
Lv Indianapolis													
Ar Louisville													
Lv Louisville													
Ar Chicago													
Lv Chicago													
Ar Indianapolis													
Lv Indianapolis													
Ar Chicago													
Lv Chicago													
Ar Louisville													
Lv Louisville													
Ar Cincinnati													
Lv Cincinnati	L. & N.	7:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	9:00 a.m.	4:05 p.m.	8:30 p.m.							
Ar Louisville	"	12:30 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	8:40 p.m.	1:30 a.m.							
Lv Louisville	"	7:00 p.m.	11:35 p.m.	8:54 p.m.	9:15 p.m.	2:15 a.m.	3:05 p.m.	8:15 p.m.					
Ar Nashville	"	7:30 a.m.	12:30 a.m.	1:30 p.m.	3:40 p.m.	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	3:55 a.m.					
Lv St. Louis	"	8:30 p.m.	9:00 a.m.	7:00 p.m.	8:32 p.m.	10:15 a.m.	8:32 p.m.	10:30 a.m.					
Ar Evansville	"	12:55 a.m.	7:00 p.m.	12:55 a.m.	1:34 a.m.	7:00 p.m.	1:34 a.m.	4:55 p.m.					
Ar Evansville	"	1:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	1:30 a.m.	2:00 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	2:00 a.m.	5:30 p.m.					
Lv Evansville	C. & E. I.	2:00 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:00 a.m.	2:30 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:30 a.m.	6:00 p.m.					
Ar Terre Haute	"	7:30 a.m.	1:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	1:30 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	11:30 p.m.					
Lv Terre Haute	"	8:00 a.m.	2:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	2:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	12:00 p.m.					
Ar Chicago	"	2:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	6:00 p.m.					
Lv Nashville	N. C. & St. L.	7:30 a.m.	12:50 a.m.	6:20 p.m.									
Ar Chattanooga	"	12:55 p.m.	7:45 a.m.	11:40 p.m.									
Ar Atlanta	"	6:25 p.m.	1:10 a.m.	5:00 p.m.									
Lv Nashville	L. & N.	7:35 p.m.	1:40 a.m.	10:17 p.m.									
Ar Evansville	"	1:45 a.m.	7:10 a.m.	4:02 a.m.									
Lv Evansville	"	2:10 a.m.	7:40 a.m.	4:30 a.m.									
Ar St. Louis	"	7:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	9:00 a.m.									
Lv Evansville	"	7:35 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	9:00 a.m.									
Ar Nashville	"	12:50 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	1:30 p.m.									
Lv Nashville													
Ar Chattanooga													
Ar Atlanta													
Lv Atlanta	W. & A.	7:30 a.m.	12:50 a.m.	6:20 p.m.									
Ar Chattanooga	"	12:55 p.m.	7:45 a.m.	11:40 p.m.									
Ar Nashville	"	6:25 p.m.	1:10 a.m.	5:00 p.m.									
Lv Nashville	N. C. & St. L.	7:30 a.m.	12:50 a.m.	6:20 p.m.									
Ar Chattanooga	"	12:55 p.m.	7:45 a.m.	11:40 p.m.									
Ar Atlanta	"	6:25 p.m.	1:10 a.m.	5:00 p.m.									
Lv Atlanta		8:10 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:32 p.m.	11:55 a.m.	8:32 p.m.	7:25 a.m.	8:15 p.m.				
Ar Jacksonville		3:40 p.m.	9:40 p.m.	3:00 a.m.	3:05 a.m.	9:40 p.m.	3:05 a.m.	2:30 p.m.	3:55 a.m.				

For further information, address BRIARD F. HILL, Northern Passenger Agent 328 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. COWARDIN, Western Passenger Agent 405 Ry. Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.; or D. J. MULLANEY, Eastern Passenger Agent, 56 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

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Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.05
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Turkeys, dressed,	.12

BORN.

SHERRY.—In Summit, Montana, on Tuesday, March 24, to Mr. and Mrs. James Sherry, a daughter.

WRIGHT.—At Waverly, on Saturday, March 21, to Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wright, a son.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. L. Flenner; Saturday morning, the 28th of March, a fine son.—Moorhead News.

DIED.

CAMERON.—At Delano, on Wednesday, April 1, Mr. John Cameron, aged 50 years.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE. ONE YEAR

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1896. NUMBER 28.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. F. COLLINS. ATTORNEY AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN. Smith Lake, - - Minnesota.

W. H. CUTTING. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, - - MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON. ATTORNEY AT LAW. COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA. 28

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. C. B. AMES. Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office over W. R. John's Confectionery Store.

E. A. SHANNON, M. D., Buffalo, Minn., Calls day or night promptly attended to Office in the building between McKnight's store and residence. Residence on corner north of School House.

O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan. 11, 1896.

DR. CORNELIUS WILLIAMS. Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist, 145 W. Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dr. G. H. KOHLER. Dayton Building, Cor. 6th St. and Nicollet Ave Minneapolis, Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 17-tf.

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M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARBER, Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at..... 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday..... 10:00 "
Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on every third Sunday.

DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO, Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m.
Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. LAWRENCE ZOWADZKI.

DELANO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

President: I. GUTZWILLER, JR.
Councilmen: JOHN COOLEN, WASH RADER, ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder: WYATT JOHNS.

Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.

Justices of the Peace: W. H. FRAZEE, R. M. WALTER.
Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health: T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.
Village Marshal, GEORGE GOODRICK.
Constables: J. P. BERNECK, GEO. GOODRICK.

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L. M. MAXFIELD, W. H. FRAZEE and I. GUTZWILLER, Jr.

TEACHER'S EXAMINERS.

F. H. LINDSLEY and C. S. HAWKER.

THE UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS, Washington Grove, No. 9, meets at Cramer's Hall the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, at 8 p. m.

GIVE US A CALL.

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A RAINY DAY.

Rain- rain, rain.
Rattling on the window pane,
Baby's rosy lips a-pout,
'Cause she can't go running out.
Baby's sky-blue eyes o'erflow—
Showers of tears express her woe;
Mother tries her every wile—
Stories cannot bring back a smile
To the lips she loves so well;
Dollies, toys, fail to dispel
The dark clouds in Baby's skies,
"Baby, listen! mamma cries,
"Something chatters cheep, cheep, cheep?
To the window slyly creep!"
'Tis a flock of birdies gray
Laughing at the rainy day.
Baby looks and looks again.
Pouts soon vanish—it is plain
Baby's storm is almost done.
There's a dimple—oh, what fun!
As the birdies cheep and play
Baby's storm-clouds flee away,
Till her sky is cleared up quite
When she crows and laughs outright
At the antics queer and gay
Of that flock of birdies gray.

GILLETTE M. KIRKE

HAMLINE UNIVERSITY turned out a dozen graduates in medicine this week.

THE Patriots Bulletine, in the interests of the new party started by the Harvey people is calculated to make people think; we received No 3 this week.

EDITOR MARION P. SATTERLEE has retired from the editorial chair of the Atwater Republican. He made a readable paper and we shall miss him and his many ideas.

AT recent elections held in several states Democrats and Peoples tickets defeated regular Republican nominees, Verily the people are yet looking for something they can depend on.

SENATOR KNUTE NELSON in a speech at the Capital, has given the country to understand that he dont approve of Department Stores nor of a consolidation of Post Offices. Good for Knute.

THE marriage of Ex President Ben Harrison to Mrs. Dimmick last Monday, has got that out of the way and Mr. H. will now probably loom up will in all the home run for the Presidential nomination at St. Louis.

A DISPATCH to the St. Paul Dispatch says the Executive Committee of the Hennepen County Bar Association have deciden that the charges of unprofessional conduct preferred against Col. Dodge, has not been sutained.

THE Judge of the District Court at St. Paul decided this week that the Fourth Insane Hospital should go to Anoka rather than to Hastings. Delano's turn should be next. The Delano site surely, from all accounts, would be better and accommodate many people who will have to change cars to go to either of the present locations.

McGary Still at It.

EDITOR BUFFALO GAZETTE. -With war in Cuba, Armenia, South Africa, just out of a big snow storm in Minnesota, I would say I feel comfortably well under the surrounding circumstances. I would say I believe we have learned to spell William McKinley correctly, for we have read it about a thousand times or more during the last two weeks. If McKinley is not elected President it will be too bad to have all this superfluous waste of his name for nothing. No doubt but Mr. McKinley as a man is all right; but the leaders, or perhaps it would be more proper to say, the moneyed aristocracy of the two old parties have a policy, which a man who wants the Presidency or any other big office must subscribe to, or he stands no show of an election or of a nomination. This kind of maneuvering has been going on for a good many years and I am thankful to say that a good many people are catching on. I for one am getting my eyes open little by little. I voted for Grover Cleveland in good faith, but it seems that he has changed, face about, has gone after strange Gods and is worshiping idols. Now if money is the only thing essential to salvation then Grover and a lot more of them fellows down at Washington and around Wall street are safe. This may all look well on the outside but there is a day coming when their hides will not be worth the tanning.

The golden calf that the children of Israel made, Moses ground into powder strewed it upon the waters, and made them drink it, and these fellows who are crying gold, all the time, will finally have to swallow the God that they have made with their own hands.

It is time the people of this country had sat down on partisan politics and come together like men, and say what must be done for the good of the country and the people. When will the people learn that the men who are looking for office and the emoluments thereof, aided and abetted by money kings, bond holders and the hooked nose, two faced, banking Jews of Wall street are working only for policy?

The people of this country love humbuggery, they roll it as a sweet morsel under their tongue. I believe that it is generally understood that this country belongs to the people, (anyway they have always fought for it, from the revolution down to the present time) and if they are getting no returns out of their investment is it not their duty to have an investigation? I say it is their right. But too many people content themselves that every day will provide for itself, and there is no cause for complaint.

Babylon was the first and richest monarchial government on earth (they had gold in great profusion), and yet while Belshazzar was feasting with his thousand lords, King Cyrus turned the channel of the Euphrates and with his army went through and took the city and in that night was Belshazzar slain, and so by wicked hands this government may share the same fate.

The republicans expect to build a long auditorium on the river Nile of the western hemisphere just for the nominating of a President, it is to hold 14,000 people more or less and its dimensions will be beyond anything in modern history built for that purpose. This may be all right from a political stand point but the money would do more good if given to the poor. Then we suppose the democrats will build one at modern Ezion-geber (Chicago) and to us it seems like a great waste of money.

Times are hard but there is a certain class that always have money enough to run a political campaign. Now we farmers (or at least my self for one) do not expect to be directly benefited by Republican or Democratism, for the intention of the moneyed class is to just let the farmer and laboring man live and no more.

"But we will weather the blast
And land at last
Just on the evergreen shore,
Where all our trials will then be past
And gold bugs will come never more.

J. H. MCGARY.

Bimetallism.

God in his infinite wisdom made man a biped and pronounced him perfect; he made his brain into two distinct parts; his lungs were made in two distinct chambers; his heart was made with double valves; and, so that man could maintain a perfect ballance, he was made with two hands and two feet. Now, our Fore fathers in their infinite wisdom created the Constitution which gives us two Presidents; two departments of the Judicary, civil and criminal; two departments of the Legislature, House and Senate; two Senators from each state in the Union We have the two great chanels of commerce, rail and water. We have the two systems of taxation, direct and indirect; we have the earth with its two poles; and we have the long established precedent that a President may have two terms and no more.

Now since God in his infinite wisdom has made man in two distinct parts, for a better balance, and that when one side would be injured, the other might act, and that he has made the earth in two equal parts, that one part might balance the other. So it was that our Forefathers in their infinite will and wisdom planned that we should have the two standard metals, silver and gold, on which to base our currency system, the one to balance the other and give us honest bimetallism.

History repeats itself. In 1696 England was laboring under a greater trouble from her currency system than we are. The silver shilling had been clipped by counterfiters until it was not worth half its face. Gold was of course hoarded and the gold guinea was enhanced from 21 shillings to 30 shillings.

Parliament legislated, the government staggered, and the people cursed and muttered, until Locke in his wisdom requested that parliament pass a law, paying face value for all clipped money, also condemn it after a certain period, and put a tax on windows to meet the expense, amounting to many millions of dollars; prosperity returned.

In my opinion there is a general fictitious idea of money. In an individual's note it is not the paper that represents value, it is his promise to pay and his ability to pay which represents the value, the note a mere witness.

Money is a wonderful agent in the exchange of values and enters into business in no other way. So with a Government note or stamp upon coin; it is not the note or stamp which gives it value; it is the promise and ability of the Government to pay, which represents the value.

I repeat that there is a rudder and that there is a rock.

H. E. CRANDALL.

Job printing at the GAZETTE office.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 21, 1896

The party flag has been hoisted over democratic headquarters, in Washington, and the work of the campaign begun. An entire building has been secured, on Fifteenth Street, just above Pennsylvania avenue. It will be occupied as headquarters for the Democratic Congressional Committee, and the National Association of Democratic Clubs, the two having the same secretary Mr. Lawrence Gardner. There will also be room in the building for the National committee, should it desire to establish in Washington either a branch or its principal headquarters. Senator Faulkner, the chairman of the Congressional committee, and all the other members are preparing to make a very determined effort to overthrow the present enormous republican majority in the House, and they are perfectly satisfied that there is much more than a fighting chance for success. A careful study of the returns of the '94 elections in all the Congressional districts shows an unusually large number of districts carried by very small majorities by the republicans, and a comparison of the votes in the same districts for '92 will show that this result was brought about in many of them simply by democrats remaining at home. There is very little doubt that a majority of the next House will be democratic, if the full democratic vote can be got out. The Congressional committee will make special efforts in that line, in districts which are naturally democratic. The failure of the republicans of the present House to keep the promises they made on the stump will, it is expected, help the democrats in all districts where the class of voters who never permanently ally themselves with either party hold the balance of power. Many of that class voted with the republicans in '94, who may be induced to vote for a democrat this year.

Senator Vilas, who was President Cleveland's first Postmaters General, is specially well qualified to speak on the subject of government mail subsides. He made the Senate amendment to the Post office appropriation bill, giving $80,000 additional compensation to the Oceanic Steamship company for carrying the mails from San Francisco to Hawaii and other points, the text for some interisting remarks, in which he said that the mail subsidy system, which he opposed when he was Postmaster General, had entirely failed to give a more expeditious or better mail service. The supporters of the subsidy defended the amendment on the ground that it was made necessary by the competing subsidized Canadian line of Pacific Steamers.

There is rather a nasty row among the republican members of the House committee on Public Buildings and Grounds over the old question of a site for a new Government Printing Office. While no open charge has been made, it was stated by Representative White of Ill., that Chairman Milliken had railroaded a bill through the committee which provides for the purchase of a site at a price twice as high as a site just as good could be bought for. On the other hand Chairman Milliken intimates that Mr. White is over friendly to those who are interested in the much talked about Mahone site, which has figured somewhat disreputably in this matter for some years. That much is publicly said. What is privately said is of such a nature that it would not be safe to print unless you had indisputable legal proof to back it up with.

According to the opinion of Mr. Henry E. Queen, a prominent Kentuckian now in Washington, Secretary Carlisle will be the democratic candidate for President. Mr. Queen says of Mr. Carlisle as a candidate: "He would carry Kentucky by at least 40,000 majority, and he would not fail of success in a single southern state. To the Eastern and Middle States democrats he would be particularly acceptable. As far as Kentucky is concerned, there is an end of party dissensions, and hence forth the Blue Grass democrats will be found working in harmony, and the electoral vote of the state will be cast for nominee, whoever he may be."

There will be no political reorganization of the employes of the Senate. This was definitely setteled at a conference of representatives of the republican and democratic Senators, and was brought about because the republicans did not want to agree to the demands made by the populists for voting with them to elect the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms nominated by them early in the session, nor the democrats to make a deal with the populists to vote against them. Under the new arrangement the democratic Secretary and Seageant-at-Arms will be retained, and each Senator regardless of politics, will be given his pro rata share of the minor positions.

Advertise in the GAZETTE.

Two or three years ago Litchfield was "no license." On Monday its people voted "license" and "no public library." Comment is unnecessary.—St. Cloud Times.

Cheap Dollars.

The gold standard men say that they are opposed to "cheap" silver dollars Is that true? Let's see! In the next breath they tell us that they are in favor of using all the silver possible as subsidiary money—that is in sums not exceeding ten dollars. This means that they favor here, as in England, two kinds of money, gold for the money loaner and the rich, and silver for the laboring poor, the farmers, merchants, and small dealers. In other words, they force the masses to take and use silver (worth, as they say, only 50 cents on the dollar) while the poor man who owes a debt of over ten dollars must purchase gold to pay it with. Ah! but they say, "silver is redeemable in gold." And this is the falsehood in which they always bring up, and it is a MONSTROUS LIE. It isn't true now never was true, and NEVER WILL BE TRUE. If it were true, the government treasury could be bankrupted every day in the year. Of course the little echoes of the great monopoly organs of this country do not know enough about the laws of the land to know that their utterances are entirely false and misleading, but that does not excuse the dammage which results from the falsehoods which they perhaps unwittingly circulate. The HERALD will give $100.00 to any man who will produce any law or statue of the United States making silver coin redeemable in gold coin. Here is a chance for any or all of the gold organs.—Waseca Herald.

Boodle Business.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—In last week's issue you seem to criticise the doings of Senator Davis and Congressman Towne in getting some boodle for the Sixth Congressional District in the shape of appropriations for a public building at St. Cloud and at Brainerd. Now Mr. Editor aint you off your base, or what do you consider to be the duties of a Congressman for this the land of the free and the home of the brave? Is it, or has it been any thing else for years than to get a slice of the boodle? Has not the work of a public officer been judged by the boodle he got for his so called constituents.

We elect County Commissioners and judge their efficiency by the boodle they get for their districts. We elect men to the Legislature and when they have influence enough to get, for their districts a big share of the public plunder we call them O. K.; and still more so Congressman. Yes, Mr. Editor, that is what they are there for. Just look into a Republican paper. We all know what two years ago they promised in case they would get into power. We all know what, so far they have accomplished; nothing. Yes, even worse than nothing. For have they not tried to raise a stink with all the world; just to divert the attention of the people from their home misery, as they call it. And I say again, look into a republican paper, and do you find any fault finding with this Congress? Not much. But they promise again what they will do next year; and they no doubt, will find the poor dupes ready to believe on and again.

But when I said before this Congress has done nothing, I under estimated its action. It passed in one hour 100 private pension bills; the Chairman of the Pension Committee, however, pronounced this a democratic lie, and he says: we passed only 76 bills in 2½ hours. See?

Now Mr. Editor let the fat frying process go on. After us comes the deluge. VERITAS.

Congress hasn't fulfilled its boast to keep Groyer Cleveland's pen busy veto ing bills, as was bragged of at the opening of the session. Four months have passed away and the amount of work done by our lawmakers would not fill a very big book. Not the first thing has been done aside from mere routine work.—Litchfield Independent.

The horse is a man's animal. He is no more afraid of bullets than the horse-attacking editor is afraid of thistles. He is the fit associate of heroes. Can you see Napoleon or Alexander riding to victory on a safety? No. The horse is for heroes and the safety for horse-attacking editors. Bicycles and flying machines may come and carry the horse-fearing editor far and safely, but they will not destroy the horse. Tens of thousands of years before horse fearing editors were born, nature was hard at work developing the horse from a small five-toed thing as big as a fox. She has produced today the finest animal she has ever produced, and no pneumatic-tired arrangement, however valuable to the poor, timid, aged or obese editor, can take his place. He is first now and forever, in the heart of normal, healthy man. The Horseman.

List of Patents.

Granted to inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C

S. L. Blaisdell, Winona, Educational chart. J. E. Ennis, Duluth, Builder's scaffold.

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Dr. Nevin in Delano April 11, 12, 13

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CORRESPONDENCE

ROCKFORD NEWS.

G. L. Lucas returned on the 2nd, from an extended trip through Washington, Oregon and the British possessions. He has been interested in the concentrating business at the latter place.

Prof. A. T. Baker moved into the Owen Davis residenc, on Tuesday.

D. R. Thompson has begun digging the trench for a foundation preparatory to putting up his new building.

D. D. Ames has been appointed state agent for the sale of King's self copying inks and stationery. Don has got a good article and something every business and professional man needs.

Several of our citizens took advantage of the half fareon Tuesday and went to the city to attend the Cycle Show.

Among those that visited the City this week for business and pleasure were Messrs C M. Johnson D. R. Thompson E. E. Darrow W. H. Guptil and O. C. Roberts.

Albert Johnson of Minneapolis was in town Wednesday he sold to Wm Jacobs 80 acres of land in Greenwood.

Lots of snow is falling these days but no sleighing. The farmers a short time ago were praying for wet now they are kicking for dry weather.

Mrs. E. E. Darrow went to Grand Forks Thursday to visit her sister Mrs. Walters.

J. S. Lillie and B. D. Mattison go to the city the last of this week to build a house and barn for Mrs. Lillie.

BUFFALO NEWS.

C. E. Oakley attended Presbytry, Monday.

Prof. and Mrs. Dunton returned from Clearwatrr, Saturday.

James Ryder transacted business in Minneapolis, Tuesday.

L. W. Dudley spent Sunday at home.

D Cruickshank visited Annandale, Modday.

H. T. Moland was in town, Wednesday.

Henry Bartholomew, of Maple Lake, visited Buffalo friends, Monday.

John Prahl and wife were city visitors Tuesday.

The roof was blown off Nels Petersons barn, during the storm last week.

Charley and Henry Fogarty spent seaeral days at home the first of the week.

Mrs. Celia Mills returned from Fargo, Saturday.

Mrs. C. E. Oakley and daughter were city visitors, Thursday.

Jonathan Copeland has moved into his new residence.

Editor Hamilton of the Messenger was in town, Saturday.

Silas Putnam is home for a short visit.

Frances and Walter Oakley returned to Macalester, Thursday.

D. O. Brewster went to Minneapolis, Tuesday.

INDEPENDENCE.

The good roads convention that was held in Minneapolis last week did not seem to help the roads any yet. Farmers are anxious to get at their farming.

W. W. Mills improves slowly from the fall he got about a month ago. He thinks a change of climate would help him. Most of those who have been on the sick list are improving.

The hard times and that big snow storm was about all the people could stand at once.

The country roads were never in a much worse condition than they are now.

Levi Bowen, of Greenwood attended church in Independence last Sunday.

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Several good, well broken, gentle horses for sale, for cash or time, (with improved note with small interest) to suit the purchaser. Have also as good a (heavy) brood mare as can be found in the country. For further information apply at this office. 25 t f.

Jurymen for June.

Through the courtesy of Sheriff Geo. C. Carpenter we are enabled to give the following list of jurymen for the next term of District Court at Buffalo, in June.

GRAND JURY.

E. B. Watrous, Victor; J. D. Moore, Maple Lake; P. A. Schlagel, Victor; Owen Daily, Maple Lake; Maurice O'Connell, Marysville; Patrick McNeely, Woodland; William Schimming, Monticello; J. C. Johnson, Cokato; John A. Peterson, Stockholm; C. A. Davis, Stockholm; Loranno Merritt, Victor; Louis Gilbert, Buffalo Village; Ferdinand Deithert, Frankfort; John O'Shea, Albion; Charles Mills, Buffalo; F. Hartfield, Frankfort; Bernhard Nelson, Cokato; August Leiter, Franklin; Halver Larson, Woodland; W. H. Towle, Annandale; John Humphrey, Otsego; William Vollbrecht, Hanover; Joseph Borell, Middleville.

PETIT JURY.

Charles Saborn, Cakato; E. J. Lambert, Silver Creek; J. H. Whitney, Silver Creek; Peter Estling, Cokato; L. E. Holmberg, Chatham; Nels F. Johnson, Stockholm; S. R. Wells, Buffalo Village; Jacob Hehn, Franklin; Joseph Cramer, Delano; Charles Marohn. Albion; Charles O'Hara, Woodland; Frank Zachman, Frankfort; John Monrean, Monticello, Joseph Cook, Franklin; Thomao Madigan, Maple Lake; John Coels, Silver Creek; John Zech, Victor; Chris Bechtle Frankfort, Emil Paulson, Cokato; Wilbur Shattuck, Clearwater; Frank Folz, Victor; Louis Kommers, Wayerly; Peter Bjorklund, Buffalo; Herman Anderson, Buffalo.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

IN the United States it is estimated that there are 5,000,000 dogs, and they eat as much as the same number of people.

THE population of Mexico has increased 900,000 in three years. An eight per cent. increase shows vigorous health.

AN English paper says one of Dickens' sons, now practicing law in London, has among his clients a Sarah Gamp, Mrs. Bardell, and Mr. Pickwick.

THE Kansas man who buried $50,000 in gold when he knew hundreds of people of his state were on the verge of starvation was suffering from marble heart.

BEFORE the days of lucifer matches and railroads it would have gone hard with Prof. Roentgen if he had discovered his cathode rays. He would have been branded and hanged as a witch in short order.

THERE are 32 youngsters in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport who will not have their first birthday till 1904. If they all live to be 72 years old they will have had only 17 chances to celebrate the fact that they are on earth. Every one of them was born the last day of last February.

EDISON says he can see through eight inches of solid pine wood. He claims the time is coming when anybody will be able to see distinctly through all substances. The year of jubilee is just ahead of the small boy. No wall of canvas will prevent him from enjoying the circus of the future.

HIPPOLYTE, president of Hayti, is dead. He had been in power for over six years, and during that time had preserved the peace of his country. His methods to accomplish that end were in the style of the Russian commander who notified his government that "order reigned in Warsaw."

THE long-lost cap of the Egyptian Sphinx has recently been found many feet below the uncovered portion of the hoary image. Now that the Sphinx may put on its big thinking cap perhaps it will be moved to articulate a response to the world-wide query: "Who struck Billy Patterson?"

THE following prominent Indians carried off prizes at the Assinaboine agricultural show in Minnesota: Mr. Carry-the-Kettle, prize for potatoes; Mr. Crooked-Legs, prize for turnips; Mr. Red-off-Heather, prize for mittens: Mr. Pig-Darkness, prize for woolen goods. Lo, the industrious Indians!

THE Second Adventists of Philadelphia have rebelled against the old line insurance companies and have formed one that recognizes their peculiar belief. A leading clause in all the policies of the company provides that "when there is proof that the insured man was caught up into Heaven the company must pay his heirs the face of the policy."

ONLY one characteristic distinguishes the little village of Strong, Me., from the thousands of others that are scattered all over New England. That is the peculiar industry which serves to support the entire community. Strong is famous for nothing but toothpicks, but it is known in the trade as the place from which come the majority of the toothpicks that are used in the United States.

ONLY to think of 10,000,000 packages of garden seeds to be distributed among the statesmen at Washington. There are to be 1,040,000 packages of beet seed, 1,000,000 packages of cabbage, 1,300,000 packages of lettuce, 1,200,000 packages of radish, 950,000 packages of onion, 400,000 packages each of cucumber, cantaloupe and watermelon seeds, with other varieties in proportion. Every congressman is to get 15,000 packages, and these will soon go speeding through the mails.

CAPT. W. H. HAINS, commodore of the Cunard fleet, who has just retired from active service, was one of the oldest and ablest of the world's shipmasters. In his retirement marine commerce suffers a distinct loss. The old salt had been in the service of the great line of steamers since 1857 and made no fewer than 590 trips across the Atlantic. His last voyage was made in the Campania. It was his desire to sail the sea until he had made a record of 600 trips, but an accident caused his temporary retirement, and his ambition has therefore been thwarted.

THE weather bureau is endeavoring to provide for a wider and more extensive dissemination of meteorological reports and indications. The latest plan is to have all letters sent out from Washington post offices marked with the latest predictions. This will be done by means of the date stamp, which will print in addition to the date the kind of weather that may be expected, such as "rain," "snow," "colder," "warmer," etc. If the experiment proves successful the same plan will be adopted at other post offices located in cities where there are weather bureau stations.

THE world's production of gold during the five-year period from 1891 to 1895 was nearly 50 per cent. larger than during the previous five-year period, the exact world production of gold from 1886 to 1890 being 26,632,600 ounces as compared with a production ounces, as compared with a production The United States produces more gold than any country in the world and we had more gold coin in 1895 than any other nation, except France and Germany, when France had $865,435,000 and Germany $627,580,000 in gold, while the United States had $618,100,000, and Great Britain $590,520,000.

TENNESSEE, the 16th state, was admitted to the union June 1, 1796. It was a part of the territory of North Carolina, ceded by that state to congress in 1792. The centennial anniversary is now approaching and the people of that great commonwealth are arranging to commemorate it in a fitting manner by holding a great exposition at Nashville. The intention at first was to have everything perfected for the opening of the exposition on June 1 of the present year, but the time has been too short. Suitable ceremonials will be observed on that day, but May 1, 1897, will occur the regular opening.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the First Session.

Washington, April 3.—The post office appropriation bill served to bring out some sharp discussion in the senate yesterday on the propriety of abolishing country post offices and absorbing them as branches of city offices. After a speech by Senator Elkins advocating subsidies and other means of extending American commerce on the seas the bill went over. The Indian appropriation bill was reported. In the house the sundry civil bill was passed, as was also a bill to reimburse A. P. Brown, late postmaster at Lemars, Ia., for losses sustained by robbery.

Washington, April 4.—The senate was not in session yesterday. The house revived the agitation of the question of Cuban belligerency in connection with the conference report of the Cuban resolutions. Mr. Hitt (Ill.) spoke at length in favor of the insurgents, and Mr. Boutelle (Me.) argued against the resolutions. Speaker Reed made a ruling that a majority of the members of the house who are living at the time any question of a quorum comes up shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. At the evening session private pension bills were considered.

Washington, April 6.—The senate was not in session on Saturday. With the exception of an hour given over to miscellaneous business at the beginning of the session, the entire day and night sessions were devoted to a discussion of the wisdom, expediency and justice of adopting the resolutions recognizing Cuban belligerency and tendering the friendly offices of the United States for the settement of the trouble.

Washington, April 7.—The senate spent the entire time yesterday on the post office appropriation bill, but did not complete it. A message announcing the action of the house on the Cuban resolution was received. In the house the Cuban resolutions which originated in the senate, were passed by a vote of 244 to 27, and the river and harbor bill ($10,330,560) was also passed. A bill was favorably reported to tax and brand filled cheese.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A quarterly statement of business failures in the United States shows 4,031, with liabilities of $57,425,135, against 3,802 last year, with liabilities of $47,813,683.

Restriction of distribution of staple merchandise and unsatisfactory mercantile collections continued to be the leading characteristics of general trade in the United States.

Exchanges at the leading clearing-houses in the United States during the week ended on the 3d aggregated $951,976,788, against $896,859,158 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, was 6.0.

Secretary Carlisle has written a letter declining to allow his name to be used as a candidate for the presidential nomination at the Chicago convention.

In the United States and Canada the fire loss for the month of March shows a total of $14,839,600, being about $600,000 more than in March, 1895.

THE EAST.

The entire New Hampshire delegation to the republican national convention say that they will unitedly favor the nomination of Mr. Reed.

At Lowell, Mass., No. 5 mill of the Lawrence Manufacturing company shut down, throwing over 2,000 operatives out of work.

In Buffalo, N. Y., the stables of the driving park were burned and 20 horses perished, among them being several valuable animals, especially Ellen S., 2:11¾, who was valued at $10,000.

The death of Samuel Murdock, the father of the Punch and Judy business in the United States occurred in Boston.

The United States minister to Turkey, A. W. Terrell, arrived in New York on the steamer Furst Bismarck.

Flames in the spring department of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing company's plant at Quinsigamond, Mass., caused a loss of $150,000.

On May 25 the national reform party will meet in Pittsburgh, Pa., to nominate candidates for president and vice president.

Pennsylvania coal owners have made a successful experiment of shipping coal to Germany.

At her home near Lake Mahopac, N. Y., Mrs. Curry and her negro servant were asphyxiated by coal gas.

At Pittsburgh, Pa., Guicento and Felice Curcio and Francisco Russo, Italians, were asphyxiated in their beds in the Hotel Torchio by gas which they had turned on but failed to light.

The anti-Jewish orator, Herr Ahlwardt, was badly beaten by a mob at Hoboken, N. J.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison was married to Mrs. Mary Scott Lord Dimmick in St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal church in New York, Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown officiating.

The chess championship of the United States and a purse of $750 was won by Jackson W. Showalter, of New York, by defeating Emil Kemeny, of Philadelphia.

WEST AND SOUTH.

The legislature of Iowa defeated a bill to legalize the manufacture of liquor in the state.

The firm of Wade, Davis & Co., of Plainville, Mass., manufacturing jewelers, failed for $100,000.

A prominent Spaniard, Jose Ramon Del Valle, who resided in Matanzas, Cuba, arrived with his family in Key West, Fla., and said it was impossible to longer endure the outrages committed by the Spanish troops. He told of many brutal deeds, and declared that peaceful, unarmed people were ruthlessly slaughtered and the murders were called victories.

A steam pipe of the engine on the monitor Husscar burst at Valparaiso, Chili, killing eight of the crew and injuring nine others.

A cloudburst on Little Sexton and Buffalo creeks in Kentucky did more damage than at first reported. Instead of four there were 15 persons who lost their lives.

An entire family of eight persons in Montcalm county, Mich., died from using the milk of cows afflicted with tuberculosis.

The fifth annual convention in Chicago of the American Republican College league elected James M. Perkins, of Harvard university, as president, and resolutions were adopted declaring for protection, reciprocity and sound currency.

At Tupelo, Miss., a negro about 18 years old was taken from jail by a mob and lynched for attempting to assault a prominent white woman.

At Friend, Neb., Richard Ringer, a merchant, committed suicide when informed by doctors that he was afflicted with hydrophobia.

At Clinton, Ill., Edward Polen, an Illinois Central employe, shot and instantly killed his wife and his wife's mother, Mrs. William McMullen, and then jumped in front of a moving train, but was not fatally injured. Family troubles were the cause.

Charley Burton and George Brown were hanged for murder at Union Springs, Ala.

At the age of 77 years John G. Bagby, a member of the Forty-fourth congress, died at his home in Rushville, Ill.

At Decatur, Ill., the Farmers' bank, a private institution started three years ago by Lewis B. Cassner, failed, with liabilities of $128,000; assets, $185,000.

Thieves raided several hotels at St. Augustine, Fla., during the closing days of the season, securing gems valued in the aggregate at nearly $30,000.

James Mahoney, a young man who was hypnotized at Fort Wayne, Ind., by the hypnotist Santanelil, was awakened after a sleep of five days by the hypnotist.

Alice and William Johnson were burned to death in a prairie fire near Richfield, Kan.

The women at the East Liverpool (O.) election defeated all the members of the school board who voted for the discharge of teachers who read the Bible.

Miss Sally Emma Owens, a beautiful and wealthy young lady at Talbotton, Ga., was shot and instantly killed by Dr. W. L. Ryder, a dentist, because she rejected his suit.

At Helena William Biggerstaff (colored) was hanged for the murder of Richard Johnson, champion fighter of Montana.

The anti-cigarette bill was signed by Gov. Drake and the sale of "paper cigars" in Iowa will hereafter be prohibited.

Ben Boehmer, angered by religious differences, killed his wife at McLeansboro, Ill., by cutting her throat and hanged his six-year-old boy to the rafters in the stable. He is in jail.

In Mulberry Gap, Tenn., a cloudburst drowned Mrs. Urah Anderson, aged 70, her daughter-in-law, Olly Anderson, two grandchildren, Charles, aged five years, and Hattie, aged 18 months, and Mary Fleener, aged 19.

At and near Mineral Point, Wis., discoveries were made of paying quantities of iron and sulphur.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

In the Rainy river in Canada Col. A. F. Naff, a United States deputy marshal, and his entire party of explorers, in all eight men, were drowned by breaking through the ice.

In his annual report Rudolph Spreckles, president of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar company, states that the world's product of sugar this year will probably be 1,000,000 tons short of the supply of several years past.

Cuban advices say that in Havana death sentences were recently passed on 70 captured insurgents, who would be shot. It was also said that Gen. Weyler has no hopes of ending the war in less than two years.

Cuba advices state that 17 political prisoners were shot in Fortress Cabanas in Havana and 26 more were soon to be executed.

At Manila, in the Philippine islands, a fire destroyed 4,000 houses and 30,000 people were left homeless.

England, it was said, had concluded a treaty of alliance with Spain, and Europe would soon be startled by the official announcement.

Fire destroyed the Wellandport (Ont.) flour mills with their contents, the loss being $125,000.

Dispatches from the superior of the Catholic mission station at Orfah say that 8,000 Armenians have been massacred there.

It was said that the sultan of Turkey had issued an order to expel all Christian missionaries from Armenia.

LATER NEWS.

The meeting of the cabinet the 7th was postponed without date owing to the sudden appearance of the measles in the president's household, little Esther Cleveland being stricken with it. This infantile disease has been almost epidemic in Washington for some time past, and precautions have not availed to prevent its spread everywhere.

Advices received the 7th from Diarbekir indicate beyond any reasonable doubt that the Rev. Mr. Geo. C. Knapp, one of the American missionaries at Bitlis, is confined in the jail at Diarbekir, capital of the vilayet of that name, in Turkish Armenia, and that serious international complications are more than likely to follow.

Charles F. Landis, editor of the Delphi Journal was nominated for Congress the 7th by the Republican of the North Indiana district.

Booth-Tucker, the new commander of the Salvation army, the 7th declared his intention of naturalization before the Supreme court in New York city.

Edward Jordan, a miser, died in the hospital at Helena, Mont., the 7th, from continued want and exposure. He leaves property worth $100,000. For years he has refused to spend money for proper nourishment of his body.

Snow fell to the depth of three inches throughout New York state the 7th.

At the municipal election in Chicago the 7th, the republicans elected 20 aldermen and the democrats 13, and two independents were chosen. Strict party lines were not drawn in many of the precincts.

In the Olympian games at Athens, Greece, the 7th, the American contestants won four first prizes. Cortes, of Boston, won the heat in the hurdle race; Clark, of Boston, the broad jump; Burk, of Boston, the third heat of the running race, and Garret, of Princeton, won the shot put.

THE MARKETS.

Minneapolis, April 7.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern		6 ½@	64
No. 2 northern		62½@	63
May			62⅞
HAY—Timothy	8 50	@9	50
Good wild	4 50	@5	50
OATS—No. 3 white		16½@	17
CATTLE—Steers	2 25	@3	25
Cows		2	50
HOGS	3 50	@3	65
SHEEP—Muttons		2	65
Lambs		3	80
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	19	@	19½
Creamery, second			15
Dairy, fancy			17
Dairy, choice	9	@	11
POULTRY—Turkeys	11	@	12
Spring chickens	10	@	11

GEN. HARRISON WEDS.

Mrs. Dimmick Becomes the Bride of the Ex-President.

The Ceremony Was a Very Simple One—Nearly His Entire Cabinet Attended — Other Guests Were Few.

New York, April 7.—The long-talked-of marriage of ex-President Benjamin Harrison and Mrs. Mary Scott Lord Dimmick took place at five o'clock p. m. on Monday at St. Thomas' church, the rector of which, Rev. J. Wesley Thomas, performed the ceremony, which was most simple in character.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, formerly secretary of the navy, was Gen. Harrison's best man. Mrs. Dimmick had no bridesmaids, but was escorted up the aisle by her brother-in-law, Lieut. John F. Parker. The ceremony was witnessed by only 36 guests, including a representative of the press. The members of Gen. Harrison's cabinet were invited with their wives, and were

THE BRIDE—MRS. HARRISON.

present with the exception of ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster, and ex-Secretary of the Interior John W. Noble, who were unavoidably prevented from attending.

The Ceremony.

It was just five o'clock when Gen. Harrison and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, his best man, entered a carriage at the Fifth Avenue hotel and started for the church, where they arrived at 5:20 o'clock. They entered through the rector's residence on Fifty-third street and went directly to the vestry, where they awaited the arrival of the bride. Gen. Harrison wore a long frock coat, dark trousers and white gloves.

At 5:05 o'clock Mrs. Dimmick and her brother-in-law, Lieut. John F. Parker, U. S. N., were driven from their residence, No. 40 East Thirty-eighth street, and reached the church at 5:18 o'clock. They entered by the main door on Fifth avenue and went direct to the tower room to the left of the vestibule, where wraps and coats were discarded. It was 5:32 o'clock when the two large doors leading to the center aisle were thrown aside, and the ushers, side by side, stood in the passageway. At the same moment Dr. J. Wesley Brown, the officiating clergyman, robed in a

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

white cassock, appeared from the vestry, followed by the sexton. The reverend doctor passed in behind the sanctuary rail, the attendant closing the gates after him. Dr. Brown knelt in prayer a few moments and then the ever-popular strains of "Lohengrin" burst forth and reechoed back from the empty walls with double volume.

Then the door leading to the vestry on the left of the altar opened and the silvery locks of Gens. Harrison and Tracy were seen. The bride appeared and fell in behind the ushers. At the same moment the minister nodded his head, signaling the groom to step forward. Gen. Harrison and his best man at once came forward and stood upon the top chancel step. Immediately the bridal procession was begun. The two ushers walked well forward and took a position on the second chancel step.

As the bridal party approached the chancel Gen. Harrison came down the steps to the floor to receive his bride. With a frank movement she extended her right hand, which the groom clasped in his left. Then the couple marched up the step to the center of the altar, where they knelt a moment in prayer. Gen. Tracy and Lieut. Parker followed, the former standing to the right of the groom and the lieutenant to the left of the bride. It was a pretty picture, beautiful in its simplicity. The reading of the Protestant Episcopal ceremony was at once begun. Both faced the minister and listened intently to his words. When the usual question was propounded to the groom: "Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife," etc., the general responded in subdued, almost inaudible tones. When the same question was put to the bride she answered in a clear, musical voice.

The final words that made Gen. Harrison and Mrs. Dimmick one were pronounced at 17 minutes to six o'clock. Dr. Brown shook hands with both and offered his warm congratulations. The ex-president then extended his right arm to his newly-made bride, and to the soft strains of the "Tannhausers Wedding March" they filed down the center aisle. The party at once left the church and entered carriages in waiting.

Refuses to Vacate.

Washington, April 2.—The interior department authorities, upon receipt of a telegram from Secretary of State Bruce, of Arizona, that Gov. Hughes refused to vacate his office, on Wednesday sent telegrams to both gentlemen. That to Mr. Hughes again notifies him of his removal, and informs him that the president directs that his office be at once turned over to Secretary Bruce. The dispatch to Mr. Bruce directs him to take possession of the office as acting governor.

FIFTEEN VICTIMS.

Kentucky Cloudburst More Disastrous Than at First Supposed.

Booneville, Ky., April 4.—The cloudburst on Little Sexton and Buffalo creeks did more damage than at first reported. Instead of four there were certainly 15 persons who lost their lives, and possibly more. Sexton creek rises near Burning Springs and is one of the feeders of the south fork of the Kentucky river. It flows in some places through deep gorges in the rocks. Through these gorges the stream rushes, when in flood tide, with the speed of a race horse, and, striking the bottom lands below, spreads out with wonderful rapidity.

People little thought that the little brook would rise so rapidly or was capable of gathering such a volume of water. The cloudburst occurred up in the gorges. The water gathered in a moment and the wild flood poured down in a solid wall, carrying death and destruction in its path. On Sexton creek and its tributaries five were drowned. They are: Capt. J. S. J. Bull, Mrs. Wade Marders and child, two unknown. Capt. Bull was military instructor at Jackson institute.

Buffalo creek is even more crooked and tortuous than Little Sexton, and in its torrent after the burst ten people are believed to have lost their lives. A great many logs were hurled down with the tide, and these speedily knocked the cabins and outbuildings to pieces. The dead on Buffalo creek are: Mrs. George Gepson and three children, Will Burns' two children, Miss Mary Garrett, two unknown and Mrs. John Crane.

A Manchester dispatch says that Goose creek has been higher than ever before known, showing that the rain was general throughout Owsley county. Over 100 farmers lost their houses and barns. Meat houses and all their feed being destroyed, it will be impossible for them to raise any crops this year. The valleys in this section are usually fertile and produce fine crops of corn and wheat. The people of this section have commenced to investigate the extent of the ruins and to make up a fund for the suffering inhabitants. The farms which the people deserted when they took to the mountains are barren, no signs of improvements being left.

SPRING APPROACHES.

With It Improvement in Business Has Begun.

New York, April 4.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade say:

"The improvement expected with spring weather begins, though in some branches of business scarcely visible. As consumers make spring purchases they must lessen stock and compel less buying. The stocks taken in advance of consumers' demands last summer have been distributed far more slowly than was expected, but months of waiting have helped to lessen the load which it is hoped spring buying will clear away. Apprehensions of foreign or financial difficulties have hindered, but are now scarcely felt. Gold exports are rumored, but at this season are so far natural that they have no such power to cause alarm as they had in winter. The gigantic steel combination is expected to have a great influence in sustaining markets and stimulating confidence, and though such operations often miss the success they seek, they rarely fail to kindle speculative buying for a time.

"Woolen manufacture does not gain in orders, and a large part of the machinery is stopped. Prices of wool have fallen 2½ per cent. Cotton mills still pile up goods in advance of orders, as reductions in prices have failed as yet to stimulate buying. Speculation in products has been tame. Wheat has slightly advanced, and if later reports of injury from extensive frosts and storms prove correct, will advance more, though western receipts continue nearly 50 per cent. larger than last year. Corn exports are large and receipts also heavy, but pork has declined 75 cents per barrel. Speculation in stocks has not been active, though railroads average nearly one dollar per share higher than last week. The regular quarterly statement of failures shows 4,031 with liabilities of $57,425,135, against 3,802 last year, with liabilities of $47,813,683."

APPEAL FOR ARBITRATION.

Three Famous Catholic Cardinals Present a Plan to Prevent War.

Baltimore, Md., April 6.—Cardinal Gibbons on Sunday gave out an appeal for a permanent arbitration board, with full powers, to prevent war among the nations, signed by himself, Michael Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh, and Herbert Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster. The document is the result of a correspondence on the subject between Cardinal Gibbons and his colleagues, and is issued on Easter Sunday because of the appropriateness of the day. A synopsis of the document follows:

The cardinals, in the name of the Prince of Peace and of the Catholic church, invite all to cooperate in the formation of a public opinion which shall demand the establishment of a permanent tribunal of arbitration as a rational substitute among the English-speaking races for a resort to the bloody arbitrament of war. They recall that such a court existed for centuries when the nations of Christendom were united in one faith, and suggest a tribunal composed of trusted representatives of each sovereign nation, with power to nominate judges and umpires, according to the nature of the differences that arise. Such an international court of arbitration, they say, would form a second line of defense, to be called into requisition only after the ordinary resources of diplomacy had been exhausted. It would at least postpone the outbreak of hostilities until reason and common sense had formally pronounced their last word. They appeal for a united effort to press this matter upon their respective governments.

ACCUSED OF FRAUD.

Charges Against Methodis Book Concern Revived.

Baltimore, April 7.—Rev. John Lanahan startled the Methodist preachers Monday when, in their meeting, he announced that within a few days he would publish in a permanent form the "Era of Fraud" in the Methodist Book Concern in New York, of which he was at one time an agent. Dr. Lanahan declared fraud is perpetrated in the manufacturing departments. He said that three large oil companies were secretly organized and carried on by the senior agent at New York, with the cooperation of other employes of the concern, without the knowledge of the Methodist church. The capital stock of the companies, he said, aggregated more than $1,000,000.

Dr. Lanahan said that he will furnish proof that for more than 12 years every financial report made to the church by the New York management was false from $20,000 to $100,000; that the reports were false as to the amount of cash in the Shoe and Leather bank, where the official account was kept, because the senior agent kept large amounts of the concern's money in his personal account and used it to speculate in stocks in Wall street; that large sums of money sent to the concern for church benevolences were used in the same way.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

A Chance for Each County.

The Grand Army encampment committees are at work on a plan of bringing the resources of each county of the state before the crowds who will attend the national encampment next September in St. Paul. The object is to give each county opportunity to build an arch, or some other form of display, along Third street, and on other streets where the crowds of visitors from abroad will congregate. This matter has been brought to the attention of one or two counties, and other will be asked to participate in the movement. It will afford the best possible advertisment for the resources and capabilities of each county, and should be the means of starting an immigration movement that would certainly prove beneficial. Mr. W. J. Footner, of St. Paul, has been chosen by the Grand Army committee to promote county displays, and the officials of any county desiring to participate should apply to him for information, or to J. S. Pinney, general secretary of the G. A. R. committees. If a large number of counties will take hold and make creditable displays in the streets of St. Paul during the encampment, the good effect will be speedy and substantial, while the cost of the displays would be comparatively small for each county. This is a feature of national encampments that will be wholly new and Minnesota should not fail to take hold of it quickly and vigorously.

Look Out for Sharks.

The boom and rush for homes on the Red Lake reservation lands has begun in earnest. Every day witnesses train after train of prairie schooners passing along the several routes leading to the promised land, while the railways are furnishing their quota of home seekers to every available point along the border. One disgusting feature and a detriment which the opening of all public lands has brought about to the honest home seekers, has already manifested its presence at all available points along the border, and this is the hordes of so-called "locators," who stand ready to hang about and besiege every home seeker, claiming to locate any and every one (mostly on paper) at any price and on any portion of the reservation. The greater portion of these "locating sharks," practically speaking, have never been on the lands and know nothing about the conditions or rules governing the opening of these lands. Several parties have already been taken in by these so-called locators, and it would be good policy for homesteaders to see to it that if locators have to be employed proper and competent men are secured.

How They Are Issued.

The people throughout the northwest who are preparing to take advantage of the excurson rates offered over the railroads while the Northwestern Cycle show is in progress at the Exposition building, Minneapolis, should remember that the tickets are issued on the certificate plan. The rate offered is the round trip for a fare and a third. The certificate plan means that passengers within the territory designated by the railroads must purchase full fare one-way tickets to Minneapolis not earlier than April 3 nor later than April 9, and take a certificate receipt therefor, which will be issued by the selling agent upon application. These certificates, when presented at the manager's office at the cycle show, will be stamped and then entitle holders to return to their destination at one-third the regular rate.

The State Loses.

Sec. Hoke Smith has decided adversely to the claim of Minnesota that the swamp lands within the ceded portions of the Red Lake reservation to be opened to entry May 15, were granted to the state by swamp land grant of March 12, 1860. The secretary says the intent of the act was to grant to the State swamp lands within its borders that has not been, prior to the state and approved by the department, disposed of a reserved and same act made prior to the granting act. Such reservation of these lands had taken place and accordingly none of them were given to the state under the grant.

News in Brief.

A small cyclone struck Douglas the other day and greatly damaged the school house.

The store of J. I. Harrington at New Hartford was burglarized. But little was taken.

The Mankato postoffice has been moved into the new government building.

Mrs. A. Willivor, of Eden Valley, recently gave birth to three children, all girls.

Arrangements have all been completed for the coursing event to be held in Minneapolis this spring, and the place for the meet has been selected is Minnehaha Driving park. The dates will be May 7, 8 and 9, and the best dogs in the country will be there to compete for the prizes.

Attorney-General Childs has transmitted to Mayor Smith of St. Paul, the opinion which was asked for as to the constitutionality of the Howard charter. The attorney-general, while he does not profess to have made a study of all possible objections to the measure as proposed, states that he has considered the objections to it presented in the mayor's communication, and, so far as these are concerned, he considers the law valid.

A movement is on foot to erect a $40,000 mill at New Prague.

W. W. Davis and Justice H. D. Burnett, two trustees of South Bend school, were convicted of assaulting a pupil named Roscoe Conkling. They are highly respected old residents of the district, and attempted to eject young Conkling from the school house because he came with a pack of playing cards in his pocket.

The 6-year-old son of Peter Grismer, a farmer living at Rush Lake, was accidentally shot dead by his elder brother. The occurrence took place at the family residence, while the boy was preparing to go out hunting.

One of the features of the G. A. R. encampment will be an enormous bicycle parade. A committee, consisting of Dr. C. A. Van Duzee and Capt. Ed S. Bean, has been appointed to take the matter in charge. It is the intention of the committee to make the parade one of the principal features of the week.

T. Dalphond, of Duluth, attempted suicide by taking sulphuric acid. The doctors with a stomach pump saved his life.

The carpet, drapery and furniture house of Jeffery & Co., Minneapolis, was damaged by fire about $20,000.

The Rack, the Thumbscrew and the Boot

Were old fashioned instruments of torture long since abandoned, but there is a tormentor who still continues to agonize the joints, muscles and nerves of many of us. The rheumatism, that inveterate foe to daily and nightly comfort, may be conquered by the timely and steady use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which likewise eradicates neuralgia, bilious, malarial, bowel, stomach and nerve complaints.

BOB—"Say, ain't you going to stand treat? I thought you had money to burn." Dick—"I should have if you would furnish the draft."—Boston Transcript.

FLATTERY is often a traffic of mutual meanness, where, although parties intend deception, neither is deceived.—Colton.

THE Bible tells the sluggard to go to the ant, but in these days most of them go to the father-in-law.—Atlanta Constitution.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

OF what use are forms, seeing at times they are empty? Of the same use as barrels, which are at times empty, too.—Hare.

A DOSE in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for Coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

I HAVE lived to know that the great secret of human happiness is this: Never suffer your energies to stagnate.—Adam Clark.

In the Spring Take Hood's Sarsaparilla

Selection of a spring medicine bear in mind the fact that what you need is a good blood purifier, and the best, in medicine, should always be your aim. The great cures of blood diseases by Hood's Sarsaparilla have made it known as the One True Blood Purifier. It is therefore the best medicine for you to take in the

Spring

That you need a good spring medicine is almost certain. Ninety per cent. of all the people need to take Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify their blood at this season. The warmer weather finds them greatly debilitated, and it is well known that disease is most likely to attack those who are "all run down." If you

Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla now, it will purify and enrich you, blood, give you a good appetite, prevent and cure that tired, languid feeling, which is so prevalent in the Spring, and in this way it will build you up and prevent sickness later in the year. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills the best family cathartic and liver stimulant. 25c.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

W. L. DOUGLAS $3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

If you pay $4 to $6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for $3.

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS,

CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more $3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our $5, $4, $3.50, $3.50, $2.25 Shoes; $2.50, $2 and $1.75 for boys.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 25 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue to Box R.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

CATARRH is a LOCAL DISEASE and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes. It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostrils. Being quickly absorbed it gives relief at once.

Ely's Cream Balm is acknowledged to be the most thorough cure for Nasal Catarrh, Cold in Head and Hay Fever of all remedies. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. Price 50c. at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren Street, New York.

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PAY AS YOU GO.

Pay as you go. 'Tis so easy to say:
"I will settle to-morrow, or maybe next day;"
So easy to murmur: "Just charge this to me;
I will pay on the 1st, whatever it may be;"
While the butcher and baker are writing it down
In a white little book with a cover of brown.

Pay as you go; if you haven't the cash,
Oh, try not to purchase with promises rash.
If you have not the money to buy what you need,
Don't open accounts, 'tis sowing the seed
For a flourishing harvest of burdensome debt,
You must garner some day, while you worry and fret.

Pay as you go; be they ever so fair,
Your carpets and hangings, the clothes that you wear,
You cannot lie down in tranquil content,
When you're owing for furniture, clothing and rent,
While impudent hirelings of men that you owe
Harass you with bills and more numerous grow.
Pay as you go; though your dwelling be small,
The furniture modest, and humble the hall,
If only the belonings are only your own,
'Tis better by far than a mansion of stone,
With turret and tower and pinnacle tall,
But a burden of debt o'erhanging it all.
—Louis Gernhardt, in Sunday Inter Ocean.

A VALUABLE CLAIM.

BY WILL LISENBEE.

Buck Simmons walked behind the huge prairie-breaking plow, watching, with evident satisfaction, the chocolate-colored ribbons of earth which the plow was turning over. The two yokes of oxen that drew the plow were showing no inclination to hurry through life, which disposition was in perfect harmony with Buck's own feelings on the subject. He did not believe in physical precipitation in connection with common labor. To be in a hurry seemed to him to be a species of folly that was totally inexcusable.

On reaching the end nearest the cabin he brought the team to a halt, and, allowing the cattle to graze on the luxuriant grass, seated himself on the beam of the plow and lighted his pipe.

"There ain't much better land than this in these parts," he mused, "an' as fer watermelons, it can't be beat this side uv the Rockies."

A covered wagon, drawn by a pair of shabby sorrel mules, came to a halt in the road close by, and a bushy-bearded man got out.

"My name's Billings—Zeke Billings," he said, as he came up to the spot where Buck was seated. "I'm looking for a claim to buy. Can you direct me to where I can find a good one which I could purchase at a reasonable figure?"

"Ye couldn't 'a' struck it better if ye'd 'a' searched fer a week," replied Buck, removing his pipe from his mouth and blowing a cloud of smoke from his bearded lips.

"That's fortunate," responded the stranger. "Then I may infer that you can give me the desired information?"

"Ye've sed it."

"Thank you. Is the land in question near here?"

"'Bout six inches from where ye're standing."

"Ah, I see. Your own claim is for sale?"

"It can be bought."

"How much land is in your claim? A full quarter section?"

"Ye've sed it."

"Is the land good?"

"Think I'd be a-plowin' pore land? What do ye take me fer? Must think I'm powerful fond uv work!"

"No offense, I assure you," replied Billings. "What advantages does your claim possess besides that mentioned?"

"'Tain't more 'an four miles ter water."

"Why, do you call four miles from water close?"

"Ye would if ye'd hauled it 26 miles fer one season."

"But I wouldn't live in such a country as that. A man wouldn't get anything but water-hauling done."

"Thar warn't anything else ter do thar."

"Didn't you raise any crops?"

"Nary crop."

"What made you stay in such a country?"

"Couldn't git away."

"What made you go there?"

"Ter git a claim."

"Why, what on earth could you want with a claim in a place like that?"

"A man's got ter meck a livin'."

"Make a living? How did you expect to make a living in a desert where nothing would grow?"

"Sell my claim."

"How did you happen to find a buyer?"

"It allus rained oncet a year; then we hus'led ter sell out 'fore the ground dried. That was our bizy time."

"What do you suppose a man would think of you for selling him such a claim?"

"I never stayed ter see."

"I suppose not. What did the man that bought your claim do when he found out what kind of a place he had got into?"

"Lived thar till the next rain."

"What then?"

"He sold out ter another feller. The west is a great edicator. A feller can't stay hyar long an' be a tenderfoot. Ye'll say so 'fore ye're hyar a year. Now, this yere claim uv mine—"

"To be sure—we were talking about your claim. I can see that the land is very good, and I suppose water could be got by sinking a well. I like the lay of this piece of land, and if your price is reasonable, I might strike a bargain with you."

"Ye've sed it."

"What would you call a fair price for your claim?"

"'Bout er thousan' dollars."

"A thousand dollars! Why, man, I can get as good a claim as can be found in the county for $200. Remember you can give no deed, but only quit your claim."

"I likewise knows all that; but this yere ain't no common claim. Say $500?"

"No. Two fifty is the most I can give."

"Then the claim's yourn."

"Very well. I will come back in a few days and have the papers fixed up."

"That seems fair-like; but I puts it like this: Ye're a stranger ter me, an' mebby ye comes back, an' mebby ye don't. If I holds this yere claim fer ye, ye pays me now $25 in hand, the rest ter be paid in three days, when ye gits the claim."

The stranger took out a book, and, writing the desired documents, gave them to Buck to sign, while he counted out the required sum of money. When the amount had been paid and the papers signed, Billings said:

"That fixes the matter all right. I will come back in three days and pay the rest of the money and take possession of the claim."

He was about to retrace his steps to his wagon when Buck stopped him with a wave of his hand.

"As I war jist sayin'," he said, "this yere is no common claim; but thar aire fellers that would try ter meck out like this—they wouldn't have the claim as a gift."

"Why, what do they say is the matter with it?" asked Billings, growing interested.

"'Tain't hardly worth repeatin'," went on Buck, in a careless tone. "I puts it that it is jealousy uv them, seein' I've got the best claim in the settlement. If you seed one uv them fellers it's likely he'd say that thar can't be no water got on this yere claim. He'd say that the well-borer war hyar an' bored about 600 feet an' got no water. That would be a lie, 'cause he only bored 400 feet, but I'll allus believe he'd 'a' got water if he'd 'a' bored deep enough. Then some object ter the claim 'cause they says I've settled on a school section, which ain't open for settlement, an' that I'll haf ter git off soon as a school board is organized. But how the Sam Hill do they know who the school board's goin' ter be, an' how can they tell what they're goin' ter do 'fore they're elected? Some people does meck me have that tired feelin'!"

"Why, if that is the case," broke in Billings, "I don't know as—"

"I ain't through yit," put in Buck. "Let me tell ye all the onery skunks aire doin' ter ruin the repertashun uv this yere claim. Some puts it that it is too close ter the line uv the Injun territory, an' that the road agents an' robbers would kill a feller off as fast as he could come hyar, an' that sich vishus invirunments would be the sp'ilin' uv the society uv the neighborhood; but thar hain't been but two men killed on this yere claim since I come here, which is full six months ago, an' them war both strangers who war campin' in the road hyar, an' never a-standin' g'ard none. Whatever else could sich chumps expect?"

"That is horrible!" said Billings, with a shiver. "As I were going to say, in that case—"

"I ain't through yit," continued Buck. "I's an honest man, an' b'lieves in tellin' the whole story which them slanderers aire so fond uv exaggeratin'. Some puts it that the snaiks on this yere claim is its greatest drawback, an' ter hear 'em talk ye'd think that a feller couldn't stay hyar 15 minnets without bein' swallered by them; but wait till I tells ye the true facts. Now, these yere snaiks aire perty bad, 'less ye know how ter take 'em. A feller must wear high boots an' keep his eyes peeled. Then I wears er buskskin suit under my other clothes, which has saved my life more 'an once. Now, thar was Ruggy Jones, who lived over thar on the next claim. He comes over ter see me one day, 'lowin he ain't afeared of no snaik livin'. He warn't the man ter listen ter no reason; he comes a-wearin' of them low dude gaiters, an' the first thing he knows he's bit with one uv them snaiks. Well, he slobbers 'round a little, takes a fit, tryin' ter kill everybody, then curls up an' dies deader 'an Moses. 'Twarn't my fault, seein' as how he had been warned; but some folks will be fools. Uv course, accidents will sometimes happen, even with the most keerful. Thar's my wife, Mandy, now. You couldn't find a keerfuler woman 'an her, but it all happened like this: One night one uv them dad blamed snaiks gits an' hides itself in the bed, an' the first thing we knows Mandy is bit. It warn't her fault, fer who'd think uv wearin' snaik pertecters in the bed? Well, she pumps a gallun uv my best whisky down her throat, an' it kinder newteralizes that yere pizen, so instead uv dyin' she only has some fits. Mandy ain't no slouch in a skirmosh, an' when them fits comes on ye'd be safe in 'lowin' that I had my hands full. She gits the corn-knife, 'lowin' that everybody is after her, an' out she goes, slashin' at everything, dangerus like. It's about daylight by this time, an' she meets Sol Miller, who is out early lookin' fer his mules. She mecks fer him, an' 'fore he gits on ter what she's drivin' at, she has sliced off one ov his years, an' he only 'scapes by bein' one ov the best runners in the settlement. She next slashes the head uv my best dog off, an' after she had sliced the tail off one uv my hosses, I finally ropes her. She gets quiet like after awhile, but them fits will come back on her—"

"That is enough," interrupted the stranger. "I wouldn't live on this claim for all the land in the county. Give me back my money, and we will call the trade off."

"No, we don't," replied Buck. "I reckon the contract don't say nothin' about givin' the money back. If ye want the claim, pay the rest an' it's yourn; but if not, the 25 is mine. That's the contract."

He was interrupted by a shriek which issued from the cabin, and the next moment the figure of a woman emerged from the door and came running wildly across the prairie, flourishing a corn knife about her head.

"Blame my cats, that's Mandy havin' one uv them fits!" cried Buck. "Look out fer yerself an' team, stranger, while I runs fer a rope!"

But Billings did not wait to listen. With one bound he was in his wagon, and a moment later had lashed the mules into a gallop and was disappearing down the trail in a cloud of dust.

Buck darted around the cabin, the woman in hot pursuit, and this was kept up till the stranger was well out of sight. Then the two went into the house.

"I reckon he's gone for good," said Mandy, laying the corn knife on the table.

"Ye've sed it. That snaik story fixed him. It allus does."

"How much did you get out of this bargain?" asked the wife.

"Twenty-five. That's the fourth this week. A hundred a week ain't so bad. I reckon I'll knock off work for the day."

And he sat down and began to examine the money he had received, assuring himself that it was genuine.

"I'll tell ye, Mandy," he said, "a feller can't be too keerful in dealing with them eastern sharpers. They are allus up ter some swin'lin tricks ter beat honest people."—N. Y. Ledger.

THE FARMING WORLD.

BRAIN AND MUSCLE.

The Successful Farmer of To-Day Uses Both Hands and Head.

The man who uses both brains and muscle will far outstrip in the race of life the man who uses only his muscles. This is true in every calling in which men engage, but especially is it true in farming. The farmers who are getting along the easiest, other things equal, are those who mix brains with their work; who plan and systematize their work; do everything in its season, and in the most thorough manner possible. The farmer who, for instance, does not decide what crops he will plant till planting time comes; or the one who breaks his ground regardless of the condition of the soil, plants untested or doubtful seed in poorly prepared soil, cannot be said to have mixed enough brains with his work.

There is no doubt that many farmers would have better profits if they would rest, recreate and read more and work fewer hours. There is such a thing as doing too much manual labor. The farmers, as a class, certainly cannot be accused of being lazy. The majority of them work too hard, at least during some seasons of the year. It is more than likely that many do not distribute their work well, and are, as a consequence, too busy at some seasons and have too much leisure at others. Here, again, is where the brains come in. The work should be planned with a view to doing it most economically. This can be done by a judicious distribution of work which will keep hands and teams reasonably busy during all seasons of the year, instead of hiring help and rushing at some seasons, and then taking it easy for a considerable spell.

There are times when even the most systematic farmer is thrown behind with his work as a result of long wet spells, or circumstances over which he has no control, and in order to do work in its season it becomes necessary to rush a little and work from sun to sun; but, as a rule, where sufficient thought is put into the work, eight or nine hours is enough for one day's work. Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep and eight hours for rest, recreation, study and domestic pleasures would be a good division of the day. With this division there would be ample time for reading, thinking, planning and systematizing the work, and in addition to the increased pleasures of life on the farm, the profits would, if any difference, be increased.

The cooperation of brain and muscle on the farm, however, means more than merely to improve methods of farming; it means cooperation with brother farmers, and organization for marketing to the best advantage, and for purchasing in a way to be independent, to an extent, at least, of useless and extortionate middlemen and combines. "Improved methods" at the market end are as necessary as in the matter of production. There should be sufficient mixture of brain and muscle to drive the gamblers from the grain pits, and restore normal markets. —St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

After testing several varieties of flax the Mississippi station concludes that flax culture cannot be made profitable in that state.

The Swedish agricultural college finds the best time to apply nitrate of soda to spring wheat to be half at time it sprouts and half when it is heading.

Experiments with oats in Germany show that varieties most productive on one kind of soil are most productive on all kinds; but difference in food contents was found to be due to difference in soil and not to difference in variety.

The Alabama station finds more than six times as much nitrogen in cowpea vines in the fall as in the same vines the next spring, after they had lain on the ground all winter. The clear inference is that the vines should be plowed under in the fall rather than let them lie on the surface till spring.

Examinations by experiment stations show that American clover seed is clearer than European, and has equal vitality. Some European seed was found to be mixed with finely crushed quartz, colored to resemble clover seed, and other samples proved to be old seed colored bright like the new.—Journal of Agriculture.

USEFUL IMPLEMENT.

Full Description of a Homemade Clod Crusher and Harrow.

A very convenient homemade implement is shown, bottom up, in the accompanying illustration. It is made as follows: Bolt two 2x12 oak boards (a a) 8 feet long to two 4x4 crosspieces (b). On the front edge bolt a 2x4 (c), placed edgewise. This will provide a 6-inch

surface, which will strike the clods and prevent them getting back on the crusher. To the back edge of the crusher bolt another 2x4 oak (d) flatwise, and bevel the upper edge. To the beveled surface bolt an old sickle bar. The guards will have slant enough to let trash escape, and yet will pulverize the ground almost as well as a disk harrow. The hooks for attaching the team can be made by a blacksmith. Use four horses and let the driver ride on the crusher.—W. B. Bolton, in Orange Judd Farmer.

A COMMERCIAL VIEW.

Why Country Merchants Should Spread the Good Roads Gospel.

It should not require a very acute mental vision for merchants in country towns, who are almost entirely dependent on the farmers for their trade, to see that it is to their interests to assist in the work of improving the highways leading to their towns.

A spider with no web wherewith to catch flies is no worse off than a town with no roads radiating from it. Every mile of good road adds so much more area to a town's territory of trade. Every steep place, every muddy place, every sandy stretch is a barrier that the farmers will avoid by going to some trade center more easily reached.

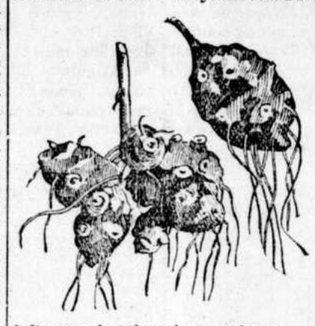
If the merchants in a slow-going town would organize their clerks into a road improvement corps and go out in the highways and by ways mending the roads it would attract more customers than to cut off two per cent. from their selling price.—Good Roads.

ARTICHOKES FOR HOGS.

An Excellent Food and a Reliable Preventive of Cholera.

Hitherto the growing of this valuable tuberous-rooted perennial, illustrated herewith, has been almost wholly neglected and greatly misunderstood. But their great value as a cheap, handy, healthy hog food has been so thoroughly aired the past three years, in the press of the country, by men who have had practical experience with them, that an enormous demand has been created for them.

As a hog food they cannot be excelled. A good plan is to plant all your lots with artichokes about May 1, when your hogs are turned on pasture. Then when your pasture plays out in the fall —or about September 15 to October 1— you will have fine food in your lots for your hogs, where they can root at intervals, whenever the ground is not frozen, until the following May, when they will have received as much benefit from one acre of artichokes as from ten acres of corn. They will also have



left enough tubers in your lots to reseed the ground for the next crop.

It is a hog's nature to root, in fact, his hogship is never happier than when he is rooting, and an artichoke can truly be called a hog's drug store.

A wealthy hog raiser of the writer's acquaintance, who has made 480 acres of $100 land out of hog raising for the pork market, says he would not be without a big patch of the tame artichokes, as he has had no hog diseases in his herds since they have been allowed to eat artichoke tubers.

A sow will not eat her pigs if she has been allowed previously to eat artichokes, and hogs do not root up pastures in the spring when they have previously been allowed to root in the artichoke patch to their hearts' content.

A hog's object in rooting is to obtain roots, which ,as I said before, serves the same purpose to him as does the drug store to the human being. After he has eaten a goodly portion of artichokes, the rooting notion will be almost entirely out of his head, so say extensive stock raisers, who have grown and fed the artichoke.

But there are artichokes and artichokes; in many parts of North America, the "wild" artichoke is a native. It is merely a bad weed, a dangerous pest, which produces very few and small tubers, and is very difficult to exterminate. Many farmers who have seen it growing understand that there is a difference—a vast difference—in the wild and "tame," or domesticated sorts. In fact, they are as different as is "wild" and tame rye.

During the past few years the "tame" or domesticated sorts have been imported from Europe and are in some parts of the United States being extensively grown as a hog and stock food.

The artichokes can be as easily grown as corn or potatoes, and on land that will produce 50 bushels of corn, you can easily raise 500 bushels of artichokes.

The writer frequently does this and has grown over 900 bushels per acre on ground that had never been manured.

Cut the tubers, plant and cultivate precisely same as potatoes. They are a great soil enricher, and can be easily exterminated by plowing the young plants under when they are about a foot high, as the old tubers have rotted, and the young ones have not yet formed at that time.

I would not think of farming without them. The improved white French is the only variety worthy of culture and it is a purse comforter. Six bushels will plant one acre.

Again I say grow the artichokes and you will have a fine, healthy swine food and no cholera.—J. P. Vissering, in Western Rural.

LIVE STOCK POINTERS.

Systematic training is necessary with young colts.

Sheep must be kept dry in winter if they are kept healthy.

Fine silky hair is a good indication that the animal will fatten readily.

It will add much to the comfort of all stock on the farm if they can have a clean bed at night.

Fall pigs must be kept in a good condition through the winter if they are to fatten in the spring.

Better purchase a little feed rather than to allow the stock to run down in condition at this time.

Where the supply of manure is insufficient commercial fertilizers can often be used to a good advantage in growing potatoes.

A sow that is suckling a litter of pigs is a voracious eater and should be fed all that she will eat up clear at each meal.—Farmer's Voice.

When to Sow Clover Seed.

I should advise everybody to sow clover seed early as they could, even on the snow, but I would advise to put it more than half an inch deep. The best crop I ever had, the man sowed right on the furrow, as it was left by the plow, but I would advise a full inch, rather than half an inch, and if some of it is too deep, it will come up next year. One of the best farmers I know, who has raised 300 bushels a year, puts on the seed and harrows it in, just as he does his oats or his wheat.—B. S. Hoxie, in Farmers' Review.

A Damage to Beekeepers.

Spraying fruit trees when in bloom is considered of paramount importance nearly everywhere, and in some states laws make it obligatory. It is so general in many western sections that apiarists complain bitterly. Where there is an abundance of clover and other blossoms furnishing sweets, bees get along all right; but where they depend in large part upon flowering orchards, the question of partial or complete destruction of the bloom through spraying is a serious one.

DEAF MUTES DANCE.

A Jumping Mummy on the Piano Keeps the Step for Them.

A social club of deaf mutes exists in Warsaw since 1883, and as there are a large unmber of persons thus afflicted in the capital of Russian Poland, the club is doing very well. During the last week of carnival the club arranged a ball, and in order to enable the member to dance to the music in time, a very curious plan was adopted, which proved quite efficient. A large paper doll was rigged up on the piano, and the player, also a deaf mute, who furnished the music, which, of course, could not be heard by the members of the club, used a pedal to make the paper figure move up and down in time with the piece played. A large sign alongside announced the character of the dance, and thus it became possible for the deaf mutes to enjoy the dances as if they were not afflicted with their organic shortcomings. Besides that, they were spared the agony of those who could hear, for some wag had tampered with the piano, which was frightfully out of tune, even the player never noticing that fact. The deaf mutes danced into the early morning hours and unanimously voted the entertainment a magnificent success.

Provoked a Speech.

A good story is told of the way in which a New England senator was once aroused to make a stirring speech. At the outset of his political career he had been known as a remarkably clever "orator of the stump," and later on, in the lower house of the legislature, he made a brilliant name for himself. But when he became a senator he ceased talking, much to the regret of his friends and admirers. Finally the liquor law came up for discussion, and the wife of a friend of the senator, who was much interested in its passage, was greatly disappointed to see that the brilliant man had no apparent intention of joining in the discussion. She sat down and wrote a few words on a sheet of paper, which she inclosed in an envelope and sent by a messenger to the senator. "Do speak! Even Balaam's ass spoke once!" This brought the senator to his feet and elicited one of the best speeches he ever made.

The Golden Opportunity.

Now is the time to visit the South and investigate for yourself its vast resources and its glorious climate. There is no doubt but what the tide has turned Southward. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad always in the van to encourage a good movement, will give you special Land and Home Seekers' Excursions to points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama on April 7th and 21st, and May 5th, 1896, tickets being one fare for the round trip good for 30 days from date of sale. Stop-overs allowed on going trip free. On payment of $2.00 at destination additional stop-overs will be allowed on return trip.

Excursion trains leave St. Louis Union Station both morning and evening on the dates mentioned on arrival of trains of other roads.

Low one way rate for actual settlers and their household goods and stock are given.

For information concerning land address the Alabama Land Development Company, Henry Fonde, President, Mobile, Ala.

Ticket Agents of connecting lines in the North, East and West sell round trip tickets over the Mobile and Ohio road, so call on your nearest ticket agent for particulars, or address C. RUDOLPH, D. P. A., 329 Marquette Blg., Chicago, Ill., or E. E. POSEY, G. P. A., Mobile, Ala.

A DEFINITION.—"What is a critic?" "He is a man who rips things to pieces without knowing how to put them together again." —Chicago Record.

"Reading,"

said Lord Bacon, "maketh a full man." That is, a man of knowledge. Knowledge is power. Do you want to be powerful? Text-books in school furnish knowledge, but they can give only the skeleton. The flesh must be put on by the teacher (or by reading), in the way of illustration. To get this additional information one must read many special books, which are not to be found outside of big libraries. Each month the Burlington Route issues a printed sheet containing articles of thirty to forty lines, compact, reliable and interesting, on geographical, scientific and historical subjects. If you send your name and address to W. J. C. Kenyon, G. F. and P. A., St. Paul, Minn., one of these sheets will be sent to you every month during 1896.

N.B.—The Burlington Route is the best line from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Chicago or St. Louis.

LADY CUSTOMER in china shop)—"Do you break these sets?" Dealer—"No, madam; the purchasers' servants usually attend to that."—Tit-Bits.

New and Quick Train Service to the Pacific Coast.

April 5 the Great Northern railway shortened running time on its transcontinental route. Train leaves St. Paul at 3:00 p. m., and makes quick time to Fargo, Grand Forks, Helena, Butte, Spokane and Seattle. Through cars to Portland, Oregon, reaching there in two days and nineteen hours. Buffet Library Car Service resumed, and meals served in Dining Car on a la carte plan—patrons paying for what they order. These, in connection with Palace Sleeping Cars, Family Tourist Cars, High Back Seated Coaches, and Smoking Cars, make up the finest train running across the continent. Traverses the scenic portions of the Rocky and Cascade Mountains. Single and round trip tickets to all points. For printed matter and information about rates, address F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

GLORY is like a circle in the water, which never ceaseth to enlarge itself, till by broad spreading it disperse to naught.—Shakespeare.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

ARTHUR—"Say, papa?" Mr. Boggs—"Well?" "When a hole in the ground is filled up with dirt, what becomes of the hole?"

The Modern Beauty

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant Syrup of Figs. Made by the California Fig Syrup Company.

WERE it not better for a man in a fair room to set up one great light, or branching candlestick of lights, than to go about with a rushlight into every dark corner.—Bacon.

I COULD not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—MRS. E. C. MOULTON, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, '94.

IN sleep, when fancy is let loose to play, our dreams repeat the wishes of the day.—Claudius.

The Earth on Wheels!

EVERYBODY WANTS A **Bicycle.**

We want one good responsible dealer in every town to handle our wheels. Our bicycle called "THE EARTH" is a strictly high grade $100.00 wheel. The "JENKINS SPECIAL" is the very best medium priced wheel on the market today, both especially manufactured for our Jobbing trade. We give the largest discounts of any manufacturer in the trade enabling our Agents to defy competition. All wheels absolutely guaranteed. As to our responsibility see your Lumber Dealer or any subscriber to Bradstreet or Dun. A splendid chance to make $500.00 this summer with small investment. DON'T DELAY (others will see this). Write immediately inclosing stamp to insure reply and full particulars and special discounts to agents. THE H. L. JENKINS LUMBER CO., (Wholesale Lumber), Nos. 1134-35-36-37 and 38 Lumber Exchange, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

The nervous system is weakened by the

Neuralgia Torture.

Every nerve is strengthened in the cure of it by

SAINT JACOBS OIL TRY IT

WHOLESALE PRICES TO CONSUMERS.

ALL CATALOGUES FREE! Our Brand New Carriage Catalogue, Furniture List, Bicycle Catalogue, contains descriptions and prices on everything you need in those lines. Our Big Book is the poor man's handy volume. Send 15 cents for postage and get it free.

MONTHLY BARGAIN CATALOGUE The price regulator of the Northwest. It is issued every month, and contains a big list of seasonable goods at right prices. Send us the names of twenty farmers and receive it free for one year.

MINNEAPOLIS SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, 21-23-25 Third Street N., Minneapolis, Minn.

A. D. 1780.

Try Walter Baker & Co.'s Cocoa and Chocolate and you will understand why their business established in 1780 has flourished ever since. Look out for imitations.

Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

GYPSINE.

Won't rub off!!

Neither will Gypsine!

Q. What is Gypsine?
A. Gypsine is a permanent and everlasting wall finish; entirely different from all Kalsomine preparations.
Q. How is it more durable than Kalsomines?
A. It is made from a Gypsum Rock cement base and grows hard on the wall with age.
Q. How about Kalsomines?
A. They are but temporary, softening after a short time and have to be washed and scraped off, in fact spoil any wall to which they are applied, as they rub and scale.
Q. Will not Gypsine rub and scale off?
A. No, when originally applied to a clean wall it is everlasting, and can be recoated to change tints or when necessary

Q. Is Gypsine injurious to the health?
A. Unlike all poisonous wall paper held on with vegetable paste or whiting and glue kalsomine, it is recommended by the leading physicians and sanitarians everywhere.
Q. Can anything but plain wall tinting be done with Gypsine?
A. Any kind of frescoing or relief decorating can be done with it.
Q. Where can I purchase it?
A. From your local paint dealer.
Q. How can I learn more about Gypsine?
A. Ask your dealer or write for copy of GYPSINE ADVOCATE and sample circular.

DIAMOND WALL FINISH CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

"Knocks Out All Others."

BattleAx PLUG

A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS

The Large Piece and High Grade of "Battle Ax" has injured the sale of other brands of higher prices and smaller pieces. Don't allow the dealer to impose on you by saying they are "just as good" as "Battle Ax," for he is anxious to work off his unsalable stock.

"In the springtime of the year I always take your Sarsaparilla as I find the blood requires it, and as a blood purifier it is unequalled. Your pills are the best in the world. I used to be annoyed with ....." *

Poets Break Out

in the springtime. And a great many who are not poets, pay tribute to the season in the same way. The difference is that the poet breaks out in about the same spot annually, while more prosaic people break out in various parts of the body. It's natural. Spring is the breaking-out season. It is the time when impurities of the blood work to the surface. It is the time, therefore, to take the purest and most powerful blood purifier,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

* This testimonial will be found in full in Ayer's "Curebook," with a hundred others. Free. Address: J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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but sell direct to the consumer at wholesale prices. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 90 styles of Harness, 40 styles Riding Saddles. Write for catalogue.
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OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA. SAY NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

A. N. K.—G. 1599.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, ARIL. 10, 1896.

Time Table.

See Road.—Time for trains at Rockford Station:

Going West,	Going East.
10:47, a. m.	8:57, a. m.
7:40 p. m.	4:53, p. m.

DELANO DIARY

Subscribe for the BUFFALO GAZETTE

Dr. Niven will have his office at the Danforth House.

—The St. Anthony Benevolent Society voted last Sunday to hold a Fourth of July celebration in Delano this year.

—We must have got hold of an old calendar last week as several dates mentioned didn't jibe with the occurrences.

—A train load of R. R. ties passed through town on their way west to-day Some building or repairing must be going on.

—Delano Fair Day comes the first Saturday after the first Monday in the month, consequently, tomorrow, April 11 will be one.

—A nice new residence adorns the farm of Andrew Horsch, opposite his father's, south of town. The country continues to improve.

—Several interesting communications are to be found in this weeks GAZETTE. There is nothing like getting everybodies ideas on leading questions of the day.

Democracy is not dead it only slumbers. The natives will be surprised to find so many good live democrats as there will be around after the pot gets a bilin' right well.

—This morning early a fine rain set in; just what the farmers need, but already some of the hayseed kind are growling about "Too wet to seed." "Too much water."

—The roads after the late heavy fall of snow have been in very poor condition for fast driving. Two and a half hours from Montrose is reported by one party noted for making good time.

—Keck and Sans Tache, prize winners at the State Fair, belonging to W. H. Stacy, at Montrose, are as fine horses as our country affords. Will is justly proud of them. They are well worth seeing.

—Just now is the time when beef is unusually tough. If some of our farmers could manage to raise some tender stake, or even good mutton for market at this season of the year we think they could dispose of it.

—With proper care and watching the markets there is lots of money in poultry. Let each little boy and girl on the farm have one good hen and a setting of eggs to start with and see how long it will take for them to be self supporting.

—The "talk on money" by H. D. Stocker, at the City Hall, last night, was not largely attended; but those present heard a good speaker, on an interesting subject, and went away cogitating in their own minds what is best to be done about it.

—The Eagle keeps telling folks to plant tomatoes and run a canning factory. If they have no better success raising tomatoes than we have, for the past few years, we would not advise them to depend wholly on them. The sweet corn will go very much better.

—A written notice stuck up in the post office, informs people that a change of time card has been made on the R. R. running through this town. If you care to ride we would advise you to consult it before going.

LATER.—We learn that even this has been taken down.

—The Governor has appointed Friday, April 24, as Arbor Day. He recommends that people generally, and especially schools, observe the day with appropriate ceremonies. It would be a good thing for all the school children in town to come together and have a grand time worthy of the occasion and of the town. Let them do so at the Hall.

—The M. E. Quarterly Conference was held here Saturday afternoon at the Parsonage. The Presiding Elder not feeling well enough to ride through the mud to Rockford took the train to Montrose where he preached Sunday returning to Delano for the Communion services Sunday evening. He had a large audience and preached a big sermon.

—Rumors are afloat that a Delano Printing Syndicate is soon to be organised. Mr. Buckly to return to his old love; the employes to purchase the Old Bird and set her on more eggs. Perhaps a type setting machine will be procured when the stereotyped Republican syndicate sheets can be turned out ad libitum, quite cheaply. That's business boys, go in, nothing like trying.

—As was predicted by most everybody about here the suit against O. L. Billings was withdrawn by county attorney Nye, Tuesday. Thus O. L. again breathes the free air. Billings says the reason the last suit was brought first and tried was so that he could not have a personal damage suit against Col. Dodge who brought the charges in the first instance. The Hennepin County Bar association failed to find Dodge guilty of unprofessional conduct. So far as it has gone a terrible smoke, lots of expense and no game has been the result. A little more care should be taken somewhere. The Grand Jury has been charged by Judge Russell, and may indict some more parties. Justice should be dealt out to all respective of so called standing, etc. etc.

—Daymon and Pythias at the City Hall, on Monday, April 20.

—Dr. Neven will be here Saturday, Sunday and Monnay, and in Waverley Tuesday.

—Measles have struck town in several places. C. A. Bronkow's children got them at Andrew Reider's. Geo. Bolton's and Frank Scherer's are imported from Montrose. No child having them or living in a house where they are should attend school, as the smaller children will be apt to come down so rapidly as to break up the schoooll for a few weeks. Usually, with proper precautions, in children the disease is not dangerous; but if allowed to catch cold, or neglected, lingeing sequela is apt to result.

—Talk about cheek. A few days ago an insurance agent came to a physician in town and asked him if he would sign an application for a neighbor to get insured. On looking at the application the M. D. said "Why, this is a medical examination all filled out." "Yes," was the reply. "I took the measures, etc. The Dr. told the agent that when he signed such papers he made the examination himself, and got his pay for it. Another, or the same one, came to the druggist and wanted him to make an urinalysis. He met with the same kind of treatment. Surely the insurance business is running out badly if they are doing business thusly; and soon will run out entirely.

County Cullings.

A Jail for the county is being talked of. Post upas to whether or not it would be advisable. You may have a chance to vote on the subject.

If the coming Grand Jury does its duty it will loose no chance to find out whether or not bribery has been resorted to in our country. This thing should be rooted out if there is anything of it; if there is nothing of the kind those starting the stories should be dealt with. It is no fun living in a county winh a reputation for such things.

Wright county Republicans are in for a tussel. The combined forces succeeded in "downing" Bro. Eaton at the convention. But A. Y. aint one of the kind that stays downed, and if he can't be chairman of the county committee, his chances for climbing are good, only he has a little further to climb. As for most of his opponents who ever heard of 'em climbing anyway?

It is about time the Wright County Democracy was waking up and pulling itself together, preparatory to nominating a good, straight, genuine, pure, honest ticket, and making an attempt to do something. If it puts up a ticket clear of trading stock; satisfies itself, sometning it hasn't done for sometime, it wil induce its own voters to come out to the polls and make a big stride in the direction of restoring confidence to its members and making it respected among those who have been voting with other parties. Hoist high our banner "Equal rights to all; special privileges to none." and we stand a good show of counting a majority for our principles.

The Howard Lake end of the County Printing Quintette says that the bill allowed it for publishing "Notice to Tax Payers" included about four dollars for printed stationery for one of the county officers. Don't the Commissioner's proceedings show what the bills are for? If not why not? Are they not printed for the purpose of letting the public know how the county business is being carried on? Would Mr. Saylor have the public believe there are hidden beneath such innocent looking things as bills for publishing "Notice to Tax Payers" woodchucks? If he printed stationery for one of the county officers why should the bill show up under the head of "Notice to Tax Payers"? Which county officer was it any way? And are you quite certain that the bill don't cover that rich, brown roast recently administered to County Treasurer, Ole Mattson?

If the Herald knows any thing wrong with our bill now is the time for it to protest to the proper authorities, or forever hold its peace.

Job printing at the GAZETTE office.

Among Our Exchanges.

County Attorney Nye did a wise thing when he dismissed the Billings case. It would have been wiser if he had dismissed it before he tried it.—Penney Press.

A Little Falls paper calls the attention of township authorities to the statute compelling them to put up guide boards. The legislature might have started in with the cities.—Duluth News Tribune.

If the Republicans are willing to adjourn Congress and go to the people for an endorsment of Reed's do nothing policy the Democrats should not place any obstacles in the way of their doing so.—St. Cloud Times.

Charley Towne is a brilliant man an eloquent orator, and a model congressman in every way—but he can't carry his party with him into the free silver camp—not this year.—Sherburne County Times.

The fact appears to be that the sugar combine, as well as other combines, have taken entire control of the two old parties, and that the people are plundered at every turn of the wheel. We used to think the Republican party, like the church, was infallible, but our faith has been rudely shaken during the past few years, and we can see no hope for the better except in a new allignment of voters. Why should not the antimonopoly men of all parties get together and act together in opposition to the combines and for their own interests.—Waseca Herald.

My back is straight; my teeth are sharp;
Neither head nor heels have I:
I cannot move about alone,
But I can make little girls cry.
[Answer—a comb.]
—The Northwestern Farmer.

Personal.

Fred Brandes, of Leudeman, was in town this week.

C. Gast expects to move to Wayzata in a short time.

Rev. Guillot, of Waverly, came down on Monday morning.

John Marlofes, agent for the Weisenfrund, visited Delano this week.

Miss Lotta Halgren, of Watertown, visited Delano friends over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jake Kettnaker, of Greenwood visited Delano on business Saturday.

Mrs. Charles Coffin and son Earl of Benson visited Delano relatives over Sunday.

Prof. Hawker, Miss De Kay and Oscar Ball returned from the cities Sunday evening.

S. S. Breed, returned Monday from a short visit with friends at Dassel and Litchfield.

Mayer Merystone, of Independence fell and broke his collar bone Monday of last week.

Mrs. Woodbring has moved with her family onto the farm of Mr. Kruger near Lake Rebecca.

Mrs. Geo. Corey of Howard Lake visited her brother in-law and family of this place early in the week.

Charley Cunningham came up Friday evening from Minneapolis, for a few days visit with the folks.

Prof. C. S. Hawker and Miss Lizzie Kimball went to Minneapolis, to attend the interstate oratorical contest.

Ed. Steward has concluded to engage in agricultural pursuits, with his fatherin-law J. C. Johnson at Lyndale.

O. L. Billings, and Deputy Sheriff Parmer, of Hennepin, were in town this week, looking up witnesses in the Howard bribery suit.

Levi Cochran, of Smith Lake, on his way to the County Seat made us an early visit Monday. He is just recovering from the grip.

Among passengers for the Cities on the early train Monday were Presiding Elder Chaffee, Rev. J. L. Farber and Rev. Davies and wife.

John Brandser, the tailor, now occupies nice quarters in the building lately occupied by Ed Steward as a harness shop. His residence is next door to the Presbyterian church.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to kindly thank all who assisted us during the illness, death and burial of our loved one.

MRS. CAMERON AND CHILDREN.

—The Hotel Windsor, Minneapolis, has just opened under new management, remodeled, refilled and refurnished throughout and the best $2. per day house in the city.

26 2t C. A. MERRILL, Prop.

Dr. Niven

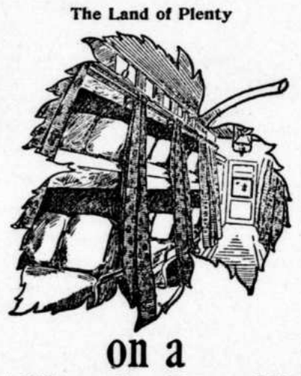
dentist will be in Delano April 11, 12 and 13 and in Waverly April 14. Dentistry in all branches. Painless extracting with Odontunder and Gas. Office in Delano at the Danforth House. 27.

A REPRESENTATIVE FARM PAPER.—The "Northwestern Farmer" of St. Paul is a 20 page semi-monthly journal now in its 14th year; published continuously by the present management since 1883. The April 1st number contains many valuable contributions, among which we name—"Native Plums," by O. M. Lord; "Three Garden Crops in one Season," by Prof. Thos. Shaw; Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Notes; "A Treatise on Fowls," by Mrs. Ida E. Tilson; "Cheese Making," by Mrs. M. Schembri. The Dairy Department is conducted by W. L. Carlyle, B. S. A. Live Stock, Questions and Answers Departments by Prof. Thos. Shaw; Veterinary Department by Dr. R. White; Horticultural Department by W. H. Biddle, etc. The NORTHWESTERN FARMMER is a thoroughly representative farm journal, published at St. Paul, Minn. Subscription price 50 cents a year. Sample copy free.

Dr. Niven will be here April 11, 12 and 13. Wait for him for firstclass dental work.

To California

The Land of Plenty



on a "Maple Leaf"

Through Tourist Sleeping Car.

No Change of Cars to the Coast!

The Chicago Great Western Railway (Maple Leaf Route) runs Tourist Sleeping Cars to Los Angeles, California, via Kansas City and the Santa Fe Route, every Tuesday. The Tourist Car rate is but $6.00 ($3.00 each, if two go) from St. Paul or Minneapolis to Los Angeles, California, and the trip 24 hours shorter than by other lines. No Sunday traveling is necessary. The cars are divided into sections, the same as Palace Sleepers, and are in charge of a colored porter. They are plentifully supplied with fresh clean bedding, curtains and linen, and have a little kitchen at one end for light cooking. These cars were designed to give comfort in a long journey at the lowest possible cost to the traveler.

Make your plans at once, CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY Get Rates and tickets at

Offices, 7 Nicollet House Block, Minneapolis, and corner Fifth and Robert Sts., St. Paul.

Tickets to Dubuque, CHICAGO and the East, and Waterloo, Marshalltown, Des Moines, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, KANSAS CITY and the Southwest, at 7 Nicollet House Block and Chicago Great Western Depot, Minneapolis, or corner Robert and Fifth Streets and Union Depot, St. Paul.

The justly popular Chicago Great Western (Maple Leaf Route) evening train, leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul, runs Private Chamber and Modern Section Sleeping Cars. Cafe Dining Cars serving delicious meals 35 cents, up, and gives free use of newspapers, magazines and periodicals. Discriminating travelers, with an eye to personal comfort and economy, unconditionally prefer the "Maple Leaf Route."

I have just received a fine, full line of Spring Millinery goods. Latest in Hats. You are invited to call and see the latest fashions before purchasing.

26 MRS. M. J. MULFORD.

COTTON STATE EXPOSITION.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18, Dec. 31, 1895.

The schedule printed below is a comprehensiye guide to the best and most desirable route to Atlanta from the North and Northwest, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis TerreHaute, and Evansville.

Palace Day Coaches and Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to all trains shown in this schedule.

Extremely low rates have been made to Atlanta and return via the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. All trains run solid between Nashville and Atlanta, except train in last column. The train in third column, which leaves Cincinnati at 4:30 p. m. runs solid to Atlanta. This is the route of the famous "Dixie Flyer," through "all the year round" sleeping car line between Nashville, Tenn., and Jacksonville, Fla.

Lv Chicago									Lv Indianapolis
Ar Louisville									Ar Louisville
Lv Chicago									Lv Louisville
Ar Lafayette									Ar Louisville
Lv Chicago									Lv Indianapolis
Ar Louisville									Ar Louisville
Lv Cincinnati									Lv Louisville
Ar Louisville									Ar Nashville
Lv Chicago									Lv Louisville
Ar Louisville									Ar Nashville
Lv St. Louis									Lv Nashville
Ar Evansville									Ar Nashville
Lv Chicago									Lv Nashville
Ar Atlanta									Ar Chattanooga
	W. & A.	N. C. & St. L.	L. & N.	C. & E. I.	L. & N.	C. C. C. & St. L.	L. N. A. & C.	Pennsylvania	
								8 10 a.m.	
								11 50 a.m.	
									10 30 a.m.
								4 55 p.m.	
								7 45 p.m.	
									8 15 a.m.
								3 55 a.m.	
								7 27 a.m.	
12 58 a.m.	7 30 a.m.		10 15 a.m.	11 30 a.m.			8 32 a.m.		
6 25 p.m.	1 46 a.m.		4 40 a.m.	4 00 p.m.			12 55 a.m.		
	7 10 a.m.						7 34 p.m.		
		8 35 a.m.			8 30 p.m.		8 32 p.m.		
	1 46 a.m.	1 52 a.m.			4 00 a.m.		12 55 a.m.		
	7 10 a.m.	7 12 p.m.			7 30 a.m.		7 34 p.m.		
9 15 p.m.		8 40 p.m.		11 30 a.m.					
7 00 a.m.				8 30 p.m.					
7 28 a.m.				4 30 p.m.	9 00 a.m.		10 15 a.m.		
2 20 a.m.				2 40 p.m.	3 15 p.m.		2 00 p.m.		
7 15 a.m.				2 25 a.m.	6 50 p.m.		7 30 p.m.		
2 20 a.m.				4 30 p.m.	8 30 p.m.		8 32 p.m.		
7 15 a.m.				2 40 p.m.	4 00 a.m.		12 55 a.m.		
11 55 a.m.				2 25 a.m.	7 30 a.m.		7 34 a.m.		
								8 15 p.m.	
								3 55 a.m.	
								7 27 a.m.	
3 40 p.m.									
9 40 p.m.									

For further information, address BRIARD F. HILL, Northern Passenger Agent 328 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. COWARDIN, Western Passenger Agent 405 Ry. Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.; or D. J. MULLANEY, Eastern Passenger Agent, 56 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

W. L. DANLEY,
G. P. & T. A., Nashville, Tenn.

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BALD HEADS.
BALD HEADS CURED,
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BORN.

STERN.—In Independence, on Thursday, April 9, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stern a son.

DIED.

DANFORTH.—At Minneapolis, on Wednesday April 8, Mrs. Olive B. wife of Thomas K. Danforth. A former resident of Delano.

OBITUARY.

John J. Cameron died April 1st, 1896, aged 51 years. He was born in Glengary, Canada, of Scotch parentage, came to this state in 1862, and remained within its borders until his decease; came to Delano three years ago, a quiet man, respected by all who knew him, He leaves a wife, to whom he was married 27 years, and four children, two girls and two boys to mourn him; four children had preceded him to the home of "many mansions," prepared by our Redeemer, his end was peace.

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VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1896. NUMBER 29.

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Give me a mind serene and free,
From every viscious thought secure;
O virtue, when I'm blest in thee,
Say, what need I wish for more?
For all the gold on Peru's bay,
Serves only to torment us:
Hence moralists, with justice say,
Est dives qui contentus.
An honest heart, an upright mind,
Are what all India's wealth can't give:
They a secure contentment find,
Who free from scorn or envy live.
Grant me content, for other things
Do nothing but torment us;
When that I've got, I'll rival kings.
For dives qui contentus. —Transcribed.
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An Important Appropriation.

Congress has made an appropriation of $80,000 for the proposed Gull lake government reservoir. The money will be expended this season on the construction of a dam at the outlet of Gull lake. This is a matter of much importance to Brainerd, as nearly the entire sum will be paid in wages, the cost of materal being light. The proximity of this work to Brainerd, the proposed dam being only ten miles distant, will make this city the natural trading point, and the most of the money disbursed will find its way into circulation here.—Brainerd Journal.

This may be a fine thing for Brainerd and vicinity; but so far as the above item is concerned it looks like it might be mostly Gull to the balance of the country.

Value of Farm Animals.

According to statistics published by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, says the Iron Age, the aggregate value of farm animals in the United States has declined very materially in recent years. At the present time the value of these animals is $755,580,597 less than it was in 1893. The decline is more particularly observable in the case of horses. Taking the seven years from 1890 to 1895, it is shown that horses increased in number until 1863. In 1892, however, their value began to fall off, and in 1895 it was not quit halt that of 1892, showing an aggregate decline in this respect of about $500,000,000. This depreciation is attributed in the main to the introduction of trolley cars and bicycles. The high cost of fodder, however, after recent seasons of drought, is also given as a contributing cause. The value of mules since 1890 has fallen nearly $80,000,000, or not far from half the total existing value of these animals in the United States. On the other hand, milch cows have increased in numbers, while the average value of these animals has advanced steadily within the past few years. The increase in the value of milch cows last year, as compared with 1894, is $1,300,000. Oxen and other cattle decreased in numbers more than 2,000,000 in 1895, while their value increased on an average $1.80 a head in the same period. A decline is noted in the numbers and value of sheep in the last three years. the decrease in value aggregating about $60,000,000 and the falling off in numbers of these animals last year being nearly 4,000,000. Swine, in 1895, declined 3 per cent in number and 15 per cent in aggregate value, the total decrease in the value of swine in 1895 being nearly $33,000,000. It is expected, however, that the enormous corn crop of last year will have a favorable effect upon the next statement of farm animals, the tendency to an increase in numbers and value being already observable.—Scientific American.

Senator C. Porter Johnson, of Chicago, the bright young Democrat who was the guest of the Henepin League at its Jeffersonian banquet last evening, created some little talk among his fellow Democrats by the plain manner in which he described his party's perplexities in an interview yesterday. Mr. Johnson says the sad condition of his party nationally is due largely to the unfortunate course of President Cleveland, and the sooner the party attends the funeral of the President and other leading members of Democracy who follow the dictates of Wall street, the better it will be for the party. The senator says William C. Whitney will be nominated by the national Democratic convention if the gold bugs happen to control that body. Otherwise, William R. Morrison, of Illinois, will be the standard-bearer, and he can defeat McKinley.—Minneapolis Times.

How They Feel About Tariff.

From the New York World we clip the following giving the views of some of the United States Senators on the tariff question: In view of these facts, Mr. Mantle suggested that the efforts made to read him and his silver associates out of the Republican party had better be reconsidered by the Eastern press and the Senators be permitted to remain in the party. The Senator declared himself in favor of protection, but not sectional protection. It was a principle too great to be used in behalf of any monopoly. It must shield and uphold the West as well as the East. While, however, he favored true protection, he favored equally bimetallism, the coinage of both gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. He believed also in a bimettallism which did not wait for the action of foreign countries. In conclusion Mr. Mantle expressed the hope that the Tariff bill would be so remodelled by the Finance Committee as to be truly Republican, combining tariff and bimetallism. After paying a glowing tribute to the Republican party Mr. Mantle said he hoped that great party thought wavering, would in the end refuse to be guided by greed and selfishness; would refuse to stand as the representative of corporate interests, would stand for the whole people, and, when it meets in national convention, would give such a consideration to the toilers as would be a harbinger of another Republican victory.

There was a lively tariff colloquy following the Mantle speech. Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) questioned some of the wool figures which had been given and spoke of the idle wool factories and stagnant condition of the industry in the East.

Mr. Hoar added that the remarks of Mr. Mantle implied that Eastern manufacturers were willing to leave Western wool in the lurch after getting protection for their own manufactures. But Mr. Hoar declared that Eastern Senators had voted here for protection on wool, while the Western States had sent Senators here, from Kansas, Texas and Origan, who had voted for free wool.

This brought Mr. Mills to his feet, who declared that against the statements made that the wool manufacturer had suffered from the Wilson Tariff law, he would place the fact that there was a greater use of wool than ever, every fibre of it was manufactured by American labor, the people of the United States got cheaper woolen goods, the Goyernment received more revenue than ever from wool, and wool itself was advanced.

"Let me add the further facts," interjected Mr. Hoar, "that wool manufacturers are still failing and the Government is still bankrupt."

Mr. Mills rejoined that every particle of the wool now manufactured was made by American labor. Then he added, "a protectiye tariff is a protective humbug."

How To Avoid Cold Feet.

If the three prime functions of all animal life, aeration, nutrition, and excretion, be perfectly performed, the resultant condition is perfect physical health; so upon the first symptom of disorder seek first to learn wherein the healthful regulation of these functions has been violated. When the involuntary normal action of any organ is disturbed, the weakest part of the body—often quite remote from the seat of trouble—is the first to feel it and sound the alarm. A habit of cold feet may cause serious diseases of both throat and lungs, and these troubles are always aggravated by sitting with cold extremities. The predisposition shows a torpid circulation in the lower limbs, and it checks the healthy action of the skin over the entire body. Sufferers from this habit can never hope to be really well until it is overcome, and they must not only adopt every means to this end, but must avoid exposure to severe cold; never let the fingers become stinging cold by handling ice, or holding them long in ice water. Ankle exercises taken at frequent interyals during the day will assist materially in stimulating the circulation of the blood: Point the toes down to the extremest limit, till slight pain is felt in the ankles, and work the feet up and down in this way eight or ten times; then devitalize them at the ankle and shake them, -just as a dog will a rat. Of course such feet must be clothed warmly, and if they are too sensitive to bear woolen or cashmere hose, silk may be worn under cotton, with felt or wool-lined shoes.—From "Spring Ailments," in Demorest's Magazine for April.

Cleveland the Srrongest Man That Could be Chosen

(By Telegraph to the Editor of the World.)

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 8.—Grover Cleveland is without doubt the strongest and most suitable man that could be nominated at the Chicago Convention in July. His renomination would do more to solidify the party than anything that could be done. He is not only most popular, but typical in the highest sense, and is a safe, conservative man to be at the head of the nation.

Against McKinley he would sweep Minnesota. He is stronger with the people of this state than any man in the nation to day.

THOMAS J. McDERMOTT, Chairman Democratic State Committe.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D., C. April 10, 1896.

A more uneasy crowd than the anti-McKinley republicens in Congress would be difficult to find. They know that Platt and Quay are hatching up some sort of scheme down in Florida, and they fear that the reports about Quay having made a deal with McKinley are true, and yet they are not certain enough to try to act for themselves. These men don,t care a straw about the personality of the candidate. All they want is to be with the winner. It was because they thought the Quay-Platt-Reed combine was strong enough to defeat McKinley and dictate the nomination that they joined it. Now they are in a quandary. They are afraid to try to make deals with McKinley for themselves until they know what Quay and Platt are up to, and if it shall turn out that Quay and Platt have gone over to McKinley they know that it will be too late for them to get any concessions for themselves, as with the support of Quay and Platt McKinley's nomination would be assured and they would be left out in the cold for not having guessed right. All of which is nuts for the democrats.

President Cleveland must find the numerous attempts that are daily made by newspaper men anxious to earn their salaries to tell what he is going to do about those Cuban resolutions, sent to him this week, a source of constant amusement, and so numerous are the stories concocted that it will be almost impossible for the President to do anything that will miss all the theories which have been put forth. Somebody will doubtless be able to say "I told you so," but it will not be because they had advance information. All that is known is that the President is considering to determine whether there is anything in the situation to call for any action on his part.

The opinion of one of Pennsylvania's practical steel makers, who is at present in Washington, on McKinleyism is entitled to weight This gentleman, Mr. James Andrews, of Allegheny, said: "The necessity of a high protective tariff seems to have gone by, for in many lines we have reached a point of cheapness in production that approximates the cost of production in any of the European countries' Take steel, for instance. I remember when, as an apprentice, I was employed in the first plant that smelted steel west of the Alleghenies and that it sold for 44 cents a pound. Now it is made for one cent a pound, owing to the marvelous improvments in machinery and better trnsportation facilities. We have much the advantage of England, for our ores lie near the surface and can be mined at a trifling expense, whereas they have to go to great depths for their ores and fuel. We can bring the Lake Superior ores to the smelters of Pennsylvania in vast quantities, and water transportation is very low. Such natural advantages are not enjoyed by any competitor, and hence in the making of steel we stand on equal footing with all the world."

According to Senator Smith, of N. J., the democrats of that State have no candidate to urge before the Chicago convention, and are perfectly willing to support the man chosen by the convention. Mr. Smith thinks the democrats can carry the State this year if no mistake is made in the platform adopted at Chicago, no matter who heads the Presidential ticket.

The man who thinks that Senator Gorman does not still wield a powerful influence in the Senate is not a close observer. Only this week Mr. Gorman got up and made a few remarks against the idea of abolishing postmasters at county postoffices which are in the vicinity of large cities and placing those offices under clerks from the city offices. Note the result. The Senate added in amendment to the Post-office appropriation bill limiting the postmasters who may be abolished to those who preside over post offices which are within five miles of the corporate limis of cities.

As a rule democrats in Congress do not seriously regard the stories concerning Senator Tillman's candidacy for the democratic Presidential nomination, which his departure to make some speeches in the west have given circulation, but personal friends of the gentlemen say, that he really intends to be a candidate if the silver men control the Chicago convention. Well, anybody can be a candidate, but getting votes enough to nominate is quite another thing. Many democrats in Congress think that Senator Tillman's declaration of his intention to bolt the Chicago convention if it does not adopt a platform in accordance with his views is of itself enough to bar him from receiving any honors at the hands of that convention.

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List of Patents.

Granted to inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C

C. C. Aldrich, Morristown, Beehive. C. J. Buckley, Delano, Rewinding attachment for printing machines. H. L. Burrill, St. Paul, Car-seal. J. R. Farnham, Minneapolis, Butter-tongs. B. F. Fowler, Minneapolis, Reflecting cap for burners. H. T. J. Gilbert, Royalton, Mail-bag fastener. J. A. Hasty, Minneapolis, word counter for type-writing machines. C. H. Johnson Virginia, Drill-puller. J. A. Kirwin, Spring Valley, Cord-tension attachment. N. Nilson, Minneapolis, Steam trap. W. E. Robinson, Faribault, Shade for electric lights. H. Steeck, Winona, wagon. C. B. Struble, Minneapolis, Vegetable slicer. O. H. L. Wernicke, Minneapolis, Sectional book-case.

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CORRESPONDENCE

ROCKFORD NEWS.

Carl Ewing arrived home last Friday. He has been away for about two years; the last eight months of which has been spent in the Indian Territory. Chapin Farnham was visiting friends at Lake Sarah, several days last week.

Emery O'Meara came home on a visit last Friday. He has been in Montana for several years.

C. E. Society Convention meets here Friday and will be in session until Sunday night E. E. Darrow is soon going to Monticello to work for Ed Sherwin at the harness busisness.

A Golden Wedding and a Family gathering was held at Geo. F. Lucas' last Monday evening.

Life Insurance agent Pat Grear was in town Thursday.

D. R. Thhompson if building an addition on his house which is an annual occurance with Dan.

Julius Thompson is going to run the separator for C. G. Roosen.

INDEPENDENCE.

The prospect for farming is not very good, it is impossible to get on the fields yet, our seeding this spring is bound to be late, but for all that we may get a good crop.

Our roads are almost impassable, have not seen them so bad for a number of years. It would be a good time to hold a good roads convention in our town if the thing did not sink into China before they got a permanent organization effected.

Wm. Mills, Sr. went to Minneapolis, today, on business.

Mrs. Stella Hoisington and Mrs. Hugh Hanlon went to Minneapolis on the Saturdays afternoon train.

Alva Bucklin, Sr., of Rockford, attended church at Armstrong, last Sunday.

Our sick list is almost blank this week.

Cannot that wizzard of an Edison make the X rays strong enough so as to look into partisan politics, for it cannot be seen with the naked eye.

Fish seem to be quite plenty now and fish commissioners seem to be quite scarce.

The Tramps say times are not on the improve, can only strike a square meal once on a while.

Died, near Atwater, Minn., on 12th present month, 1896, Mrs. Maud Lewis, wife of Alfred Lewis. She was brought down to Armstrong and buried in Lewi's cemetery. The funeral was held at the A. C. Church, conducted by Rev. J. N. Potter, and was largely attended notwithstanding the bad roads.

Frank Lucus and family went to North Rockford today to attend the golden wedding of their parents.

MARKVILLE.

It has been a long time since I jotted down my portion of news for you, having been about used up with "Rheumatism" that acts as a common leveler of us all. It seems the fish law went into effect month with a vengence, quite a number of houses was smashed, and their ruins lay strewn over the Ice, an evidence of Outraged Law. some arrests were made, but the violators were treated to a glass of Beer and discharged with promise of not fishing some more. Quite important changes have taken place in the Long Lake "Creamery" management, and a reign of prosperity has started up for that institution. There will be some building this spring around the lake, and many improvments are spoken of, some parties have moved ont and taken possession of their Cottages as early as this. Cottages will no doubt, be in great demand this spring.

A number of level headed farmers are arranging to plant small Fruits, Strawberries, Rasberries, Blackberries, Grapes, Currants etc. With a little comon sense treatment any one owning land can enjoy all these Health Giving luxuries, at a small expense, better all try it.

All quiet about the Book agents affair. Tis quite wonderful to think there is a law that will stand up and defend an honest man against such swindling concerns as infested the ountry a short time since.

The People Want Their Own Money.

MARKVILLE, MINN., March, 1896.

It seems that when James G. Blaine died, from the effects of political abuse, at the hands of the party he served so well, the party, as a political machine, died, also. But a mighty attempt is to be made to breathe into its body the breath of life. A great, big, awful cry has gone up all over the land for McKinley. And this IDOL of his party has been asked to square himself on the financial question; the GOLD standard. He said (using the time worn and patriotic sentiments of the People's Party Platform) "You will see that in the records of Congress, I said, in 1890, that we should preserve gold and silver money side by side, that I did not want gold at a premium, or silver at a discount, or vice versa, but that I wanted both metals to be equal in purchasing power, and in legal tender qualities—equal in power to perform the functions of money, with which to do the business and move the commerce of the United States." Again he says: "Since 1878 we have compelled gold and silver to work together upon an equality, both employed as safe means of exchange in the business of our country. Talk about cheap silver being cheap money. I am not attracted by the word cheap, whether applied to nations, or to money, or to men. Whatever dollars we have in this country must be GOOD DOLLARS, as good in the hands of the poor as the rich, equal in inherent merit, equal in purchasing power whether they be paper dollars, or gold dollars, or silver dollars, or treasury notes, each convertable into the other, because each is based upon equal value and has behind it security, good, not by the fiat of law alone, but good, because the whole commercial world recognizes its INHERENT and inextinguishable value." Now let us be honest. Could any man, of any party, upon the important question of money as it stands today, commit himself to a more candid and satisfying analysis of what money should be, to meet all grades of men and all the diversified relations of business? But for McKinley to express himself in such broad terms and then undertake to administer the same to the people would not be in line with the great financial managements of the bright and shining lights of his party. And although he might honestly indorse the above sentiments, the bankers and corporate manipulators would muzzle him very soon.

Yes we know for the past thirty years sad havoc has been played with our money, destroying the value of one half, and finally bonding the nation and every soul of us to European Jews—money lenders—in such terms that there is no hopes of ever wiping it out. There is no hope for the people under such administration. The present conditions are a living lie; and the curses of an outraged people will fall with fearful vengence sooner or later. We have the same conditions to day, that led up to the French revolution. And we have a people here, that will retaliate as fearful as the poor half starved, naked Frenchmen of Louis days.

Yes, some of the people are painfully aware of the fact that silver was reinstated, and had the full function of money restored by a law passed over the President's veto, Feb'y. 28, 1878. And again, we know that a resolution of Congress, which was introduced by Stanley Mathews, Senator from Ohio, passed the Senate Jan. 25, 1878, by a vote of 42 to 20; and the House, Jan'y. 28, by a vote of 189 to 79; vetoed by the President, and passed over his veto. Here it is; read it, you wise ones that are prating about the beauties of the Gold standard. "That all bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under the said acts of Congress herein before recited are payable, principal and interest at the option of the goyernment of the United States in Silver dollars of the coinage of the United States, containing 412½ grains each, of standard silver: and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment to said bonds, principal and interest is not in violation of public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public credit." Since the passage of that resolution, every president has treated it with contempt, because the "Shylocks" and money interest silence the Great servants of the people—a law passed by a two-thirds majority of both houses of Congress, treated with contempt by the ones sworn to execute the laws without favor. In the name of humanity let us have laws henceforth that will not bring about such a fearful state of things, as the Boston papers report of babies found dead in their cradles, because of the famished condition of their poor methers, who died also, of starvation, as a result of poverty produced by the successful financial schemes of our leaders.

In the name of all that's sacred to us, in parties or politics, I say if we cannot have "Jacksonian Democracy" and our money; the people's money honered as it should be then let us put our shoulder to the burden and help move forward to a big victory fer the great reform party; the people's party and liberty.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Advertise in the GAZETTE.

Among Our Exchanges.

Editor Wharton is making the Wright County EAGLE of Delano, one of the best papers published in Minnesota. It is able, fearless and clean—Valley Hearald.

The State Republican League is a dead duck. It has apparently outlived its usefulness. Conducted rightly it could be made a powerful adjunct to the regular state republican organization in winning victories for the G. O. P., but when its officers are selected by the votes of paper made delegates it is time for it to die.—Clearwater News.

Congressmen Towne of Duluth is having a "hard row to hoe" in securing a renomination as the so called "gold-bugs" of his district are after him with a sharp stick for his financial vagaries, although it is admitted that he is one of the ablest young men in the State. The result will be watched with considerable interest all over the State.—Valley Herald.

Hutchinson Leader: There is no occasion for alarm because of the backwardness of the season. H. H. Pennoyer, who has farmed it in this section for 30 years, says he has raised as good crops when the seed was not in the ground until May first as when it was sown in March. Wm. Albrecht, one of Acoma's pioneer farmers, says the best crop of wheat he raised was from a field sowed after April 27.—Litchfield Independent.

"Judge Crisp," said Secretary Smith in his latest debate with the ex-Speaker, "has sought to create the impression that I am opposed to the use of both gold and silver. I am in favor of that system which will give us the largest use of both." That is the position of "gold-bugs" everewhere. They want all the silver, as well as gold, that will circulate. Under what the free-silverites miscall "bimetallism" there never was anything but monometallism, in this or any other country.—Courier Journal.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS--LOW RATES

for Homeseekers and Business Men from St. Paul and Minneapolis via THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE—C. St. P. M. & O. Ry., on March 10, April 7 and 21 and May 5, to points in

Alabama,
Arizona,
Arkansas,
Kansas,
Kentucky,
Louisiana,
Mississippi,
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Nebraska,
North Carolina,
Oklahoma,
South Dakota,
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395 Robert St. Cor. 6th, St. Paul.
13 Nicollet House Bl'k, Minneapolis.
405 Messaba Block, Duluth.
or address

T. W. TEASDALE, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Paul.
24 to 30.

Florida and Southeast.

If you have any intention of going to the Southeast this fall or winter, you should advise yourself of the best route from the North and West. This is the Louisville & Nashville Railroad which is running daily duble trains from St. Louis, Evansvill, Louisville, and Cincinnati through to Nashville, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Atlanta, Montgomery, Thomasville, Pensacola, Mobile. Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Pullman Sleeping Car Service through. Specially low rates made to Atlanta during the continuance of the Cotton Statos Exposition, and tourists rates to all points in Florida and the Gulf Coast resorts during the season. For paticulars as to rates through car service, write

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IF YOU READ THIS AD, OTHERS WOULD READ YOUR'S

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., • MINN.

APRIL—1896.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	....	....	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	....	....

QUEEN VICTORIA owns $2,000,000 worth of china, besides having a pretty firm grasp on several billion dollars' worth of India.

THE state of Washington has salmon fisheries worth $1,500,000 a year, and catches 10,000 fur seals. It exports $8,000,000 worth of lumber and coal, and raises 15,000,000 bushels of wheat.

DOG blankets, containing pockets, in which fond but idiotic canine adorers are supposed to place tiny handkerchiefs embroidered with his bow-wow's monogram, are actually on sale.

ONE of the latest words is hochspannungsakkumulatorenbatterie. It means "a battery of accumulators whose voltage is high." The English language is growing with great rapidity.

A HERD of 45 elepnants in the Barnum menagerie was thrown into such terror by the appearnce of a rat that double chains had to be put upon them to keep them from breaking away. So, why blame women for their conduct with mice?

AN Indiana man has made application for his ninth divorce, and he didn't begin his matrimonial career until he was 55 years old. This shows what a man can accomplish in any one direction by giving his whole attention to the matter.

LARGE claims are being made in Washington for the machine that registers thought. The abused wife, after her husband has been to the club, can now pull the machine on him with the most deadly effect as he dreams of the evening's pleasure.

PARSEES claim that their ancestors were well acquainted with the Roentgen rays 2,000 years before the Christian era. If their claim be fact, it must be acknowledged that the Parsee sect rises far superior to average womanhood in the capability of keeping a secret.

THE record of the women in the United States is one to be proud of. Two-thirds of the church members are women, and but one-thirteenth of the criminals are to be found among the gentler sex, and even the bulk of these were driven to crime from the neglect and abuse of men.

THE Duke of Marlborough and his American wife arrived at Blenheim, after their wedding tour in Egypt and elsewhere, and it is cabled that the demeanor of the new duchess met with the cordial approbation of the old servants of the castle. Of course this decides the question of Consuelo's ability to fill the place. Let the American Four Hundred be satisfied.

The mills of the Russian diplomats grind exceedingly slow, but sure. It is announced from London that a treaty between Russia and Bulgaria has been concluded under which, in event of war, Bulgaria will cede Varna and Burghas, on the Black sea, to Russia. Those who recall the story of the Turko-Russian war will remember that Varna was one of the points fought over, and those who will look at the map will see that Burghas is down the coast uncomfortably close to Constantinople.

THE population of Germany in 1890 was 49,428,470. The population of France in 1891 was 38,343,192. Each nation takes a census every five years. By the recent census Germany claims 14,000,000 more people than France, instead of 10,000,000 more, as in 1890. Between May, 1886, and April, 1891, France gained only 124,289. Between December 1, 1885, and December 1, 1890, Germany gained 2,572,766. The increase in Germany for the last five years is not as great as that for the five years ending December 1, 1859, which was 5,371,195.

THE native troubles in South Africa are in many particulars not unlike our old Indian troubles on the frontier. The natives cannot easily be made to understand some questions that would be the subject of hot discussion in civilized communities. The more recent troubles rose out of a misunderstanding as to the rinderpest. Many an American farmer has made a stout fight against the killing of his cattle by the authorities. Little wonder it is that the Kaffirs of South Africa cannot understand why their cattle should be killed to prevent the spread of the rinderpest.

THE Wolseley campaign of the Nile some years ago brought into newspaper literature a number of new words. The Matabele campaign is bringing another group of words. For example, it is stated that "the big laager at Buluwayo has been considerably strengthened by embankments of earth and obstructions of every kind, and the town is now believed to be impregnable." This is all Greek to those who do not understand that in South Africa a laager is an inclosure for temporary defense, formed by the wagons of a traveling party. In the Nile campaign they called the same sort of a fortified camp a zereba.

THE son of Nellie Grant Sartoris and the grandson of Gen. U. S. Grant proposes to become a lawyer in the United States, and finds that he will have to be naturalized before he can escape from the claims of England, for his mother, Nellie Grant, became by English law an Englishwoman when she married Algernon Sartoris. Moreover, all the young man's money comes from his English grandfather. The grandson, however, insists on being an American, and it seems an amusing situation that to do so he must be naturalized, though his maternal grandfather was twice president of the great republic.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the First Session.

Washington, April 10.—After being in retirement for some weeks the tariff-silver bill was brought forward in the senate yesterday as a text for a speech by Mr. Mantle (Mont.), who urged that unsectional protection should be linked with bimetallism. The navel appropriation bill ($31,279,482) was reported and every pension bill on the calendar (75 in number) was passed. In the house the District of Columbia appropriation bill was passed and a favorable report was made on the bill for the admission of New Mexico as a state. Mr. Hopkins (Ill.) introduced a reciprocity bill and a resolution was adopted calling on the state department for information regarding Mrs. Maybrick, imprisoned in England.

Washington, April 11.—The main portion of the session of the senate yesterday was taken up by the Indian appropriation bill, the house proposition abolishing the system of contract schools for Indian children giving rise to a long debate. A favorable report was made on the bill providing for a delegate in congress from Alaska. Adjourned to the 13th. The house spent nearly the entire day in general debate on the "filled cheese" bill. The fortifications bill ($11,384,000) was reported, as was also the bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians holding lands by allotments.

Washington, April 13.—The senate was not in session on Saturday. In the house the filled cheese bill, requiring the manufacturers of filled cheese to pay a tax of $400 annually, the wholesale dealers $250 and the retail dealers $12, was passed.

Washington, April 14.—In the senate yesterday a resolution to open the publication of the Patent Office Gazette to general competition was adopted and the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy was reported. The appointment of Gen. Fitz-Hugh Lee as consul general at Havana was received from the president. The house spent the day transacting business relating to the District of Columbia and several local bills were passed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 10th aggregated $926,220,255, against $951,976,788 the previous week. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, was 6.2.

In the United States there were 209 business failures in the seven days ended on the 10th, against 259 the week previous and 207 in the corresponding period of 1895.

A dispatch that the president had sent a communication to Madrid on the Cuban question urging Spain to submit to mediation, and offering the good offices of our government to aid in restoring peace, was said to be false.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 13th was: Wheat, 59,330,000 bushels; corn, 16,846,000 bushels; oats, 9,341,000 bushels; rye, 1,509,000 bushels; barley, 1,099,000 bushels.

The United States supreme court reconvened after a ten days' recess.

The bureau of statistics says that the exports of breadstuffs during March were $10,096,557, against $8,716,411 in March a year ago; of cotton, $19,006,570, against $15,271,926 a year ago; of mineral oils, $4,359,244, against $3,036,766 a year ago, and of provisions, $12,823,749, as compared with $13,258,780 in March, 1895.

On April 22 the national conference will meet at Washington in the interest of permanent arbitration between the United States and Great Britain.

THE EAST.

Rhode Island republicans in convention at Providence selected Reed delegates to the national convention and adopted a platform in favor of gold as a monetary standard, in favor of a national board of arbitration, and against the free coinage of silver.

The firm of Hall & Garrison, manufacturers of picture frames in Philadelphia, failed for $250,000.

More than 1,300 Italian immigrants, 600 of whome were penniless, arrived at Ellis Island, N. Y.

Edison will give to the physicians of the country in a few days a combined perpetual vacuum pump, X ray lamp and operating table.

At the age of 80 years William H. Everson, known as the father of the sheet iron industry, died in Pittsburgh, Pa.

In Philadelphia the 50th anniversary of the incorporation of the Pennsylvania Railway company was celebrated in an elaborate manner.

Mayor Wurster, of Brooklyn, and Mayor Strong, of New York, vetoed the Greater New York bill passed by the state legislature.

Adolph S. Ochs, of Chattanooga, Tenn., purchased the New York Times.

WEST AND SOUTH.

The republicans in the Ninth Illinois district renominated R. R. Hitt for congress by acclamation.

The Oregon republicans in session at Portland selected delegates to the St. Louis convention for McKinley. The platform declares for both gold and silver and the maintenance of values of the two metals.

The Ohio democrats will meet in Columbus on June 23 to select delegates to the national convention.

In New Orleans Arthur Schneider, 20 years of age, was hanged for the murder of Herman Schreder, his rival in love.

In Detroit, Mich., May 26, a non-political tariff convention will be held to discuss ways and means for taking the tariff question out of partisan politics and making it a business question.

S. B. Minshall, a prominent insurance man at Pentwater, Mich., crazed by financial difficulties assasinated William B. O. Sands, a wealthy lumber dealer; then went to his home and killed his wife and three children, and after that blew out his own brains.

The death of Miss Minnie Owsley (colored), aged 103 years, occurred at Danville, Ky.

At Lebanon, Ind., Capt. James Watts, a prominent citizen and veteran of the late war, was organizing a company to go to Cuba to assist the insurgents.

The death of C. A. Coombs (colored), aged 112 years, occurred at his home in St. Paul, Minn. Records show that he was born in 1784.

Ex-Gov. Thomas M. Holt, the wealthiest and most prominent cotton manufacturer in North Carolina, died at his home in Haw River.

In a mine at Butte, Mont., an explosion of giant powder killed six men.

In Denver, Col., Oaki, a Japanese cook, fatally wounded Miss Minnie Miller, by whom he was employed, and killed her 12-year-old nephew, Willie Truesdell.

The legislature of Iowa adjourned sine die. Gov. Drake has called an extra session to meet January 19, 1897, to complete the revision of the code.

Bishop Gaines said at the African Methodist conference in Richmond, Va., that he would ordain no man a minister who drank whisky, chewed tobacco or smoked cigars.

A mob lynched Reddyeck Adams (colored) at Seal, Ala., for shooting R. T. Renfro.

In their beds at Milwaukee John Hoefs and his wife were found dead. They had been poisoned, but no cause was known for the deed.

In the Cripple Creek district of Colorado a terrific wind and snowstorm destroyed property valued at $100,000. In the vicinity of Denver all railway trains were blockaded by snow. A dozen buildings were blown down at Gillett and a number at Altman, Goldfield and Victor.

The republicans of the Fifth Tennessee district renominated Dr. Houston for congress.

The republicans of the First Nebraska district renominated J. B. Strode for congress.

In the wreck of a trestle on the Bedford Belt line road near Bedford Junction, Ind., four men were instantly killed, two fatally injured and another badly hurt.

At Lorain, O., the wife of B. McPherson, a railway conductor, gave birth to double children, having two heads, four arms, four legs and two complete organizations. The faces are in opposite directions.

A dummy representing Capt. Gen. Weyler and wrapped in the Spanish flag was burned at Key West, Fla., in the presence of 5,000 Americans and Cubans.

Democrats observed the 153d anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birth at Monticello, Va., where he lived and died.

In Elgin, Ill., Miss Mary Linnett, of Chicago, shot and killed Miss Elizabeth Trowbridge, a prominent young woman, and then killed herself. Miss Linnett had a great liking for Miss Trowbridge, and because they were separated she committed the deed.

The Sunnydale (Kan.) bank was broken open by burglars, the safe blown and $4,000 in money stolen.

In Colfax county, Neb., Patrick Finnigan, a farmer, killed his wife because she refused to sign deeds to property he desired to sell, and then killed himself.

Women now control the town of Gaylor, Kan. Mrs. Antoinette Haskell is mayor and the city council are all women.

By a rise in the Mississippi river many persons were driven from their homes at St. Cloud, Minn.

A cyclone in Texas wrecked many houses at Regan, Abilene, Iatan, Colorado City and Fort Worth.

At Palmer Lake, Col., 12 inches of snow on the level fell, and in places the drifts were 20 feet deep.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By an explosion of a fort at Kiang Gin two regiments of Chinese soldiers were blown to pieces.

The well-known newspaper correspondent, Col. John A. Cockerill, died of apoplexy in Cairo, Egypt, aged 54 years.

In the Olympian games at Athens, Greece, the Americans were the winners in the final contests.

At St. Johns, N. F., it was reported that the sealing steamer Ranger was lost with over 200 men.

Gen. Weyler asked Spain for the immediate dispatch of 5,000 cavalry to Cuba, and the minister of war was arranging to send them.

At Gwelo, South Africa, by an explosion of dynamite 200 Matabeles were killed.

At the town of Juquela, Mexico, rebel Indians made a raid and killed all the town councillors, school-teachers, local priests, chief of police and the telegraph operator, and burned several buildings.

Dispatches say that the sultan had repealed the order expelling the Protestant and Catholic missionaries from Asia Minor.

LATER NEWS.

Advices received the 14th from Alaska report 300 miners snowed in at the base of the divide between Cook's inlet and the Yukon river.

At a special meeting of the house committee on territories the 14th, the Arizona statehood bill was ordered reported to the house.

While brooding over the idea that his family would suffer from want, John Lehman, of Chicago, the 14th, shot and killed his three children. After committing the terrible deed, Lehman attempted to end his own life by hanging, but failing in this, he turned the revolver upon himself and sent a bullet through his heart, killing himself instantly.

The three young children of Sheridan Moore, of Huntington, W. Va., were burned to death the 14th while playing in a barn near their home. It is supposed they were playing with matches.

The silk importing house of C. A. Auffmordt & Co., New York, burned out the 14th. Loss, $300,000.

The senate committee on agriculture the 14th authorized Senator Warren to make a favorable report upon the animal industry bill. The bill is a recodification of the existing laws on animal and meat inspection with numerous important additions.

A train, consisting of a combination baggage car, two day coaches and a sleeper, plunged through a trestle at Mile 33, three miles above Vossburg, Miss., the 14th. Eleven passengers were injured, one seriously.

The 4-year-old child, of J. W. Courtney, at Springville, Io., the 14th fell into a wash boiler full of scalding water, burning himself so that he died in a few hours.

The 15th murder at what is called Dead Man's Row, in Williamstown, Ky., occurred the 14th when Frank Musselman, a farmer was shot by Robert Tully.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, April 14.		
WHEAT—No 1 northern	62	@	62¼
No. 2 northern	61	@	61¼
May	..	@	61½
HAY—Timothy	8 50	@	9 50
Good wild	4 50	@	6 50
OATS—No. 3 white	16½	@	17
CATTLE—Steers	2 25	@	3 25
Cows	..	@	2 50
HOGS	3 50	@	3 65
SHEEP—Muttons	..	@	2 65
Lambs	..	@	3 80
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	18	@	18½
Creamery, second	....	@	14
Dairy, fancy	....	@	17
Dairy, choice	9	@	11
POULTRY—Turkeys	11	@	12
Spring Chickens	10	@	11
EGGS—Fresh candled	8	@	9

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Anniversary of His Birth Observed in Many Places.

Notable Celebration at Charlottesville, Va.—Senator Daniel Takes Exceptions to Ex-Gov. Russell's Remarks—Political Pointers.

Charlottesville, Va., April 14.—Under the auspices of the National Association of Democratic Clubs the 153d anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the democratic party, was celebrated Monday at Monticello, where the author of the Declaration of Independence lived and died.

At 12 o'clock, noon, the special train from Washington arrived, bringing a distinguished party of national democrats.

The formal proceedings began by an address by Hon. Chauncey F. Black, whose enunciation of the sentiment of Jefferson that the primary principle of democracy was "absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority" was heartily applauded.

Extracts from Black's Address.

"We are here upon this sacred day and at this sacred spot to honor the memory of him whose ashes lie beneath yonder tomb—the author of the Declaration of Independence and the founder of the democratic party.

"He founded a great party and he defined in language which no one has ever ventured to paraphrase or attempted to improve, the principles upon which that party must endure, so long as free American institutions shall exist, for the life of the one is necessarily coeval with the life of the other. It has survived all other parties just as Jefferson has survived all other political teachers.

"Let us here, invoking his pure spirit and remembering his devout trust in the wisdom of the people as a whole, implore our brethren in every part of the union to put aside all minor differences, all local or temporary questions and unite for the preservation of the constitution itself.

Ex.-Gov. Russell Touches on Silver.

Ex-Gov. Russell, of Massachusetts, was received by the crowd with ringing cheers. He spoke as though accustomed to open-air speaking, and his sonorous voice could be heard to the utmost confines of the assembly. His many patriotic allusions and points were rapturously applauded.

He reviewed the incidents connected with the formation and existence of the democratic party at considerable length and concluded with a reference to the present campaign as follows:

"We are in the midst of earnest agitation over our monetary standard. The agitation crosses party lines and tends to geographical division. It involves the welfare of our country and demands explicit and courageous treatment. To Jefferson it could never be an issue between Colorado and Wall street or between a debtor and a creditor class. His broad democracy abhorred geographical and class division.

"Free coinage of silver, or its compulsory purchase or any compromise legislation by us in that direction in my judgment is distinctly class legislation, which would unsettle business, impair credit, reduce all savings and the value of all wages, and whose injurious results no man can measure.

When Senator Daniel, of Virginia, arose to speak, his popularity in his native state was made plainly apparent by the way in which he was received. He pictured to his audience, in eloquent periods, the prominent traits of character of Virginia's gift to the national democracy—Thomas Jefferson.

Senator Daniel Takes Exceptions.

After his eulogy of Jefferson had been exhausted Senator Daniel referred to the speech of Gov. Russell and said he admired that address so much that he disliked to dissent from it in anything. He must be excused if he failed to see anything in Jefferson's teachings which summoned us to abandon the bimetallic money system which Jefferson himself helped to establish He concurred with Gov. Russell that Jefferson would never have made an issue between Colorado and Wall street, or between a debtor and a creditor class, or upon any geographical division, but he asserted that it was the republican party and neither Jefferson nor the party of Jefferson that did that very thing in 1873, in stripping silver of its equal coinage right with gold: that it was Wall street and Lombard street that were the aggressors, not Colorado nor the west; not the debtor class.

At Other Points.

Brooklyn, April 14.—Two hundred Brooklyn democrats celebrated Jefferson's birthday Monday night at the Young Men's Democratic club, at the Hotel St. George. The chief speaker was ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, who responded to the toast of "Democratic Duty in 1896."

Milwaukee, April 14. — The annual banquet of the Jefferson club of this city took place at the Plankinton house Monday evening. Covers were laid for 150, and politics and patriotism were woven into one until far into the night. President Bruce presided, and opened the after-dinner programme with an address on the life and character of Thomas Jefferson. The speaker of the evening was Postmaster Washington Hesing, of Chicago, who responded to the toast, "Jefferson and Civil Service Reform." The other responses were by John Winans, of Janesville; J. H. Roemer, Glenway Maxon, James G. Flanders and ex-Gov. Peck.

AMERICANS WIN FINAL HEATS.

Carry Off Honors in Presence of a Vast Audience.

Athens, April 11.—In the Olympian games Friday the contests at the parallel bars were won by Flatow, German, and Zutter, Swiss. The contests at climbing the pole were won by the Greek athletes, Andri, Kopoulos and Xenakis.

The final heats of the unfinished events of the first and second days were contested Friday.

The 100 metres race was won by Thomas E. Burke, of Boston, in 12 seconds. Hoffman, the German champion, was second.

The high jump was won by Ellery H. Clark, of Harvard, a member of the Boston team, covering 181 centimetres.

The hurdle race of 110 meters was won by Thomas P. Curtis, of Boston, 17 3-5 seconds; Goulding, the English champion, was second.

X Ray Kills Disease Germs.

Chicago, April 14.—Prof. W. P. Pratt and Prof. Hugh Wightman, the electro-therapeutist and the bacteriologist of Bennett Medical college, have practically proved that the Roentgen ray is a deadly foe to diphtheria and cholera. They have put the germs of the most deadly diseases through the test. A week has elapsed. They have been fed and nurtured with the greatest care. They have failed to propagate or spread, proving they are dead or have been stunned. Cholera was the easiest, and appears to have wiped out entirely. Diphtheria has been treated very tenderly and favorably, but after eight days has failed to show the slightest signs of life.

Tragedy at Pentwater, Mich.

Pentwater, Mich., April 11.—S. B. Minshall, an attorney of this town, made a successful attempt on Thursday night to assassinate William B. O. Sands, president of the Sands & Maxwell Lumber company. After leaving Sands for dead, Minshall went to his home and shot his wife and three children dead and then committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

SALVATION ARMY SPLIT.

Ballington and Mrs. Booth Tell More of Its Causes.

New York, April 13.—Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth gave out a five-column statement Sunday night giving officially some of the reasons for having foresworn allegiance to foreign headquarters. The vital points in the statement are that at international headquarters there had come to be a positive hatred of everything American. Objections were urged by Gen. Booth against the display of the national flag upon badges and in halls and homes. He said the time had arrived to cease carrying the stars and stripes at the head of parades. He objected to the use of the eagle upon crests, and constantly spoke deprecatingly of the country and of its people and its institutions.

The statement says that the attempt was made to annex the army in the United States to that of Canada, and that, in spite of the protestations of the writers, they were forced to make a partial annexation, and at the present time the army work in Dakota, North Montana and North Washington is governed from Toronto, and it is said that the officers hardly dare to let the citizens of these states know that their money goes to Canadian headquarters.

"Apart from the above reasons," the statement continues, "the unjust manifestos and un-Christian assertions made by the leaders of the army and their representatives in this country, particularly their comparison of our movement with 'the Moore scandal,' their statement that we fell beneath 'the art of flattery and temptation,' the unrebuked and excused assertion by one of their trusted staffs that I (Ballington Booth) am insane, and the most abominable reflections upon the private character of Mrs. Booth, which have proceeded from another staff officer, have been sufficient reason for refusing to entertain any suggestions of returning the ranks of the old movement.

"There will undoubtedly be denials and counter-statements made to the above, but we can only add that we believe that our lives before the American public will at least exonerate us from insincerity of motive and unworthiness of purpose. We wish the army no evil, and would not have thus written had they taken our advice and remained silent."

Commissioner Booth-Tucker says he has no fears on account of the giving up of these records. He hardly credits the intention to publish them, but says the Salvation Army has nothing it is ashamed to make public.

"Expediency and such reasons as might argue with the merchant to keep his business private," said the commissioner, "make us wish to keep the confidential letters, and, indeed, all further consideration of this unfortunate schism, out of the public mind. Already it threatens to lead attention away from our true cause, the rescue of souls, but there has been nothing in the struggle we wish to hide. Truth can only help the Salvation Army."

WANT IT OUT OF POLITICS.

Convention of Merchants and Manufacturers Called at Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., April 11.—R. B. Archer, secretary of the Tariff Commission league, has sent out a call for a convention of the commercial, manufacturing, labor and agricultural organizations of the United States, to be held in Detroit, opening Tuesday, May 26. This call will first be indorsed by 15 representative commercial bodies of the country, two of its signers to be national labor organizations. As soon as the indorsements have been received invitations will be sent out to 2,000 local and national organizations to participate in the convention, and 25,000 personal invitations will also be extended. More than 200 commercial bodies, several of which are national in their character, have already signified their intention of sending delegates to the convention.

The subjects to be acted upon at the convention are:

The discussion of ways and means for taking the tariff question out of partisan politics and making it a business question instead of a "political football."

The discussion of ways and means for the improvement of the consular service of the United States and the employment of such service for the increasing of our foreign trade, especially with the Central and South American republics.

The advisability of recommending to congress the creation of a department of commerce, manufactures and labor and of making the chief of such department a member of the president's cabinet.

The advisability of forming a permanent organization for the purpose of holding annual conventions for the consideration of national questions and of recommending to congress each year such changes in our laws or in their administration as may be deemed for the best interest of our country.

The convention will be nonpolitical and nonsectional, and all questions will be discussed from a purely commercial standpoint. The plans adopted by this convention will be put in proper shape and a committee appointed to present them to the two great political conventions to be held in June and July, respectively, and urge on them their embodiment in their respective platforms. Any citizen who may be interested in the subjects to be discussed is eligible as a delegate.

AWAITS A DEMAND.

Business Shows Little Signs of Improvement.

New York, April 11.—R. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly review of trade say:

"The volume of business has not on the whole increased, nor have prices appreciably advanced since April 1, when the range for all commodities was the lowest ever known in this country. Breadstuffs and iron products have risen slightly, but some other articles have declined, and the root of the matter is that demand for consumption is still below expectation. The injury done to winter wheat by storms and frosts at the west would appear from reports of state officers to have been considerable. Remarkably low estimates of condition are published by some state authorities, and while there may be the customary exaggerations, there has evidently been much actual loss, which tends at present to lessen purchases of farmers and of dealers in farming districts But the reports are not more gloomy than a year ago, and the quantity of wheat which has come from farms since August has been 163,781,594 bushels, against 129,975,450 to the same date last year.

"Failures for the past week have been 209 in the United States, against 207 last year; and 33 in Canada, against 27 last year."

A Journalist Dead.

London, April 11.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Cairo says that Col. John A. Cockerill, the well-known American newspaper editor and correspondent died suddenly at Shepheard's hotel in that city Friday. Death was caused by apoplexy. Col. Cockerill recently arrived in Cairo from Japan, where he had spent some time as correspondent of the New York Herald. He was representing the same paper in Cairo.

TELLS OF HIS CRIMES.

Extracts from a Reported Confession by H. H. Holmes.

Philadelphia, April 11.—The North American of this city will this morning print what purports to be sentences from the confession alleged to have been made by Murderer H. H. Holmes. Among other things the story says:

In prefacing the confession, which covers in full nearly three newspaper pages, written in Holmes' own handwriting, and detailing with a minuteness that is simply at times revolting, the arch-mutilator and author of 27 murders, as he admits himself to be, states with something like pathos that he does so simply that he may obtain enough money to educate his boy.

Holmes writes of his blood-curdling atrocities with an abandon that simply apalls one. Not one grain of remorse seems to enter into the construction of that document, and never for a moment, except in two isolated cases—one where he refers touchingly to the memory of Minnie Williams and another time when he pathetically speaks of an outrage perpetrated on his boy—does the redeeming element pity figure in the case. Regret is never for a moment expressed, and he comes out boldly and without compunction on his very opening with the statement: "I was born with the very devil in me."

Even now he believes that the evil spirit is the guiding genius of his destiny. He asserts that he is gradually changing in appearance, in figure, that his face is becoming distorted, and he sees, whether in the distortion of his bloody imagination, which conjures up hosts of vengeance-calling dead, or not, his face assuming the look, the eyes, the leer, and the very ears the exact similitude of the picture of Satan themselves.

"I was born with the devil in me," says he in one part of his confession. "I could not help the fact that I was a murderer, no more than the poet can help the inspiration to song, nor the ambition of an intellectual man to be great. The inclination to murder came to me as naturally as the inspiration to do right comes to the majority of persons. Not only that, I was not satisfied in taking it in the ordinary way. I sought devices strange, fantastical, and even grotesque.

"I am convinced," he declares, "that since my imprisonment I have changed woefully and grewsomely from what I formerly was in feature and in figure. I mean, in fact, that my features are assuming nothing more nor less than a pronounced satanical aspect; that I have become afflicted with that disease, rare but terrible, with which physicians are acquainted, but over which they seem to have no control whatever."

"That disease," says he, "is a malformation or distortion of the osseous parts, causing deformity so marked that in many cases men are made to assume likenesses to the inferior animal.

"From what I can see, I believe fully that I am growing to resemble the devil; that the osseous parts of my head and face are gradually assuming that elongated shape so pronounced in what is called the degenerate head, and that the similitude is almost completed."

Holmes' confession from this on speaks of his early experiences, of his boyhood days on the farm up in Vermont, and the life he led, until he entered college to study medicine in Michigan.

It was not until after he was graduated and fully equipped with the knowledge of persons and the easiest way to sever the thread of life, that Holmes began his career as a murderer and a mutilator.

When he begun, he admits himself, he was ruthless, and never once halted until he took 27 lives.

"And I would have committed six other murders," he added, "had not certain occurrences intervened."

SENT TO CUBA.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee Appointed Consul General to Havana.

Washington April 14. — The president Monday sent to the senate the following nomination:

Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, to be consul general of the United States at Havana, Cuba, vice Ramon O. Williams, resigned.

The appointment of a successor to Consul-General Williams caused no surprise in official circles, as it has long been known that Mr. Williams was anxious to retire from his position. When Mr. Williams visited the United States last year he tendered his resignation,

FITZHUGH LEE.

but was persuaded to remain in office on account of the then threatened seriousness of affairs.

Chicago, April 14.—The Post's Washington special says:

"The president has stolen a march on Spain in the appointment of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, as consul general at Havana, vice Ramon O. Williams, resigned. He has long wanted to send a special commissioner to Cuba to ascertain exact facts with regard to the scope and significance of the revolution, but from the outset he encountered the angry opposition of the Madrid government, which resented the suggestion as insufferable impertinence and gratuitous intermeddling in a strictly family affair. He could not move Spain from this view, but he never for a moment abandoned the idea. It suddenly occurred to him that he could accomplish his purpose by appointing a consul general at Havana, who could serve in the double capacity of diplomatic representative of this government and commissioner—the latter, of course, under private instructions.

"After a careful canvass of names, he selected Gen. Lee as best fitted to perform the delicate duty. Gen. Lee, as consul general, can go wherever he pleases without interference from the Spanish authorities. No obstacles will be put in his way by the insurgents, for, although a fair man, it is well known that he is in warm sympathy with the insurgents and the cause of Cuban liberty. His appointment, for the reasons mentioned, is regarded as of the greatest importance. It is significant also in another respect as foreshadowing delay in executive action in the Cuban matter until the president can obtain results from the Fitzhugh Lee expedition."

Town Run by the Fair Sex.

Topeka, Kan., April 14. — To-night Mrs. Antoinette Haskell, the new mayor of Gaylord, will inaugurate a new era in municipal politics in Kansas. She will appoint Mrs. M. J. Kline city marshal, and the council, composed entirely of women, at its meeting will confirm the appointment. All the women of Gaylord have petitioned Mrs. Haskell to appoint Mrs. Kline, setting forth as a reason that they want a law officer who will drive out the joint and dive-keepers, gamblers and rough element and make it possible for the men to spend their evenings at home.

Dynamite Kills Five.

Ogden, Utah, April 9.—At 5:50 o'clock Wednesday afternoon an explosion of giant powder at station 231 of the Pioneer Electric pipe line, in Ogden canyon, resulted in the death of five men and the injury of five others. The following is a list of the killed:

D. Moran, foreman; Jeff Ruby, Brig Kirkham, G. Weaver and Nate Kempton.

The injured are: G. N. Stetson, arm broken, internal injuries; Nick Leanon, bruised and cut, internal injuries; A. Sproul ribs broken, internal injuries; Alf. Ellingsford, face cut, leg broken and internal injuries; Sam Hadfield, internal injuries.

Fair and Fruitful

As the West is, it is often malarious. But it is pleasant to know that a competent safeguard in the shape of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters exists, which absolutely nullifies the poison of miasma. Western bound emigrants should bear this in mind. Nor should it be forgotten, the Bitters is a sterling remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, kidney and nervous complaints and rheumatism.

Bank

President Isaac Lewis of Sabina, Ohio, is highly respected all through that section. He has lived in Clinton Co. 75 years, and has been president of the Sabina Bank 20 years. He gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and what he says is worthy attention. All brain workers find Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiarly adapted to their needs. It makes pure, rich, red blood, and from this comes nerve, mental, bodily and digestive strength.

"I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a very good medicine, especially as a blood purifier. It has done me good many times. For several years I suffered greatly with pains of

Neuralgia

in one eye and about my temples, especially at night when I had been having a hard day of physical and mental labor. I took many remedies, but found help only in Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured me of rheumatism, neuralgia and headache. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved itself a true friend. I also take Hood's Pills to keep my bowels regular, and like the pills very much." ISAAC LEWIS, Sabina, Ohio.

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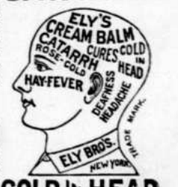

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FORTUNE TELLING.

When on the grain was summer's gold,
And blue was summer's sky,
We went to have our fortunes told,
A witching maid and I.
The Gypsy sibyl seemed uncouth
And weird to look upon,
And yet for each of us, in sooth,
A merry tale she spun.

Mine was a kindly horoscope;
I heard my birth above
Had hung the happy star of hope,
The lambent star of love.
The star of love that bringeth bliss,
I learned, still shed its glow.
Much more the sibyl said, but this
Was all I cared to know.

Then into Sylvia's slender hand
I saw the Gypsy peer,
And words I longed to understand
Were whispered in her ear;
While on her cheek a blush had birth
That spread in rosy fire,
As when the winter-wakened earth
Feels spring's divine desire.

We left behind the Gypsy old,
And 'neath a dusky pine
Again was that fair story told
That ended: "Sweet, be mine!"
Then Sylvia, the roguish-eyed,
Laughed in her winning way;
"That's what," triumphantly she cried,
"The Gypsy said you'd say!"
—Clinton Scollard, in Harper's Bazar.

THE THEATER HAT.

"WHAT have you got to do this evening?" said Cmythe.

"Nothing whatever," I replied.

"Well," said he, "I have a couple of seats for the California. Don't you want to come?"

"I should be delighted, my dear boy." And in a few minutes we were in a cab, rolling toward the theater.

Scarcely had we settled ourselves in our seats when I saw, entering the row in front of us, a tall, thin blond, who seated herself in the chair immediately in front of mine. And then I saw with stupefaction that she wore upon her head a curious sort of hat cocked down in front and cocked up behind, garnished with flowers, with vegetables, with shrubs—in fact, a veritable garden. As she had cocked her cocked hat over her eyes, it resulted that the rear of this vegetable garden towered above the top of her blond chignon, so that I could see no more of the stage than if I had been in far Cathay.

The bell rang; the curtain rose; I heard voices—presumably of actors—but it was impossible for me to tell. At the risk of acquiring a telescopic neck, I leaned to the right, then to the left. But I had not counted on the balloon sleeves of the blond, which were perfect monsters of swollen silk, and which masked completely both wings of the stage as her hat did the middle.

"Holy smoke!" said I to my friend. "that hat is going to be rather a nuisance."

The blond lady heard me; she turned slightly, put up her lorgnon, and surveyed me with the utmost haughtiness. Then, shrugging her shoulders, she pulled up her sleeves, so that it was impossible for me to see even the proscenium arch. Then she braced up her feet against the chair in front, and hoisted herself up a few inches, so that by this gymnastic feat she succeeded in elevating her vegetable garden even more than before.

In a melancholy tone I said to Cmythe: "It seems to me I would have been better off if I had stayed at the club and toasted my toes in the cafe in front of the fire. I would not have been incommoded or discommoded, and I would have seen fully as much of this piece as I am seeing now."

Hearing this, the blond lady turned around once more, and favored me with the most sneering smile that I have ever seen. It provoked me, and I determined to give her a lesson if I could. For I might as well have been in a theatrophone listening at a telephone. I could hear, but I could see nothing. Voices—female voices, male voices—confusedly came to my ear. You know how perplexing it is when you cannot

HAVING REVENGE.

see the personages upon the stage, when you cannot note their gestures nor the play of their faces. But the first act terminated in the midst of roars of applause. A man I knew, three seats to my right, was shaking with laughter. Everybody in the theater seemed to be intensely amused at the play except myself. And the blond lady would still turn from time to time, and favor me again with her sneering smile.

Seated immediately in front of the blond lady was a very little man who looked like a hunchback, his head was so sunken between his shoulders. I looked at him carefully. He had the appearance of being a dead-head, owing to his rather shabby attire. I tapped him on the shoulder, and asked him if he would go out with me between the acts for a few minutes. When we were outside, I said to him:

"My dear sir, I have a particular interest in occupying your chair, No. 48. If you will pardon the liberty I take, I would like to give you this trifle" (I slipped a five-dollar piece into his hand), "and, in exchange, I would like to have your seat and you may have mine, No. 92."

The little man's face lighted up with pleasure. He slipped my five-dollar piece into his waistcoat pocket, and said: "Certainly, my dear sir. You are very good. I will take your seat with pleasure."

Thus was I placed in possession of seat 48. Now I could see the stage, but still I was not revenged. My first idea was to install myself there, wearing my own high hat, but I reflected that this manifestation might not be understood, would seem discourteous to the actors, and that I would be forced to take it off. Suddenly an idea flashed across my mind—an inspiration. I left the theater and walked a block or two until I came to a milliner's shop. I entered and demanded of the saleswoman to sell me a hat—the most gigantic, the most arboriferous, the most pyramidal hat she had. She opened a drawer and exhibited to me a monument in black felt, with an enormous knob of black velvet upon its top, and on top of the black felt knob a puff of black flowers, extremely high. Without haggling, I paid her the price, and swiftly returned to the theater.

To the stupefaction of Cmythe, who was still seated in his chair, No. 90, I seated myself in No. 48, immediately before the blonde lady with the big hat, and then, with a perfectly serious countenance, I placed upon my head the black velvet monument. I do not know what sort of a figure I cut with my long mustaches under the velvet hat, but if a bomb had burst in the orchestra it would not have produced a greater effect. Exclamations came from every direction, and people climbed up on their seats to see me, amid roars of laughter.

The men—poor wretches, they do stand together once in awhile—understood the motive of my protest, and cried: "Bravo! Bravo! He is right!" while the agitated Cmythe screamed to me across the blonde lady's balloon sleeves: "Why, old man, you are going crazy." None the less, I remained impassive in the midst of the tempest which I had let loose. But the usual reverse came. Two ushers, after consultation, came to me and politely begged me to take off my hat. "Certainly," said I, "if you will make this lady take off hers." This response provoked the utmost enthusiasm from the men. But the ushers would not listen to reason, and they made me leave my seat.

The lady with the vegetable garden triumphed, but not for long.

Looking up toward the family circle, I saw a colored damsel wearing a small turban. I mounted to the circle. I went to the colored lady. "Pardon me," said I, "but I have just purchased a hat which cost me $15 only a quarter of an hour ago." I exhibited the black velvet monument, and the colored lady's eyes

I CONDUCTED HER TO MY SEAT.

bulged out in amazement and admiration.

"And what about it?" said she.

"Nothing but this: it is yours if you will do me the favor to occupy my seat in the orchestra, No. 48, until the play is over."

In a second she swept off the little turban which she wore, placed the black velvet monument upon her head, gave it two or three taps before the mirror in the lobby, shook out her skirts, and then, taking my arm, I conducted her to orchestra chair No. 48.

Oh, if you had only seen the convulsive joy among the men in the orchestra when they saw my monumental hat reappear upon a feminine head. This time the ushers had nothing to say. The lady with the vegetable garden was vanquished. She could see nothing during the rest of the piece, and served as a focus from opera glasses from all over the house.

Revenge! Revenge! At last I was revenged. Ha, ha!—San Francisco Argonaut.

He Didn't Know.

Magistrate Peter Hughes, who loves a good joke, tells of a recent personal experience with great glee. In a certain case the other day a big colored woman was a witness. She testified that she had whipped her little boy very severely, and as she went on with the story of the exceedingly stiff beating she had administered the judge's clear brow grew a little darker, and he interrupted her to ask if it had been necessary to chastise the boy so severely. The witness opened her eyes widely at the question. Gazing intently at the court, she inquired: "Jedge, wuz you eber de father of a wuthless mulatter boy?" "No, no," responded Magistrate Hughes, hastily. "Then, jedge, you don't know nuffin' about de case."—Philadelphia Record.

Theory and Practice.

Young Wife—Are you the editress of the household department in the Woman's Companion?

Mrs. De Letter—Yes, I have had exclusive charge of that department for ten years.

"I am glad we are near neighbors. I am sure you won't object if I run in once in awhile for a little practical help about cooking?"

"No indeed,. Come in whenever you please—that is, after next week. My cook is away temporarily, and my husband and I are taking our meals at a restaurant."—N. Y. Weekly.

Never Forgot Himself.

"I admit, boys," remarked Paperwate, "that I haven't always led the life I should. I've gambled some, drunk whisky more'r less, an' at times perhaps I'm a trifle profane and abusive, an' have called men liars, which I have generally regretted afterwards, an' have passed a night at the stationhouse at odd intervals, an' insulted ladies, an' that sort o' thing; but, boys (and here his eyes filled with tears), I've always been a gentleman. No man can say that Marble F. Paperwate ever forgot that he was a gentleman!"—Bay City Chat.

In a Restaurant.

Guest (to waiter)—This beefsteak that you brought me isn't fit to eat; it must be three weeks old.

Waiter—I beg your pardon, sir, I made a mistake; I brought you antelope steak instead.

Guest (tries it again)—Why that tastes delicious; why didn't you tell me before that it was antelope steak!"—Texas Siftings.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

Squatters and Boomers.

The sooners who have squatted on township 150 are being driven out by the Indian police, and, while no bloodshed has occurred, there is some ugly talk. This township is in dispute and the land office officials have instructions not to take filings on land in it. The other townships withdrawn from settlement are: 149-39, 157-27, 158-26, and W 27. Both 157 snd 158 are located in the northeastern part of the reservation, and are tamarack lands, not fit for settlement, anyway. The best feature of the Red lake opening, so far, is the impetus given to the sale of loose farming lands in that vicinity. In one day the sales by local real estate men, of Red Lake Falls, aggregated over 10 quarter sections and from $5 to $10, lying in contiguous townships. The streets present an interesting sight, lined on each side with a motley throng of strangers, and the prairie schooner looming up all in the center. All day and each day the crowd grows greater. It is remarkable, considering that the opening is still a month off. The settlers driven from township 150 are coming back to the city.

The Pine Sale.

The Red Lake pine will be scheduled for sale at $3 per 1,000 feet, the minimum price fixed by law. The government has no information to permit a grading of several prices. It was concluded it would be better to put it all in at the minimum and trust to competition to raise this figure to the value of individual tracts. The only thing that might defeat this would be a combination between the large bidders, and it is understood that there will be enough small bidders to defeat any such plan. It is understood that there will be many persons who will buy a 40 or 80 tract with the intention of putting in portable saw mills and sawing for the immediate local demand on the reservation.

The first sale is largely experimental, and if it does not go off satisfactorily, future sales will be conducted on a different basis. There are 3,001 descriptions, 40's or lots, containing from 10,000 to 700,000 feet of pine, and averaging about 50,000, so that the total of pine is not far from 150,000,000 feet.

Stands by Anoka.

Judges Brill, Otis and Kelly, of the Ramsey county district court, handed down a decision in the matter of the location of the fourth hospital for the insane by the commission appointed for the purpose, dissolving the temporary injunction granted at the request of Hastings petitioners and refusing longer to restrain the commission from purchasing a site at Anoka. In this the claim of the Hastings petitioners is overruled.

While joining with the other members of the bench in signing the order, Judge Kelly, in a memorandum, dissents from the views of his colleagues, as to the propriety of the action of the commission in reconsidering their vote, proclaiming that in so doing the commission was guilty of a "blunder amounting almost to a crime."

Logs and Lumber.

A meeting of lumbermen of the upper Mississippi valley was held in the surveyor general's office recently. Figures were given which showed the season's cut in the woods to have been 585,000,000 feet, or about 150,000,000 feet less than the cut last winter. The old log committee, consisting of H. C. Akeley, H. M. De Laittre and W. H. Day, was unanimously re-elected. The boom company was ordered to begin the turning of logs as soon as practicable, and not turn more than 75 per cent of the amount turned last year.

Minnesota Talent Abroad.

J. Murphy, who left Winona some time ago, taking with him about $300 belonging to the Borton institute, was arrested in Chicago, the other night, while attempting to rob a safe in the residence of Mrs. Catherine Johannes. This safe, it is said, contained valuables to the amount of $120,000. Murphy, at the time of his arrest, was in company with another man, and both were arrested. It is not thought that the case will be pushed, as he will no doubt get the full penalty of the law in Chicago.

Killed by Cars.

A young man, some 20 years of age, whose name is supposed to be J. Sheldon, a member of the Third Infantry band at Fort Snelling, was found lying dead between the railroad tracks on the Milwaukee short line, about 400 feet north of 26th avenue S, Minneapolis. When found the body had evidently lain for some hours. It was squarely in the middle of the tracks, and the head was severed from the body, hanging only by the spinal cord.

News in Brief.

Gov. Clough, by proclamation, designates April 24 as Arbor Day.

James Purcell, living near Waterville, was struck by an engine while walking on the railroad track. His skull was fractured and probably fatally injured.

Herman Johnson fell down a shaft in the Pioneer mine, at Ely, a distance of 225 feet, and instantly killed. He was a Finn, 22 years old and leaves a wife and two children.

Minnesota postoffices have been established as follows: Billings, Aitkin county, Eliza Helmore, postmaster; Isle, Mille Lacs county, Charles Malone, postmaster.

The First Regiment band of Minneapolis contemplates making a tour of the state, giving concerts in a few of the larger cities. This organization, under the direction of Prof. Watson, has become the leading band of the Northwest, and wherever it has appeared has created unbounded enthusiasm in musical circles. A. A. Whitcomb will look after the business arrangements.

The office of the United States commissioner at Red Lake Falls was entered by burglars and a typewriter stolen.

John G. Morrison has been commissioned as postmaster at Red Lake.

Col. Wheaton, G. K. R. S. of the state grand lodge, Knights of Pythias, has received replies from over 60 of the subordinate lodges of the state on the proposition to devote the fund collected for the national encampment to the reunion and demonstration to be held in Minneapolis. Of the replies received, all are unanimous in consenting to the transfer of the fund.

The name of the postoffice at Chedi, Brown county, has been changed to James, and Carl Voight has been commissioned postmaster.

Over 90 teachers attended the institute at Kasson.

INGERSOLL IN A PULPIT.

Noted Infidel Tells "How Mankind Can Be Reformed."

Chicago, April 13.—With a prelude that included the pronouncing of an invocation, the repeating of the Lord's Prayer in unison, the reading of the tenth chapter of Luke, commencing with the 25th verse, the singing of an hosanna, of "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "America," the greatest living agnostic of the age stepped to the restrum of the Church Militant Sunday morning and for nearly two hours expounded to the congregation his views upon "How Mankind Can Be Reformed."

Although admission was strictly confined to ticket holders, the street in front of the theater was blocked with people long before the opening of the doors, and even after the interior had been packed to suffocation over a thousand men and women besieged the entrance. On the stage were 400 or more representative citizens, including nearly every member of the appellate and superior judiciary, several federal and county officials, delegations from every medical and law college and institution of learning in the city and suburbs and a number of retired divines. Every sect and denomination without an exception had it srepresentative.

When Col. Ingersoll made his appearance arm in arm with Dr. Rusk there was loud applause mingled with murmurs from some who seemed to regard such a demonstration as foreign to a religious service. In the prayer that followed the musical exercises Dr. Rusk asked for a special blessing on their guest of the day, who was endeavoring to show the world how this life might be made one of usefulness and joy, and also invoked a dispensation for his wife and children, while in his introductory remarks Dr. Rusk characterized Col. Ingersoll as "the man who is endeavoring to do this world good and to make it better." This, he said, was no time to reason, no time to disagree with the faiths of men, or beliefs of men, when they were trying to make the world better than they found it. No matter, he said, whether a man believed in God or not, if he expounded the truth, then the truth was there and God was there.

As Col. Ingersoll stepped to the rostrum he was welcomed with applause that lasted for over a minute. With the suggestion that while his hearers and himself might be traveling different roads, they were all trying to add to human joy and happiness he took as his text the quotation from Shakespeare, whom he characterized as "the greatest of human beings:" "There is no darkness but ignorance," and for two hours spoke upon the necessity of arbitration as a substitute for war, the need for new methods in the treatment of criminals, the desirability of the occupancy of the prairies of the west for homes as a panacea for the tenement system, the question of divorce, the relations of capital and labor and the need of reform in the education of children.

In concluding his address Col. Ingersoll said:

"The reforms that I have mentioned cannot be accomplished in a day, possibly not for many centuries, and in the meantime there is much crime, much poverty, much want and consequently something must be done now. Let each human being within the limits of the possible be self-supporting; let everyone take intelligent thought for the morrow, and if a human being supports himself and acquires a surplus let him use a part of that surplus for the unfortunate, and let each one to the extent of his ability help his fellow men. Let him do what he can in the circle of his own acquaintance to rescue the fallen, to help those who are trying to help themselves, to give work to the idle. Let him distribute kind words, words of wisdom, of cheerfulness and hope. In other words, let every human being do all the good he can, and let him bind up the wounds of his fellow creatures and at the same time put forth every effort to hasten the coming of a better day.

"This, in my judgment, is real religion. To do all the good you can is to be a saint in the highest and in the noblest sense. To do all the good you can—this is to be really and truly spiritual. To relieve suffering, to put the star of hope in the midnight of despair—this is true holiness. This is the religion of science. The old creeds are too narrow! they are not for the world in which we live. The old dogmas lack breadth and tenderness; they are too cruel, too merciless, too savage. We are growing grander and nobler.

"The firmament inlaid with suns is the dome of the real cathedral. The interpreters of nature are the true and only priests. In the great creed are all the truths that lips have uttered and in the real litany will be found all the ecstasies and aspirations of the soul, all dreams of joy, all hopes for nobler, fuller life. The real church, the real edifice, is adorned and glorified with all that art has done. In the real choir is all the thrilling music of the world and in the starlit aisles have been, and are, the grandest souls of every land and clime.

"There is no darkness but ignorance.'

"Let us flood the world with intellectual light."

When he concluded the applause was loud and long continued, many of those in the foyer waving their handkerchiefs and hats. The congregation united in singing "Blest Be The Tie That Binds" and with the pronouncing of the benediction the unique service came to an end.

A FATAL PLUNGE.

Terrible Disaster to a Freight Train Near Bedford, Ind.

Bedford, Ind., April 14.—Five killed, three wounded and one miraculous escape from death was the result of an accident on the Belt road near here Monday morning. The dead are: Charles Ogden, conductor; James Shere, fireman; M. J. Masterson, bridge carpenter; Ed. Bivens, bridge carpenter; Warren S. Lermond, bridge carpenter. The injured: George Meinzer, engineer; James Davis, bridge carpenter; Henry Devault, brakeman. A freight train composed of a road engine and flat cars was coming to the city from the quarries, near here. Just west of the Monon railroad tracks, about a mile distant, is a trestle, about 70 feet high. This trestle is said to have been defective.

As the train ran onto the structure there was an ominous creak, then a great crash, and in an instant the engine and first car had toppled over and gone crashing to the ground, from where, with the sound of escaping steam, came the cries of the men who were being scalded to death or were having their lives crushed out by the heavy debris. Henry Devault, a brakeman, saw the engine totter, and leaped from the car just in time to avoid being carried down with his less fortunate companions. Devault, though injured, gave the alarm, and a wrecking train with physicians was at once sent to the scene and the work of rescue begun. The five dead bodies were taken from the twisted and distorted mass of wood and iron, some of them being almost unrecognizable.

Plague Epidemic in Hong Kong.

London, April 13.—The governor of Hong Kong telegraphs that there were 75 cases of Bubonic plague in that city during the seven days ending April 7, as against 47 cases during the previous seven days.

KNOW THYSELF.

Science Helps You to Be Your Own Doctor.

The Story of a Woman Who Kept Posted on the Work of Science and Saved Her Own Life.

From the Era, Bradford, Pa.

Too few people are acquainted with the rapid advance of medical science, and too many doctors are still plodding in the old paths. Once it comes to pass that people know themselves, that all physicians are abreast of the world's knowledge, much of our suffering will come to an end. Medical scientists are not delving into the depths of knowledge for the mere benefit of brother physicians, but for the benefit of the world. They place in the hands of the well man a means of keeping well, in the hands of the sick a means of recovery. To the parent they give the power of saving the child. Science is working for you—will you accept the proffered help?

Mrs. George Rowend, an estimable lady who resides at No. 276 East Main Street, has cause to feel grateful toward the science of medicine.

One day recently, a reporter, learning that Mrs. Rowend had been greatly benefited by the use of a new medicine, interviewed her. She stated that she had been suffering with a female trouble for many years. She had been doctored for the ailment for a long time—in fact, nearly all her life—and had never received anything more than temporary relief. During the last three years her condition grew worse and was aggravated by an affection of the heart. Her health was so poor that she found it almost impossible to perform her household duties.

"I never believed in proprietary medicines," said Mrs. Rowend, "but one day last fall I read an article in a newspaper which told of the cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to try the medicine. Before I had taken the contents of one box I began to feel better. The depressing weakness which had bothered me for so many years began to disappear, and the action of the heart at once became stronger and more regular.

"I took nine boxes of the pills and I am now feeling better than I have for several years, and I have unbounded faith in the medicine."

Mrs. Rowend is steadily gaining in health and strength and gives all the credit for her restoration to health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

HIS LEG IS PULLED.

That Is How a Southern Congressman Regards His Lot.

"Some people may think that a congressman saves a pile of money out of his salary," said a well-known southern congressman, who was talking to a Washington Star reporter on the vicissitudes of running for office, and especially for congress, "but a man has to be a small walking bank to accommodate the large number of his 'friends' and supporters who need a little money for some urgent matter. In my state we have to make campaigns and appear before the people at meetings. Well, I have never attended a meeting but that I did not have some kind of a subscription poked into my face.. Somebody wants something for a church and for missionary purposes or for helping some fellow who has been burned out.

"You can't avoid subscribing, and have to head the list with the largest sum. Then about the time you think you are through with having your leg pulled some lazy fellow will walk up and say: 'How do, gineral?' I had ter quit my work ter come out and hear you terday, and I thunk yer mout giv' me a dollar.' While you have the greatest contempt for the man, you give him the dollar.

"When you leave the meeting you are out anywhere from $20 to $50. These are just a few instances of what a candidate has to spend money for. After he gets through the campaign and is elected he has to furnish every dead beat from his district who should happen to come to Washington with money. I've actually given them money and railroad tickets to get home and have them go back and work against me."

CURIOUS CHINESE CUSTOM.

Calling to Mind the Blessing of Having Written Characters.

In a work entitled "An Australian in China" occurs a description of the queer practice in China of honoring waste paper by committing it to the flames. In the center of the green stands the hollow pillar, in which Chinese waste paper is reverently burnt. "When letters were invented," the Chinese say, "Heaven rejoiced and hell trembled." "Reverence the characters," is an injunction of Confucius which no Chinaman neglects to follow. He remembers that "he who uses lettered paper to kindle the fire has ten demerits, and will have itchy sores;" he remembers that "he who tosses lettered paper into dirty water, or burns it in a filthy place has 20 demerits, and will frequently have sore eyes or become blind;" whereas, "he who gets about and collects, washes and burns lettered paper has 5,000 merits, adds 12 years to his life, and will become honored and healthy, and his children and grandchildren will be virtuous and filial." But his reverence has strict limits, and while he reverences a piece of paper upon which a moral precept is written, he often thinks himself absolved from reverencing the moral precept itself.

A Tottering Spire.

It is reported that the spire of Salisbury cathedral, in the south of England, is tottering. When the cathedral was begun, in 1220, there was no thought of erecting a spire on the central tower. That was an afterthought, and the architect who designed the tower strained the strength of the original substructure to the utmost. It has always had to be carefully watched, and the means taken to strengthen it by iron bands and ties have only added to the weight. Of late the stonework has been decaying rapidly, so that the spire is in great danger of collapsing.

Half Fare to Virginia and Carolina.

April 21 and May 5 Homeseekers' Excursion tickets will be sold from all points in the west and northwest over the "Big Four Route" and Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. to Virginia and North Carolina at one fare for the round trip. Settlers looking for a home in the south can do no better than in Virginia. There they have cheap farm lands, no blizzards, no cyclones, mild winters, never failing crops, cheap transportation and the best markets. Send for free descriptive pamphlet, excursion rates and time folders. U. L. TRUITT, N. W. P. A., 234 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

"I WANT," said an astronomer, "an inscription for my new telescope which shall be in the nature of an address to the stars." "How would 'Here's looking at you' do?"—Buffalo Express.

WHEN kings make war no law betwixt two sovereigns can decide but that of arms, where fortune is the judge, soldiers the lawyers and the bar the field.—Dryden.

"YOU fairly take my breath away," murmured the red-nosed man, as he swallowed a clove.—Philadelphia Record.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

CONSOLATION indiscreetly pressed upon us when we are suffering under affliction only serves to increase our pain, and to render our grief more poignant.—Rousseau.

Do You Want a Virginia Home?

A fine improved farm of 184 acres, house, barns, sheds, Orchard all under fence. Three miles from Railroad station. Twenty miles from Washington City. Will be sold with live stock, implements and furniture. Price $3,000. For complete description, rates of fare and time folders, etc., address FRED I. FEE, Land and Excursion Agent C. & O. Ry., 234 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

THE SHERIFF—"You say that fellow who broke jail left a message behind?" The Keeper—"Yes, sir; here it is on this paper—'Excuse the liberty I take!'"—Truth.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A MAN may have got his black eye by running against a church door, but it is hard to make a critical world believe it.—Atchison Globe.

FOR Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. DIETER, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, '94.

MOST men have more courage than even they themselves think they have.—Greville.

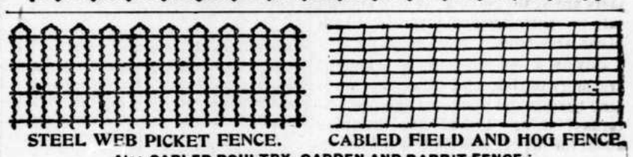
Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

Pain often concentrates all its Misery in **RHEUMATISM**

Use at once **ST. JACOBS OIL** if you want to feel it concentrate its healing in a cure.

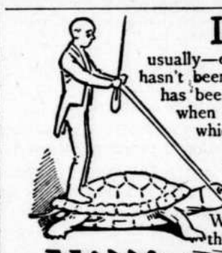


STEEL WEB PICKET FENCE. CABLED FIELD AND HOG FENCE.

Also CABLED POULTRY, GARDEN AND RABBIT FENCE.

We manufacture a complete line of Smooth Wire Fencing and guarantee every article to be as represented. If you consider quality we can save you money. CATALOGUE FREE.

DE KALB FENCE CO., 122 HIGH ST., DE KALB, ILL.



It's a slow process,

usually—education, development, and growth. But it hasn't been so with Pearline (use without soap). Pearline's success has been a wonder, from the start. All the more so when you consider the many poor imitations of it, which claim to make washing easy

These things tend to confuse people, of course. They're forced on the public by peddlers, prizes, substitution, etc. No doubt they're often thought to be the same as Pearline We protest. Don't judge Pearline (use soap) by the company it has to keep. 471

MILLIONS NOW USE Pearline

GYPSINE.

Q. What is Gypsine?
A. Gypsine is a permanent and everlasting wall finish, entirely different from all Kalsomine preparations.
Q. How is it more durable than Kalsomines?
A. It is made from a Gypsum Rock cement base and grows hard on the wall with age.
Q. How about Kalsomines?
A. They are but temporary, softening after a short time and have to be washed and scraped off, in fact spoil any wall to which they are applied, as they rub and scale.
Q. Will not Gypsine rub and scale off?
A. No, when originally applied to a clean wall it is everlasting, and can be recoated to change tints or when necessary
Q. Is Gypsine injurious to the health?
A. Unlike all poisonous wall paper held on with vegetable paste or whiting and glue kalsomine, it is recommended by the leading physicians and sanitarians everywhere.
Q. Can anything but plain wall tinting be done with Gypsine?
A. Any kind of frescoing or relief decorating can be done with it.
Q. Where can I purchase it?
A. From your local paint dealer.
Q. How can I learn more about Gypsine?
A. Ask your dealer or write for copy of GYPSINE ADVOCATE and sample circular.

DIAMOND WALL FINISH CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, ARIL. 17, 1896.

Time Table.

Soo Road,—Time for trains at Rockford Station:

Going West,	Going East.
10:47, a. m.	8:57, a. m.
7:40 p. m.	4:53, p. m.

DELANO DIARY

--The Watertown Mills shipped flour to the cities via Delano this week.

—J. E. Borsch has purchased a lot on N. River Street, of W. M. Mowatt, and intends mooving his store, building and all on to it soon.

—Both Drs. Niven and Knight were in town during the early part of the week. This seems to be getting to be quite a point for dentists.

—Watch out for the primary election notices to be given under the new law. Turn out and vote, and see how you like the new system of holding caucuses.

--Our local Insurance agent P. H. Greear wants it distinctly understood that he is not the man who fills up medical examinations and asks Physicians to sign them.

—The Wright County Dog Kennel is growing rapidly in importance. Several valuable canines are now on hand among them some juveniles that furnish lots of fun for yisitors.

—There are but a few more weeks of school before the long summer vacation, and the scholars should try and attend to the end of the term and pass examination in as many studies as possible.

—Some seeding was done previous to the big snow storm, but not much; farmers are again getting at it. Though late prospects are now favorable to another large crop.

—With a consignment of firkins of creamery buttes, a lot of empty kerosene barrels and beer kegs shipped yesterday, things looked like business about the depot; especially so when a glimpse could now and then be caught of that military cap of the agents

—Quite a number of muskrats have been shot within the city limits this week. It is a little bit dangerous to be running along the slippery river banks with loaded firearms while people throng the streets and the bridge, who might be accidently shot.

—Quite a number of complaints of swine being kept within the limits, and some outside have been handed in. The village council will doubtless feel called upon to extend the swine limits, and give the Marshal strict instructions to see that the hog ordinance is enforced.

—Quite a hay famine has been going on in town for a couple of weeks past; but has been broken by a few farmers near town doubling up teams and hauling some choice lots preserved for their own use and selling it at good prices. As soon as the roads become good it will be as difficult as ever to sell hay.

—If the village road scraper should be driven a few times through a couple of the alleys in town; as it should be, it would make travel much easier, and drain some of the filth from the business part of town, and add to the alrerdy gained reputation of Delano as the healthiest town in this part of the country.

--At a meeting of the Epworth League it was yoted to hold a sociable at the City Hall on Thursday evening, April 25. An entertainment to be given icecream and cake to be served. 10 cts admission at the door. The entertainment will be songs represented by tableaux, something new for Delano. Everybody come.

—Col Dodge, in a letter over his name said that anyone who knew anything about it was aware that a majority of the jury in the case of Minnesota vs. O. L. Billings were for conviction; O. L. Billings says that ten were for acquital and but two for conviction. Surely one of them is telling the people wrong. It looks as if the jury might set the matter right if they saw fit.

—Third Street has been in horrible condition for the past week, water standing in the gutter from Lindslys to Gutzwillers residence until the dirt that had been dug up last year gava way and made quite a hole near Swedebacks place, letting it out. Cal Stewart got stauled with a load of wood for Rev. Davies near John Brasie's corner. The ground over the water pipes along Miss White's property settled till danger signals have been put up. The whole street is in bad shape.

—Easter services at the M. E. Church were held last Sunday evening; having been postponed until then on account of the quarterly meeting being held Easter night. Notwithstanding the rain a fair sized audience came out, and most of those on the programme were present. The parts were well learned and things went off quite smoothly. Superintendent Hawker conducted the entertainment. Rev. Farber lead in prayer; the choir rendered a song. The Infant class recited. Step by Step, a song, by Mrs. Green's class; Sweet Easter Lillies, recitation, Carrie Strickland. Recitation, May Mowatt. Rainbow piece, Miss Gross' class. Easter Flowers, song, Mollie Maxfield. Recitation, Easter Lillies, Mrs. Green's class. Hope's messengers, by Mrs. Hawker's class. Remarks by paster. Anthem by the choir closed the evenings entertainment. All were well pleased and many of the audience were heard to remark, "much better than I expected."

- Daymon and Pythias at the City Hall, on Monday evening, April 20.

—Measles don't appear to be so hard on the little fellows this season as is often the case; and owing to precautions used has not spread much. By families who have it remaining at home it is hoped that the school may be enabled to complete the terms before a general spread occurs.

Job printing at the GAZETTE office.

Personal.

Rev. A. Abbot, of Rockford was in town to day in the rain.

Mr. Drew, of Minneapolis was buying some stock here today.

Jake Kuchenmeister, of Waverly, was in town Wednesday.

Dr. E. E. Shrader, of Watertown, drove over yesterday afternoon.

Robert Renswick mooved with his family to Chicago Tuesday morning.

Mrs. M. A. Chance came home from Minneapolis, last week, for a visit.

Editor Wharton entertained his father, of Ashland, Wis., over Sunday,

Clerk Vorse and Sheriff Carpenter were doing business in Delano, Monday.

Mrs. Cameronand two girls went to Minneapolis, Miss Gross to St. Paul Monday.

Gilbert Loffler, of Yankton, S. D. was in town delivering nursery stock this week.

Allen Jenkins and two daughters, of Greenwood, drove over Monday through the mud

Henry Parslow, Jr. drove over to Loretto for avisit this week. His lame leg is improving.

Chairman Kemper, of Victor, was an early caller Monday morning on his way to Buffalo

Wm. Gent of Rockford is laid up with Rheumatism, He's been to attentive to his bees.

George Cook, of Rockford, came to Delano, on Sunday to have a fractured clavicle repaired.

Miss Annie Parslow will begin the Summer term of school in the Ziebarth district next Monday.

Chester M. Johnson and his combination steed, of Rockford rambled round this way on last Lord's day.

J. S. Coopre, Charles Johnson, C. A. Brunkaw and others attended the organization of a lodge of M. W. at Waverly Monday.

Henry F. Swarteut, of Rockford, was among out of town folks who gave evidence as to the depth of the mud last Saturday.

C. J. Buckley started in Monday morning on his old job, and his familiar form with an arm ful of Eagle mail can again be seen.

Mrs. H. D. Cadwell, of Rockford, was a Delano visitor on Monday. She has been allowed a pension of $8. per month and $600. arrearage.

David Cochran, of Waverly, his brother Levi, of Smith Lake, and W. H. Johnson, of Howard Lake, spent Wednesday afternoon in Delano.

C. W. Ingerson, who has been on the sick list for a week, and John McGary met in the GAZETTE office yesterday and discussed bimetallism for a few minutes. They seemed to harmonize quite nicely, if one is a Republican and the other a Democrat.

Job printing at the GAZETTE office.

County Cullings.

John Nugent is said to be paying strict attention to farming now-a-days.

We hear that J. H. Wendell contemplates a trip to the hills and valleys of Old Virginia, in the near future in search of health.

Levi Cochran, of Smith Lake, had a replevin suit against Leslie McClay in favor of R. C. Munger, of St. Paul, at Buffalo this week, before Justice Junken.

This is one of the years when voters are going to be a little particular what the platform is, as well as the candidate. Then they will demand sober, inteligent, honest men and rely on them doing what they think right.

J. R. Howard Assistant claim agent of the G. N. was arraigned before Justice William Cochrane, at Buffalo Tuesday on the charge of bribery. He waived examination and was bound over to appear before the Grand Jury in June. Will Dedrick and John Elsenpeter were given as bondsmen. Tim Burns appeared for Howard.

The Rockford woollen mills, we understand have again been started up, and will run as usual: The proprietor of the water power, who is an ardent free trader having yielded to the demands of the proprietor of the mills, who is as zealous a protectionist for a reduction of rent. Of course the farmers will expect to reap the benefit, in an advance on wool, while they will also get their flannels and woollens at reduced rates.

Legislative candidates this year should be men who will take a lively interest in the many important matters they will have to deal with. There is the new capital bulding; the 4th Hospital for Insane to be located; the iron mines to see to; the rearranging of legislative and other districts. Our county at present seems the tail end of the Congressianal and of the Judicial district, and is about as big a hog with Sherburne Co. on legislative matters, as Hennepin is with Wright on Judical affairs.

Republiean candidates for county office seem to be growing more numerous every day. There is Wharton, Rank, Saylor, French, Vorse and no telling how many more Clerks of Court. For County Auditor, Lamson, Hellier, Swanburg. County Attorney, Lindsley, Latham, Tarbox. Treasurer, I. Gutzwiller, Jr., Ole Mattson. Register of Deeds, C. J. Buckley, Ed Nogle. School Supt., Lee, Lindsley Hawker. Congressman or Judge of the 4th Jud. District., A. Y. Eaton. We don't know just how near we have come to hitting them; they may be a little mixed; they are apt to be.

County Commissioner is one of the most important offices in a county, and nothing but good, honest, reliable men should be entrusted with the distribution of county funds. At the same time, honesty is not the only requisite for a good official. Intelligence enough to do business and a general knowledge of affairs that sharpers may not impose upon the board is necessary. Three of the present terms expire this fall and their successors will be selected at the coming county convention; Messrs Kemper, Bugbee, and Hudek are the anxious ones while Haffton and Buckman have not finished their terms.

The County Commissioners met at Buffalo April 13.

It was voted to appropriate road money pro rata among commissioner districts on the basis of taxable valuation.

The following appropriations were made: Stockholm $135; Cokato $130; Victor $130; Franklin $150; Rockford $150; Maple Lake $100; Buffalo $100; Otsego, $200; Marysville, $125; South side, $100.

The hearing of school petitions of John Peterson, Buffalo, continued to May 27.

Requests of S. Erickson and And Mattson, for abatement of taxes, recommended te State Auditor.

Several bills allowed the largest I. Gutzwiller Jr. $175.15 assessment books blanks and other supplies; Woolley & Woolley premium on insurance, $121,-50; E. O. Brewster and J. W. McDonald, $81. each, for insurance: H. S. Saylor, publishing Commissioners proceedings March session, $24.00.

OUR COUNTRY IN PERIL.

The surge of iniquity rolls o'er the land
Like the billows of ocean upon the wide strand;
Like the wave that oft follows the earthquake's dread shock;
Like the deluge of old inundating the rock.

Its mad waters are surging with energy great
And threaten with ruin our staunch Ship of State—
Wake, O ye sailors from slumbers of peace
And save your good craft from the clamoring seas!

Awake to your duty! Your lives are at stake!
And the lives of your loved ones—for their sake awake!
For you are responsible, you are to blame
If posterity succumb, and perish in shame.

That bulwark, Morality—(God grant it may stand!)
Was made the foundation of law in the land.
For ages it has been the backbone of right,
The true guiding-cloud, the pillar of light.

But now the good fortress, though rigid and strong,
Is fast undermined by a villainous throng.
Grim General Lust is the first in the band
With Greed and Licensousness next in command.

Intemperance has also a share in the strife,
Defiling the holiest functions of life;
While unbridled license in love and divorce
With snares will entrap those not conquered by force.

Our highest society, glimmering, bright,
Is but a thin mantle that hides from the light
Vile corruption, which if not conquered and bound
Will be far worse than that which brought Rome to the ground.

Religion—that pillar that enters the sky,
Supporting the hope of existence on high—
Is also attacked with great vigor and might
By dark Skepticism, the queen of the night.

The Moloch of wealth with its unholy shrine
Is taking the place of God's altar divine;
While Indifference and Ignorance walk side by side
Swayed hither and thither by the rush of the tide.

Are Patriotism and Duty asleep?
If not, then what sort of a watch do they keep?
Aren't they apprehensive? Are they not aware
That storm-clouds have gathered and thicken the air?

Up, up to your duty! Each man to his post,
And check the advance of the enemy's host!
Stand up for the right, for religion and truth;
Imbue with their teachings the heart of the youth.

Are we to be conquered? Are we to be slaves?
No! rather we'll fight o'er our dead heroes' graves
Those heroes wrenched freedom from tyranny's grip
And gave it to us--shall we let it slip?

Look back on the path which this nation has trod
And see the plain prints of the finger of God.
Do you think that He had not a purpose, a plan
When He opened this country to civilized man?

Why should it for ages unoccupied lie
While over the East hung the gloomiest sky?
And why were its portals just then opened wide
When the pale glow of dawn in the east could be spied?

Why has it prospered that truly we say
That ours is the foremast of nations to-day?
Was that God's grand purpose, His holy design
That swift rise should be followed by rapid decline?

No, certainly that could not be His intent,
But by our lack of vigilance we may prevent
The perfect development He would desire,
And allow our great nation to sink in the mire.

The goddess of wisdom this message does bear,
That great though the danger we need not dispair,
That vigilance has been and always will be
The price of broad freedom, of true liberty.

Let us hope for the best, for the triumph of right
For a time when Queen Justice shall rule in her might.
And meantime be active, awake and alert,
And God will be with us, our ruin avert.

—GUNBRIUS LEE, in The MINNKOTA MASCOT.

Jurymen forJune.

Through the courtesy of Sheriff Geo. C. Carpenter we are enabled to give the following list of jurymen for the next term of District Court at Buffalo, in June.

GRAND JURY.

E. B. Watrous, Victor; J. D Moore, Maple Lake; P. A. Schlagel, Victor; Owen Daily, Maple Lake; Maurice O'Connell, Marysville; Patrick McNeely, Woodland; William Schimming, Monticello; J. C. Johnson, Cokato; John A. Peterson, Stockholm; C. A. Davis, Stockholm; Loranno Merritt, Victor; Louis Gilbert, Buffalo Village; Ferdinand Deithert, Frankfort; John O'Shea, Albion; Charles Mills, Buffalo; F. Hartfield, Frankfort; Bernhard Nelson, Cokato; August Leiter, Franklin; Halver Larson, Woodland; W. H. Towle, Annandale; John Humphrey, Otsego; William Vollbrecht, Hanover; Joseph Borell, Middleville.

PETIT JURY.

Charles Saborn, Cakato; E. J. Lambert, Silver Creek; J. H. Whitney, Silver Creek; Peter Estling, Cokato; L. E. Holmberg, Chatham; Nels F. Johnson, Stockholm; S. R. Wells, Buffalo Nillage; Jacob Hehn, Franklin; Joseph Cramer, Delanr; Charles Marohn, Albion; Charles O'Hara, Woodland; Frank Zachman, Frankfort; John Monrean, Monticello, Joseph Cook, Franklin; Thomao Madigan, Maple Lake; John Coels, Silver Creek; John Zech, Victor; Chris Bechtle Frankfort, Emil Paulson, Cokato; Wilbur Shattuck, Clearwater; Frank Folz, Victor; Louis Kommers, Waverly; Peter Bjorklund, Buffalo; Herman Anderson, Buffalo.

I have just received a fine, full line of Spring Millinery goods. Latest in Hats. You are invited to call and see the latest fashions before purchasing.

26 MRS. M. J. MULFORD.

COTTON STATE EXPOSITION.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18, Dec. 31, 1895.

The schedule printed below is a comprehensive guide to the best and most desirable route to Atlanta from the North and Northwest, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis TerreHaute, and Evansville.

Palace Day Coaches and Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to all trains shown in this schedule.

Extremely low rates have been made to Atlanta and return via the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. All trains run solid between Nashville and Atlanta, except train in last column. The train in third column, which leaves Cincinnati at 4:30 p. m. runs solid to Atlanta. This is the route of the famous "Dixie Flyer," through "all the year round" sleeping car line between Nashville, Tenn., and Jacksonville, Fla.

Lv Chicago.....																Pennsylvania	
" Indianapolis																"	
Ar Louisville...																"	
Lv Louisville...																"	
Ar Lafayette...																L. N. A. & C.	
Lv Chicago.....																"	
Lv Chicago.....																C. C. C. & St. L.	
" Indianapolis																"	
Lv Louisville...																"	
Ar Nashville...																L. & N.	
Lv Cincinnati...																"	
Ar Nashville...																"	
Lv Chicago.....																C. & E. I.	
" Terre Haute																"	
Ar Evansville...																"	
Ar Evansville...																L. & N.	
" Nashville...																"	
Lv St. Louis...																"	
Ar Nashville...																L. & N.	
Lv Nashville...																"	
Ar Chattanooga																"	
Atlanta.....																"	
W. & A.....																"	
N. C. & St. L.																"	
"																"	
	7:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	12:01 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	12:01 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	12:01 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	12:01 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	12:01 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	12:01 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	12:01 a.m.	10 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
	12:58 a.m.	12:28 a.m.	6:17 a.m.	12:28 a.m.	6:17 a.m.	12:28 a.m.	6:17 a.m.	12:28 a.m.	6:17 a.m.	12:28 a.m.	6:17 a.m.	12:28 a.m.	6:17 a.m.	12:28 a.m.	6:17 a.m.	11:50 a.m.	4:55 p.m.
	6:25 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	1:40 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	1:40 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	1:40 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	1:40 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	1:40 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	1:40 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	1:40 p.m.	7:45 p.m.	7:25 a.m.
		7:36 p.m.	10:17 p.m.	8:32 p.m.	10:17 p.m.	8:32 p.m.	10:17 p.m.	8:32 p.m.	10:17 p.m.	8:32 p.m.	10:17 p.m.	8:32 p.m.	10:17 p.m.	8:32 p.m.	10:17 p.m.	10:15 a.m.	9:32 p.m.
		7:10 a.m.	1:40 a.m.	7:10 a.m.	1:40 a.m.	7:10 a.m.	1:40 a.m.	7:10 a.m.	1:40 a.m.	7:10 a.m.	1:40 a.m.	7:10 a.m.	1:40 a.m.	7:10 a.m.	1:40 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	7:55

Minnesota Historical Society
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1896. NUMBER 30.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. F. COLLINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN. Smith Lake, - - Minnesota.

W. H. CUTTING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, - MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA. 28

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. C. B. AMES. Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office over W. R. John's Confectionery Store.

E. A. SHANNON, M. D., Buffalo, Minn., Calls day or night promptly attended to Office in the building between McKnight's store and residence. Residence on corner north of School House.

O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan. 11, 1896.

DR. CORNELIUS WILLIAMS.
Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist,
145 W. Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dr. G. H. KOHLER,
Dayton Building, Cor. 6th St. and Nicollet Ave Minneapolis. Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 17-tf.

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FURNITURE Co.
(SUCCESSORS TO H. GALLEY).
GENERAL FURNITURE & UNDERTAKING
PICTURE FRAMING, GLAZING, REPAIRING AND GENERAL CARPENTERING,
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
R R Ave., Delano, Minn. 28tf

JOHN BRANDSER,
TAILOR
DELANO - MINN.

CHURCH NOTICES

M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting every Thursday..... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARBER, Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at..... 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday..... 10:00 "
Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on every third Sunday.
DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m.
Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. LAWRENCE ZOWADZKI.

DELANO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

President { I. GUTZWILLER, JR.
Councilmen, { JOHN COOLEN, WASH RADER, ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder, { WYATT JOHNS.

Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.
Justices of the Peace, { W. H. FRAZEE, R. M. WALTER.
Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health. { T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.
Village Marshal, GEORGE GOODRICK.
Constables { J. P. BERNECK, GEO. GOODRICK.

DELANO BOARD OF EDUCATION.

President, F. H. LINDSLEY.
Secretary, C. H. VORSE.
Treasurer, JOHN E. Borsch.
L. M. MAXFIELD, W. H. FRAZEE and I. GUTZWILLER, Jr.

TEACHER'S EXAMINERS.

F. H. LINDSLEY and C. S. HAWKER.

THE UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS, Washington Grove, No. 9, meets at Cramer's Hall the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, at 8 p. m.

GIVE US A CALL.
W. H. COCHRANE, & CO.,
Abstractors,
BUFFALO, - MINNESOTA.

Appointed by Board of County Commissioners and Bond Filed.

Correct Abstracts of Titles to Lands and Lots in Wright County.
Fifteen Years Experience

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RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One column, one year	$100.00
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One-fourth column, one year	25.00
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Cards, four lines or less, one year	3.00

Business notices, 5 cents per line.

Our Job Department is well supplied with the latest styles of type and presses, and we are able to do all kinds of work promptly, at the lowest possible terms. Orders by mail carefully filled.

T. J. CATLIN,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Entered as Second-Class Mail Matter, at the Post Office in Delano, Minn

WOODMAN SPARE THAT TREE.

Woodman, spare that tree!
Touch not a single bough!
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now.
'Twas my forefather's hand
That placed it near his cot:
There, woodman, let it stand,
Thy ax shall harm it not!

That old familiar tree,
Whose glory and renown
Are spread o'er land and sea,
And would's't thou hack it down?
Woodman, forebear thy stroke!
Cut not its earth-bound ties;
O, spare that aged oak,
Now towering to the skies!

When but an idle boy,
I sought its grateful shade;
In all their gushing joy,
Here, too, my sisters played.
My mother kissed me here;
My father pressed my hand—
Forgive this foolish tear,
But let that old oak stand!

My heart-strings round thee cling,
Close as thy bark, old friend!
Here shall the wild-bird sing,
And still thy branches bend.
Old tree, the storm still brave!
And, woodman, leave the spot;
While I've a hand to save,
Thy ax shall harm it not

GEORGE P. MORRIS.

THE Northwestern Farmer of St. Paul, published twice a month for 50cts a year is a good farm paper to take.

THE Penny Magazine of Philadelphia, is the latest venture of the kind to appear on our table. It is neatly gotten up and sells for 5cts per copy.

THE New York World claims to have figured out to a certainty that McKinley will be the republican nominee for president in spite of all combinations that can be worked.

SILVER is said to be cheap money! When did it get to be cheap? If gold were demonetised how long before it would be as cheap as silver? How long before it would sell for half its present price as jewelery?

PROF. SHAW has succeeded in demonstrating to a lot of newspaper reporters that fat lamb is good to eat, the butchers to the contrary, notwithstanding. Good fat beef is also much better than lean tough beef.

THOSE New York Republicans who could not stand it to have a Democratic pastor, even if he was the brother of Grover Cleveland, must be hard to please; or their pastor must have tread on their tariff corns a little.

IT is rumored that F. N. S. of the Representative will soon become Francis N. Stacy, editor-in-chief of the Daily Penny Press. Mr. Stacy is a good man and Wright County wishes him well in his efforts to reform things generally.

GEO. N. LAMPHERE, of the Moorhead News does not believe in blowing his own horn. But should he get to Congress, as he may, he will not be so bashful about blowing a good strong blast for his district, his state and his country's welfare.

IT has been said that silver, cheap money would drive gold, dear money out of circulation. That people would hoard the gold. As a matter of fact about so much money is hoarded, whether gold or silver; the balance circulates of whatever kind of material it is made.

IT looks now as if St. Paul would elect a good man, O. C. Cullen, Mayor. The capital of our state deserves a first class head to its government. Not a word of censure seems to fall about Mr. Cullen though he has long been before the public in high and honorable capacities.

CHAIRMAN MCDERMOTT, of the Democratic State Central Committee, denies that the committee to which he belongs ever got any money from the Republican committee or from a Republican. It is now time for the Republican committee to deny ever having paid out any, as charged; or for the chargers to withdraw the charge.

GOLD bugs claim that silver money placed on a par with gold at a ratio of 16 to 1 would be cheap money and drive gold out of the country. They cite us to history and say; "See there." But when silver was worth more than gold, instead of hoarding the silver, Congress demonetized it. They voted to coin no more silver. This instance they don't seem inclined to talk much about; But its history too, and deserves reference, as much as do other points. Lets hear from some of them on this particular point.

Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

THOSE who believe that our country should do business on a gold standard, alone, claim that in case our goverment would coin silver and gold both, as money, as it has done for most of its existence, our country would be thrown at once on a mono-metallic system; that because silver is selling at a less ratio than 16 to 1 of gold, it would be a cheap money and drive the gold out of circulation. They make this assertion right along; yet when silver was demonetized it was worth more than gold, figured on the ratio of 16 to 1. Why did not the people hoard all the silver then? Why was it demonetized? And how many people ever found out it was to be deprived of its money quality, or that it was done for months after the bill had been passed by Congress and signed by President Grant who didn't know that it was designed to demonetize silver?

THE Prohibitionist are right in the field and working their cause for what there is in it. In St. Paul they appointed a committee to wait upon the nominee of the Democratic party for mayor O. O. Cullen, and upon the Republican nominee, Mr. Doran, and the committee reported that they could not receive satisfactory pledges from either, whereupon the convention forthwith proceeded to place in nomination Rev. Geo. F. Innis, as their nominee for mayor. All the pledges they have a right to expect is that the Mayor shall do his best to enforce the laws, and a man's character should be sufficint guarantee as to whether or not he can be depended upon to do so. Political pledges, with some are easily made and about as easily broken. It is the duty of any man to keep the law of the land and especially so for a Mayor of a great City like St. Paul, without being asked for additional pledges.

THE ringleaders among politicians seem to be well enough satisfied with the present tariff to let it alone; and consequently don't seem so anxious to have McKinley head the ticket with his Protective Tariff cry; but appear to be scheming to have a standard bearer of the non-interference kind; and who is for gold with a little more ring to it than is the little Napoleon. And then if the Democrats can be persuaded to make a platform which says nothing about reducing the tariff, but which goes in for free silyer; and the Populists can be kept in the field; and the Prohibitionists will put up a ticket favoring reform all along the line; and the free silver men can be cajoled or provoked into running candidates of their own, the remains of the once G. O. P. expect again to reign; the party of bosses; the Quays, Elkens, Platts and John Shermans expect to wave the laurels of Lincoln. Grant, Garfield in the eyes of the "dear people" while men of their selection pass quietly over the graves of heroes and patriots to occupy the seats of statesmen and to scatter the ashes of a once noble and free government. Blaine, Conklin and Windom are no longer there. The main object of it all appears to be still greater contraction of the currency, in the interest of those who have already hoarded gold. These victories of the schemer over the majority of the voters ought not to be. People throughout the land should learn to vote for what they know is best of their own knowledge, and not be persuaded by an orator brought on purpose from a distant state, that things are so terrible there that you must vote for their interest. Selfishness is not always commendable, but this mode of electioneering has been carried to such an extreme as to have lost its charm. When voters cast their ballots in accordance with the dictates of their own conciences; vote according to their own best interests then will a clear expression of the people be had; then will cease these victories of money over morals; of wealth over workers; of wickedness over wisdom. Keep your eyes open attend the primaries and vote YOUR sentiments. Don't stay at home and allow others to arrange party platforms and make tickets to suit them, and then grumble that things are wrong; but help at the preliminary meetings. Send YOUR choice of delegates to conventions to aid in starting things right. If you should be chosen to attend a convention be sure to do so; don't stay away and then complain that the tricksters are running the party. Do YOUR duty.

Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

List of Patents.

Granted to inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C

A. M. Carlson, St. Paul, Animal-trap. J. Fleming, Minneapolis, Tripp-hook for wrapping log-chains. H. Kahl, Pipe Stone, Churn. F. E. Kenney, St. Paul, Apparatus for purifying feed-water. C. E. Lindquist, Henprum, Egg-tester. D. H. Lund, Watson, Motion-regulator for self-binders. M. J. Lyons, Duluth, Bath apparatus. J. Neumeister, Minneapolis, Pearl button machinery. G. A. Pickle, Eagle Lake, Fire-guard and soot-catcher. L. E. Sjeltsad, Sunburg, Animals trap. G. A. Solberg, Sunburg, Indian club.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 17, 1896.

Speaker Reed is now the object of the McKinleyites hatred to a marked extent. They realize that if McKinley fails to capture the republican nomination it will be because of Reed's opposition, which is making itself felt in a much stronger manner than some people deemed possible. A prominent McKinleyite said under conditions which prevent the use of his name "Reed may possibly succeed in keeping McKinley out of his nomination, but it won't do him any good. Not only will McKinley's friends work against Reed, if they find themselves unable to win, but they will endeavor to throw the nomination to some man who will not treat Reed any better than Harrison did during his term."

Although the charge has not directly been made, the inference from the repeated refusals of Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, who is in charge of the resolution, to set a date for taking a vote on the question of seating Col. Dupont as Senator from Delaware, is that he is afraid to have a vote taken. Senator Gorman evidently does not take much stock in the talk of adjournment in May as he remarked when Senator Mitchell tried to give his reasons for not setting a date for a vote, that it meant it would be put off until after June 1.

Two Republican members of the House who have been indulging in dreams of the figure they would cut in the speaker's chair of the next House, provided, of course, that the republicans continue to control that body, were very much disgusted when it was anthoritatively denied that Speaker Reed intended to retire from public life if he failed to get nominated for President. Their dream is over, unless they can get Reed nominated at St. Louis, as they know he can be Speaker as long as he remains in the House and the House remains republican. Hopkins, of Ills., and Darrett, of Mass., are the members referred to.

There is no longer any reason for doubt as to where Speaker Reed stands. The platform adopted by the Maine republicans this week was submitted to Mr. Reed for his approval and for the purpose of allowing him to make any desired changes therein several days before the convention met. Mr. Reed revised the platform and made several changes in its wording, so that it may be considered as a personal declaration of principles held by him. He deserves more credit than McKinley for his handling of the financial question, he doesn't try to straddle it but comes out squarely against silver and in favor of gold.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs held here this week, it was decided to hold the next national convention of the association at St. Louis, on Sept. 30th next. The committee adopted a resolution thanking all who helped to make the Jeffersonian birthday pilgrimage to Monticello a success. After adjourning the committee called in a body at the White House, to pay their respects to President Cleveland.

Representative Livingstone, of Ga., succeeded in getting applause from both sides of the House in a few remarks he made, which he called explanatory of the increase from $2,800,000, which was the amount appropriated last year, to $11,000,000, which was carried by the Fortification appropriation bill passed this week. Said Mr. Livingston; "I congratulate the country that it is now conceded that McKinley will be the next republican nominee and that the A. P. A. will beat him. (This was loudly applauded by the McKinley republicans) It is also acknowledged that the Jeffersonian democracy will control the Chicago convention and give relief to the country. After March 4, next the country will be safe." This was applauded by all Proceeding Mr. Livingston said it was common sense to prepare for war, even when it wasn't anticipated. At this point Mr. Walsh of New York, interrupted to ask if Mr. Livingston knew that England had sent 45 rapid fire guns to Kingston, Canada, for the protection of the lakes. "It matters not," replied Mr. Livingston, "if she has sent 45,000 guns. We can, in the event of war, take Canada in three weeks, no matter how many guns or men she might send there." That brought the loudest applause of all.

Notwithstanding pressure to relax the strict enforcement of the emigration laws brought by agents of the steamship lines, Commissioner Stump of the Immigration Bureau says the letter of the law will be strictly enforced and that if it becomes necessary to relieve the overcrowded station in New York harbor the Italian immigrants will be put back upon the steamers which brought them over until their right to land is established. The steamship men knew the law when they brought those paupers over here.

The Old Game.

Some of Mr. Davis' friends charge that McKinley's agents spent $25,000 in Minnesota to beat the Senator out of the delegation. While the amont may be padded it is undeniable that the McKinley enthusiasm in some localites was "sweetened,"—Martin Co. Sentinal (Rep.)

The same reports come from all quarters. The manufacturers raised $250,000 to nominate McKinley and will spend millions to elect him. why? They expect to increase the Tariff, put up the prices of the necessaries of life and collect it from the howling Dervishes of the great West.—I. D.—In the Representative.

THE
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Is larger than any weekly or semi-weekly paper published and is the only important Democratic "weekly" published in New York City. Three times as large as the leading Republican weekly of New York City. It will be of especial advantage to you during the Presidential Campaign, as it is published every other day, except Sunday, and has all the freshness and timeliness of a daily. It combines all the news with a long list of interesting departments, unique features, cartoons and graphic illustrations, the latter being a specialty.

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A Gold Standard.

Editor Gazette: I think that free silver men deserve great credit for the fearless and earnest way with which they express their opinions. In the local press or where debating societies convene, they may always be found, arguing and trying to educate the ignorant or those who differ from them.

My object in writing is not to start any controversy on a question that seems to have been very thoroughly threshed out. But those of us who believe that free silver—its unlimited coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1—will be a measure ruinous to the commercial interests of the country and fraught with untold calamity to our industrial population ought to speak out in no uncertain tones.

You may be called a "gold bug" because you are not prepared to acquiesce in the prevailing craze but just as our free silver friends are untiring and energetic in propagating their idea, we who know that they are merely following a will-o'-the-wisp should be prepared to meet them at every point.

It has always seemed to me that what is known as the Gresham law is as indispensable as a proposition of Euclid or the axiom that two sides of a triangle are greater than the third. Study it carefully. "If coins of two metals, such as gold and silver, are allowed to circulate together in unlimited quantities at a fixed legal ratio which differs from the market ratio of the metals, the coin which is underrated disappears from circulation, and the coin which is overrated alone remains current. To illustrate: If I have a dollar in gold worth a hundred cents and a dollar in silver worth 52 cents according to the market value of silver does it not stand to reason that I shall spend my silver dollar and hoard the more valuable coin?

Many people fancy that the government calling fifty cents a dollar, makes it a dollar. They fancy that while the price of wheat and other products are regulated by well understood economic conditions, silver is worth whatever Congress decrees. Nothing however can be more certain than the fact that "when the fixed legal ratio between the coins has differed from the relative value of the metals, the coins of that metal which was underrated, invariably disappeared from circulation, and the coins of the metal which was overrated alone remained current; and as the market value of the metals changed; gold and silver alternately drove each other out of circulation, so that there was no augmentation of the currency, but one metal simply displaced the other."

The currency question is one that might be profitably settled by financial experts selected from all political parties because not one man in a thousand has the technical knowledge that is necessary in order to solve the many problems that arise in connection with it. At the same time, as one of the 999 financial amatures, I believe that there are certain general rules, capable of almost mathematical demonstration, which as a nation we cannot safely disregard.

While therefere some of us who do not believe in a depreciated currency may be considered behind the times by our Populist friends, we shall continue to maintain, in the language of our most forcible spokesman, that "Money is valuable only to the extent that it can be exchanged for other commodities, and it is scarcely necessary to suggest that a dollar worth fifty cents will not purchase as much as a dollar worth a hundred cents. To call a dime, a dollar would add nothing whatever to its intrinsic value or to its purchasing power."

April 20. H. TANNER.

Job printing at the GAZETTE office.

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CORRESPONDENCE

ROCKFORD NEWS.

The District convention of the C. E. Society met here last Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. There was thirty four delegates from the different local societies present.

The following ministers from different churches attended the C. E. Convention; McCornack, of Howard Lake, Davies, of Delano, Anderson, of Hamline, Jackson and Kelley, of Rockford.

B. C. Mattison arrived home from the city where he has been doing some carpenter work for Mr. Lillie.

Messrs Lewis, Frazee, Rader, and Greear, of Delano, and Prof. A. P. Roper, of Minneapolis, attended a special communication of Star Lodge of A. F. & A. M. last Tuesday evening.

Sam Waren started for Grand Forks, Wednesday to look for a location to go into business.

Jas Woolford is loading his stock and household goods on a car in Delano, to ship to Deer river where he has taken up a homestead. He starts Friday.

Subscribe for the BUFFALO GAZETTE

Appeal to Reason.

Say mister! can you tell me what the bankers mean when they talk about "sound money?"

Yes. They mean gold money.

What do they want gold money for?

Because it is a very scarce money.

Why do they want "scarce" money?

Because it is dear money.

Why do they want "dear" money?

Because dear money will purchase more of your labor, and more of the products of your labor.

Will "dear" money pay any more debt than any other kind of money?

No. Debts are payable in dollars and the dollars will—if made from gold—make you work two days, where one day's work ought to pay the debt.

Then if I owe $100 and the bankers hold my obligation and can make me pay the debt in gold dollars—dear and scarce money—that I am compelled to give up $200 worth of my labor to pay the debt; is that so?

Yes that is exactly the fact. And that is just what "sound money" means to every laborer and to every person in debt.

Well let me think. The Republican party wants "sound money," and the Democratic party want "sound money., 'It must be the bankers run both parties. That's it exactly. You hit the nail on the head squarely.

Well, it it is for the interest of the bankers to have "sound money"—meanin gold, or scarce money—then it is my interest to have plenty of money, so I can get some of it for my labor, and be able to pay my debts, ain't it?

Yes. All money, wheather of gold, silver or paper is created through fiat of law, and the law is created by the people. However, if you deposit your ballot in the box controlled by the bankers they will count it for "sound money," scarce money, dear money, and your degradation and slavery.

Then I know enough to vote against the bankers.—Gamaliel, in the Representative.

Advertise
in the
GAZETTE.

THE SONG OF THE "No. 9."

My dress is of fine polished oak,
As rich as the finest fur cloak,
And for handsome design
You just should see mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I'm beloved by the poor and the rich,
For both I impartially stitch;
In the cabin I shine,
In the mansion I'm fine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I never get surly nor tired,
With zeal I always am fired;
To hard work I incline,
For rest I ne'er pine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I am easily purchased by all,
With instalments that monthly do fall;
And when I am thine,
Then life is benign—
No. 9, No. 9.

To the Paris Exposition I went,
Upon getting the Grand Prize intent:
I left all behind,
The Grand Prize was mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889, at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France. This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered—the GRAND PRIZE—giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor—the most prized honor of France.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best it will be your own fault. Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine. If he doesn't keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue and terms. Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory. WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO. Chicago, Ill

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for Homeseekers and Business Men from St. Paul and Minneapolis via THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE—C. St. P. M. & O. Ry., on March 10, April 7 and 21 and May 5, to points in

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Kentucky,
Louisiana,
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24 to 30.

Florida and Southeast.

If you have any intention of going to the Southeast this fall or winter, you should advise yourself of the best route from the North and West. This is the Louisville & Nashville Railroad which is running daily duble trains from St. Louis, Evansvill, Louisville, and Cincinnati through to Nashville, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Atlanta, Montgomery, Thomasville, Pensacola, Mobile. Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Pullman Sleeping Car Service through. Specially low rates made to Atlanta during the continuance of the Cotton Statos Exposition, and tourists rates to all points in Florida and the Gulf Coast resorts during the season. For paticulars as to rates through car service, write

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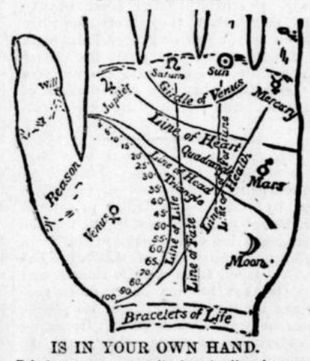
WOULD READ
YOUR'S

YOUR FUTURE



IS IN YOUR OWN HAND.

Palmistry assumes to tell what the lines in your hand indicate. It will amuse you, if nothing more. The above diagram almost explains itself. The length of the LINE OF LIFE indicates probable age to which you will live. Each BRACELET gives you thirty years. Well-marked LINE OF HEAD denotes brain power; clear LINE OF FORTUNE, fame or riches. Both combined mean success in life; but you must keep up with modern ideas to win it. You will find plenty of these in Demorest's Family Magazine, so attractively presented that every member of the family is entertained. It is a dozen magazines in one. A CLEAR LINE OF HEART bespeaks goodness; a straight LINE OF FATE, peaceful life; the reverse if crooked. A well-defined LINE OF HEALTH spares you doctors' bills; so will the health hints in Demorest's. No other magazine publishes so many stories to interest the home circle. You will be subject to extremes of high spirits or despondency if you have the GIRDLE OF VENUS well marked; keep up your spirits by having Demorest's Magazine to read. By subscribing to it for 1896 you will receive a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides the superb premium picture, 17x22 inches, "I'm a Daisy!" which is almost a real baby, and equal to the original oil painting which cost $300; and you will have a magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep you posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads, and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family; and while Demorest's is not a fashion magazine, its fashion pages are perfect, and you get with it, free of cost, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only $2.00, and you will really get over $25.00 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send for a specimen copy. A large QUADRANGLE means honesty; a large TRIANGLE, generosity; long FIRST DIVISION OF THUMB, strong will; LONG SECOND DIVISION, reasoning faculty. The MOUNT OF JUPITER betokens ambition; that of SATURN, prudence; the SUN, love of splendor; MARS, courage; MOON, imagination; VENUS, love of pleasure; and MERCURY, intelligence. Take our advice as above and you will be sure to possess the last and most valuable quality.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

"We will have to look into this thing," said the doctor, producing his X-ray when the dude came to him and complained that he had swallowed his cigarette holder.

The cathode rays are now said to have been known to the Chinese ages ago. If some American would say he had discovered hades up would bob a Chinaman who had lived there for years.

This is the time of year when the man who caught the 40-pound fish "that got away" and the man who just left the tree that the lightning played tag with are telling each other about it.

The bicycle continues the most popular thing in the land. Both houses of the New York legislature passed almost unanimously a bill making it obligatory on railroads to carry bicycles free.

Europe's population has increased by 29,928,000 in the last ten years—nearly half of the increase, 12,510,000, being in Russia, while France has remained stationary, her total increase being only 67,000.

A Swedish girl is detained in Nova Scotia because she has no money to bring her to Chicago, where her hand will be claimed in marriage. Why doesn't her lover go to meet her? Others have been sent to Halifax for less reason.

Battle ships come pretty high. The Indiana has cost altogether, to get her ready for sea, $5,500,000 and it costs $1,000 a day to maintain her in commission. The cost of docking her alone, at Port Royal, was $100,000. Battle ships cost like everything, but we must have some.

It is reported that ex-King Milan is coming to America soon in hope of securing a rich wife for his son, the hopeful youth who adorns more or less the throne of Servia. Alexander has proposed to various princesses in Europe, but none of them looked with favor upon his proposal. It is to be hoped that he will meet with no greater success among American girls.

The Galveston News thus gushes over the approach of spring: "We're going fishing. The catbird calls from the willows. The roses lave silvery showers, like naiads bathing in limpid forest streams. Rainbows bend across the sky, resplendent with prismatic glory; the sun plays hide and seek behind the golden, glimmering clouds, but peeps through every minute or two to smile upon us."

A Maine village has a woman's club that does not discuss theosophy or bloomers but "meets around," and at every house it visits it sews buttons on the husband's shirts, darns up the socks and otherwise puts the family wear to rights. Good idea, but as the club strikes the same house only about once in six months isn't it a little hard on the husband to have to go without buttons all that time.

The Italian protectorate over Abyssinia dates from the treaty of 1889, in which Menelek, king of kings, and King Humbert, of Italy, agreed to certain things for mutual protection. Menelek contended that Italy didn't live up to the treaty, and hence the late unpleasantness. Prime Minister Rudini is inclined to deal fairly with the Abyssinians, and there is a lull in the proceedings. The question is: Shall Italy treat Absyssinia as a protectorate or a colony, or as a part of a colony?

Field Marshal Yamagata, of Japan, is seeing a good deal on his way to Moscow that will be of greatest interest to his people and to those he will meet at the old Russian capital. It is something of an experience to pass from one of the oldest nations on the globe through one of the newest and greatest republics to visit one of the most powerful of monarchies. The field marshal is being received in the United States with as much enthusiasm probably as he will receive in Russia.

It is recalled in London that the first of American girls to carry off the rich and glorious matrimonial prizes of the British nobility were the Misses Carroll, of Carrollton, Md., who appeared in London society in 1824 and took the town by storm. Their fresh beauty was such that they were speedily known as the "three graces," and each of them married high up in the aristocratic scale, one becoming the duchess of Leeds, another the marchioness of Wellesley, and the third Baroness Stafford.

The general idea of Siberia is that it is a cold, inhospitable country, occupied principally by Russian convicts and by banished political prisoners. Mr. Pangborn, president of the world's transportation commission of the Field Columbian museum in Chicago, has just returned from Asiatic Russia, and reports that he was never more surprised in any country and its people than he was with Siberia. He found a delightful country, something like eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania, not barren and cheerless, but productive, and in the summer warm and pleasant.

Glucinium is the name of a new metal which seems destined to become of great importance in the very near future. On account of its peculiar qualities it will be used especially for electrical purposes. As its atomic weight is 9.1 and its specific gravity 2.00, its attractive power is considerably greater than that of iron and its conductibility is equal to that of silver. Glucinium, therefore, is more capable of resistance than iron and a better conductor than copper; and, in addition to all that, it is lighter than aluminum and it costs much less. This adds another achievement of the century's intelligence.

The faculty of Yale university has knocked in the head Dr. William Lyon Phelps' course in modern novels, decreeing that this new study shall be abandoned at the close of the present college year. It appears that the professors of ancient English literature and of Greek and Latin have been playing to empty benches since Dr. Phelps inaugurated his specialty of up-to-date fiction. Homer and Plato, Virgil and Pliny, Chaucer and Spenser had no show at all when brought into competition with Robert Louis Stevenson, Rudyard Kipling, Tolstoi, Howells, Hall Caine and Marion Crawford.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the First Session.

Washington, April 17.—The resolution for an investigation of recent bond issues was taken up in the senate yesterday and Senator Hill defended Secretary Carlisle and his administration of the treasury against insinuations of irregularity. A favorable report was made on the bill for the reorganization of the army, increasing the force to 30,000 enlisted men. In the house the fight against the reelection of Gen. W. B. Franklin as a member of the board of managers of the national soldiers' home resulted in the defeat of those who opposed him.

Washington, April 18.—In the senate yesterday Senator Hill resumed his speech in opposition to the bond resolution and yielded for the introduction of a bill on Pacific railroads which caused a lively debate, during which Senator Allen (Neb.) charged Senator Gear (Ia.) with lying. Adjourned to the 20th. In the house the contested election case from the Sixteenth congressional district of Illinois resulted in favor of Mr. Rinaker, the republican contestant. A bill was introduced to increase the internal revenue tax on cigarettes from 50 cents per 1,000 under the present law to $50 per 1,000. A bill to pay war claims caused much discussion but no results.

Washington, April 20.—The senate was not in session on Saturday. In the house the general deficiency bill ($4,791,340), the last of the regular appropriation bills for this session, was reported. Several bills to donate condemned cannon to G. A. R. posts were passed and tributes were paid to the memory of the late Representative Cogswell, of Massachusetts.

Washington, April 21.—The senate spent most of the time yesterday talking about claims for $250,000 made by agents and attorneys of the Cherokee Indians of the Indian territory. The joint resolution for the appointment of Gen. Franklin, Representative Steele, Gen. Beale and Gen. Henderson as members of the board of managers of the National Soldiers' home was adopted. After passing a few private bills the house spent the remainder of the session in the consideration of the general deficiency bill—the last of the general appropriation bills. A bill was introduced to restrict the sale of drugged beer.

FROM WASHINGTON.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 17th aggregated $784,338,764, against $926,220,255 the previous week. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, was 5.6.

At the treasury in Washington a counterfeit ten-cent silver piece was discovered.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 20th was: Wheat, 58,483,000 bushels; corn, 17,170,000 bushels; oats, 9,489,000 bushels; rye, 1,518,000 bushels; barley, 1,037,000 bushels.

The distribution of Columbian world's fair diplomas and medals began in Washington.

THE EAST.

Republicans renominated Seth L. Milliken for congress in the Third district of Maine and Charles W. Stone in the Twenty-seventh district of Pennsylvania.

Edward and Josephine Courmatine, Lena and Annie Dubois and Rosie Bonnien (all children) were burned to death in a tenement-house fire at Turner Falls, Mass.

In Philadelphia George D. Wetherill & Co., manufacturers of paints and dealers in window glass, failed for $175,000.

For reasons unknown Joseph Daugherty shot his wife, aged 20 years, and then shot himself at Litz, Pa.

At the age of 90 years Willard Ives, a member of congress in 1852 and a well-known banker and philanthropist, died at his home in Watertown, N. Y.

The Massachusetts prohibitionists in session at Boston elected delegates to the national convention who will support Joshua Lovington, a Baltimore merchant, for the presidential nomination.

Percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 19th were as follows: Washington, .667; Pittsburgh, .667; Brooklyn, .667; Cleveland, .667; Philadelphia, .667; St. Louis, .500; Chicago, .500; New York, .333; Boston, .333; Baltimore, .333; Louisville, .250.

In a squall off Long Island sound the fishing schooner J. W. Campbell, of Gloucester, Mass., went down, and nine of the ablest sailors from that port lost their lives.

In the slope of the Eddy Creek colliery near Oliphant, Pa., four men were instantly killed by the ground caving in.

Fire destroyed the old depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad company in Philadelphia, the loss being $200,000, and two firemen were killed.

"Aunt" Hanna Chard, surrounded by five generations, celebrated her 107th birthday at the home of her 70-year-old son, Joel, in Fellel, N. J.

In Massachusetts Patriots' day, commemorating the battle of Lexington, was appropriately observed as a general holiday.

In the outskirts of Tonawanda, N. Y., a landslide swept farm buildings from their foundations and caused a loss of $100,000.

WEST AND SOUTH.

On July 15 the Nebraska populists will hold their state convention at Grand Island.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor have prepared plans for a monster eight-hour day strike, which is to commence in Boston May 1 and to extend to New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and all the cities where the force of such a move would be most keenly felt.

Flames at Chandler, the county seat of Lincoln county, O. T., burned the post office and nearly all the business portion of the town.

At Wallace, Mich., Andrew Olson and his wife were fatally injured by lightning, and their two little children were killed.

The place of burial of Secretary Gresham will be changed from Oakwoods cemetery in Chicago to Arlington at the national capital.

In Vernon county, Wis., a rainstorm swept away many barns and granaries and a large number of cattle, hogs and sheep were drowned. The entire village of Odanah was under water and great damage was done.

In the orchards of the central part of California fruit was severely damaged by frost.

In Cincinnati James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, addressed an audience of 2,000 business men on the financial question from the gold standard point of view.

In various parts of Wisconsin cloudbursts washed away bridges and culverts, lightning struck many buildings, and 18 cows and four horses were burned to death in Brighton.

In session at Denver the supreme tribunal of the Knights of Pythias decided that the law excluding gamblers and drunkards from the order did not affect those who were members of the order before the law was passed.

In Milwaukee the Conway Cabinet company made an assignment with liabilities of $130,000.

Fire destroyed the works of the Dauntless Bicycle company and Baker Brothers' machine factory at Toledo O., the total loss being $200,000.

Seven men lost their lives and six others were seriously hurt by an explosion in the Broadwater mine at Niehart, Mont.

At Irving College, Tenn., Starling Savage was taken from his bed by a mob of "moonshiners" and hanged. He was suspected of being a "spotter" for the United States revenue officers

The death of Mrs. Apolonia Pecher occurred in Mishawaka, Ind., aged 101 years.

Fire swept the river front at Evansville, Ind., the loss being $100,000.

The last of the war governors of West Virginia, Arthur I. Boreman, died at his home in Parkersburg, aged 73 years.

Near Hannibal, Mo., Samuel Drew left his wife and eloped with Mrs. Otto Oatman and her two children during the absence of Mr. Oatman. On their way down the river their boat upset and the four were drowned.

Reform republicans (lily-white) held their state convention at Houston, Tex., and elected unpledged delegates to the national convention. The platform favors bimetallism and the immediate calling of an international monetary and reciprocity conference.

A mob lynched Jeff Gardner, a negro about 21 years old, near Warren, Ark., for assaulting a little white girl.

In Green Bay, Wis., Mrs. Charlotte Taylor died at the age of 101 years.

The Illinois democrats will hold their state convention in Peoria June 23.

The death of Michael Gilligan occurred in Anoka county, Minn., aged 103 years. He was born in Ireland, and married there in 1818, his wife surviving him, her age being 101.

Republicans of the Sixth district of Tennessee nominated G. Q. Boyd (colored) for congress.

In northern Ohio a tornado did great damage to property at Erie, Sandusky and Tiffin. As far as known two persons were killed and nearly a dozen more or less injured, one probably fatally.

A wind, rain and hailstorm swept the northwestern part of Iowa, doing great damage to buildings and trees.

The governor sent troops to St. John, Kan., to quell a riot provoked by followers of a circus.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Gregorio Borges, Esteban Hernandez and Jose Bacallao were executed at Havana because they belonged to an insurgent band.

Spain was said to be on the brink of revolution, the recent election frauds inaugurated in the government's favor having increased the number of malcontents immensely.

For cruelty to her grandchildren, Mrs. Bell was sentenced in Ottawa, Ont., to life imprisonment.

Twelve unarmed Cubans were shot and 11 were wounded in the suburbs of Havana by Spanish soldiers.

The Spanish government would, it was said, within the next four weeks put into execution a comprehensive system of home rule or autonomy for the island of Cuba.

The minister of war, Gen. Ramon Castillo, and Jose Estay, governor of the province of Macoris, were executed at Macoris by order of Ulysses Heureaux, president of San Domingo.

Near Glasgow the steamer Marsden collided with the British bark Firth of Solway, causing the latter to sink, and 13 men and the captain's wife and child were drowned.

LATER NEWS.

The democrats of Rhode Island, the 21st, endorsed ex-Gov. Russell for the presidency and adopted resolutions favoring a gold standard.

The democrats of Massachusetts, in convention the 21st, named ex-Gov. W. E. Russell as their choice for the presidency.

Postmaster General Wilson issued a lottery and fraud order the 21st against the Monon Seed company of Chicago, and its officers and agents at Pueblo, Colo.

The senate the 21st passed the bill for the relief of the settlers on the Northern Pacific railway indemnity lands.

At Tangipoho, La., the 21st, during the excitement at the polls, A. P. Goss, populist-republican candidate for governor, was shot and killed, and S. C. Hyde, democrat, fatally wounded.

The strike of the clothing cutters in Chicago, which has been in progress for the last three months, was declared off the 21st, the employers winning an unconditional victory.

At Philadelphia the 21st, Linford L. Biles, aged 65, was killed and his son George E. Biles aged 31, was badly injured by coming in contract with a wire that was crossed with an electric light or trolley car current.

The trial of Scott Jackson for the murder of Pearl Bryan began at Newport, Ky., the 21st.

Baron Hirsch, the well known Hebrew philanthropist died at his home near Vienna, Austria the 21st.

The election in Lousiana the 21st, resulted in favor of the democrats. Foster, democratic candidate for governor has a majority of 10,000 or 15,000.

While the democratic state convention was in progress at Montgovery, Ala., the 21st, Bob. Kennedy, sheriff of Dallas county, shot and killed Percy Wood. The trouble was purely a private affair.

THE MARKETS.

Minneapolis, April 21.

Wheat—No. 1 northern	62	@	62¼
No. 2 northern	61¼	@	61½
May			59
Hay—Timothy	8 50	@	9 00
Good wild	5 50	@	6 50
Oats—No. 3 white	17	@	17½
Cattle—Steers	2 25	@	3 25
Cows			2 50
Hogs	3 40	@	3 50
Sheep—Muttons			2 65
Lambs			3 80
Butter—Creamery, extra	18	@	18¼
Creamery, second			14
Dairy, fancy			17
Dairy, choice	9	@	11
Poultry—Turkeys	11	@	12
Spring Chickens	10	@	11
Eggs—Fresh candled	8	@	9

CUBANS MASSACRED.

Spaniards Shoot Them Down While Unarmed—Twelve Killed.

Key West, Fla., April 20.—In the suburbs of Havana on Thursday night one of the most cruel massacres of the war was perpetrated by the Spaniards. According to advices received here 12 unarmed Cubans were shot and 11 were wounded. The massacre occurred on Los Pinos farm on the outskirts of Havana. About 60 Cubans were holding a secret meeting on Thursday night in the farmhouse. A Spanish woman informed the authorities, who sent a detachment of troops to raid the place. The troops surrounded the house and ordered the Cubans to come out. As the unarmed men appeared the Spaniards fired, killing 12 outright and wounding 11. Fifteen were captured and the others escaped.

Spaniards say the Cubans were planning a rising in Havana, and allege the troops thought the men were armed. The next day Rev. Alberto Diaz, the Baptist missionary and American citizen, was arrested. The Spaniards say Diaz was privy to the meeting of Cubans, and also assert he acted as go-between for patriots in Havana and those in the field. Diaz has not been allowed to communicate with anyone since his arrest, and it is whispered that Weyler will order him tortured in an effort to extort a confession.

Rev. Diaz' friends implore the aid of clergymen of all denominations in the United States and hope that Americans will exhibit such activity as will compel the Spanish authorities to treat the prisoner with the consideration due to a man of his profession.

Slowly the truth about the defeat of the Spaniards at Le Chuzo is coming out. It is now alleged that Col. Deboo out of 1,500 men lost 1,000 killed and wounded. The losses in the columns of Gen. Echevarria and Col. Inclan are placed at 800 killed and wounded, making the total Spanish loss 1,800 in the battle. On Thursday three Spanish columns of 2,000 men each again crossed the trocha and attempted to dislodge Maceo. The insurgents gave battle and forced the Spaniards to retreat. It is said in Havana the Spanish loss in this affair was 1,200 killed and wounded.

Nashville, Tenn., April 20.—Every Baptist church in Nashville adopted resolutions petitioning President Cleveland to take immediate action looking to the release of A. J. Diaz, the Baptist missionary arrested in Cuba last Thursday. The resolutions were placed in the hands of Maj. John W. Thomas, who left at once for Washington to present them to the president and Secretary Olney.

Washington, April 21. — Information which has reached Minister Dupuy de Lome, of Spain, shows that the charge upon which Rev. A. J Diaz, the Baptist missionary, was arrested and incarcerated by the Spanish officials at Havana was that of being implicated in a contemplated uprising against the government on the outskirts of Havana. The prisoner will have a preliminary hearing to ascertain the truth of the offense with which he is charged.

SUITS CHAUNCEY.

Mr. Depew Says a Good Word for the President.

New York, April 20.—The Montauk club, of Brooklyn, Saturday night gave a dinner in honor of Chauncey M. Depew's birthday. Around the board were gathered many of the most distinguished citizens of Brooklyn. Mr. Depew, who was the guest of honor, was called upon for a speech at the close of the feast. The unique feature of his address was his reference to Grover Cleveland. Speaking of the president, he said:

"While I differ widely from President Cleveland on almost every part of his public policy while I think that his theories, so far as they have been practically carried out, have been disastrous, and, if wholly carried out, would have been fatal to our industries, nevertheless, in frankness and fairness, it is due to him to-day to say that the rout of the free-coinage of silver policy and the energizing of the national credit by the triumph of sound money, are more largely due to his throwing upon that side with magnificent courage and ability the whole strength and power of his great office and of his administration than to anything else.

"While we have had a period of distress which has brought much suffering to millions of homes, and while the cost has been more than that of a disastrous war, yet the suffering has not been in vain and the cost has not been lost if it shall have gained for us in education by discussion and by the experiences of our people the death of the absurdities of populism and the triumph of that sound money currency which shall keep this the great trading, business and commercial nation of the world."

Nine Fishermen Lost.

New Bedford, Mass., April 20.—Fishing schooner J. W. Campbell, of Gloucester, went down in a squall back of Long Island Friday night, and nine of the ablest sailors from that port lost their lives. Seven were saved. The vessel was bound to the Capes of Delaware after mackerel and all went well until Friday night, when, without a moment's warning, a squall struck the vessel and laid her aback. Of the crew of 16 men most of them were on deck. Some rushed for the stern and others took to the main rigging. Before the vessel righted she began to fill and sink. Those at the stern were drawn under by the suction, while those on the rigging were thrown so far away from the vessel that the undertow did not affect them. The others clung to a dory for 20 hours, when the tug Gladiator hove in sight and took them off.

National Congress of Religious Education.

Washington, April 18.—The first national congress of religious education, under the American society devoted to that cause, will be held in this city, beginning Monday evening next and continuing until Thursday afternoon. Associated with the officers of the society in the call for the congress is a committee representing seven of the leading denominations, including, besides prominent pastors, Justice Brewer, of the supreme court; Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, secretary of the navy; J. L. McCurry, ex-minister to Spain.

Held Up a Street Car.

Chicago, April 17. — Half a dozen thugs held up and robbed the conductor of an electric car on Chicago avenue in the midst of the evening's heaviest traffic. The motorman was beaten almost into insensibility, the car windows smashed and the conductor himself hurled over a dashboard. The passengers fled in terror.

Mayor's Vetoes Ignored.

Albany, N. Y., April 17.—The New York senate has passed the Greater New York bill over the mayoralty vetoes. The measure will be acted on by the house next week.

AN AID TO TRADE.

Seasonable Weather Brings Improvement in Business.

New York, April 18.—R. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly review of trade say:

"The sudden change from sleighing to midsummer heat has tested the prevalent idea that good weather only was needed to bring general improvement of business. Everywhere there has been more retail buying and in some branches better demand at wholesale and at the works has resulted, but not as yet in most lines. There is no abatement of the almost universal disposition to deal with unusual conservatism and not to anticipate future wants, and this has been especially conspicuous where combinations have been formed or prices advanced.

"Partly because of low prices, which were again the lowest ever known, the volume of business represented by clearing-house exchanges, 5.5 per cent. larger than last year, is 20.4 per cent. smaller than in April, 1893. Railroad earnings for April thus far show a gain of only 2.6 per cent. over last year. The stock market has grown stronger on stories about things done abroad, a few foreign purchases helping, though trusts weakened on the signing of an anti-trust law by Gov. Morton.

"Too many interested in iron ore and coke, steel billets, Bessemer pig and various forms of steel, it may be disappointing that the forming of combinations and fixing of prices have not started again the rush to buy ahead of needs, which made last year so memorable. But it is not easy to forget the lesson which the past year taught. Instead of increasing, purchases have been on the whole rather slackened, though a little better in plates at the east and in sheets at Chicago.

"The boot and shoe makers have put some quotations a shade lower since leather has fallen below the average a year ago, and hides at the lowest average since November, 1894, having declined three per cent. this week. The northern and northwestern demand is backward, though the south has bought freely. The silk association states that 40 per cent. of the machinery and hands in the country are idle, partly because of increasing Japanese competition. Several more woolen mills have shut down and some have reduced wages ten per cent., while many are working only half time, but recent advances by appraisers not only disclose heavy undervaluations in the past, but tend to check future imports. The demand for goods does not improve. Somewhat more demand for staple cottons has been aroused by bargain prices, but the closing of many mills for a time is urged as necessary.

"Wheat rose about five cents last week, met some reaction, but is a shade higher than a week ago. After remaining unchanged for many days, rumors either way having no effect, cotton rose a sixteenth on Thursday. Heavy commercial and mill stocks hinder most buyers, and possibilities of injury to the coming crop retard sellers at current prices.

"March imports were $3,912,455 smaller, and exports $12,366,107 larger than last year, and the excess of exports was $9,144,015.

"Failures for the past week have been 223 in the United States, against 241 last year and 36 in Canada, against 34 last year."

WAGES OF SIN.

An Eloping Couple and Two Children Are Drowned.

Hannibal, Mo., April 20.—For several weeks past Samuel Drew and family and Otto Oatman and family have been camped on the opposite side of the river, engaged in making willow baskets. Thursday night, while Oatman was in Quincy on business, Drew and Mrs. Oatman and her two children eloped and started down the river in a small flatboat. Friday the flatboat sank in the river at a point about 14 miles south of this city and all the party were drowned. The two children were a boy and a girl, aged seven and nine years, respectively. The boat sank in about ten feet of water.

PASSED AWAY.

Death of Arthur I. Boreman, West Virginia's First Governor.

Parkersburg, W. Va., April 20.—Arthur I. Boreman, first governor of West Virginia, afterwards United States senator and for eight years judge of the Fourth judicial circuit court, died Sunday morning at 9:30 after two weeks' illness. A general breaking down of his constitution, brought on by overwork and old age, was the cause of his death. He took an active part in the formation of the state of West Virginia and has been one of its leading citizens ever since. He was 73 years of age. His death leaves but two of the state's ex-governors living.

Seven Miners Killed.

Niehart, Mont., April 20.—An explosion occurred in the Broadwater mine at 11:15 Saturday morning, by which seven men lost their lives and six others were seriously hurt. The accident took place in the magazine used for thawing powder. Frank Doran was looking after the powder and had just commenced loading the magazine when the explosion followed. It is supposed that his candle must have ignited some powder. He was found 20 feet from the magazine in another drift, and must have seen the danger and tried to escape. The men had just finished eating their midnight lunch and were on their way back to work. Thirty of them had to pass this magazine, and it exploded as about half were past. Those in the center are the dead and seriously wounded.

Royalty Gathers at Nice.

Nice, April 20.—The Dowager Empress Frederick of Germany has arrived here for a visit to Queen Victoria, her mother. The dowager czarina of Russia, the duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and the emperor and empress of Germany arrived Sunday evening to be present at the wedding of the hereditary Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg and Princess Alexandra, the third daughter of the duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (the duke of Edinburgh) and granddaughter of Queen Victoria. The arrival of the royal personages was greeted with a firing of artillery salutes, the ringing of bells and the cheering of the people.

Celebrated Austrian Sculptor Dead.

Vienna, April 17.—Victor Oscar Tilgner, the celebrated Austrian sculptor, died here Thursday from a stroke of apoplexy. His death occurred only a few days before the time fixed for the unveiling of his masterpiece, a monument to Mozart. He was in his 52d year.

Milan Will Visit America.

London, April 17.—The Standard announces this morning that ex-King Milan of Servia will start in May for a tour of the United States, which may extend to San Francisco and around the world.

Two Killed and Two Hurt.

Peoria, Ill., April 18.—By the explosion of a converter at the works of the American Glucose company Friday morning at 2:15 o'clock, John Hoey and William Burns were instantly killed. John Wilson, Mat Conolly and John Dooley were badly injured. The fourth story of the works, in which the converter was located, was wrecked.

Seek to Stop Dueling.

Berlin, April 18. — The center party have given notice that in the reichstag to-day they will ask the government what steps have been taken to curb the dueling nuisance.

MYSTERIES OF THE LOUVRE.

Vague Stories of Imperial Crime Reach the Outside World.

Everyone who has "done" the Louvre will remember the low-pitched and somewhat gloomy halls in which are stored the treasures of Egypt. Beneath these lie yet more darkly mysterious vaults, inaccessible to the public, though approached by a wide and handsome staircase, such as would lead one to imagine that it communicated with apartments of some importance. Yet one finds at the bottom nothing but broad passages disposed in the form of a cross, and without any sign whatever of door or window.

A recent examination, however, of the solid walls gives experts reason to believe that the masonry is more recent than the rest of the structure in this, the oldest portion of the fortress palace. M. Vaugneux, a well-known critic, believes that many of the bodies of victims killed in the revolution of 1830 were immured here, and that the government was afraid to reveal the facts when the remains of their comrades were collected beneath the Colonne de Juillet.

On the other hand, M. Blondel, the architect of the building, and M. Normand, the secretary of the Society for Protecting Parisian Monuments, hold the opinion that these subterranean passages led to the oubliettes into which Catherine de Medicis cast those who were unfortunate enough to incur her hate or fear. A judicious exploration would clear up the matter, and settle, too, several doubtful points as to the foundations of Lescot's original citadel. Unfortunately, the annual grant does not provide for any such archaeological research, and it would be necessary to appeal for funds to the generosity of the chamber.—London Chronicle.

HAD BEGUN TO PROSPER.

A Pathetically Humorous Story Told of a Cumberland Mountain Farmer.

A writer in the Detroit Free Press tells a pathetically humorous story of a friend of his, Jack Negly, a Cumberland farmer. The writer had lent Jack a few dollars, with which to buy a pair of steers, and had received from him many visits of apology; for Jack was an honest man, and did not enjoy being in debt.

He was a renter, and at least every other season he was occupying a different farm. By my advice, he had moved the year before into an entirely new field, a dozen miles from his usual haunts, and I had not seen him for several months. When I did see him, at last, it was by accident as business called me into his neighborhood. As I rode past his place he hailed me from the corn-field and came out to the fence.

"Hello," I exclaimed. "Is this your farm?"

"Yes, and I jist come over to tell you, colonel, that I'll be ready to pay part of that claim uv your'n afore long."

"You must be doing well?"

"I think I'm doing fust-rate, and I'm powerful obleeged to you, colonel, fer headin' me this way."

"I'm always glad to help, if I can."

"I knowed that, colonel, and that's why I come away over here so fer frum home. Hit's kinder strange to me, but ez long ez I'm doin' ez well ez I am I'm a-goin' to stand hit."

"Are you making any money?"

Jim's face brightened perceptibly.

"No, I ain't, colonel," he replied, hopefully; "but I'm losin' it slower'n I ever done in my life afore."

It struck me as rather odd at first, but upon reflection I concluded that Jim might have reason for his hopefulness.

EPITAPH ON A WATCHMAKER.

Curious Inscription Seen on a Tombstone in an English Graveyard.

The following curious inscription to the memory of George Routleigh, a watchmaker by trade, occurs in the churchyard at Lydford, Devon: "Here lies, in horizontal position, the outside case of George Rutleigh, whose abiding in that line was an honor to his profession. Integrity was his mainspring, and prudence the regulator of all the actions of his life. Humane, generous and liberal, his hand never stopped till he had relieved distress. Sincerely regular were his motions. He never went wrong except when set agoing by people who did not know his key. Even then he was easily set right again. He had the art of disposing of his time so well that his hours glided in one continual round of pleasure and delight till an unlucky minute put an end to his existence. He departed this life, November, 1802, wound up in hope of being taken in hand by his Maker and of being thoroughly cleaned, repaired and set agoing in the world to come."

Snakes for Iceland.

Iceland has from time immemorial enjoyed a strange immunity from reptiles. This seems to have grated upon the nerves of two German naturalists, who, emulated by the same spirit which induced the Chicago contractor to send in an offer to the town council of the Italian city of Pisa to straighten the leaning tower which is the principal attraction of the place, are now devoting their energies to introducing reptiles into Iceland. They have already experimented with frogs, both Danish and Prussian, and as the pioneer service of these humble handmaids of the biologist has proved successful, a cargo of able-bodied snakes is about to be dumped on the island, unless King Christian sees fit to resist this altogether novel form of German invasion.

Spring Medicine

Your blood in Spring is almost certain to be full of impurities—the accumulation of the winter months. Bad ventilation of sleeping rooms, impure air in dwellings, factories and shops, over-eating, heavy, improper foods, failure of the kidneys and liver properly to do extra work thus thrust upon them, are the prime causes of this condition. It is of the utmost importance that you

Purify Your Blood

Now, as when warmer weather comes and the tonic effect of cold bracing air is gone, your weak, thin, impure blood will not furnish necessary strength. That tired feeling, loss of appetite, will open the way for serious disease, ruined health, or breaking out of humors and impurities. To make pure, rich, red blood Hood's Sarsaparilla stands unequalled. Thousands testify to its merits. Millions take it as their Spring Medicine. Get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

W. L. DOUGLAS $3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

If you pay $4 to $6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for **$3.**

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS,

CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more $3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our $5, $4, $3.50, $3, $2.50, $2.25 Shoes; $2.50, $2 and $1.75 for boys.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 35 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue to Box R.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

A SHINING EXAMPLE of what may be accomplished by never varying devotion to a single purpose is seen in the history of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago. For 65 years they have simply been building grain and grass-cutting machinery, and while there are probably forty manufacturers in this line, it is safe to say that the McCormick Company builds one-third of all the binders, reapers and mowers used throughout the entire world.

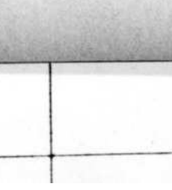
For your Protection we positively state that this remedy does not contain mercury or any other injurious drug. Nasal Catarrh is a local disease and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.



COLD IN HEAD

Queer Names. "A Crick"—"A Stitch" "A Twist"—"A Jam" "A Halt"—"Raw Spots" "Blue Spots"—"Dead Aches"—are all well known of flesh, bone, and muscle, and easily cured by **St. Jacobs Oil.**

Breakfast Cocoa

Made by Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., is "a perfect type of the highest order of excellence in manufacture." It costs less than one cent a cup.

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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TELL ME SO.

If you love me, tell me so,
Wait not till the summer glow
Fades in autumn's changeful light,
Amber clouds and purple night;
Wait not till the winter hours
Heap with snowdrifts all the flowers,
Till the tide of life runs low—
If you love me, tell me so.

If you love me, tell me so,
While the river's dreamy flow
Holds the love-enchanted hours,
Steeped in music, crowned with flowers;
Ere the summer's vibrant days
Vanish in the opal haze;
Ere is hushed the music flow—
If you love me, tell me so.

If you love me, tell me so,
Let me hear the sweet words low!
Let me now, while life is fair,
Feel your kisses on my hair;
While in womanhood's first bloom,
Ere shall come dark days of gloom,
In the first fresh dawning glow—
If you love me, tell me so.
—Lillian Whiting, in Atlanta Constitution.

A SUBURBAN MYSTERY.

The purpose of this story is to clear up a suburban mystery and provide the last chapter which is to set at rest all speculation.

For more than two years the residents of Morton's Grove have been guessing at the cause of the tracks, and if they have not guessed correctly it is no discredit to them.

It was two years ago this last February, and on a certain evening toward the end of the month that a moist snow of big, lazy flakes began to fall upon the suburb of Morton's Grove.

There was hardly a breath of wind, and the snow sifted itself evenly and clung wherever it touched.

There were but few trees in Morton's Grove. In the christening of the suburb the real estate Napoleon had anticipated that period when all the shrubs and switches would have their growth. Therefore the snow did not lose itself in tangled boughs, but settled peacefully on broad levels of lawn and steep pitches of roof. Except where a wall or fence stood bolt upright there was an unbroken mantle of white. Even every picket wore a plume and every fence-board a ruff.

The snowfall eased at 11 o'clock, and by that time Morton's Grove was almost hushed for the night. The big wooden houses stood spaciously apart and were darker and more fantastic than ever against the white. One by one the windows winked themselves to darkness, and several hundred nice people slept, not realizing that a mystery was upon them.

If reports be true, the second Miss Eaton was the first to see the footprints.

She arose very early in the morning to reassure herself that the geraniums were far enough removed from the window and still not too near the base-burner. She walked to the window and looked across the snow at the dull, sealed houses across the way and the wiry bushes frozen in the front yard.

It was the gray of the dawn, and the shapes outside were not distinct, but when her eyes fell to the foreground she saw enough. First she stared in puzzled surprise, and then she moaned and ran to the stove to warm herself, still gazing at the window.

No wonder, indeed. This is what she had seen:

Huge footprints, marking the course of a man, undoubtedly, who had come from the street to the very window at which she had been standing. That was not the worst of it. The footprints led from the street to the window, but there were no footprints from the window to the street.

What did that mean?

It meant that the man had come to the window but had not gone away. He had come through the window into the house! He was in the house at that moment!

There was a pit-a-pat of slippered feet on the stairway, and the second Miss Eaton gave a gasp and disconnected account of her discovery to the first Miss Eaton, who was still in bed.

The first Miss Eaton couldn't understand what was meant, but she became convulsed with fright, merely through sympathy.

Christine, the Swedish girl employed as a man-of-all-work for the maiden ladies, heard the noise and came to the rescue. She valorously clad herself and went through the house from end to end, lifting every coverlet behind which man or boy might have concealed himself.

There was no man in the house and there was no sign that any man had been there during the night, although Miss Eaton discovered, to her horror, that the snow on the window sill had been disturbed as if by a man crawling in at the window.

"What large tracks," shivered the first Miss Eaton as she surveyed the hideous trail across the front yard. "Oh!"

The tracks were rather large for a fact. A foot that measures 13 inches from heel to toe goes above any known average and is supposed to belong only in burlesque literature.

But these were real tracks.

The Eaton sisters, or the "Eaton girls" as they were still termed, out of compliment, stood together at the window after breakfast. They saw Mr. Ballard Johnson, who lived in the first house to the east, come along the sidewalk.

Occasionally he stopped and shook his head, and then he walked on with his eyes fixed on the snow-covered ground. The Eaton girls rushed to the door and the first Miss Eaton shouted: "Oh, Mr. Johnson, have you seen those tracks, too?"

He turned, apparently somewhat confused, and replied: "Have I? Why, those tracks lead up to my front window. I thought at first some one had got into the house. Did you ever see a man with feet as big as these tracks?"

"No, but they're real tracks. What I can't understand is how the man ever got away again after walking up to our window. My, I'm so scared."

"Well, I'm going to follow these tracks and see where they go to."

The first Miss Eaton closed the door, and Mr. Johnson continued to follow the trail, leaning forward like an alert Indian scout.

Mr. Johnson had not proceeded far before he met Mr. Morton, who discovered the suburb before the first house was built.

"Are you looking at these tracks?" inquired Morton.

"Yes. Have you noticed them?"

"They beat anything I ever saw. I traced them up the street from my house a little distance, and all at once they stopped. Come on and I'll show you."

They followed the big footprints around into Baldwin street and thence over a block to the north, and then suddenly the trail ended at a place where the snow had been kicked about as if men had scuffled there.

"This is where it started," said Johnson. "Now, let's see how far we can follow it the other way."

They went back along Baldwin street to where the tracks led over to Morton's house, the same as they had at the Eaton and Johnson places, but strange to say, the trail divided, one set of tracks leading over to Morton's house, the other continuing south on Baldwin street.

At Chester avenue the trail turned toward the Eaton house and continued to the east, although there was a side trail leading over to the Eaton house and another to Mr. Johnson's front window.

The two men followed the main line. From Chester avenue it turned into Miller street and came to an abrupt end near the Methodist church. There were other tracks of ordinary size to be seen, but at the point where the trail ended the man with the giant feet had evidently gone up into the air. The snow was badly kicked about. Perhaps there had been another struggle.

"According to the size of his feet," observed Mr. Morton, thoughtfully, "that man should have been 14 feet high. What do you think of it?"

"I simply give it up," said Mr. Johnson. "I never in all my life ran across anything like it. These are real tracks. You can see the marks of the nails and the print of the heel. But they begin nowhere and end nowhere. Here's a single trail and suddenly it splits into two trails going in different directions. One set of tracks goes right up to a window, and yet there's nothing to show that the man turned around and came back. He didn't go in the window, though. Now what the—"

"Don't ask me," said Mr. Morton.

At the station that morning the men talked of the strange tracks and not one could explain them except by bringing in a supernatural agent. And they never did find out.

And now for the solution of this story of mystery.

Bertrand Thompson, one of the livelier spirits of the quiet suburb, had been to town on the evening of the snowfall. At a small free-and-easy club which he often visited he had become acquainted with a well-known minstrel performer. The minstrel gave Thompson a pair of huge shoes such as are often worn in burlesque pieces. He had promised them to Thompson long before and on this evening he brought them to the club.

Thompson reached Morton's Grove on the last night train. He started for home, the shoes wrapped up under his arm.

The snowfall had ceased and it was a clear night. He had taken a few drinks and was in an imaginative and creative state of mind. He saw the unmarked snow and it occurred to him that it might surprise people in the morning if they saw tracks 18 inches long.

He leaned against a fence and changed his shoes after some difficulty and then marched homeward.

When he came in front of Morton's house a brilliant idea came to him. He walked over to the front window of the house and then with extreme caution backed his way out to the street again, taking care to put the big shoes back in the footprints already made.

Then he took up his homeward journey again, but he thought of the Eaton girls, so he favored them with a special set of footprints, and afterward did as much for Mr. Johnson, whom he disliked very much.

When he reached the Methodist church corner he realized that he might be tracked to his home, so he changed shoes again, with a great deal of hopping around in the snow to keep from losing his balance while he was standing on one foot.

When he learned how successful his experiment had been he kept quiet, and allowed the tale of the monster footprints to become a suburban classic.—Chicago Record.

MURDERED FOR FUN.

Crimes That Mark Whitechapel, Bethnal Green and Shoreditch.

Whitechapel, Bethnal Green and Shoreditch are the three London parishes which have offered the most difficult problems to city medical officers of health and department of police. Whitechapel has become celebrated because it was the scene of a series of extraordinary crimes, made possible by its narrow and ill-lighted courts and alleys. Bethnal Green and Shorelitch adjoin Whitechapel, and have many of the gruesome peculiarities of that district, besides some of their own. Shoreditch, for instance, has given appropriate birth and breeding to more prize fighters than has any other part of England. Bethnal Green furnishes a larger proportion of drunkenness than does any other part of London of equal size. These two parishes form a region of dense ignorance which has as yet been scarcely thinned by the operation of London's enlightened school laws. Their poverty is pitiful. Their morals are rarely visible to the onlookers; details of their habitual immoralities would fill a volume.

Their population is still largely English—the English of the London slum. Some outsiders have crept in. There are Irish and Germans, and a comparatively small number of Jews (who swarm in Whitechapel) have penetrated into the twisted streets and narrow alleys, but they are not regarded with favor. Frequently, if they be orthodox, their beards are pulled; and if the spirit of religious reform has robbed their faces of convenient hair, the insular toughs, juvenile and adult, sometimes resort to missiles. One Jew was murdered in Shoreditch, most impersonally, almost merrily. A brick was the weapon, and the man who therewith it proclaimed in court that he had never seen his victim before the day on which he killed him. He hurled death at him merely because he was a Jew. He had not intended to kill him; he had wanted pleasantly to break his head.—Edward Marshall, in Century.

—To dream that you are washing your face is a sign that some long-standing quarrel will soon be settled to your profit.

—To dream that you are kissing somebody means that an unknown friend will shortly confer upon you a great benefit.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

A National Park.

Congressman McCleary has concluded to push his bill providing for the establisment of a national park at Pipestone. He introduced this bill early in the session and then found that there was in an Indian appropriation bill of 1894 a provision that unless the attorney-general began suit in the supreme court within a year to determine the status of this land, its title should be deemed to pass to the Indians. The attorney-general never began the suit because he could not initiate such an action in the supreme court. Congressman McCleary has consulted a number of lawyers on the subject and has reached the conclusion that because the condition imposed was an impossible one the failure to comply with it has amounted to nothing, and the status of the lands is not different from what it was before the bill referred to was passed.

He will therefore endeavor to have congress make a park out of the square mile which includes the famous Pipestone quarries. The rights of the Indians to quarry the stone will not be affected in the least by the passage of such a bill.

St. Paul Lady Chosen.

Miss Caroline Boeckman, of St. Paul, has been chosen to unveil the cast of the Ole Bull statue at the concert to be held May 17 at the Exposition building, at Minneapolis. There has been some talk of late that the cast would not be finished in time, owing to the illness of Jacob Fjelde, the sculptor, but there is no foundation for this, as the cast is practically finished now. The committee that acted on the selection of a young lady to perform the unveiling consisted of J. W. Arctander, Charles Kittleson, T. E. Nilson, Eric Oulle and C. F. Struck.

A Tough Young One.

Fred Johnson, a 19-year old lad, pleaded guilty to burglary in the second degree and was sentenced by Judge Russell, of Minneapolis, to the reformatory. Johnson said that he had gone to the house occupied by Emma Lind and Lizzie Smith at 1021 Second street S. and tried to get in. They wouldn't let him in so he kicked in the door. The presence of a lot of silverware which was found in his possession, however, did not sustain his position in the matter and he concluded to plead guilty.

First Place.

First place in the Minnesota Intercollegiate Oratorical Association has at last been won by the University of Minnesota. Not only that, but second place, too.

The 16th annual contest of the association occurred at the First Congregational church, Minneapolis, under the auspices of the university association. Adolph O. Eliason and Warren W. Pendergast, both of the university, took first and second places, respectively, and A. H. Tasker, of Hamline, was third.

An Old Man.

C. A. Combs, a colored man who was born in 1784, died at his home on Sibley street, St, Paul, at the unusual age of 112 years. This announcement will astonish many, but the friends of the decease claim that the record is complete. He first saw the light in Kentucky, where he was born of slave parents, and in his manhood became the body servant of Zachary Taylor, with whom he served all through the Mexican war. He was for 60 years a slave.

Convention of School Boards.

The first covention of the school boards of the state met at Northfield, the 14th. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. W. A. Hunt, Northfield; vice president, George S. Spaulding, Alexandria; secretary, Luth Jaeger, Minneapolis; treasurer, J. W. Todd, Montevideo. Delegates to the national convention: W. G. Crosby, Duluth; G. W. Buswell, Blue Earth City; H. Benedixeu, Springfield.

News in Brief.

The Cannon Valley G. A. R. encampment will be held at Northfield, June 23, 24 and 25. Posts from 17 towns and cities will be represented, the association being composed of old soldiers residing in the counties of Le Sueur, Waseca, Blue Earth, Rice and a part of Steele, Goodhue and Dakota.

A. H. Ranney, of Minneapolis, was kicked in the head by a horse, and a portion of the skull broken and pressed down on the brain.

The Southern Minnesota Dental Association held a five days' session at Mankato.

The city engineer at St. Cloud, with a crew, worked on the ice all night, and in the morning the entire body began moving, and went out so rapidly that nine men, including the engineer, had a narrow escape from drowning before they could reach shore. The ice and logs piled up 30 feet high, going over the dam, presented a grand sight. All went over without damage to the dam or bridges.

The ice in Lake Pepin has practically disappeared and the navigation season for 1896 is now practically open.

An attempt was made to burn the home of the Kotchutz family of father, mother and eight children, at Fountain City. The front door and steps had been saturated with oil and considerable paper burned. A timely rain put out the blaze.

Mary A. Kidder was commissioned postmaster at Thomson, and Walter W. Wright at Swan River.

The farmers around Owatonna have organized and will build an elevator.

Three little boys were found locked up in a box car at St. Paul. They were playing hide and seek at Chippewa Falls, Wis., about a freight, when, before they knew it, they were locked in the car and pulled out of town. They were nearly 24 hours without anything to eat.

A committee of Methodists met at Hennepin Avenue church, Minneapolis, and after full consideration decided to make no fight for the general conference of 1900. The reason advanced was that there was no hall in the city satisfactory to the committee.

The agricultural committee of the board of state university regents has located the second of the new experimental stations at Grand Rapids, Itasca county.

John Hechtman, has been appointed postmaster at Osseo.

At a meeting of State Board of Health it was decided to do all possible in the matter of pushing the bacteriological laboratory of the state.

The large boarding house at Merritt, owned by Thomas Asbjornson, of Minneapolis, and occupied by Iver Asbjornson, burned to the ground. John Hedelberg, lost his life in the flames.

SWALLOWED THE SHAMROCKS.

"Johnny" Powers Robbed by a Fellow-Alderman.

"Yarra begarry, but thot waz th' divil's own joke on Johnny Powers, so it waz."

"Phwat joke hov ye riference t', Sooli-van?"

"Oh, be th' ghost of St. Columbkill, but Johnny waz mad. Pull your chair over t' me an' give me a drag uv th' pipe an' Oi'll tell ye how it happened."

Lieut. Smith pulled a chair close to that of the patrolman, and the latter, blowing a cloud of smoke toward the ceiling, said:

"Phwat joke hov ye riference t', Sooli-Oirish an' I bein' Oirish will appreciate the joke. You see, Johnnny received a fine bunch av shamrocks frum th' ould dart lasht Chewsday, and t' frish-in thim up a bit befure he'd disthribute thim t' frinds at his saloon St. Pathrick's day he pit thim in a dish av wather, an' set th' dish on the back av th' bar. They hadn't been there long phwin Aldherman Rhade kem in. Ye know how famoolar wan aldherman is anither aldherman's saloon?"

"To be sure Oi do. Don't they drink up wan anither's liker widout as much as sayin' thank ye?"

"Well, dhin, while Johnny wuz busy talkin business, dyez moind, t' a brace of foine-lukin' sthreet railway min, Rhode was schnoopin' around to t' see phwin he waz cumin' in on th' play. Dyez git on t' me curves?"

"Troth Oi do, but cum t' th' pint."

"Howld yer whist. Rhode waz not long in shpoyin' th' shamrocks in th' dish, an' phwat did he do, but, thinkin' they were wather crissis, sprinkled salt on thim an' ate iviry dang wan, shtems an' all."

"Fur th' luv av hivin, do ye be tellin' me?"

"Thot's as thrue as th' hangin' av 'Puck' Ryon at Cashelcennel. Johnnie saw th' lasht av th' shamrocks dishap-pear down the Dootchman's throat, an thin, shlay as a fox, he appeared t' take it gud-natured until he could lave howlt av th' beer mallet."

"Did he shtroike Rhode?"

"Did he shtroike him? Be th' powers but he lay his schalp open from th' rcot av his nose t' th' back of his neck. They carried Rhode home, an' it's tin chances t' wan that he will not be able t' be prisint at the next meetin' av the council. Dyez see?" — Chicago Journal.

TWO TEMPTING RECEIPTS.

A Confection of Figs and a Celebrated Rule for Making Chocolate.

Take dry figs. The choicest thin-skinned ones are not necessary for this purpose. Wash and cut them carefully to be sure no imperfections are left. Pour boiling water on them and let them simmer until the skins are quitet tender. Then remove the figs and add sugar sufficiently to make a rich sirup of the water in which they were boiled, and lemon or grape juice to give color and acidity. Pour this on the figs and set them away to cool.

When William M. Evarts occupied a seat in the United States senate and a fine house, with his family, in Washington, the chocolate at their afternoon receptions became famous. The receipt for it was as follows: One quart milk, one cake chocolate, essence of vanilla. Grate the chocolate very fine, mix with a teaspoonful of hot water and rub smooth. Allow the milk to come to a boil, put in the chocolate and boil about five minutes, or until of desired thickness. After removing it from the fire season with the essence of vanilla according to taste. Boil in a farina kettle. The chocolate should then be poured into dainty cups while still in the kitchen and served quickly steaming hot.

Fill the cups two-thirds full with the delicious brown mixture and add thick, beaten cream. This addition constitutes the making of the famous Vienna chocolate introduced at the centennial. If only one square of chocolate is required, draw a line across the two squares at the end dividing them in half. With a sharp knife shave off the chocolate until you come to the line, which saves waste of time and material.—Chicago News.

How she Spelled It.

Every one knows how to spell "hard water" with three letters, but probably some readers would be puzzled to spell "yesterday" with six. A Cincinnati girl could tell them how, according to the Enquirer. She does not go to school, but is taught by her mother at home. The other night her father was hearing her spell. One word after another was successfully disposed of, and then he said: "Now, Annie, I am going to give you a hard one. If you spell it correctly I'll bring you some candy. How do you spell 'yesterday?'" It was a hard one. Annie thought of the candy, and just then her eye caught the calendar hanging against the wall. Then she answered, with a smile of triumph: "F-r-i, yester, d-a-y, day, yesterday."—Atlanta Constitution.

Chicken Salad Dressing.

To make the dressing, first chill the plate, eggs and oil. Put the yolks of two eggs in a soup plate; add one-half teaspoonful of salt and stir with a silver fork until the yolks are well beaten and mixed; add the oil, drop by drop, being careful to always stir in the same direction, adding a drop of vinegar whenever the mixture begins to look oily. Add only acid enough to keep the dressing from separating. Two eggs will take a pint of oil. Season with salt and red pepper, and lemon juice, if necessary. A perfect mayonaise should not be too acid, as that destroys the flavor of the oil.—St. Louis Republic.

A Dish to Try.

A remnant of beefsteak that is sound and rare-cooked may be made into a luncheon or breakfast dish by mincing, mixing with an equal quantity of bread crumbs, and seasoning with salt and pepper and either onion juice or chopped parsley. Beat a fresh egg, mix with the bread and meat to hold them together, and make into a roll. Wrap in wax paper to prevent drying, and cook about 20 minutes in a hot oven. This dish is improved by a sauce of tomatoes, which can be easily and quickly made if one has a cupful of canned tomatoes in the larder. — Detroit Free Press.

Pert.

Miss Antique—How gray you are getting lately, my dear. Why, I have not a single gray hair!

Miss Passee—So I perceive. Do tell me what you use?—Detroit Free Press.

CONSTANTLY IN A TREMOR.

A New York Street Has a Chronic Case of the Shivers.

A section of Twenty-sixth street, New York, daily enjoys sensations similar to those caused by a constant succession of earthquaake shocks. Everything in the vicinity trembles as if suffering from a mild attack of the ague. It is really, says the New York Journal, perpetual motion. There is a clubhouse in this section, right in the center of the trembling district. A recent visitor, one who had not been there before, noticed that objects on the mantel or elsewhere always moved slightly, and that he himself felt a strange vibration.

The friend with whom he was dining laughed at his uneasiness. "It's always that way here," he said. "It's only a little shake, perhaps the hundredth part of an inch, but it's perpetual. Some day I fear the building will shake to pieces all at once, just like the 'wonderful one-horse shay.' The cause? Oh, it's that electric light plant opposite. Engines and dynamos running all the time. Enough steam power is exerted to blow the block to Jericho; enough electricity generated to light a square mile brilliantly every night. All the houses around here shake. I remember when this block was a most exclusive residential neighborhood. Now at least half of it—the half that shakes most—is given over to small shops and cheap theatrical boarding-houses. There's one pleasanter aspect, however, to this vibration."

Then the clubman performed a pleasing experiment. He requested the caterer to bring him a glass of milk, some rum, ice and sugar. These he blended, after which he placed the glass upon the window sill. "In three minutes," said the clubman, "it will be a perfect milk shake."

It was no exaggeration. The vibration, though annoying, at least supplied one want.

Gypsine.

Sanitarians say that the use of kalsomine and paper on the walls promotes disease, owing to the fact that the glue and paste used, being animal matter, decay and breed germs. To have the home strictly healthful and clean, one should use a tinting or coloring for the wall that does not contain anything of an animal nature. Permanent wall finishes are now made to overcome this objection, and at the same time, by their lasting cement qualities, to overcome the further objection to kalsomine, that it has to be washed off. The wall finishes harden with age, and can be recoated thirty or forty times, each successive coat cementing itself to the others and making the plaster wall so much stronger and better. One of the best known and most used of the permanent finishes is Gypsine, called by the manufacturers, "The Everlasting, Healthful Finish," which adequately and truthfully describe it.

DE TANQUE—"You don't take enough exercise for a man of your habits." Old Soak—"Why, I have been shaking dice for drinks all the afternoon."—Philadelphia Record.

Half Fare to Virginia and Carolina.

April 21 and May 5 Homeseekers' Excursion tickets will be sold from all points in the west and northwest over the "Big Four Route" and Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. to Virginia and North Carolina at one fare for the round trip. Settlers looking for a home in the south can do no better than in Virginia. There they have cheap farm lands, no blizzards, no cyclones, mild winters, never failing crops, cheap transportation and the best markets. Send for free descriptive pamphlet, excursion rates and time folders. U. L. TROTT, N. W. P. A., 234 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

"I'LL kiss you for my sister's sake."
"PRAY, don't forget yourself," she said.
I straightway took her at her word,
And kissed her for myself instead.
—Truth.

THERE is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

CORROBORATED.—New Yorker—"Are Philadelphians as slow as New Yorkers think they are?" Philadelphian (surprised)—"Do New Yorkers think we're slow?"—Truth.

Better Than Refined Gold

Is bodily comfort. This unspeakable boon is denied to many unfortunates for whose ailments Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a promptly helpful remedy. The dyspeptic, the rheumatic, the nervous, persons troubled with biliousness or chills and fever, should lose no time in availing themselves of this comprehensive and genial medicine. It promotes appetite and nightly slumber.

HORACE appears in good humor while he censures, and therefore his censure has the more weight as supposed to proceed from judgment, not from passion.—Young.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action, and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

"THOU hast a pretty wit," quoth the monarch. "Aye, and a dry humor," replied the jester. Whereupon the king pushed the button.—Philadelphia Record.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

THE discovery of what is true, and the practice of that which is good, are the two most important objects of philosophy.—Voltaire.

DID you write The N. G. Hamilton Pub. Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, about their Life of McKinley? Better do so—chance to make money rapidly.

HE—"Do you believe in love at first sight?" Miss Thirty-Eight—"I believe in any kind of love."—Somerville Journal.

FORTIFY Feeble Lungs Against Winter with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

SMALL are the seeds fate does unheeded sow of slight beginnings to important ends.—Davenant.

I USE Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—DR. G. W. PATTERSON, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

THE secret of success in modern art is to be crazy in an original way.—Fliegende Blaetter.

THE measure of choosing well is whether a man likes what he has chosen.—Lamb.

LET them obey that know not how to rule.—Shakespeare.

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A. N. K.—G. 1601.

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Q. How is it more durable than Kalsomines?
A. It is made from a Gypsum Rock cement base and grows hard on the wall with age.
Q. How about Kalsomines?
A. They are but temporary, softening after a short time and have to be washed and scraped off, in fact spoil any wall to which they are applied, as they rub and scale.
Q. Will not Gypsine rub and scale off?
A. No, when originally applied to a clean wall it is everlasting, and can be recoated to change tints or when necessary
Q. Is Gypsine injurious to the health?
A. Unlike all poisonous wall paper held on with vegetable paste or whiting and glue kalsomine, it is recommended by the leading physicians and sanitarians everywhere.
Q. Can anything but plain wall tinting be done with Gypsine?
A. Any kind of frescoing or relief decorating can be done with it.
Q. Where can I purchase it?
A. From your local paint dealer.
Q. How can I learn more about Gypsine?
A. Ask your dealer or write for copy of GYPSINE ADVOCATE and sample circular.

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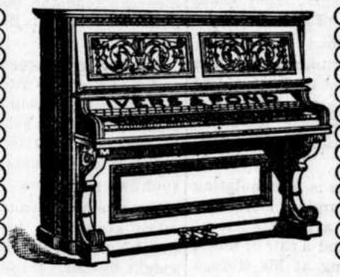

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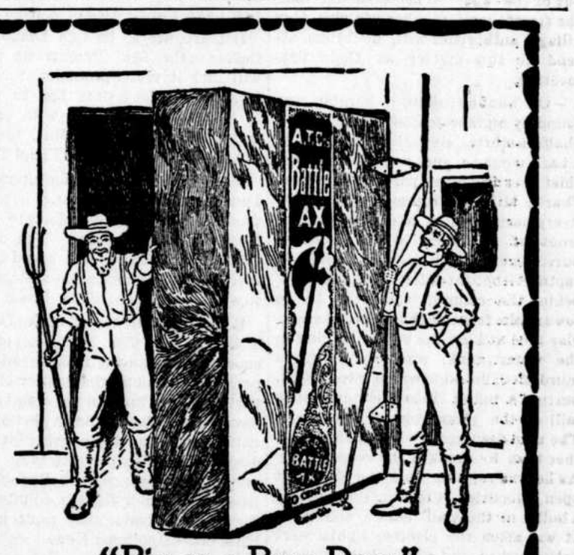

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, ARIL. 24, 1896.

Time Table.

Soo Road,—Time for trains at Rockford Station:

Going West,	Going East.
10:47, a. m.	8:57, a. m.
7:40 p. m.	4:53, p. m.

DELANO DIARY

—The Eagle Printing Company is one of the newest firms in town.

—E. S. Babb's little boy has been sick with diphtheria this week and the residence quarantined.

—Rev. J. R. Davies will preach an anniversary sermon for the I. O. O. F. on Sunday morning at the Presbyterian church.

—The M. E. Church is undergoing some repairs on the interior. The seats have been rearranged and make things look quite different from what people have been accustomed to, for so long a time.

—A crew of men are working on the R. R. bridge across the Watertown road making much needed repairs. It is to be hoped they will leave out about two rows of old piling making a better crossing.

—Conzet's baled hay came in handy to some of our villagers who were not looking for so long a wet spell, and such muddy roads that it would be next to impossible for farmers to haul their surplus to town.

—Damon and Pythias at the City Hall Monday evening, under the auspices of the Lodge of Knights of Pythias of Delano. was well rendered, to a fair sized audience. by, Sanford Dodge and the Lyceum.

—Those who are posted in gardening and finances are making considerable fun of the learned argument in favor of a canning establishment recently advanced by the Eagle. They claim the old bird is away off her nest.

—Andrew Hanseman reports the building business rushing. He has undertaken a contract to erect a two story brick venered farm residence for Charley Wandersee near Ruckold's bridge: Also a house in the village for Mr. Wyandok.

—George P. Shaffer is accumulating quite an outfit of burglars clothing a couple of years ago a burglar left at his residence a hat and a pair of shoes; last Monday morning at his store, a coat, a neck scarf and pair of arctic over shoes, a leather belt and a brown coat, with a bunch of keys and other useful implements. George had just as soon the owners would keep their clothing.

—In Minneapolis one day this week we understand a policeman arrested eight of the University students, one a Miss, and that they were fined $2, each for riding on the side walk with bicycles, and that simply around a small mud hole. In Delano the wheels go at a break neck speed from one end to another of our sidewalks, while pedestrians must be prepared to dodge out of the way. Wheels should take the streets same as other vehicles. Our village authorities will, doubtless, attend to this matter at their first meeting.

—On Sunday night a burglar was found by nighewatchman Goodrick, in Shaffers store. He had crawled in at a back window, and wore a handkerchief over the lower part of his face. Charles Mills was summoned from the livery barn near by and went to the front of the store while Goodrick bursted in the back door and tried to capture the intruder. Goodrick got behind the counter and desk to go toward the front of the store, the burglar fired at him, the bullet lodging in the water tank, probably saving a murder. The nightwatch fired back, putting a bullet into the new coffee mill of the proprietor of the store. The man fired again without effect further than to break a showcase, twice. As he was running out the door left open, Goodrich fired again putting a bullet in the wall beside the door. It was after the electeic lights were extinguished and a dim light burned in the front of the store while the man carried a candle in his hand. A coat, a belt, apair of overshoes and a neck handkerchief were found under a box in the rear of the building where they had been left. In the pockets of the coat were found 29 house keyes tied together with a round shoe string; a new hone, gimblet, screwdriver, wooden fishing bob, a box of caps, and a piece of candle, some pieces of rope. The coat was a brown woolen one, with a small patch on each shoulder. The new articles found are claimed to have been taken from John Coolen's hardware store. John Brandser when going home about ten in the eyening saw some one in Coolens store but did not wait to find out who it was.

Duane Chapel was arrested on suspicion and brought before Justice Walters for examination. He refused counsel and plead not guilty. The County Attorney came over Thursday and assisted in the examination. Chapel was bound over to appear at the June term of court and sent to Hennepin County jail to await the time. He denied all knoledge of the coat found which has a patch on each shoulder. as if made by carrying a hod, or some such thing. Several persons testified to having seen him wear it, or one patched like it, while several of his nearest neighbors clamed they never saw such coat, as for the overshoes they were ladies overshoes and appear much two small for him, and the leather belt found was an ordinary strap, hard to identify.

—Probst has started a new hedge fence; the first in town. It looks nice.

—We received by this mornings mail a copy of the Annual Report of the Railroad and Warehouse commission. It is handy for refference.

—This is Arbor Day and the exercises at the Public schools were varied from the usual order. Trees were planted out and the day remembered in a fiting manner.

—The Epworth League sociable at the City Hall last night was well attended and a social time had: The gross receipts of the evening amounted to over ten dollars.

—Miss Tillie Eppel has resigned her position here as assistant to the postmaster and returned to her home in Delano. She was very efficient in her duties and the people are sorry to lose her services. —Howard Lake Herald.

—Several of our citizens visited the entertainment by the A F & A M and the Eastern Star at Buffalo last night. They pronounce it a big time. A special train from Minneapolis and yisitors from all over the country. Dick Dudley was given the Third Degree. C. H. Halgren and Dr. E. E. Shrader of Watertown went over with the Delanoites.

Subscribe for the

GAZETTE.

County Cullings.

The Christian Endeavor Conventien at Rockford was well attended last week.

Rev. J. L. Farber went to Rockford Saturday and held Quarterly conference for Elder Chaffee, and Sunday preached to the C. E. Society meeting.

The Howard Lake Editor, in refusing to accept our nomination of him as Clerk of Court, says: "Saylor would would not under any circumstances accept the nomination." He halts! He stutters! Evidence that he might.

Read up on the new election law, and dont forget to attend the primary for your party in your own voting precinct. When it is held, your vote may be the turning yote between a gold standard and bimetallism, so far as your own party goes.

It may appear strange that Buffalo saloon keepers in preference to the Great Northern Rail Road bonds, were sought by Mr. Howard, at Buffalo. But then it may be thought that saloons can exert more "influence" than the G. N. with the G. J., in June.

We are told daily that we must not have any thing else but a gold Standard or the country will be bankrupt. Did you ever hear of so many bankrupt people before as you do now? And ain't we running on the gold standard plan?

Among Our Exchanges.

Editor Saterlee has yeilded up the editorial pen of the Atwater Republican to L. E. Covell, formerly principal of the Atwater schools. Mr. Saterlee will establish a new paper at Red Lake Falls.—Dassel Anchor.

If there are to be two Democratic tickets in the field Democratic voters will find it more profitable to retire from politics for a time than to waste their time campaigning with certain defeat ahead of them. But, the two ticket story is a fake.—St. Cloud Times.

The union manufacturers of Pennsylvania are sending out hundreds of thousands of dollars to boom McKinley for president. The money that the millionaires will spend to buy McKinley the nomination will amount to a fabulous sum.—The Broad Axe.

R. J. Bell of the Rosseau County Times says: "The Populists of this county are certainly making effort to perfect a complete organization of their party. Every town in the county will have its local league and a plan of education has been adopted which will no doubt prove effective next fall. From present appearance, the Republicans won't get a smell in this county. As for the Democrats, they ain't in it a little bit.—Moorhead News.

At the earnest solicitation of friends we now read The Representative, the official journal of the State Farmers Alliance and an advocate of Peoples Party principles, published at Minneapolis of which Ignatius Donneley is editor-in-chief and F. N. Stacy assistant editor. Being so strongly fortified with irrefutable argument on any and all topics of the day, our friends will perhaps(?) soon hear us voicing the doctrines of Populism.—Clearwater News.

The name of President Cleveland is being persistently mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination this year. It would be a losing venture to nominate him. The west would give him a very slim support, for two reasons. To begin with, we don't believe any man can be elected for the third time, except under the most exceptional circumstances, and secondly, President Cleveland's financial policy is not popular except in the money centers of the country.—Litchfield Independent.

"Judge Crisp," said Secretary Smith in his latest debate with the ex-Speaker, "has sought to create the impression that I am opposed to the use of both gold and silver. I am in favor of that system which will give us the largest use of both." That is the position of „gold-bugs" everewhere. They want all the silver, as well as gold, that will circulate. Under what the free-silverites miscall "bimetallism" there never was anything but monometallism, in this or any other country.—Courier Journal.

Personal.

Frank Swadner visited Minneapolis today,

Christ Gast moved with his family to Wayzata this week.

C. Lineman, of Lyndale, was a GAZETTE caller Saturday.

George Irying, of Rockford, drove over to the metropolis Tuesday.

C. E. Wright and family, of Waverly, visited Delano friends this week.

George Goodrick accompanied Duane Chapel to Minneapolis this morning,

Roy Wilder, of Minneapolis, is home for a couple of week's recuperation.

James Stoddart, of Rockford, was transacting business in Delano, Monday.

Roswell Guptil, of Greenwood, was a business visitor to De'ano, Tuesday.

Mrs. George Goetzman, of Lester Prairie, visited Delano friends this week.

Albert Kurtz, of Wisconsin, made Delano one of his periodical visits thie week.

H. C. Bull, of Cokato, was among G. N. passengers this morning for the East.

Miss Manning, of Minneapolis, is stopping with her sick aunt, Mrs. Cassion for a few days

Martin Conzet, of Greenwood, was a GAYETTE caller Wednesday. He says he is still a Democrat.

County Attorney Alley came over in response to a call to investigate the case of Duane Chapel, yesterday.

Mr. Burton has gone to Long Lake, to work in the creamery. Otto Marr, Jr., is occupying his place here.

Jas. Woolford, of Rockford, embarked in a car at this place for the Deer River country one day this week.

Miss Watie Councilman, who has been living at E. S, Babb's and attending school, returned home to Benson, Monday.

A. G. Sexton, Wright County's Populistic apostle while swinging round the circle struck Delano, Wednesday morning.

Rev. McCornack, of Howard Lake, passed through town, Monday morning on the way home from the C. E. Meeting, at Rockford.

George Northrop and John Cunningham, of Rockford, took this mornings train, the first bound for deer River, the other to the cities.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Frederick, of Rockford, were early Delano visitors this morning assisting their daughter Mrs. Moore on her way home to Deer River.

Dr. E. E. Shrader, and Miss Lottie Halgren, of Watertown, and D. R. Thompson and wife, of Rockford were among those from abroad attending Daymon and Pythias Monday night.

BUFFALO GAZETTE

and

DEMORIST'S MAGAZINE.

One year for $2.50

Jurymen for June.

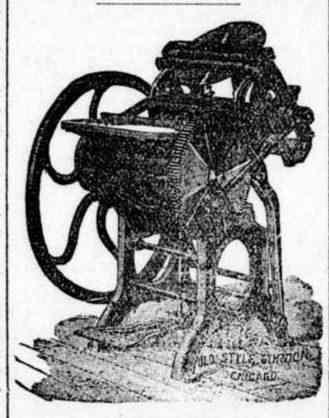
Through the courtesy of Sheriff Geo. C. Carpenter we are enabled to give the following list of jurymen for the next term of District Court at Buffalo, in June.

GRAND JURY.

E. B. Watrous, Victor; J. D. Moore, Maple Lake; P. A. Schlagel, Victor; Owen Daily, Maple Lake; Maurice O'Connell, Marysville; Patrick Mc Neely, Woodland; William Schimming, Monticello; J. C. Johnson, Cokato; John A. Peterson, Stockholm; C. A. Davis, Stockholm; Loranno Merritt, Victor; Louis Gilbert, Buffalo Village; Ferdinand Deithert, Frankfort; John O'Shea, Albion; Charles Mills, Buffalo; F. Hartfield, Frankfort; Bernhard Nelson, Cokato; August Leiter, Franklin; Halver Larson, Woodland; W. H. Towle, Annandale; John Humphrey, Otsego; William Vollbrecht, Hanover; Joseph Borell, Middleville.

PETIT JURY.

Charles Saborn, Cakato; E. J. Lambert, Silver Creek; J. H. Whitney, Silver Creek; Peter Estling, Cokato; L. E. Holmberg, Chatham; Nels F. Johnson, Stockholm; S. R. Wells, Buffalo Nillage; Jacob Hehn, Franklin; Joseph Cramer, Delanr; Charles Marohn. Albion; Charles O'Hara, Woodland; Frank Zachman, Frankfort; John Monrean, Monticello, Joseph Cook, Franklin; Thomao Madigan, Maple Lake; John Coels, Silver Creek; John Zech, Victor; Chris Bechtle Frankfort, Emil Paulson, Cokato; Wilbur Shattuck, Clearwater; Frank Folz, Victor; Louis Kommers, Wayerly; Peter Bjorklund, Buffalo; Herman Anderson, Buffalo.



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I have just received a fine, full line of Spring Millinery goods. Latest in Hats. You are invited to call and see the latest fashions before purchasing.

26 MRS. M. J. MULFORD.

COTTON STATE EXPOSITION.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18, Dec. 31, 1895.

The schedule printed below is a comprehensive guide to the best and most desirable route to Atlanta from the North and Northwest, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis TerreHaute, and Evansville.

Palace Day Coaches and Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to all trains shown in this schedule.

Extremely low rates have been made to Atlanta and return via the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. All trains run solid between Nashville and Atlanta, except train in last column. The train in third column, which leaves Cincinnati at 4:30 p. m. runs solid to Atlanta. This is the route of the famous "Dixie Flyer," through "all the year round" sleeping car line between Nashville, Tenn., and Jacksonville, Fla.

Lv Chicago.....												Pennsylvania
" Indianapolis												"
Ar Louisville...												"
Lv Chicago.....												C. C. & St. L.
" Lafayette...												L. N. A. & C.
Ar Louisville..												"
Lv Chicago.....												C. C. C. & St. L.
" Indianapolis												"
Ar Louisville..												"
Lv Cincinnati..												L. & N.
" Louisville...												"
Ar Nashville...												"
Lv Chicago.....												C. & E. I.
Ar Terre Haute												"
Lv Terre Haute												"
Ar Evansville..												"
" Nashville...												L. & N.
Lv St. Louis...												"
" Evansville..												"
Ar Nashville...												"
Lv Nashville...												L. & N.
" Atlanta.....												"
Ar Chattanooga												"
" Atlanta.....												W. & A.
Lv Nashville...												N. C. & St. L.
" Atlanta.....												"
Ar Chattanooga												"
" Atlanta.....												W. & A.
	7:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	7:00 p.m.	10:17 p.m.	1:46 a.m.	7:35 p.m.	12:55 a.m.	7:34 a.m.	8:30 p.m.	4:00 a.m.	3:15 p.m.	9:00 a.m.
	12:58 a.m.	4:30 p.m.	12:00 m.	1:40 a.m.	7:10 a.m.	12:12 m.	6:25 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	4:00 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	6:30 p.m.	2:15 a.m.
	6:25 p.m.	11:30 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	1:40 p.m.	7:35 p.m.	12:55 a.m.	7:34 a.m.	8:30 p.m.	4:00 a.m.	3:15 p.m.	9:00 a.m.
	12:58 a.m.	4:30 p.m.	12:00 m.	1:40 a.m.	7:10 a.m.	12:12 m.	6:25 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	4:00 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	6:30 p.m.	2:15 a.m.
	7:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	7:00 p.m.	10:17 p.m.	1:46 a.m.	7:35 p.m.	12:55 a.m.	7:34 a.m.	8:30 p.m.	4:00 a.m.	3:15 p.m.	9:00 a.m.
	12:58 a.m.	4:30 p.m.	12:00 m.	1:40 a.m.	7:10 a.m.	12:12 m.	6:25 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	4:00 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	6:30 p.m.	2:15 a.m.
	9:15 p.m.	12:28 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	1:40 p.m.	7:35 p.m.	12:55 a.m.	7:34 a.m.	8:30 p.m.	4:00 a.m.	3:15 p.m.	9:00 a.m.
	12:58 a.m.	4:30 p.m.	12:00 m.	1:40 a.m.	7:10 a.m.	12:12 m.	6:25 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	4:00 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	6:30 p.m.	2:15 a.m.
	9:15 p.m.	12:28 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	1:40 p.m.	7:35 p.m.	12:55 a.m.	7:34 a.m.	8:30 p.m.	4:00 a.m.	3:15 p.m.	9:00 a.m.
	9:40 p.m.	1:52 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	1:40 p.m.	7:35 p.m.	12:55 a.m.	7:34 a.m.	8:30 p.m.	4:00 a.m.	3:15 p.m.	9:00 a.m.
	2:25 a.m.	7:15 a.m.	11:55 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	1:40 p.m.	7:35 p.m.	12:55 a.m.	7:34 a.m.	8:30 p.m.	4:00 a.m.	3:15 p.m.	9:00 a.m.
	3:40 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	12:55

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1896. NUMBER 31.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. F. COLLINS. ATTORNEY AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN. Smith Lake, - - Minnesota.

W. H. CUTTING. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, - MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON. ATTORNEY AT LAW. COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA. 28

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. C. B. AMES. Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office over W. R. John's Confectionery Store.

E. A. SHANNON, M. D., Buffalo, Minn., Calls day or night promptly attended to Office in the building between McKnight's store and residence. Residence on corner north of School House.

O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan. 11, 1896.

DR. CORNELIUS WILLIAMS. Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist, 145 W. Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dr. G. H. KOHLER, Dayton Building, Cor. 6th St. and Nicollet Ave Minneapolis, Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 17-tf.

DELANO FURNITURE Co. (SUCCESSORS TO H. GALLEY). GENERAL FUNRITURE & UNDERTAKING PICTURE FRAMING, GLAZING, REPAIRING AND GENERAL CARPENTERING. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. R R Ave., Delano, Minn. 28tf

JOHN BRANDSER, TAILOR DELANO - MINN.

CHURCH NOTICES

M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARBER, Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at..... 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday..... 10:00 "
Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on every third Sunday.

DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m. Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. LAWRENCE ZOWADZKI.

DELANO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

President { I. GUTZWILLER, JR.
Councilmen, { JOHN COOLEN, WASH RADER, ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder, { WYATT JOHNS.

Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.

Justices of the Peace, { W. H. FRAZEE. R. M. WALTER.
Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health. { T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary. J. E. BORSCH.
Village Marshal, GEORGE GOODRICK.
Constables { J. P. BERNECK. GEO. GOODRICK.

DELANO BOARD OF EDUCATION.

President, F. H. LINDSLEY.
Secretary, C. H. VORSE.
Treasurer, JOHN E. BORSCH.
L. M. MAXFIELD, W. H. FRAZEE and I. GUTZWILLER, JR.

TEACHER'S EXAMINERS.

F. H. LINDSLEY and C. S. HAWKER.

THE UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS, Washington Grove, No. 9, meets at Cramer's Hall the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, at 8 p. m.

GIVE US A CALL. W. H. COCHRANE, & CO., Abstractors, BUFFALO, - MINNESOTA.

Appointed by Board of County Commissioners and Bond Filed.

Correct Abstracts of Titles to Lands and Lots in Wright County.

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One-fourth column, one year..... 25.00
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Cards, four lines or less, one year..... 3.00
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Local notices 10 cents per line.

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T. J. CATLIN, Publisher and Proprietor.

Entered as Second-Class Mail Matter, at the Post Office in Delano, Minn

RECENT issues of the Minneapolis Tribune have contained expressions, in its editorial columns, that would be more appropriate to an account of criminal court proceedings than a statesman like discussion of the tariff question. We don't know whether they have coralled a cigarette fiend or not; but it reads like it.

THE Louisville Courier Journal, has become quite a sensational sheet. Recently it gave whole pages to Holme's confession, now it is giving Scott Jackson great notoriety. The paper, we are glad to see, however, is not yet entirely depraved, as it makes quite an apology for giving its readers such "news". There has been to much such news lately. It deserves to be called "olds" and laid by for something more elevating to the general public.

CONGRESSMAN KEIFER of St Paul is quoted by the Pioneer Press as having said in answer to the question as to which question as a statesman he regarded as most important: "The tariff question" is most important (a high tariff is necessary to create revenue and open avenues of employment but farther he claims the tariff question and the money question are inseperable. Again he says: "America cannot accept silver as a metal of equal value with gold for commercial uses except as one nation in an international conference agreeing upon it." We would like for the Congressman to explain what sense there is in building a high Protective tariff wall around the country to keep foreign goods from coming here, and then making an INTERNATIONAL currency so that other nations will take our money. Does Mr. Keifer think that foreigners should be more favored in their schemes of investing their money in our mills, mines, lands, breweries, railroads and of carrying their dividends and interest home? Does he think it a good policy for people to resolve to live within their inclosure, and wholy upon their own products and then to allow outsiders to come in and buy up all their necessaries of life and luxuries, and sell them at a profit, and put the money in their pockets and walk off? What other reason can the Congressman give for advocating a High Protective tariff and an International Standard of money, than that he wants English and other capitalists to send their wealth here to control our industries and have their returns in a money they can cart home without expense to them. Possibly when he gets through drawing his salary he proposes to seek a foreign home and thinks it might be convenient to carry it along without the trouble and expense of making an exchange. If we are to have free international currency let us have free innernational trade also.

Wright County Jail.

Quite a discussion has been going on as to whether or not Wright County should build a jail of its own. Both sides have advanced strong arguments. Things have come to such a pitch that, possibly, the main issue in electing County Commissioners will be as to whether or not the candidates favor the erection of a building for jail purposes.

Wright County is a large county; thickly settled, with a variety of people, among them her full quota of the criminal classes. She always has had, and probably always will have, people to care for, to board, to look after. The care of prisoners could as well be had in Wright as in Hennepin County.

The erection of a building might cause a decrease in the large sums of money deposited in the several banks of the county; might deprive those institutions of the privilege of hiring thousands of dollars at their own price and letting it out at big rates of interest to the taxpaying property owner to pay his taxes with; thus forming an "endless chain" with wonderful drawing powers on peoples' pocket books. But then it would, if properly managed, give some of our citizens an opportunity to earn a few dollars by working or furnishing material for its construction.

After it is completed it can, as in other counties serve as a residence for the Sherriff, or his deputy, who has charge of the prisoners, and who boards them, patroniging our own people in the purchase of supplies. The butcher, miller, merchant, the doctor lawyer, minister, editor, the washerwoman, even, would be abled to do their share toward earning a few pennies now being pocketed by our sister county, and that should rightly be left within our county's borders. Wright County farmers should raise the provisions on which its own citizens are fed. Officials elected by the voters of the county for the purpose, should have charge of those under arrest for wrong doing. Then could our County Commissioners better determine the legality and justness of some of the claims sent in. And the prisoners would be nearer home where they could more conveniently look up their cases.

The United States government is making appropriations for building fine houses in counties where there use would not be so great as that of a jail in Buffalo, compared to their respective costs. And the very fellows that cry out against a jail are hurrahing for Uncle Sam's wisdom and liberality in distributing the governments surplus tariff receipts among the people.

A respectable building, properly located, and neatly kept would be an attraction to our County Seat, a convenience to officials, and to prisoners and their friends. All things considered we believe a jail at home would cost the county no more than the present system and would be much better all round. Wright County is big enough, old enough, rich enough, and wicked enough to have a jail of its own.

Lambs from the Minnesota University Experiment Station.

(From the Northwestern Agriculturist.)

Eighty lambs were shipped from our Experiment Station a short time since. They were about eleven and a-half months old when shipped and they averaged in weight 127½ pounds when they left the station for Chicago. The original intention was to ship 100-the whole number fed, but owing to the size of the lambs, the car would not hold so many. These lambs came from the southern part of the state. They were put under experiment at the Holiday season and were marketed about the middle of March or a little later. The grain foods fed were corn, barley and oats. And in each instance a moderate amount of oil-cake was fed. The gains were most excellent, from eleven to twelve pounds per month on the average, and there was not much difference in the gains. Each pound of gain was made for less than three cents per pound. The lambs brought $4.65 per hundred in Chicago. To what better use could we put our cheap corn, barley, oats and oil-cake? The full particulars will be brought out in bulletin form within a few weeks under the direction of Professor Shaw. --Nortewestern Agriculturist.

We will send the Northwestern Agriculturist free for the balance of 1896 to all who pay now the regular subscription to the GAZETTE up to December 31, 1896.

Singing Tournament

The 17th of May, there will be given in Minneapolis, 3 o'cl. in the afternoon, a festival of rather an extraordinary kind. It is called "The International Singing Tournament", and is giyen for the benefit of "The Ole Bull Monument Fund". Ten Singing Societies of St. Paul and Minneapolis, 2 German, "The "Forhsinn" of Minneapolis, and "Concordia" of St. Paul, 4 Swedish The "Orpheus" and "Young Svea" 'Vega' 'Apollo' of St. Paul, and 4 Norwegian "The Norsemen" and "Grieg" of Minneapolis, "The Norsemen" and "Norways Echo" of St Paul, will eahc sing a song of their respectiye nationalities contesting for a 1st and 2nd prize, a silk banner and an American silk flag to be awarded by 5 judges to the best Singing Society and for a popular prize, a drinking horn of silver, valued at $150, to be voted to the best singing society by the audience. Besides this interesting contest between the singing societies, 2 soloes will be given by the Swedish Nightingale Mrs Agnes Staberg Hall, Danz's celebrated Orchestra will give 3 numbers, Hon. Ignatus Donnelly will deliver an oration, and the 9 feet high Ole Bull Monument will be exhibited on the stage. This being the only ocasion the puplic will have to see the great work of Mr. Fjelde, the sculptor, nntil the unveiling of the statue next year.

It is expected that many parties in this locality will make use of this opportunity for a cheap trip 1½ fare to the cities and at the same time get an opportunity to be present at one of the most interesting Music-Festivals, that ever has been given in the state. Orders by mail for reserved seats a 50 cents to the immense Auditorium which seats nearly 6000 people, addressed to Fr. Waage, Clerk of the Ole Bull Committee, Room 913 N. Y. Life Bbg., Minneapolis, will receive prompt attention. Orders from the country received prior to the opening of the sale on May 12th, will be filled before the city sale opens.

Horses for Sale.

Several good, well broken, gentle horses for sale, for cash or time, (with improved note with small interest) to suit the purchaser. Have also as good a (heavy) brood mare as can be found in the country. For further information apply at this office. 25 tf.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 24, 1896.

The people are sometimes quicker to see the undesirability of proposed legislation than the Congressmen are, and in election years, if at no other time, the expressed disapprobation of the people is quickly deferred to by the men who control Congress. A case in point is the Pacific Railroads Bill which has been reported to both House and Senate. Now, although this bill involves an enormous amount of money, and that it is much more favorable to C. P. Huntington and his ring of capitalists than to the government, as was so ably shown by the protest written by Senator Morgan, from a sick bed, and presented to the Senate as a minority report, it was proposed to railroad it through Congress during the last days of the session. This programme had the support of Speaker Reed and of leading men in the Senate, and was being whooped up by Huntington and his lobby. The bill has been so generally condemned by the people that a halt has been called in the program, and it is now said that the bill will not be acted upon at this session of Congress, if it ever is in its present shape.

Senator Cockrell succeeded in his humane effort to have the Senate amend the Indian appropriation bill so that it provides that two years shall be allowed the sectarian (Catholic) Indian Schools to prepare to turn their scholars over to government schools, if they do not wish to teach them at their own expense; but there is no certainty that the A. P. A., which has shown its control of the House several times during the session, will agree to it.

President Cleveland assured the delegates to the National Arbitration Conference which met in Washington this week, who called on him, that he was thoroughly in sympathy with their aim to bring about a system of international arbitration of all disputes not affecting the soverignty of nations.

The unseating of Representative Cobb, of Ala. in favor of Goodwynn, the Populist who contested the seat, by the republican majority of the House, was a part of the deal through which it is expected to carry Alabama this year by a republican-populist combine. This was so patpable that a few republican members refused to vote for it, but not enough to defeat it. The danger of putting young men with more egotism than parliamentary knowledge in the Speaker's chair was exemplified during the debate in this case. Speaker Reed desiring to consult with some of his boomers called representative Barrett, of Mass., to the chair and retired to his private room to figure on his chances for the Presidential nomination. Mr. Barrett got tangled up, and was about to get the House into the biggest sort of a row by attempting to shut off Mr. Cobb, who had been allowed one hour to speak in his own behalf. Fortunately somebody sent for Mr. Reed and he returned to the chair and straightened out matters. He also tried to let Mr. Barrett down easy by saying that he had misunderstood the agreement under which the House was acting, but Representative Bailey, of Texas, promptly called him down by shouting: "Ignorance, not misunderstanding." This man hopes to be Speaker of the next house. If Reed becomes President and the House remains republican—a formidable "if."

Senator Smith, of N. J., has probably been scratched off Andy Carnegie's list of friends if he was ever on it. The reason is an amendment which Mr. Smith wishes to have attached to the Naval appropriation bill. This amendment instructs the Secretary of the Navy to make no contracts for armor plate for the battle ships provided for in that bill unless the price be at least as low as $300 a ton of 2,000 pounds. Carnegie is now making Uncle Sam pay $500 a ton for armor plate, but has promised to reduce the price, to prevent the government undertaking to make its own armor Senator Smith wants to make sure that the reduction is what it should be, and yet there is no injustice in the figures he names as that is the price at which Carnegie and his associates have taken a Russian contract. It remains to be seen whether Carnegie's friends in Congress can head off that Smith amendment.

There has been some excitement in Congress this week on account of a statement made by Representative Sulzer, of N. Y. to the effect that Walter Dygert, a young American recently imprisoned by the Spanish authorities, had been secretly executed. Mr. Sulzer's information came from Cubans in New York who got it direct from their friends on the island Secretary Olney thinks there is a mastake about it, as he has the promises of the Spanish authorities that young Dygert would be given his liberty and allowed to leave Cuba If investigation proves that execution story to be true Spain would better look out for serious trouble.

List of Patents.

Granted to inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C

J. Beaty, Jr., Oak Centre, Harrowtooth. C. E. Bradley, Mankato, Measure. T. M. P. Chapman, Minneapolis, Spring-roller. J. W. Eggleston, Minneapolis, Gage-pin for printing presses. C. Linkenbach, St. Paul, Clasp. M. D. Pendergast, Hutchinson, Bob-Sled. E. E. Taylor, Minneapolis, Car-wheel shifter.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE $1.00 year.

Another Prize Word Contest

On account of the great success of the last contest offered by Ladies' Every Saturday, the publishers have, at the request of many readers, decided to offer another, and will pay $20 in gold to the person able to take the letters contained in L-A-D-I-E-S W-E-E-K-L-Y and construct the largest number of words there from without using any letter in any one word more times than it is contained in L-a d-i e s W-e-e-k l-y. For example: is, lad, sleek, etc. $15 will be paid for the second best list; $10 for third best list, and $5 for EACH OF THE FIVE NEXT best lists received by them before May 25th. 100 other VALUABLE REWARDS will be given in order of merit. Anyone sending a fair sized list is sure of a Consolation Reward.

A fine Safety Bicycle (either girl's or boy's) will be given for best list received from any one under 17 years of age. (Age must be written on list to count for this prize.)

Enclose three two-cent stamps for a sample copy of this popular weekly for ladies and girls containing full particulars and rules governing word-building contest. Address Ladies' Every Saturday, 920 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

I. O. O. F. ANNIVERSARY.

Sermon by J. R. Davies.

On Sunday, April 26, Delano Lodge No 80, I. O. O. F. met at their hall and invested themselves with regalia and with banner flying marched to the Presbyterian church, where with a fair sized audience, they listened to an eloquent sermon by their brother, Reverend J. R. Davies, of Brooklyn Center, who had been invited to preach to them upon the occasion of the 77th anniversary of the order in America. Below we giye a synopsis of the sermon:

"Whatsoever He sayeth unto you, do it." St. John II, 5.

Few recorded incidents in the life of Christ contain so many lessons as the one before us. These lessons touch the marriage relation, home life and those pleasures in which we may safely engage. But for this occasion the text contains a few suggestions.

1. There is something for each to do. The responsibilities of life are not confined to one person or to one class. The appliances of modern civilization increases our opportunities and, therefore, our responsibilities.

a. This is the age of work. All departments of life, business, society and politics demand work. There is no success without it. A man is judged by his doing and not by the accident of birth. In this 19th century hive there is no place for drones. A boy might as well enter school and expect his diploma after seven years of sleep as that a man should expect to succeed in this age without work.

b. Deeds are immortal. They live after the doer has passed away. Some say there is no immortality but obscrvation refutes such a statement. Emerson says, "Every man who pushes a fore-plane is debtor to the age and the man that produced the fore-plane. Every sailor that crosses the ocean borrows his chart from Columbus." We are debtors to the past for implements and machines. We, our Delano, to the axe of the pioneer. Deeds are as lasting as time.

c. We say this is true of great deeds, but we are not the doers of great deeds but of small deeds. But it is a mistake to speak of small things. There are none. All things—all deeds are related. Life's deeds form a chain. Whether this chain is strong or weak is no small concern. So it occurs that we liye in influence. Solon and Washington are not dead but they truly live in the jurisprudence and freedom of men. Thomas Wildey, who 77 years ago established Odd Fellowship in the U. S. lives today—in the life of that society. So in influence shall we all live after our bodies have mouldered to dust.

d. Self sacrifice immortalizes. It was sacrifice that endeared Florence Nightingale to the world. That which makes Jonathan prominent in such history is not his friendship for David, only, but the cost of it. It cost him his kingdom. It is self sacrifice that endears Jesus Christ to the millions. Our work as a society is of that sort. Hence our usefulness.

2. In the work of life we need guidance. The text suggests Christ as our guide. I present Him today not for Theological reasons or because of His morality, though either of these gives Him the right to command. I present Him because He is the first Grand Master Odd Fellow. His work so proclaims Him. And the influence of His work is not only the almshouse and hospital but fraternal societies as well. Therefore whatsoever He sayeth unto you in precept or example do it.

3. Reasons for todays meeting.

1. To honor the dead or to celebrate our anniversary. In either case we can do it best by living the principles of our order.

2. We came to learn some lessons for ourselves. Among these:

a. Lodge is a means not an end. Initiation, payment of dues and attendance upon meetings do not make a good Odd Fellow. The Lodge is a guide to activities. We enter it to do better our life work.

b. There is a purpose in each life. Seek for it and when you have found it perform it.

c. Remember that deeds are immortal. What you do you do for all time. Hence do good. Let yours be deeds of righeousness: so that you need not fear the future.

d. As you enter into lifes work take the best guide. You would in traveling, or house building. Why not in life? Christ is that guide.

Conclusion. Be worthy of remembrance. To be so you must be an Odd Fellow indeed. Act in your own sphere. Do good.

"Honor and shame from no conditions rise;
Act well your part—there all the honor lies."

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CORRESPONDENCE

ROCKFORD NEWS.

Chapin Farnham went to Annandale last Sunday and had Drs. Moore, of Minneapolis, and Ridgway, of Annandale, perform an operation on his leg, which was broken about a year ago and had never properly united.

J. S. Lillie and family moved to the city last Saturday.

The wind storm of last Saturday done considerable damage North of town. John Sleight's and Lee Conklin's wind mills were destroyed. John Elliot's House, George Conklin's barn and Adolph Hohl's granary were all damaged.

Miss Tollefson, of Marshall, Minn., is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Geo. Hatch.

Lee Warner has been on the sick list for the last week.

Mr. Parker, agent of The Warder, Bushnell and Glessner Co., was in town, Monday, and contracted with Geo. Irving to handle the champion mowers and binders this season.

D. D. Ames started, Monday, selling King's self copying inks. He left the post office in charge of Miss Blanch Marsh.

INDEPENDENCE.

Farmers are about through with their seeding, will all finish up by the last of the week any way.

Our country roads are in very bad condition. We need more good roads conventions.

Wood Cain, of Mich., is calling on old friends in our town.

W. W. Mills is still going on crutches.

The weather has been rather unfavorable for making garden; not much done at it yet.

The woods are full of woodticks and politicians. We think the tick will come out on top for he seems to have the right of way.

The Sing given at the M. E. church Armstrong last Sunday evening and Monday evening also, by Mrs. Alice Bailey and Miss Alice Tavern was well worthy of patronage, the church was about full both evenings.

While your correspondent was in Minneapolis last Saturday attending assessors meeting he found the city full of bicycles and candidates for office. We could hardly see the town for the running gears of these two Domesticated animals. The assessors meeting was largely attended and there was quite an interest manifested in regard to taking this year's assessment. Everybody seems to be kicking on high taxes; and some are crying vote for high protection and that will help the farmer out. When I hear a western farmer talking that way I make up my mind that the balance wheel in his head causes too much friction.

While our meeting was in session the Court House chime of bells favored us with a number of familiar pieces, and I would say it caused me to put on the swell and metropolitan airs to think we, Hennepin County, had a $5,000, 000 Court House, and a chime of bells, you see it leaves a legacy to our great grand children. Inside of the new Court House is very nice, but it reminds me of an overgrown elephant with two pairs of legs under it insufficient for the body it has to carry.

Your correspondent also visited George N. Morgan, Post, No. 4, G. A. R. on Friday evening. I think it is the largest post in the state. It has a membership of 350 or more. There I met a number of my comrades in arms. All the posts in the city are mustering new recruits at every meeting; getting ready for the National Encampment, at St. Paul, next Sept.

Maple Plain and vicinity will observe Memorial day in the usual way. Stephen B. Howard will deliver the oration on that day. Mr. Howard is an all wool republican a yard wide but is for free silver 16 to 1; come out and hear him on memorial day; do not expect he will talk politics, but he will talk good; and by the way the woods are full of free silver Rerublicans, and democrats, and more are falling into line every day. They have cartooned their bodies with war paint, and have sworn allegiance to stand by the money of the constitution, and throttle by the throat that iniquitous city of Sodom and Gomoro, (New York) and if necessary dethrown the banking jew, and convert Wall Street into an asylum for the poor. The common people of this country are not anarchists as some would like to make it appear, but are loyal and true to the flag of our country and the free institutions established by the blood of the Revolution and the principles of Thomas Jefferson and his followers, but what they want is equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

PUT!!

Your add in the GAZETTE, and sell your spring goods as fast as you please.

LATER:—A boat sank with four (4) boys, while fishing, near a ten foot no one was down except the Boat, depth six inches.

$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to bring to any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who is willing to work industriously according to my instructions, a clear income of Three Thousand Dollars a Year in the town where they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district I have already taught and provided with employment a number, who are making over $3000 a year each. Is NOW the time. Full particulars FREE. Address at once E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

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If you have any intention of going to the Southeast this fall or winter, you should advise yourself of the best route from the North and West. This is the Louisville & Nashville Railroad which is running daily duble trains from St. Louis, Evansvill, Louisville, and Cincinnati through to Nashville, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Atlanta, Montgomery, Thomasville, Pensacola, Mobile, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Pullman Sleeping Car Service through. Specially low rates made to Atlanta during the continuance of the Cotton Statos Exposition, and tourists rates to all points in Florida and the Gulf Coast resorts during the season. For paticulars as to rates through car service, write

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., • MINN.

IT costs $1,17 to stop a train going at full speed. If you do it by pulling up a rail the expense is heavier.

WHERE is the fool killer? Here's a man in Newark, N. J., trying to secure a divorce from a deaf and dumb wife!

UTAH claims to have an inhabitant seven feet high. He went out west when he was a boy and grew up with the country.

A CONTEMPORARY says that Thomas Edison "was thrown upon the world at 15 years of age." The collision seems to have been mutually profitable.

"WHAT is a dollar?" asks a Colorado exchange. A dollar is one of those little round, shining disks a large collection of which by one man makes his wife think the family are a little better than the ordinary run of people.

THE street railways of the City of Mexico have been bought by a syndicate of California and London capitalists, and mule power is to be superseded by the trolley. The hails of the Montezumas are to be brought up to date.

A YOUNG woman says in the Atchison (Kan.) Globe that she "should think there would be as much hugging in teaching a girl to ride a bicycle as in teaching a girl to skate or to waltz." No, dear, the fact that girls learn so quickly disproves that theory.

THE south is developing some novelties in politics. One of the Taylor brothers fiddled himself into the governorship of Tennessee, and now Tyre Zork, in seeking a nomination for congress in North Carolina, is riding around the district on the back of a bull.

TROUBLE has been prevalent for some time in the Transvaal, in Matabeleland, in Abyssinia and in the Soudan. And now advices come of difficulties in Bechuanaland and in the Congo Free State. There seems to be an African in every woodpile in the Dark continent.

CHURCHES in North Carolina are taking concerted action on the subject of lynching, hundreds of pastors delivering discourses recently against such an overthrow of law. This movement should be extended throughout the entire country where lynchings occur.

A GENTLEMAN in Rochester, N. Y., reiterates the old suggestion that the typewriting machine be called a typer and the operator a typist. The objection to this is that the typewriter girls would refuse to be called typists. They prefer to be known as secretaries or amanuenses.

THE dispatches say that 15,000 Italians will soon leave Naples for the United States. If this sort of thing keeps on it will soon be in order for King Humbert to move his headquarters to this country, call the roll, and reorganize his little nation somewhere on the North American continent.

THE southwestern states are agitating the capital punishment for train-wrecking or robbery. If there is a man who ought not to live on this planet it is the man who jeopardizes the lives of innocent men, women and children for the purpose of gain. The very fiends yearn to prod him with aluminum pitchforks.

THE decision of the Chinese government to enter the postal union is more significant than would appear at first glance. This will open up the great empire by means of a regular postal system, to letters from all parts of the world, and it will mean the breaking down of prejudice and of barriers built up on prejudice.

FREDERICK ST. GEORGE DE LATOUR BOOTH-TUCKER is the full name of the new commander of the American wing of the Salvation Army, and he has begun proceedings in New York to secure citizenship in the United States. It should be pressed home to the inner recesses of his mind that the first thing in order would be to take an ax and chop off a yard or two of cognomen.

IT is generally conceded in Europe, since the recent Olympic games, that American athletes compare favorably with any of the heroes of whom Pindar sings as victors. It is a little unfair to assume so much in the absence of those gentlemen and their inability to assert themselves as against the living, but there is no reason why American athletes should not be better than they Certainly they devote time enough to the expansion of muscle.

THE Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, which is to visit England this summer, has invited the prince of Wales to dine with the organization at King's Hall, Holland restaurant, on the 9th of July. The invitation was directed to "Field Marshal His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, K. G., K. T., K. P., G. C. B., G. C. S. I., G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., etc., Captain General and Colonel the Honourable Artillery Company." His royal highness makes no pretensions to being a literary man, but he is certainly a man of letters—and a great many, at that—in fact, a regular abecedarian.

HOW FAST does electricity travel is a question frequently asked, but is seldom answered to the satisfaction of the querulous. Wheatstone says that the speed of electricity from point to point along a proper conductor is practically instantaneous. Various attempts have been made to ascertain the exact number of miles which the current will travel in a given length of time. According to the most reliable estimates made its speed is not less than 114,000 miles per second. The writer adds: "Such speed the mind cannot contemplate without staggering." A live wire staggers one in a hurry.

ALL the world will regret the death in Hungary of that practical philanthropist, Baron de Hirsch, whose immense wealth and great abilities were generously employed to rescue the oppressed subjects of a tyrannical government and place them beyond its power. Perhaps no man has labored on a grander scale for poverty-stricken and down-trodden humanity, and, fortunately, success had blessed his splendid efforts before he passed away. Many a grateful heart will mourn his sudden end, and many an earnest prayer will be offered up for this benefactor of mankind by those whom he released from bondage.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the First Session.

Washington, April 24.—The Indian appropriation bill carrying, with amendments, about $9,100,000, was passed by the senate yesterday and the sundry civil appropriation bill was discussed. At a caucus of republican senators it was the unanimous opinion that final adjournment ought to be possible by May 18. In the house the entire time was spent on the general pension bill. A bill to admit Oklahoma to statehood was favorably reported.

Washington, April 25.—The senate gave the time yesterday to the sundry civil appropriation bill without completing it. A bill was introduced establishing new regulations for forest reservations. In the house nearly the entire session was consumed in discussing the pension bill. A bill was passed authorizing the free entry into the United States of articles or animals exported for exhibition in other countries.

Washington, April 27.—The sundry civil appropriation bill was completed and passed in the senate on Saturday. It carries $37,000,000. Most of the time in the house was occupied with the general pension bill. Eulogies were delivered on the late Representative William H. Crain, of Texas.

Washington, April 28.—The naval appropriation bill was before the senate throughout the entire session yesterday. The house completed the pension bill and passed it to a third reading and engrossment. The only amendment adopted was one providing that the pension office should construe the pension laws liberally in the interest of the claimant.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the United States there were 238 business failures in the seven days ended on the 24th, against 223 the week previous and 230 in the corresponding period of 1895.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 24th aggregated $1,612,358,300, against $784,338,764 the previous week. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, was 1.7.

Advices say that the national treasury deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, will be, approximately, $25,000,000.

On the 27th the visible supply of grain in the United States was: Wheat, 58,030,000 bushels; corn, 15,156,000 bushels; oats, 9,737,000 bushels; rye, 1,510,000 bushels; barley, 1,229,000 bushels.

THE EAST.

Advices from points in Iowa, Minnesota and Ohio tell of the general observance of Arbor day.

The largest woman in Missouri, Daisy Davis, died at Columbia. She was 20 years old and weighed 533 pounds.

The pioneer in the cheap novel business, George Munro, died in New York, aged 71 years.

The death of David H. Jerome, of Detroit, who was governor of Michigan from January 1, 1881, to January 1, 1883, occurred at Watkins Glen, N. Y., aged 67 years. He had been in poor health for several years.

Simon Hasselbach, aged nearly 70, fatally shot his son William, aged 35, in a quarrel at Union City, Pa., and then shot himself fatally.

In a sawmill at Flinton, Pa., a boiler exploded, killing Matthew McGough, a sawyer; S. S. Gates, a helper, and J. B. Burgoon, proprietor of the mill.

In their home near Chester, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. Barney Cullen were burned to death.

On her trial the battle ship Massachusetts averaged 16.15 knots and her builders win a bonus of $100,000.

Samuel D. Backus, a civil engineer, who was associated with Morse in developing the telegraph, died in Canandaigua, N. Y., aged 70 years.

In Brooklyn a bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, presented by the Union League club to that city, was unveiled in the presence of 30,000 people by Master Ulysses S. Grant, a grandson of the general.

At the age of 82 years John W. Houston, who was elected by the whigs to congress in 1844 and served three terms, died in Georgetown, Del.

Percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 26th were as follows: Philadelphia, .857; Pittsburgh, .714; Washington, .571; Cleveland, .571; Chicago, .556; St. Louis, .556; Cincinnati, .556; Baltimore, .500; Boston, .500; Brooklyn, .429; New York, 143; Louisville, .111.

In a squall the fishing schooner J. W. Campbell, of Gloucester, Mass., went down and nine sailors were drowned.

In the penitentiary at Sing Sing, N. Y., Karl Feigenbaum, alias Anton Lahn, who murdered Mrs. Johanna Hoffmann in New York September 1, 1894, was executed by electricity. He was said to have been the London "Jack the Ripper."

In Boston Pemberton Brothers, dealers in sheep skins, failed for $300,000.

WEST AND SOUTH.

The death of Ezra Beamon Newton, aged 101 years, the oldest Shaker in the country, occurred at Harvard, Mass. He deserted his wife and children in 1848 to embrace the Shaker faith.

Burglars robbed and murdered Mrs. Joseph Cocking and Miss Daisy Miller, her niece, at Top Hill, Md., and Mr. Cocking was fatally injured.

The execution of Marshal Anderson (colored) took place at Malvern, Ark. He killed Tom Hanson, his wife's brother, near Malvern last September.

At La Porte, Ind., Alexander Rhimes, who had been divorced from seven wives, was seeking a divorce from the eighth.

A tornado at Salem, Va., blew down many houses and barns and killed Mrs. Jane Harris and her little boy.

The doors of the Grand Forks national bank of Grand Forks, N. D., were closed with liabilities of $319,000; assets, $653,000.

On July 15 Iowa republicans will hold their state convention in Des Moines.

In St. Louis Sam Foster, the negro who waylaid and murdered Bertram A. Atwater, the Chicago artist, was found guilty of murder.

C. G. Finney, who was governor of Ohio from 1866 to 1868, died in San Buena Ventura, Cal.

From using alkali water ex-Congressman Lamison, of Ohio, died at Topeka, Kan.

At Scott, La., Martin Bernaud, a merchant, was murdered and robbed of $7,000. The autopsy showed that there were 52 stiletto wounds about his neck and breast.

Illinois Fifteenth district republicans renominated B. F. Marsh for congress by acclamation.

Flames that started in a dancehouse at Cripple Creek, Col., swept away 250 buildings and entailed a loss of upward of $1,000,000, with only $250,000 insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Fire destroyed a shipping stable at Calloway, O., belonging to Ed Courtwright, and 42 horses, some of them quite valuable, were burned to death.

Indian territory republicans met at Muskogee and selected delegates to the national convention instructed for McKinley.

At Rockville, Ind., Peter Egbert, a carpenter, 22 years old, without apparent cause or provocation shot and instantly killed Mrs. Herman Haschke and two children and Sheriff W. M. Mull and Deputy Sheriff William Sweem and then killed himself.

Victor and William Hillis were taken from the jail at McMinville, Tenn., by a mob and hanged for the murder of Carroll Martin in 1894.

By a cyclone which passed over Clay county, Kan., nine persons were killed outright, three were fatally and 17 more or less injured, and great destruction of property was wrought.

Frank Dailey and James Bivard, two young farmers, were drowned near Fort Wayne, Ind., while fishing.

The Ohio Seventy-second general assembly adjourned sine die.

Near Sanborn, N. D., a cyclone wrecked houses and barns and did other damage, but no lives were lost.

Large elevators at Manley, Plymouth and Rock Falls, in Iowa, were moved from their foundations by a tornado and outbuildings were overturned and a number of bridges damaged.

Near Tipton, Mich., Eugene Camburn, a farmer, was shot and fatally wounded by Harry Luce, who then shot himself dead. Luce had been paying attentions to Camburn's daughter against the father's wishes.

The death of Mrs. Clerihan, aged 101, occurred at her home in Jacksonville, Ill.

Gen. Grant's 74th birthday was appropriately celebrated at his old home in Galena, Ill., and also in various other cities and towns throughout the country.

In St. Louis Charles Kuhn, a real estate dealer who was missing, was said to be short $100,000, which is due persons with whom he had real estate dealings.

In Louisville, Ky., Sam Brumley, aged 19, insanely jealous of his step-sister, shot Ida Clark, a friend of the girl, 16 years old, and cut his own throat.

The steamship Bermuda left Jacksonville, Fla., for Cuba laden with arms and ammunition for the insurgents and carrying nearly 400 men.

Later advices say that 11 persons lost their lives in the recent cyclone in Clay county, Kan.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Liberty was given Rev. Albert Diaz the American Baptist missionary who was arrested in Havana, but he was ordered to leave Cuba in six days.

Gen. Weyler, of Cuba, issued a proclamation granting pardon to all rebels who surrendered within 20 days.

In the gulf of Mexico near Tampico a pleasure yacht, embracing captain, mate and four passengers, was capsized and all were lost.

The cabinet of France resigned and it was said that this act placed the country in a dangerous political attitude.

Advices from Havana state that Calixto Garcia has been appointed commander in chief of the insurgents by Maximo Gomez, who in future will promote the rebel cause in another capacity.

By the caving in of a mine near Chihuahua, Mexico, 67 men lost their lives.

A census of Paris shows the French capital to have a population of 2,511,455, an increase of 87,250 in one year.

The German census shows that the empire has a population of 52,244,503, an increase of 2,816,027 in a year.

In Cuba the present claims of American citizens whose property has been destroyed amount to $1,000,000.

LATER NEWS.

The British secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamerlain, announced in the house of commons the 28th; that five of the leaders of the reform committee of Johannesburg (J. H. Hammond, Francis Rhodes, George Farrar, Lionel Philips and Charles Leonard) had been condemned to death.

The Mashonaland (South Africa) agency at London, has received the following dispatch from Buluwago, dated April 27: "Big engagement this morning. Three Impis surrounded us. Defeated and routed them with great loss."

The residence of Frank Malloy and Conrad Kirchner near Montrose, S. D. were demolished by a cyclone the night of the 27th. The home of Michael Mannion was torn to atoms and carried away. The family, consisting of himself, wife and five children, were badly injured and were all unconcious when found.

The Old Dominion steamer Wyanoke collided with the U. S. ship Columbia at the Newport News (Va.) pier at 2 a. m. the 28th. The Wyanoke sank in a few moments in 60 feet of water. All the passengers and crew were saved, but the baggage was lost.

Commander Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation army, while out on a slumming expedition in New York the night of the 28th, was arrested and taken to the police station. Bail was fixed at $1,000, which was furnished by Steve Brodie. The charge against the commander was "walking the streets in disguise." He was wearing a false wig and beard.

In Lac qui Parle county, Minn., hail stones three inches in diameter fell, and were driven several inches into the ground. Dead ducks were found after the storm on the shores of the lakes.

The little town of Epiphaney, S. D., was wiped out by a cyclone the 28th.

The gold reserve in the U. S. treasury the 28th was $135,540,502.

THE MARKETS.

Minneapolis, April 28.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern			60¼
No. 2 northern			59¼
May			58¾
HAY—Timothy	8 50	@9 00	
Good wild	5 50	@6 50	
OATS—No. 3 white		17 @	17¼
CATTLE—Steers	2 25	@3 25	
Cows		2 50	
HOGS—	3 40	@3 60	
SHEEP—Mutions		2 65	
Lambs		3 80	
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	12	@ 13	
Creamery, second			10
Dairy, fancy	12	@ 13	
Dairy, choice			10
POULTRY—Turkeys	11	@ 12	
Spring Chickens	10	@ 11	
EGGS—Fresh candled	8	@ 9	

GRANT'S BIRTHDAY.

The Anniversary Appropriately Observed in Various Places.

A Notable Celebration at Galena, Ill.—Longstreet, Grant's Former Foe, Pays a Tribute—Eminent Men Gather in Philadelphia.

Galena, Ill., April 28.—Business was generally suspended here Monday and the city was in holiday garb, the occasion being the observance of the anniversary of the birth of Gen. Grant. Hundreds of visitors were present from Illinois and many from Iowa. There was a civic parade, after which a reunion of the survivors of Grant's old regiment, the Twelfth Illinois volunteers. The chief feature of the programme was the mass meeting in the afternoon in Turner hall, at which, after patriotic selections by the orchestra and audience, ex-Congressman John

GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

C. Black, now United States attorney for the Northern district of Illinois, delivered an oration.

Tribute from a Former Foe.

Boston, April 28.—Gen. Longstreet, of Georgia, Grant's great antagonist, is the guest of the Middlesex club and on Monday night was the principal speaker at its annual Grant banquet.

Gen. Longstreet, upon rising to respond to the toast, was received with long-continued cheers, the audience standing and rapturously greeting him, and even during the first few sentences it was impossible for the general to be heard consecutively, owing to the interruption of applause. He said, among other things:

"Of all of the union commanders he was the great leader who accurately surveyed the great field of war, the elements of strength, and points of error, and considered the vast means so necessary to solve the problem.

"He stood alone as the man for the time. When it was ended the war with him was over. His heavy blows were changed to pleasant salutations. Incapable of malice, his generous heart offered all that his

GEN. LONGSTREET.

enemy could ask as terms for surrender, with abundance of provisions for the hungry soldiers and transportation to their distant homes.

"If he could have been in Chicago in May of last year and witnessed the unveiling of a monument over the dead confederate prisoners of war and could have been with us at the dedication of the national park at Chickamauga in September last, to witness the assembling of Gov. Morton, Gov. McKinley, Gen. Alger, Gen. Grosvenor, Gen. Bates, Gen. Gordon, and multitudes of those of the blue and the gray in cordial, fraternal greetings, he could have known that his prophecy of peace was not a delusive hope, but a happy fruition, mirrored in the expressions of all his countrymen."

Philadelphia, April 28.—Gen Grant's memory was honored with speech, story and good fellowship at the Union League Monday night. Many prominent men in military, naval, official and civil life were present. Col. Fred Grant was the guest of honor. Those responding to toasts were Gen. Bragg, Mayor Warwick, Hon. Robert S. Cousins, of Iowa; Hon. J. L. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Andrew D. White, of New York; Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, of Princeton; Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio; Hon. Charles A. Boutelle, of Maine, and Senator M. C. Butler, of South Carolina.

FISTS AND INKSTANDS.

They Figure Prominently in a Dispute Between Congressmen.

Washington, April 24.—A desperate and sensational encounter took place just before 12 o'clock Thursday in the house naval committee-room between Representative Hall (dem., Mo.) and Representative and Senator-elect Money (dem., Miss.). Representative Money had his head badly gashed above the right temple. Representative Hall is unhurt save a a bad bruise on his neck. The weapons were fists and heavy cut-glass inkstands.

The fight was over the Wilson bill for reorganizing the personnel of the naval engineer corps. Representative Hall said the statements made by the line officers of the navy against the bill were false and without foundation. Representative Money took offense at this, and asked if that assertion applied to all who took the same view as the line officers.

Representative Hall's reply was unsatisfactory, and Representative Money called him a "d— liar."

STREWN WITH FLOWERS.

Graves of Confederate Dead Are Decorated in the South.

Jackson, Miss., April 27.—Decoration day was celebrated here Sunday. The procession and crowd were the largest ever seen here on a similar occasion. Several old federal soldiers joined in the ceremonies, and graves of northern as well as southern soldiers were covered with flowers. Capt. W. A. Montgomery, of Edwards, was the orator of the day.

Lake City, Fla., April 27.—The usual programme for confederate Memorial day here was carried out Sunday afternoon. Music was furnished by the Cadet band. The cadets of the state college, public school children, veterans of both armies, town officers, fire department and citizens joined in the procession, and the attendance was large. The floral decorations were pretty and appropriate. A salute of three rounds was fired over the graves at the conclusion of the exercises by the cadets of the college.

BOURGEOIS IS OUT.

France Once More in the Throes of a Cabinet Crisis.

Paris, April 24.—The Bourgeois cabinet has resigned. The resignation was announced by the premier immediately upon the reconvening of the chamber of deputies Thursday, and at the conclusion of the announcement M. Bourgeois and his colleagues withdrew.

Bourgeois, in announcing the resignation of the ministry, read the statement contesting the right of the senate to overthrow a ministry or to be the sole interpreter of the constitution, but he added, in view of the improbability of securing proper military reliefs for Madagascar, the cabinet was compelled to resign.

The premier was frequently interrupted with cries from the extreme left of "Down with the senate!" and when the ministers filed out of the house there was loud applause from the right and center, to which the left replied with loud cries of "Turn out the senate!" "Down with the senate!" A scene of prolonged tumult followed.

London, April 24.—The Daily News publishes a dispatch from its Paris correspondent, who contends that there is no escape from a deadlock, except a dissolution of the chambers or President Faure's resignation as a means to secure a speedy revision of an unworkable constitution. The president, it is added, will be in a tight place if he has the weakness to go with society and the senate. The ministers are mutually pledged not to enter any cabinet unless it is distinctly radical.

Paris, April 25.—President Faure Friday consulted with MM. Loubet, Peytral, Brisson and Poincare in regard to the formation of a new ministry. The radicals advocate the premiership of M. Brisson, now president of the chamber of deputies. The opportunists demand a ministry under the premiership of M. Constans and the dissolution of the chamber of deputies.

The Paris newspapers are unanimous in expressing the opinion that Thursday's vote in the chamber of deputies on the question of adjourning the sitting and upon the motion offered by M. Henri Ricard reaffirming the chamber's right of preponderance in the representation of the principle of universal suffrage has made the constitutional conflict still more acute. The moderate organs expect that the chamber will be dissolved.

The Gaulois declares that President Faure is determined to uphold the constitution despite the rancor of the socialists. The radical newspapers declare that revision of the constitution is inevitable, and the socialists demand the convening of the national assembly. The conservatives predict a crisis in the presidency of the republic.

London, April 25.—The Morning Post's Paris correspondent hints at the beginning of a revolutionary era. The Paris correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs that the crisis is the most acute of any that has prevailed since 1877.

Paris, April 27.—M. Sarrien, minister of the interior in the retiring Bourgeois cabinet, who had been summoned by President Faure to form a ministry, has finally informed President Faure that he finds himself unable to form a conciliation cabinet.

QUAY IN THE FIELD.

Pennsylvania Republicans Launch the Boom of a Favorite Son.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 24.—The republican state convention was called to order in the opera house at 10:30 o'clock by Frank Willing Leach, of Philadelphia, chairman of the executive committee of the state committee.

Ex-State Treasurer H. K. Boyer, of Philadelphia, was the temporary chairman, and Gen. Amos H. Mylen, of Lancaster, was selected to preside permanently.

Following are the main points of the platform:

"The time has come when the state which has so long and faithfully led the republican column may justly and properly submit its own preference for the republican nomination for the presidency. In the presentation of Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay, the republicans not alone of Pennsylvania, but of the entire union, will recognize one of their foremost leaders—wise in counsel and brilliant and able in action, at once the type of the American citizen, scholar, a soldier and statesman.

"First of all national issues stands protection and first among its advocates have been the republicans of Pennsylvania. We believe in protection as a right to all American industries, but as a special favor to none.

"We demand the restoration of that wise policy of reciprocity which was framed by James G. Blaine and adopted by the wise and beneficent administration of Benjamin Harrison, to the great benefit of the commerce of the country, and which has been abandoned by the present democratic administration.

"Faithful to its record, believing the people are entitled to the use of the best money and anxious to restore and preserve the industrial and commercial prosperity of the union, the republican party favors international bimetallism until that can be established upon a secure basis, opposes the coinage of silver, except upon government account, and demands the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value."

NINE PERISH.

Great Loss of Life by a Cyclone in Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., April 27.—A cyclone passed over Clay county Saturday at midnight. Nine persons were killed and 50 injured. The cyclone wrought great destruction of property and a great deal of live stock was killed. The dead are Frank Peterson, wife and child, Eli Balthazar and wife Julius Trembly, Jesse Hazen, Mrs. Halverson, and a grandchild of Peter Anderson.

The cyclone started about six miles south of Clifton and went in a northeasterly direction for 12 or 15 miles, and then lost its force by spreading. It passed about half way between Clifton and Morganville. Its track varied from 150 yards to a quarter of a mile in width. It tore through a farming community and left nothing standing. Houses and barns were wrecked, trees torn up or broken, fences leveled and haystacks blown in every direction. The cyclone was followed by a terrific rainstorm, which lasted several hours, flooding the devastated district. The cyclone took the people unawares.

Strike Rumors False.

Chicago, April 25.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is in this city. In an interview he denied that an industrial upheaval has been planned for May 1. The report that he had said that on that date 500,000 men would be on strike he pronounced false. He said that he did believe, however, that before the second week in May 100,000 workingmen will be working from one to two hours less a day than they are working at present, but it was his belief that for the most part the shortening of the working day will be with the consent of the employer and without resort to the strike.

ADVOCATES OF PEACE.

Resolutions Adopted by the International Arbitration Congress.

Washington, April 24.—The international arbitration congress which began a two days' session Wednesday was a distinguished gathering of prominent men from all parts of the country. Senator Edmunds was made permanent chairman. Thursday afternoon the committee on resolutions presented the following report as a substitute for the several propositions referred to them:

"This national conference of American citizens, assembled at Washington, April 22, 1896, to promote international arbitration, profoundly convinced that experience has shown that war, as a method of determining disputes between nations, is oppressive in its operation, uncertain and unequal in its results, and productive of immense evils, and that the spirit and humanity of the age, as well as the precepts of religion, require the adoption of every practicable means for the establishment of reason and justice between nations, and considering that the people of the United States and the people of Great Britain, bound together by the ties of a common language and literature, of like political and legal institutions, and of many mutual interests, and animated by a spirit of devotion to law and justice, have on many occasions, by recourse to peaceful and friendly arbitration, manifested their just desire to substitute reason for force in the settlement of their differences, and to establish a reign of peace among nations: that the common sense and enlightened public opinion of both nations is utterly averse to any further war between them, that the same good sense, reinforced by common principles of humanity, religion and justice, requires the adoption of a permanent method for the peaceful adjustment of international controversies, which method shall not only provide for the uniform application of principles of law and justice in the settlement of their own differences, but shall also, by its example and results, promote the peace and progress of all peoples, does hereby adopt the following resolutions:

"1. That in the judgment of this conference, religion, humanity and justice, as well as the material interests of civilized society, demand the immediate establishment between the United States and Great Britain of a permanent system of arbitration.

"2. That it is earnestly recommended to our government so soon as it is assured of a corresponding disposition on the part of the British government to negotiate a treaty providing for the widest practicable application of the method of arbitration to international controversies.

"3. That a committee of this conference be appointed to prepare and present to the president of the United States a memorial respectfully urging the taking of such steps on the part of the United States as will best conduce to the end in view."

During a protracted discussion which followed ex-Senator Edmunds left the chair and addressed the conference in favor of offering arbitration to all civilized nations. He contended that unless some expression were adopted looking to the fate of other nations it would be felt that England and the United States were allies and that other nations were excluded from the alliance. Mr. Edmunds suggested adding after the word Great Britain: "And as far as possible with other civilized nations." Mr. Graham, of Virginia, proposed to modify the amendment of Mr Edmunds so as to provide the opportunity of extending arbitration to all civilized nations at the earliest possible day. Mr. Edmunds accepted the amendment and it was adopted.

The appointment of a committee, consisting of Messrs. Edmunds, Curry, Angel, Hubbard and Hitchcock, to lay the resolutions adopted before the president ended the business of the conference.

JACK THE RIPPER.

Man Supposed to Be He Electrocuted at Sing Sing.

New York, April 28.—"Jack the Ripper" sat in Sing Sing's death chair Monday and was killed. His lawyer declared that the man executed was the fiend who set the world horror-stricken with his revel of blood in Whitechapel, and who was put out of existence for the murder of a woman.

This remarkable criminal, who was electrocuted for killing Mrs. Johanna Hoffman, defied the police of all the continents. He murdered when and where he chose. And now no detective is to reap the glory of bringing the worst assassin of the century to his doom. To a lawyer belongs the credit of revealing the probable identity of the man who, as Carl Fiegenbaum, was executed Monday.

As the murderer's body was being carried from the death chair to the autopsy room William Sanford Lawton, his counsel, who fought for more than a year and a half to save the life of his miserable client, made a statement, declaring his full belief that Fiegenbaum was "Jack the Ripper," author of many of the Whitechapel murders. Mr. Lawton said that Fiegenbaum told him that he had got into trouble solely because he was the victim of a mania which was beyond his control and which led him to mutilate women.

The lawyer was the only man whom Fiegenbaum trusted. And Mr. Lawton, knowing at least some of the man's secrets, said after seeing him go calmly to his death with a half-spoken prayer on his lips: "I will stake my professional reputation that if the police will trace this man's movements carefully for the last few years their investigations will lead them to London and to the Whitechapel."

THE WEATHER HELPS.

The Hopeful Feeling in Trade Circles Continues.

New York, April 25.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"Business has been favored by seasonable weather and the distribution of products has made fair progress, not yet reducing retail or wholesale stocks far enough, however, to materially improve the position of industries. Money markets have grown more favorable, as well as the state of foreign commerce, and until an apparently groundless revival of discussion about the Venezuela difficulty there was a brighter prospect of European investments here. The belief that agitation for cheap money will be permanently laid at rest this year is gaining ground, and in financial quarters causes more confidence for the future. Prices of commodities are on the whole lower than ever before, having declined about two per cent. since April 1 and 17 per cent. since July, 1890, or October, 1892. The fall in manufactured products is a little less than it was April 1, but in farm products greater.

"Failures for the week have been 238 in the United States, against 230 last year, and 44 in Canada, against 37 last year."

DISASTER IN A MINE.

Sixty-Seven Men Buried Alive and Nearly All Are Probably Dead.

El Paso, Tex., April 27.—News has reached here of a horrible catastrophe at the Santa Eulalia mines, near Chihuahua, Mexico, Thursday night when it caved in, burying alive 67 of the men, all of whom were Mexicans. Gov. Ahumada is on the ground with a large force of men working to recover the buried. Thirty-seven men have been recovered, ten dead, seven dying and 20 fatally hurt. There are 30 men still in the ruins and no hope is entertained of recovering them alive.

FAITHFULNESS OF A DOG.

Saved the Life of a Seriously-Wounded Officer.

Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, in her story of "The Guard," a body of young men who followed "The Pathfinder" into the civil war and made a brilliant record for their courage and gallantry, tells a pathetic story of a dumb beast who also was loyal and courageous:

While the guard—a body of cavalry—was drilling one day near St. Louis, a little fox-terrier followed one of the men, Herr Wisa, a Hungarian officer, going with him to camp. He could not be driven away.

The men all made a pet of him, and named him "the corporal;" but though he was affable to them all, he made the Hungarian soldier his companion and friend, sleeping at his feet at night, and following him by day.

When the guard made their memorable charge at Springfield, Mo., the Corporal charged with them, keeping beside his master's horse throughout the battle. Herr Wisa was wounded, and fell, apparently dead, in a thicket. The corps swept past, his horse fled, wild with terror, but the little Corporal nestled close beside him, licking his face and trying to rouse him.

There the dog remained through the bitter cold night. When morning came he ran to the distant road, and by his frantic barks and cries induced a passer-by to enter the thicket.

The man, seeing only a cold, stiff body, supposed the soldier to be dead, and would have hurried on; but the Corporal furiously drove him back, and would not be silenced until he saw his master move and speak, when he crouched, dumb and contented, at his feet.

HE—"I am told that your admirers' name is legion." She (blushing)—"Oh, no, indeed, his name is Jones."—Brooklyn Life.

Nervous

People find just the help they so much need, in Hood's Sarsaparilla. It furnishes the desired strength by purifying, vitalizing and enriching the blood, and thus builds up the nerves, tones the stomach and regulates the whole system. Read this:

"I want to praise Hood's Sarsaparilla. My health run down, and I had the grip. After that, my heart and nervous system were badly affected, so that I could not do my own work. Our physician gave me some help, but did not cure. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon I could do all my own housework. I have taken

Cured

Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and they have done me much good. I will not be without them. I have taken 13 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and through the blessing of God, it has cured me. I worked as hard as ever the past summer, and I am thankful to say I am well. Hood's Pills when taken with Hood's Sarsaparilla help very much." MRS. M. M. MESSENGER, Freehold, Penn.

This and many other cures prove that

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WITH HIS CONSENT.

Alpheus Monrough had made his pile as a speculator, principally in rails, but he still amused himself by dealing now and again to the extent of $1,000,000 or so, although for general business he had practically retired from 'change. He was a widower, with an only daughter, Miss Phyllis Monrough, aged 20—a fine, handsome blonde, who had taken up the study of science.

Phyllis had, of course, heaps of offers, eligible and otherwise, but she had not met the man whom she cared to marry, and, at her urgent desire, her father had sent her to Harvard to enable her to pursue her studies.

She went to the university with a mind fully made up to devote her life to science and to abjure matrimony. In fact, as she herself put it, she had locked up her heart and thrown away the key.

But we are told that "love laughs at locksmiths," and, in confirmation thereof, she had not been long at Harvard when she found herself head over ears in love with George Stanislaus Rockerton, who was studying law there.

Young Rockerton came from a good family, was rich, good-looking, and in every way eligible; but when Phyllis wrote to her papa informing him of her tender passion and asking his consent to her engagement, she received a telegram (he was so urgent that he would not wait for the post to carry his refusal):

"No. Come home at once."

Phyllis had so rarely been denied anything that she was angry, astonished, dumfounded, broken-hearted all at once. No mere words can accurately describe her feelings. However, there was no help for it. She must obey. And so, after an interview with her lover, in which they vowed eternal attachment, she precipitately threw up her studies and her newly-found hopes of bliss and returned to New York.

Her father received her kindly, but with a firm-set countenance, which she knew from her observations of his dealings with others indicated that his mind was made up, and that nothing could alter it.

She, of course, burst into tears to begin with. But it made no visible effect on her parent.

"My dear Phyllis," he said, "you cannot imagine how it pains me to be obliged to run counter to your desire, but when I have explained matters to you, I hope you will agree with me and give up the idea of marrying this young Rockerton.

"When I was a lad, my father had a farm out west, the adjoining farm to which belonged to Ralph Rockerton, the grandfather of the young man you have met.

"I need not go into details; it will suffice for you to know that my father and old Rockerton had a bitter quarrel, and that a feud arose between the two families which can never be healed.

"I would rather see you in your coffin," he added, melodramatically, "than to see you the wife of one of that brood."

"But, papa," urged Phyllis, "it is a very long time ago, and I don't think that a quarrel between my grandfather and his grandfather should be any reason why Geo—I mean Mr. Rockerton—should not be a good husband to me. He is rich. I've always done as you've wished, and now, when I feel that my life's happiness is at stake, you make this stupid objection."

She sobbed afresh, but her tears were thrown away on her obdurate parent, so she tried to cross-examine him on the subject of the quarrel.

"It must have been a very dreadful quarrel, papa, for you to harbor revenge all these years. Tell me more about it. If my life is to be blighted," she said, sighing deeply, "I should like to know why."

Mr. Monrough felt himself getting into a corner with his daughter's wiles and tears, and he got a bit angry.

"It would be of no use," he answered, shortly; "my mind is irrevocably made up. But I may say this, as was common in those days, the quarrel led to fighting, and until your grandfather's death, which happened about two years afterward, every member of either family took every opportunity of trying to take the life of some member of the other. After father's death we sold the farm and came east, and so the enmity ceased actively; but I could never consent to your marrying into that hated family—never!"

"But, papa," insisted the girl, "what was it about? What led to the quarrel?"

"It was about a stream, my dear, which ran between the two estates. Old Rockerton insisted that the water was all on his land, whereas it was the boundary, and we had the right on one side of the stream and he on the other. But it really distresses me to think about that dreadful time, when for two whole years I walked about with my life in my hand, so to speak. I beg you will say no more on the subject."

"Well, just one question, papa," asked Phyllis, with an eye to future contingencies. "Was anyone killed?"

"No. No one was killed," answered Mr. Monrough; "but your grandfather was shot in the arm, and I can never forgive them—never—never!"

Her father then insisted on her promising him that she would never marry without his consent, which she did readily enough, but she saw it was useless arguing with him any further, and for the time the matter ended.

II.

It soon became evident to Mr. Monrough that Phyllis was really fretting and making herself ill about "that confounded fellow Rockerton," as he said to himself. He was a man of action, and determined to give her a thorough change.

"Phyllis, my girl," he said the next morning at breakfast, "how would you like to go to England for a bit?"

"Oh, papa!" she exclaimed, with the most brilliant look on her face that he had seen there for a long time. "That would be delightful. You know I've always wanted to go across and see the old world. But can you spare the time?"

"Well, no, my girl, I can't just now," he replied. "I am obliged to remain here for a time, as I have a speculation on which requires my presence on the spot, but Mrs. Laking is going over by the next Cunarder and she would chaperon you to your uncle's in Manchester, where you could stay and amuse yourself till I arrived, which probably would be in about three months."

So it was settled, and the following week Phyllis, having first informed young Rockerton, with whom she kept up a secret correspondence, of her departure and her destination, stepped on board the mail steamship under the care of her lady friend and in due course arrived at her uncle's in Manchester.

She was warmly received by her English relatives. Thomas Spander, her late mother's brother, had a large business in the cotton spinning trade in Manchester, and resided at Birkdale, going backward and forward to his business, so that she had the benefit of the sea air. What with that and her voyage over and her new surroundings she in a very short time resumed her old healthy look; "she seemed to have entirely forgotten her love affair."

She also, of course, frequently wrote to her father. In one of her letters she said:

"I am awfully comfortable here. Everybody seems to do everything possible to make me happy. Uncle Thomas' son George is at home from the university, where he is studying for the church. He seems a very nice young man, not at all solemn, as one would think, and he plays tennis lovely. He returns to Cambridge to-morrow."

"Um!" reflected old Monrough, as he read the letter. "That's more like it, now! But I'd rather she didn't marry a parson. Still, if they knock their heads together, I won't stand in the way. I'll give her plenty of money, and" (he had rather vague ideas of church matters) "it'll get him a deanery or a bishopric, or something."

Phyllis had been in England for two months, and everything had settled down quietly, when Mr. Monrough was electrified one morning to receive a cablegram from her:

George has come all the way from Cambridge. Wants to marry me immediately. Do consent and make me happy.

PHYLLIS.

"Well! this beats cock fighting!" murmured Mr. Monrough, as he stared at the message. "He must have fallen very deeply in love with her, indeed. Oh, I consent. But how about the settlement? I suppose that Tom Spander reckons on my doing what is right, and so I will. I wish I could get over, but I'm stuck fast with that confounded speculation for another month. It might lose me a million if I left it, and I can't afford that. Well, here goes!"

And he sent this reply telegram:

Don't understand the hurry, but I consent. Am very pleased. Wish every happiness. Cannot leave here for a month. Tell uncle I will arrange handsomely.

MONROUGH.

III.

Ten days after this message, on the morning of the arrival of the Cunard steamship at New York, Mr. Monrough was sitting in his private office when the door opened and in walked his daughter, leaning on the arm of a very well-set-up young man—of course, her husband.

The old man jumped up.

"Well, this is a surprise!" he shouted. "What on earth made you in such a hurry to get married? Ah! well, I was young myself once, and I know when I fell in love with your mother I was in a deuce of a hurry to get married."

"Oh, papa!" murmured Phyllis, as she threw her arms around his neck and kissed him. "It was so kind of you to give your consent. I am so happy. I thought you would, though, when you knew what a long way George had come to seek me!"

"Oh, well, I guess it's not such a very long way, after all," replied her father. "England's only a little place altogether, you know."

"Well," said George, "that's true; but it's nigh upon 4,000 miles before you get there."

The elder man stared at this observation, which (like some of the redoubtable Capt. Bunsby's) he couldn't understand the application of. However, he passed it over.

"Well, George, my boy," he said, as he shook his hand in a hearty grip, "I'm truly glad to have you for a son-in-law. And how's your father?"

"My father?" echoed George. "He's been dead this ten years or more."

"What does all this mean?" cried Mr. Monrough, in amazement. "Am I mad, or what is it? You have just left your father, my brother-in-law, Tom Spander, in England, haven't you?"

Phyllis threw up her arms and, with a wild shriek, fell down on the thickest part of the soft fur rug that lay before the fireplace, in what appeared to be a dead faint.

"My name is not Spander," said George, hurriedly, as he rubbed his head with one hand and supported Phyllis with his disengaged arm. "My name's Rockerton, and I went all the way from Harvard university in Cambridge, Mass., to England to secure your daughter."

The pen refuses to record Mr. Monrough's forcible language when he was thus suddenly made acquainted with the fact that he had given his consent to his daughter's marriage with the son of the family to which he had sworn deadly hatred, and the very man he had before refused, while all the time he had thought Phyllis was marrying George Spander, his brother-in-law's son.

For about five minutes the place would hardly hold him, and his anger was such that he took no means to restore his daughter, leaving her newfound husband to "bring her round" as best he could.

However, by the time he had roared himself out of breath he saw the futility of his further opposition and resentment, and, like the good business man that he was, he veered round and met the wind as it blew.

"Well! well!" he said, "I've been done, but what's done can't be helped."

He then turned to assist Phyllis, but by a strange coincidence that young lady had just come to, and in a burst of hysterical tears, begged forgiveness for the little misunderstanding.

"I forgive you, you little witch," her father cried. "But I have my suspicions about the misunderstanding."

And Mr. Monrough has never been able to decide in his own mind whether it was accidental or of malice prepense on Phyllis' part that the misunderstanding occurred. He has on several occasions tackled his daughter on the subject, but she has always managed most skillfully to evade the question, and as she and her husband are the happiest couple imaginable, and "George is not such a bad chap after all," Mr. Monrough has long since ceased to inquire into it and has also, of course, buried the hatchet with the Rockerton family.—Tit-Bits.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

A Boy and a Bear.

James, the 9-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gregerson, is the hero of the hour, on account of having saved his baby sister from the clutches of a hungry bear, and then, with his father's rifle, killed the brute. The Gregersons reside a few miles from Olga, and left James to keep house and care for the baby while they did some shopping. During their absence, the bear made its appearance at the house, driving James from the room where the baby lay. The boy recovered his nerve in a few moments, and on returning to the room was horrified to see the bear clawing at the bed clothes on the crib, where the baby was screaming with terror. The boy, without a moment's hesitation, dashed into the room past the astonished bear, and catching the infant in his arms, made a race for the door, reaching it just ahead of the now angry bear. Slamming the door shut James deposited it in a place of safety, and returning to the house by the back way secured his father's rifle. Poking the muzzle through the window of the room in which the bear was caged, he fired several bullets into the animal's body. When Mr. and Mrs. Gregerson returned, an hour later, they found James hiding in the barn with the baby, while the bear lay dead upon the floor of the house. Beyond a few scratches the baby was unhurt.

Officially Notified.

Gov. Clough was officially notified by Judge S. H. Moer, of Duluth, that Joseph Soular and William Verrill had been convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged.

Both of the condemned murderers are boys, Soular being but 17 and Verrill 18 years of age. The crime of which they are convicted is the murder of Samuel DeMars, who was found lying dead on the road near Biwabik, on the Gogebic range. Separate trials were demanded and had, but on April 10 both were convicted and sentenced.

In both cases a plea of extraordinary circumstances was entered, but Judge Moer does not recommend clemency in either.

It now remains for the governor to set the day for the execution of these two youthful criminals.

No Strike Probable.

Advices from Masaba say authoritatively that there will be no strike by miners' unions on the Masaba and Vermillion ranges this year if wages are at all fair, neither will an attempt be made to enforce the eight-hour rate. It is the purpose of the unions to work slowly, gaining strength by adding members, and to work for needed reforms. Two things are to be asked of the legislature this year—first, a law providing for a mining inspector, to be elected by the people of the county, and providing penalties for mine owners who do not take every possible precaution for the safety of their workingmen; and another law, making heavy penalties for blacklisting union men simply because of their membership in a union.

Mahagey Arrested.

Herbert Mahaffey was brought to Mankato, before United States Commissioner Ogle by Deputy United States Marshal Sheehan, who arrested him at Albert Lea. He is under indictment by the United States circuit court in Nebraska on the charge of forcibly breaking into the postoffice at Red Cloud, Neb., and taking a letter addressed to another party which contained a postoffice order for $15, forging the signature of the person to whom the order was payable, thereby securing money on it. He was bound over to appear before Judge Nelson at St. Paul, who will issue requisition papers to the Nebraska authorities. The bond was placed at $1,000.

Interstate Veterans.

At the meeting of the Interstate Veterans' Association, Ortonville was selected as the place for holding their annual encampment, and June 16, 17, 18 and 19 fixed as the dates. The last day will be devoted to excursions on Big Stone lake. Among the prominent speakers who will be present are Governor Sheldon, Maj. Pickler and Judge C. S. Palmer, of South Dakota; and J. J. McCardy, Ell Torrance, Capt. Van Sant and J. K. Mertz. A large number of posts from Minnesota and North and South Dakota will be represented. It will be the largest encampment ever held in that part of the state.

News in Brief.

Fire damaged the steamer Northland $3,000 worth while she was lying at Duluth.

Hokah votes to allow the board of trustees to proceed to put in waterworks at a cost not to exceed $5,000. A special election to vote bonds will be held later.

The railway locating party under charge of Assistant Superintendent Smith, the Brainerd and Northern Minnesota will establish a stage route to Bemidji from Lathrop. This will give the road a direct route to the Red lake reservation lands.

Junot D. Buxton, cashier of the Minneapolis postoffice is under arrest charged with a shortage of $2,151.77.

Fred Johnson, the young man who escaped from the sheriff by jumping from a swiftly running train while on his way to St. Cloud to serve out a sentence for burglary, was recaptured in Minneapolis.

Word is received that 200 log drivers of C. B. Buckman, Hillman and Skunk brooks have struck for $2 a day.

Sheriff Fuhrman and deputy were were informed that illegal fishing was taking place near Winona, and after a watch confiscated a net 155 feet in length and fish weighing 125 pounds The fisher was a Pole and gave the name of Paul Peloski. He said he did not know this method of fishing was illegal, and, being a poor man, it is thought that no prosecution will be made.

L. Anketell, of Doran, marketed a Yorkshire hog which was 382 days old and weighed 452 pounds.

The state Epworth league will hold its annual session at Waseca July 1, 2 and 3.

According to an order issued by Adjt. Gen. Muehlberg, the regimental encampment of the state troops will be held at Lake City this summer as follows; Third regiment, June 23 to 30, inclusive: Second July 7 to 14, and the First battaliou of artillery at the same time; First regiment, July 16 to 23.

Frank Barry, aged 6 years, died at St. Paul, the result of a peculiar accident. He was carrying brush, when he stumbled and ran a stick up his nostril into his brain.

State auditor Dunn drew a warran for $15,000 for the Anoka hospital site. and the same was paid.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—Muggins—"Did you ever attend a box party at the opera?" Buggins—"No; I'm too fond of music."—Philadelphia Record.

—Mrs. Greene declares that her husband is just like fire. When he goes out, there's no knowing where he goes to.—Boston Transcript.

—How it Felt.—"I don't know what's the matter with my finger," said the little girl. "It feels as if it was going to have a splinter in it."—Chicago Tribune.

—A Serious Quarrel.—Watts—"I hear that Willits has withdrawn from membership in the church. What was the trouble?" Potts—"He and the minister got into a row over whose was the best bicycle."—Indianapolis Journal.

—He Was Persistent.—"I have refused you once," said Miss Bellefield to the importunate Mr. Homewood, "why do you ask me to marry you?" "Because two negatives are equivalent to an affirmative," replied the earnest young man.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

—He (before marriage)—"Some of your angel cake, darling? It is 'angel cake,' I suppose, because an angel made it, sweetheart?" He (after marriage)—"Umph! angel cake! You call it that, I suppose, because it's soggy enough to make a lot of people into angels if they were fools enough to eat it!"—Somerville Journal.

—Not the Largest Circulation in the World.—A newspaper winds up the announcement of a charity concert, to be held at one of the cafes in the town, as follows: "We would urge all our readers to book their places in advance, owing to the small size of the room, which is only capable of accommodating about 50 persons."—Le Figaro.

—Two Views of Twins.—"I never was so mortified in all my life!" she exclaimed. "What was the matter?" asked her dearest friend. "My maid told me that my fiance was in the reception-room." "Yes." "And I threw my arms around him and kissed him twice before I discovered that it was his twin brother. Take my advice and never become engaged to a twin." "On the contrary, I think I shall look for one. It just doubles the fun."—Chicago Evening Post.

LUXURY OF SHABBINESS.

Being Occasionally in Old Clothes Brings a Delightful Sense of Freedom.

There is a luxury in shabbiness which exceeds any feeling which has its root in pride. It is the luxury of a kind which loves above all things to avoid trouble, and to feel the advantage of a sort of disguise which increases real freedom of action. When Haroun-al-Rashid went about in Bagdad in the disguise of a merchant he probably felt twice as powerful as he did when he sat on the throne of the Caliphs, for he felt twice as free. He was free to act like an ordinary citizen, and yet free also to assume his sovereign power at pleasure. To ordinary men the comfort of shabbiness, where shabbiness is not imposed upon them by their narrow income, is that they feel really at liberty to spend exactly as they please, without conforming to anybody else's judgment of what it would become them to do. Besides, even the richest man or woman is unwilling to expose good clothes to injury or ruin, whereas it is sometimes quite a relief to find a suitable occasion for finally repudiating clothes of which one is weary, partly because they are so shabby, more because like old servants, they are so presuming, and seem to claim a right over you, and take for granted that you can never turn off such old and tried friends.

Now, if the conventions of society restrict your liberty in one way, the habits of which you have got weary restrict it in another, and you never feel so free as when you are dressed in shabby clothes, for the protection of which you feel no kind of anxiety, and which you would not be sorry for an opportunity of finally discarding. The last uses of a shabby suit are the pleasantest ones. You feel no responsibility for them, and yet you are not willing to find an opportunity for a rupture with a disguise which you begin to think a little unworthy of you. In shabby clothes you persuade yourself that your dignity is all interior, and that you have no need of dress to sustain it. But none the less you anticipate without unmixed regret the prospect of assuming a costume more in proportion to your intrinsic merits. And when you can combine the freedom of a nearly worn-out dress with the anticipations of casting off the chrysalis and coming forth like a butterfly, you are probably at the high-water mark of self-satisfaction. To unite the keen sense of being above dress with an equally keen sense of being fully entitled to dress well, and of the intention to justify that title is perhaps the very acme of any luxury that clothes can confer. You enjoy your proud superiority doubly, first in parading your indifference to the "accidents" of dress, and next to the immediate prospect of properly asserting that superiority on a fitting and near occasion.—N. Y. Ledger.

A Remarkable Photograph.

Prof. Boys, of London, recently delivered an illustrated lecture in which he showed photographs of the Lee-Metford bullet as it passed through a quarter-inch sheet of glass. Just before the bullet touched the sheet the airwave cut a disk of glass about half an inch in diameter clean out. At the same time the glass around the hole was crushed into powder and driven back at an extremely rapid rate. The glass stuck to the bullet for a short time after it had passed through, the disk being driven out in front of the "bow-wave." In this experiment the waves caused by the vibrations of the glass were plainly shown. A photograph of the bullet after it had cleared the glass by nine inches showed the remainder of the glass intact, but when the bullet had proceeded another 16 inches the sheet of glass was seen to break and fall in fragments.—N. Y. Sun.

A Disappointing Haul.

Some folks say, said a fisherman, that if a fish once gets into a pound net it never gets out until it is taken out; but as a matter of fact fish often get out of pound nets. It is common for sheepshead, bluefish, Spanish mackerel and shad to get out of them. I've been to a pound net on a Sunday and counted 285 bluefish and when the net was hauled on Monday found only four or five. The fish get in and if they find the opening and get started right they can get out. They follow one another like a flock of sheep.—Chicago News.

INDIGESTION.

As a Result of It, There Were Many Disorders.

The Disease Will Create the Symptoms of Heart Disease, Kidney Disease, Etc.

From the Standard-Union, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Few women have had a more miserable existence and lived to tell the tale than Mrs. Anna L. Smith of 311 Pulaski Avenue, Brooklyn. With all the comforts that money affords, with all the happiness that many loving friends can give, the joy of Mrs. Smith's life was blasted for years by the terrible ravages of sickness. The story is most interesting as told to a reporter:

"I was an invalid for years, suffering first with one complaint and then with another. My case was truly that of a complication of diseases, due to an accident which I received some years ago. The thing which caused me the most discomfort and made me offensive to my family was the worst case of indigestion imaginable. I made all around me miserable by my sufferings, and was most miserable myself. I had the best physician we could find, and occasionally his prescriptions relieved me temporarily. But the pains and misery would all soon return again. I became desperate, and started in to try remedies of which I read. Among them were the Pink Pills. Their appearance captivated me instantly, for I am a great believer in the beautiful. I took the pills and followed out the directions to the letter, and before many days I began to feel like a different woman. For six weeks I took the pills regularly, and I can truthfully add after that I was as well as any one in the family. This change for the better in my condition has caused my relatives and friends to take the pills. We buy them all from the drug store of John Duryea, at the corner of De Kalb and Summer Avenues.

"I assure you it was impossible for me to oversee my household for three years. Now I visit my kitchen every day, do my own marketing and shopping; in a word, look after everything connected with my home and family.

"Oh, yes, I still keep taking the pills. I take one daily after dinner. Prevention, you know, is better and cheaper than cure. I verily believe one half of the women who are suffering from the ills which our sex are heir to would be up and well if they could be induced to give the Pink Pills a fair trial. I certainly recommend them heartily and feel grateful to the physician who put them on the market."

Mrs. Smith is a woman of some means and standing in the community and, therefore, her testimony will be accepted without question by all thoughtful people.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., at 50c. per box, or six boxes for $2.50, and are never sold in bulk or by the dozen or hundred.

PUPIL—"What qualifies a man to be called a master of the fence?" "Well, monsieur, he may be very clever wiz ze foils or he may be what you call a mugwump."—Brooklyn Life.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"I SHORE does hope," said Uncle Mose, "dat dey will git dis heah new photograph trick so fine by summer dat man kin tell wedder melon is ripe."—Indianapolis Journal.

Half Fare Excursion to Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana.

May 5th the Great Northern Railway will sell excursion tickets to all points on its lines west of Willmar and Sauk Center, to Great Falls and Kalispell, Montana, and intermediate territory, including branches in Minnesota and the Dakotas, at a rate of one fare for the round trip, plus $2.00, good for return May 8, 12, 15, 19 and 26 only. Stopover allowed on going trip within fifteen days. Apply to local agent for further information, or address F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

POETRY FED. — She (sentimentally)—"What poetry there is in fire!" He (sadly)—"Yes; a great deal of my pretty poetry has gone there."—Harper's Bazar.

For Grand Army Men.

A splendid battlefield map in four colors, showing all the most famous battlefields of the Virginias and a complete list of 450 battles and skirmishes, with dates, compiled from the official war records, will be mailed to any address on receipt of 25 cents in stamps. Address U. L. TRUITT, N. W. P. A., Ches. & Ohio Ry., 234 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

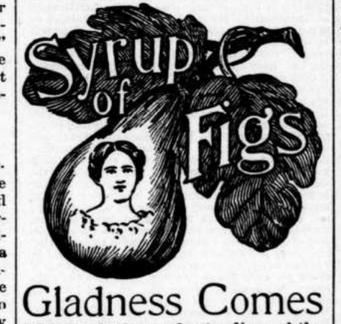
CAUSE FOR RAGE.—"What made that X rays lecturer so mad?" "Somebody worked him with a piece of boneless codfish."—Chicago Record.

CALL him wise whose actions, words and steps are all a clear because to a clear why.—Lavater.

Republicans

Will gather at St. Louis June 16th to nominate a presidential candidate. Delegates and visitors will find the Burlington Route the best and direct line. Your home agent can sell you tickets via the "Burlington."

PARLEY and surrender mean the same thing where virtue is concerned.—Mme. de Maintenon.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

A Trinity of Evils.

Biliousness, sick headache and irregularity of the bowels accompany each other. To the removal of this trinity of evils Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is specially adapted. It also cures dyspepsia, rheumatism, malarial complaints, biliousness, nervousness and constipation. The most satisfactory results follow a fair trial. Use it daily.

TEACHER—"What is taxidermy?" Johnnie—"I guess I know, teacher." Teacher—"Well, Johnnie?" Johnnie—"It's putting down carpets."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

"IT is queer," said Mrs. Bloocher, "that a man can take enough interest in his wife's letters to open them, but not enough to mail them."—Indianapolis Journal.

"I NEVER destroy a receipted bill, do you?" said Bunting to Giley. "I don't think I ever saw one," replied Giley.—Amusing Journal.

"MAMMA, why do they call it the weather bureau?" "Because the top drawer is generally in such a frightful mess, I suppose."—Chicago Record.

PISO'S CURE cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CADY, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

CLARA—"Mr. Nicefello said my face was classic. What is classic?" Dora—"Oh, most anything old."—Good News.

A SHINING EXAMPLE of what may be accomplished by never varying devotion to a single purpose is seen in the history of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago. For 65 years they have simply been building grain and grass-cutting machinery, and while there are probably forty manufacturers in this line, it is safe to say that the McCormick Company builds one-third of all the binders, reapers and mowers used throughout the entire world.

For your Protection we positively state that this remedy does not contain mercury or any other injurious drug. Nasal Catarrh is a local disease and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail.

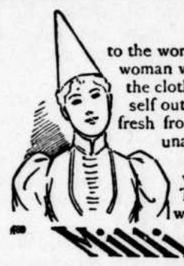
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

Loss of opportunity is life's greatest loss. Think of suffering with

NEURALGIA 5 Years 10 Years 15 Years

When the opportunity lies in a bottle of ST. JACOBS OIL. It cures.

How it looks,



to the women who wash with Pearline (use soap). when they see a woman washing in the old-fashioned way with soap—rubbing the clothes to pieces, rubbing away her strength, wearing herself out over the washboard! To these Pearline women, fresh from easy washing, she seems to "wear a fool's cap unawares."

Everything's in favor of Pearline (use with out soap)—easier work, quicker work, better work, safety, economy. There's not one thing against it. What's the use of washing in the hardest way, when it costs more money?

Millions NOW USE Pearline

Off for a Six Months' Trip.

Battle Ax PLUG

A GREAT BIG PIECE

When you spend a dime for "Battle Ax" Plug, you get 5⅓ ounces. When you spend the same amount for any other good tobacco, you get 3⅓ ounces, or for 5 cents you get almost as much "Battle Ax" as you do of other high grade brands for 10 cents.

GYPSINE.

Won't rub off!!

Neither will Gypsine!

Q. What is Gypsine?
A. Gypsine is a permanent and everlasting wall finish, entirely different from all Kalsomine preparations.
Q. How is it more durable than Kalsomines?
A. It is made from a Gypsum Rock cement base and grows hard on the wall with age.
Q. How about Kalsomines?
A. They are but temporary, softening after a short time and have to be washed and scraped off, in fact spoil any wall to which they are applied, as they rub and scale.
Q. Will not Gypsine rub and scale off?
A. No, when originally applied to a clean wall it is everlasting, and can be recoated to change tints or when necessary
Q. Is Gypsine injurious to the health?
A. Unlike all poisonous wall paper held on with vegetable paste or whiting and glue kalsomine, it is recommended by the leading physicians and sanitarians everywhere.
Q. Can anything but plain wall tinting be done with Gypsine?
A. Any kind of frescoing or relief decorating can be done with it.
Q. Where can I purchase it?
A. From your local paint dealer.
Q. How can I learn more about Gypsine?
A. Ask your dealer or write for copy of GYPSINE ADVOCATE and sample circular.

DIAMOND WALL FINISH CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

NEARLY 2,000,000 ACRES

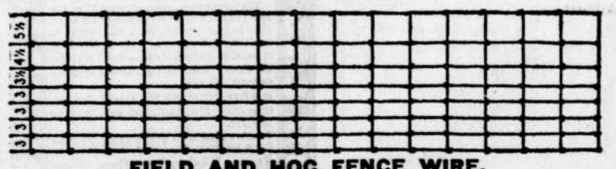
Of Government Lands Now Open to Settlement

IN NORTHERN ARKANSAS

They are fertile, well-watered, heavily timbered, and produce grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables in abundance. North Arkansas apples are noted. The climate is delightful, winters mild and short. These lands are subject to homestead entry of 160 acres each. Now is the time to get a home. For further information as to character of lands, manner of entering them, in what counties located, with maps of the district, address

E. V. M. POWELL, Immigration Agent, Harrison, Ark.

Inclose One Dollar. Remit by Money Order or Registered Letter.
Refers to Bank of Harrison and Boone County Bank, Harrison, Ark.



FIELD AND HOG FENCE WIRE.

26, 33, 42, 50, or 58 inches high. Quality and workmanship the best. Nothing on the market to compare with it. Write for full information.

UNION FENCE COMPANY, DE KALB, ILL.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1896.

Time Table.

See Road,—Time for trains at Rockford Station:

Going West,	Going East.
10:47, a. m.	8:57, a. m.
7:40 p. m.	4:53, p. m.

DELANO DIARY

—Some of the finest Maple Syrup we have ever seen come to town recently.

—Dar Welker is moving into the Kashelmer house. Mr. Jones, the new livery man occupies Ed Steward's residence on second street.

—Don't forget to plant some sorghum seed the first dry day that comes. Get it in early. A keg of good molasses will help round out many a meal next winter.

—The bicyclers have had a good rest for a couple of weeks: except a few who have charged around on the sidewalks at the imminent risk of running over somebody.

—Measles are keeping quite a number of the smaller children away from school now. Most of them get along quite nicely, but a few have found them rather unpleasant to entertain.

—Potatoes are cheap now and the seed for planting an acre or two would cost but little. We predict that next fall they will bring a bigger price than they did last fall. Plant enough so that you can have a few to sell.

—Farmers have been laughed at and abused time and again for allowing costly machinery to stand out in the fields and go to wreck. They can now reciprocate by viewing the expensive Delano Road grader standing where the sidewalk aught to be, near the old school building.

—From the number of boxes of eggs and firkin's of butter shipped from Delano we should judge that we are now living in one of the best dairying and poultry raising districts of the state. These are indications of thrift among the farmers, and when the farmers are thriving the villagers have a better chance.

—The watering trough in lower town has been replaced, and hoisted up high enough so that it is quite useful to travlers for watering teams. It is much more convenient than last year. The iron fountain for R. R. Ave. has not yet arrived. But the old town pump continues to lead all other contrivances for business.

—It is an outrage on the community for the mayor to have dirt hauled from the alleys and street to fill up his private property, while other citizens are refused even a load of gravel to help make alleys passable. It is also a shame to put load after load of nice gravel into the ditch caved in over the water pipes while there is none to spare for alleys. But some people appear to enjoy such shames.

—On Monday evening the City Council of Howard Lake, visited Delano to look over the water and electric light plants. An arc light was brought up from the City and hung on the wires near the GAZETTE office to show what it could do. It took most all the shine off the old ones making them look red and feeble. We understand the Howard folks were well pleased especially with the water exhibition given by the fire company.

—Don't depend altogether on your cows supporting your family and keeping up the farm unless you do something for them. Plant a good lot of sweet corn, build a silo, a small one for your own use, or several farmers could put up a large one in partnership, and feed your animals up to the paying notch. There is more money in keeping a few cows well than in keeping a larger number half fed. Raise all the produce you need if possiblie, and take care of the surplus roots, vegetables, etc. for feed.

—Memorial Day comes this month and should be observed by our citizens in an appropriate manner. Maple Plain, Rockford, Montrose, and Watertown, our nearest neighbors, from the four points of the compass, though much smaller towns than ours, each have a G. A. R. Post, and each give Memorial Day the attention it should have. Delano, though having two graveyards near, containing soldiers of the late war, and many of their comrades yet above ground, has no G. A. R: and makes no well regulated effort to keep alive the remembrance of those who risked their lives at their country's call. The annual encampment is to occur at St. Paul this summer and it certainly will be no particular credit to a village like ours to be unrepresented in that body of old soldiers, many of whom will clasp hands for the last time on earth, at St. Paul. What has become of your patriotism? Attention! Fall in! March, as a full post. Don't be among the missing.

LATST NEWS.

Advertise

in the

GAZETTE.

Personal.

S. J. Cooper made a flying trip to Watertown Wednesday.

Will Galley ,of Royalton, visited in town over Sunday.

D. D. Ames Rockford's Post Master was in town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Darrow visited in Delano a part of the week.

Rev. J. L. Farber inspected the road to Maple Plain Wednesday.

John Cebulla of Woodland went to Minneapolis on business Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Conzet of Greenwood spent Wednesday night in Delano.

Hon. H. C. Bull, of Cokato, was a passenger for the cities Monday afternoon.

Dr. E. E. Shrader, of Watertown made a professional trip to Delano Wednesday.

Rev. J. R. Davies remained in town over Monday in order to attend K. P. lodge.

Mr. McCaffery, of Minneapolis, visited Delano on Monday in the interest of the K. P's.

F. L. Sherer and daughter "Puss" left Monday for a visit with his father at Milwaukee.

Frank Mann and family have returned to Delano to live, after several months absence.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Darrow and daughter of Rockford visited at C. M. Conzets over Sunday.

Fritz Kashelmer has mooved on to the farm lately occupied by Martin Haverty, in Woodland.

Henry C. Parslow Jr. has returned to his work at Enderlin N. D. after a couple of months rest at home.

Rev. J. R. Davies and family are going on a visit to Ohio. Mr. D. will attend the M. E. General Conference.

Adolph Hohl, one of Rockford's prosperous farmers made the GAZETT a pleasant visit while in town having his plow repaired Tuesday.

County Cullings.

Hon. S. M. Owen will speak at Annandale, Saturday, May 23d. at 1 P. M., on financial questions.

The local agents of the political push, at Moorhead, undertook to buy Geo. N. Lamphere out of his business, failing in which a couple of men were imported from St. Paul to teach the people of Clay county hard dollars by the gang.—Midway News,

Several of our neighbor republican county newspapers are claiming that A. Y. Eaton has lost his grip; that his influence is gone; that he don't amount to much anyway. But it seems to us they certainly are very unkind to keep abusing him in such violent articles, at such length, and so often, if what they say is true. Anyway we think they are mistaken. At least some of A. Y's. articles disprove some of their assertions.

We have not the pleasure of personal aquaintance with Mr. Rank, but had learned to respect him for several manly stands his paper has taken; but must confess we are surprised that he should pronounce the mention of his name among probable candidates for Clerk of Court as "childish." As for his idea of silliness he certainly don't know how silly some of the Eagle force can appear. We havent lived neighbors to them so long and learned nothing. Can't Mr. Rank see that if one Eagle candidate don't hit the mark the next one has a chance?

It just beats the Dutch how our remarks about there being so many candidates for office among the Republican County Printing Syndicate Quintette stirred up the animals; and how in unison are their references to the subject. There's one Rank thinks it "childish." There is Saylor who stameringly refuses to accept. Then comes French and tries to make out we don't know anything. He talks as if he was subject to attacks of "Magnus Caput". Wonder if the trio would like this better. We understand that it would be "silly" "childish" to nominate Sam Rank; that Editor Saylor don't want office; and that as for any one who would dare suggest the French (by name) gentleman, of Monticello, why what he knows about county politics wouldn't fiill a "fly leaf."

From the Clearwater News we clip the following item of interest concerning a well known man in our county and whose obituary notice was published in several papers a few years ago. This report appears to be as true as the other; whether or not it is more so we are not prepared to say; and having sent the elder word that he might as well have died for he was not apt to get any better obituary notice, we refrain from further comment on the following:

"Rev. John Doran of this village and Miss Maria Cartner, of Canada, were united in marriage at Rose Hill, Canada, Monday April 6th. They arrived here Saturday and will take up their residence in the village where Mr. D. has property. The groom is one of the oldest Methodist ministers in the state. The bride is a sister of his former wife.—Eden Valley Journal.

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Among Our Exchanges.

M. E. Spencer and son "Freedy" of Otsego, were drawned last week Wednesday in the Mississippi while trying to secure some timbers floating down the river. Mr. S. was formerly Post Master, and an old soldier. The boy was about 15 year's old.

LIENEAU, the St. Paul editor, is now a republican. He was a candidate for several federal offices under the present administration, and failing to secure them, says that he is disgusted with the "Local democracy." The feeling seems to be mutual as the "local democracy" have been quite disgusted with Mr. Lieneau.—St. Peter Herald.

We have heard it whispered that modest Sam Ash, of the Buffalo Journal, has political aspirations, and a great many friends who would like to see him made register of deeds. If it be true this adds another name, and a good one too, to the already large list of county office seekers. Mr. Ash is a very worthey young man, and merits a chance for the nomination. His party might do worse.—Maple Lake Messenger

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Jurymen forJune.

Through the courtesy of Sheriff Geo. C. Carpenter we are enabled to give the following list of jurymen for the next term of District Court at Buffalo, in June.

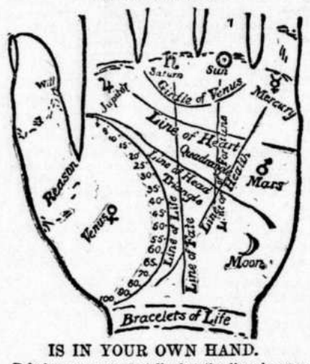
GRAND JURY.

E. B. Watrous, Victor; J. D. Moore, Maple Lake; P. A. Schlagel, Victor; Owen Daily, Maple Lake; Maurice O'Connell, Marysville; Patrick Mc Neely, Woodland; William Schimming, Monticello; J. C. Johnson, Cokato; John A. Peterson, Stockholm; C. A. Davis, Stockholm; Loranno Merritt, Victor; Louis Gilbert, Buffalo Village; Ferdinand Deithert, Frankfort; John O'Shea, Albion; Charles Mills, Buffalo; F. Hartfield, Frankfort; Bernhard Nelson, Cokato; August Leiter, Franklin; Halver Larson, Woodland; W. H. Towle, Annandale; John Humphrey, Otsego; William Vollbrecht, Hanover; Joseph Borell, Middleville.

PETIT JURY.

Charles Saborn, Cakato; E. J. Lambert, Silver Creek; J. H. Whitney, Silver Creek; Peter Estling, Cokato; L. E. Holmberg, Chatham; Nels F. Johnson, Stockholm; S. R. Wells, Buffalo Nillage; Jacob Hehn, Franklin; Joseph Cramer, Delano; Charles Marohn. Albion; Charles O'Hara, Woodland; Frank Zachman, Frankfort; John Monrean, Monticello, Joseph Cook, Franklin; Thomao Madigan, Maple Lake; John Coels, Silver Creek; John Zech, Victor; Chris Bechtle Frankfort, Emil Paulson, Cokato; Wilbur Shattuck, Clearwater; Frank Folz, Victor; Louis Kommers, Wayerly; Peter Bjorklund, Buffalo; Herman Anderson, Buffalo.

YOUR FUTURE



IS IN YOUR OWN HAND.

Palmistry assumes to tell what the lines in your hand indicate. It will amuse you, if nothing more. The above diagram almost explains itself. The length of the LINE OF LIFE indicates probable age to which you will live. Each BRACELET gives you thirty years. Well-marked LINE OF HEAD denotes brain power; clear LINE OF FORTUNE, fame or riches. Both combined mean success in life; but you must keep up with modern ideas to win it. You will find plenty of these in Demorest's Family Magazine, so attractively presented that every member of the family is entertained. It is a dozen magazines in one. A CLEAR LINE OF HEART bespeaks tenderness; a straight LINE OF FATE, peaceful life; the reverse if crooked. A well-defined LINE OF HEALTH spares you doctors' bills; so will the health hints in Demorest's. No other magazine publishes so many stories to interest the home circle. You will be subject to extremes of high spirits or despondency if you have the GIRDLE OF VENUS well marked; keep up your spirits by having Demorest's Magazine to read. By subscribing to it for 1894 you will receive a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides the superb premium picture, 17x22 inches, "I'm a Daisy!" which is almost a real baby, and equal to the original oil painting which cost $300; and you will have a magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep you posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads, and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family; and while Demorest's is not a fashion magazine, its fashion pages are perfect, and you get with it, free of cost, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only $2.00, and you will really get over $25.00 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send for a specimen copy. A large QUADRANGLE means honesty; a large TRIANGLE, generosity; long FIRST DIVISION OF THUMB, strong will; LONG SECOND DIVISION, reasoning facnlty. The MOUNT OF JUPITER betokens ambition; that of SATURN, prudence; the SUN, love of splendor; MARS, courage; MOON, imagination; VENUS, love of pleasure; and MERCURY, intelligence. Take our advice as above and you will be sure to possess the last and most valuable quality.

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For further information, address BRIARD F. HILL, Northern Passenger Agent 328 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. COWARDIN, Western Passenger Agent 405 Ry. Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.; or D. J. MULLANEY, Eastern Passenger Agent, 56 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

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MARRIED.

BRADFORD, EISELE.—In Independence, on Wednesday, April 29, Mr. Arthur E. Bradford and Miss Annie Eisele. Rev. J. L. Farber, of Delano, officiating.

DORAN, CARTNER,—At Rose Hill, Ca., on April 6, Rev. John Doran and Miss Maria Cartner,

STEIN, DEEMS,—On Tuesday, Mr. Joseph Stein and Miss Josephine Deems.

DIED.

CASSION.— In Delano, Thursday, April 30, Mrs. Ellen, wife of the late Alex Cassion, aged 34 years. Funeral, Saturday, at 9 A. M. from the Catholic church.

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VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1896. NUMBER 32.

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M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
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Pastor.

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DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 a m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

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Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m.
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F. H. LINDSLEY and C. S. HAWKER.

THE UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS, Washington Grove, No. 9, meets at Cramer's Hall the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, at 8 p. m.

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OUR National Law makers have resolved to Adjourn Congress May 18. They might as well as for any good they appear to have done.

MR. SEABURY, of the State Capitol Commission, began by raising the first shovel full of dirt for the excavation, the building of Minnesota's new Capitol building, on Wednesday last.

THE gold bugs have flooded the country with offers to country papers to furnish them a couple colums of plate matter on the gold standard side of the financial question free of charge. Why are they so liberal?

THE M. E. General Conference, at Cleveland have been having a time over the question of allowing women to act as delegates and vote. The ladies were allowed to remain, but final action has again been postponed.

JACOB H. G. FJELD, Minneapolis' great sculptor, died at the St. Barnabes hospital, after a lingering illness with disease of the bones of the head. His funeral will take place today. He had just completed the Ole Bull statue which is to be on exhibition at the entertainment to be given the 17th. of May, in Minneapolis.

ST. PAUL went republican last Tuesday, electing the Mayor and all the Aldermen but one lone man from the Tenth Ward. The Democrats were so split up into factions as to be unable to agree on any body, but appear to have gone into the fight, more to beat the other fellow than expecting to win themselves. It pays better to get through washing the party linen before making a ticket, and not continue to fight each other when the united strength of the party is needed to preserve it from defeat.

THE Central Minnesota Immigration Convention is to meet at St. Cloud Thursday and Friday May 14 and 15. The object of the convention is to acquaint people coming west with the resources of this part of the country, and induce them to stop here instead of seeking homes in newer places. J. J. Hill, Bishop Ireland, Governor Clough, Ex-Gov. Ramsey and others will address the meeting. Reduced railroad fare and hotel rates will be offered. Everybody is invited to attend. The press committee has furnished circulars to editors from which we glean the above for the information of the interested.

EX-EDITOR TANNER in another column, addresses some remarks to us on the financial question. He says: "You are correct in asserting that when silver was demonetized it was worth more than gold. We not only admit this but we strenuously maintain it." He then claims that the story that the creditor class combined with Wall Street to impose a dollar on the people, came to a violent end. Nevertheless the fact remains today, that we have a dollar worth about twice what it was before the legislation alluded to. Measure the standard dollar by your horses, your wheat, your potatoes; or by the silver from the mines: or compare your debts with what it would have taken, a few years ago, to have paid them, and see if you do not think so. Isn't the present standard the highest we ever had? If no silver was offered for coinage for twenty years, why was it? What was done with the silver during that time? Why was it high priced in 1873? Why was it demonetized?

Mr. Tanner claims that bimetallism never existed except theoretically "The double standard of value is an exploded fallacy. He takes the ground that a legal enactment cannot establish a ratio that differs from the market ratio. If Mr. T. is correct in this how is he going to harmonize it with his first admission that he so "strenuously" maintains. If "bimetallism" did not exist, how can silver be demonetized" and gold not? Everybody knows that we have had both metals for years.

The gentleman from Middleville further says: "The worst form of currency in circulation regulates the value of the whole currency, and drives all other forms of currency out of circulation." Then is gold the worst form; and has it driven silver, and is it driving greenbacks and every other kind of money out of circulation?

Mr T. then claims that "the crime of '73 was not a crime at all; that the bill was made quite public. If the gentleman can produce a file of some old newspaper that he has sayed since that time and ban show Mr. Harvey "Coin" the article he can, we understand have $100 cash. Mr. Harvey has long been offering this inducement to his opponents to prove that the bill was made public, at the time it was being passed, and no one seems to have laid claim to it until recently we understand the editor of the Omaha Bee claimed the reward. We have not yet heard if his claim was substantiated. Anyway there are plenty of people who knew nothing of the bill, and eminent Congressmen claim not to have been aware that it would demonetize silver.

THE racket in Congress about the Marquette statue, presented to the government by the state of Wisconsin, is all wrong. And yet it is in keeping with the actions of many of the individuals who are opposing its acceptance. If the state of Wisconsin recognizes in Pierre Marquette their foremost citizen, if they acknowledge him as the one, who as a pioneer, did more than any other man for the state and the advancement of its interests, and whose statute is worthy a position among those from other states at the capitol of our country it is right to accept the offering. The question of fitness for the subject of a statue to be placed at Washington, to the credit of Wisconsin, or of any other state, is not upon any one point. It is not as to whether the man whose physical frame served for a model for the statue was a Catholic or a Protestant; it is not as to whether he was a Democrat or a Republican, it is not as to whether he believed in one thing, or another thing, only that in this case he was a pioneer, whose heart and hand were ever ready to aid in the advancement of his state and the welfare of its inhabitans. It may be possible that were the Catholics to cast about for a subject for a statue to the memory of the most zealous in their cause that Pierre Marquette would be chosen; but that need not deprive him of the privilege of being the first citizen of his state when measured by the requirements for the statute at his country's capitol.

Wisconsin should as other states be allowed the privilege of making her own selection for a statue to the memory of her foremost pioneer, if that is what the statues are to represent, and in enlightened America no man should be barred from his rights on account of religious, political or other beliefs. or non-beliefs. If A. P. A's. are not satisfied they should remember that no A. P. A. earned the right to the place: or, if he did that which entitled him more than Pierre Marquette, to the honor he should have had his statue in the place now occupied by the priest. As we said before no belief entertained by the man should deprive him, whoever he may be of honors justly earned. But the man standing pre-eminently out from others as the one should be chosen.

There is altogether too much of this selection of improper persons, from family ties, from fraternal feelings, from party prejudice and from Nationpride for the country's good. When a deed has been done, it is not for us to refrain from recognizing its merit because of our not agreeing in some other particular with the doer.

Be honest, be careful, and select the proper person for the occasion and when men loy down thei. selfish prejudices they will recognize that the right thing has been done, and will respect your choice.

A Gold Standard.

You are correct in asserting that when silver was demonetized, it was worth more than gold. We not only admit this but we strenuously maintain it. Silver was the dear dollar and gold the cheap one. The story told with pathos on many a free silver stump that the creditor class combined with Wall Street to impose a dollar on the people came to a violent end as the real facts were brought to light. The dear dollar was the one discarded, and it may be well to mention in this connection that at the time the United States passed the act of 1873, she had not been offered a pennyworth of silver for coinage in twenty years. (See Gunton's Social Economist for May 1895.)

Our contention is that bimetallism never existed in this country nor any other except theoretically, and the idea that a legal enactment can establish a ratio that differs from the market ratio of the metals has been disfavored on any and every occasion where it has been tried. The double standard of value is an exploded fallacy.

"The worst form of currency in circulation regulates the value of the whole currency, and drives all other forms of currency out of circulation,"

In the early days of the Republic we had silver monometallism becaus by a very slight amount, silver had been over-rated. As a natural consequence the coin which was underated disappeared from circulation and the coin which was overrated alone remained current.

This state of things lasted until the year 1834 when President Jackson determined to restore gold. But in this instance there was an over valuation of gold and an underrating of silver. The effect of the change is just what we should expect: gold droye silver out of circulation and one metal simply displaced the other.

"At no time during the present century," says an eminent writer in a recent issue of the Review of Reviews, "did the market and legal ratios coincide. The divergence was now above and now below."

With regard to what our free silver friends call "the crime of '73," to those who believe with us that silver practically disappeared with its undervaluation in 1834 to 1837, the action of Congress will not appear so very mysterious after all. So far from being hurried through, it has been shown that this very demonetization bill was before congress two years and ten months; that it was printed 13 times by order of congress; that the debates on it occupy 66 columns in the Senate proceedings and 78 columns in the House proceedings; and that the discontinuance of the silver dollar was specially discussed in the House. (See Horace White's "Money and Banking illustrated by American History.")

If in spite of all this, people are prepared to maintain that the demonetization of silver was secretly brought about by an English-German conspiracy through direct and wholesale bribery of congressmen. I should be the last person to dispute their right to the belief, together with all the satisfaction that they may derive from its continued enjoyment. But let it be thoroughly understood that it is a myth worthy of as much credence as the story of Aladdin's lamp or the roc's egg; that it has been denied and refuted times without number as far as language can be used to deny and refute; and that the real conspiracy threatening the happiness and prosperity of the nation was the costly and abortive attempt to "rehabilitate" silver which we so eagerly entered into and no less eagerly abandoned at a special session of congress called for the purpose.

H. TANNER.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE $1.00 year.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1896.

Senator Gorman's speech protesting against republican extravagance in providing for an expenditure of $600,000,000 when the estimates of the government receipts for the next fiscal year are only $574,000,000 was a notice served upon the republicans that during the coming campaign the people should be fully posted upon republican intentions, not avowed, but surely indicated by the action of their leaders in both branches of this Congress, to increase Federal taxation all around, in order to raise the money to meet needless appropriations. The men who are in control of the republican party apparently wish to put this country upon a European basis in the matter of expenditures, and perhaps in other ways. Now, Mr. Gorman and other leading democrats believe that a majority—an overwhelming majority, of the plain, everyday people of this country favor the American idea of economy in public expenditure, and oppose public extravagance in any and every form; and they intend to see that the facts are placed before the people.

Not a little amusement has been caused by the testimony of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, before the Senate Naval committee in the investigation as to the cost of armor plates for our fighting vessels, which although given some time ago was not made public until this week. Mr. Carnegie had the nerve to tell the committee that he considered making the armor for the government at $550 a ton a work of patriotism. The public is wondering what Mr. Carnegie calls the contract he has made with the Russian government to furnish the same kind of armor for $300 a ton. Abuses brought to light by that investigation caused the Senato amend the Naval appropriation bill so as to prohibit the employment of naval officers by private contractors after June 30, 1897. While nothing positively criminal was shown in connection with such employment enough suspicion was engendered to make it desirable to put a stop to the practice.

Ex-Congressman John D. Anderson, of W. Va., takes a rosy view of Democratic prospects in that State. He says: "The democrats of my state are going to make a great fight this year to redeem the state from republican rule, and I think they are going to win. It is going to be a pretty exciting contest, but our party is united, and the conditions are all favorable to success."

The Senate evidently is not afraid of the A. P. A., whatever its other falts may be. After listening to masterly eulogies on the life and character of Father Marquette by senators Vilas and Mitchell, of Wis., and Kyle of South Dakota, who by the way, is a Protestant minister, it adopted a joint resolution offered by Senator Palmer, of Ill., accepting the statue of Father Marquette, now in Statuary Hall, and thanking the state of Wis. It remains to be seen whether the A. P. A. can prevent the house adopting this resolution. It is understood that it will make the attempt.

Representative Clarke, who was the unsuccessful "sound money" democratic candidate for Gov. of Alabama, has returned to his seat in the House, and he brings good news. He says: "No matter how much we may differ on financial questions, the democrats of Alabama are harmonius in agreeing that the best interests of the State require that it shall remain under democratic control. We are all together in support of the ticket just nominated and will elect it fairly and triumphantly." That's the way for a democrat to talk. There is no sore head under that man's hat.

McKinley's managers stole a march on Reed when they captured that Vermont state convention, even if they failed to get everything they wanted from the Illinois convention. It gegins to look as though Quay and Platt had undertaken a gigantic task in trying to keep McKinley from getting that nomination. Their latest scheme of uniting all the oppositon to McKinley on Harrison is not at all pleasing Reed, who hates Harrison. One of Reed's friends speaking of this scheme said: "If Platt and Quay can't beat McKinley without taking up Harrison they can't beat him at all. Just remember what I say. If these men try to stampede the convention to Harrison McKinley will be nominated, and the man who will do most to bring it about will be Tom Reed. Reed wants the nomination himself, and next to getting it he wants to keep Harrison out of it."

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Tourists, Festivities, Harbor, Unpleasant April.

BY HON. B. F. CHRISTLIEB.

While the end of the California tourist is drawing near there are still many strangers here. A few important occasions transpired recently which had the effect to increase the number of visitors for the time. First was the visit of the Minneapolis aldermen, taking in Southern California in their junket to the Pacific coast. They were royally entertained by the City of Los Angeles. Next was the visit of the Hotel Men's Association known as the H. M. M. B. A. This body of tourists comprised a large number of hotel proprietors their families and others, requiring two or more large trains of Pullman and Wagner sleeping coaches to convey them over the country. Both, the Minneapolis Aldermen and the H. M. M. B. A. took in Pasadena and Mount Lowe.

The visit of the H. M. M. B. A. was timed so that they might be present at the celebration of the carnival known as La Fiesta de Los Angeles, an annual festival occasion of the city of Los Angeles, commenced in the spring of 1894, and this year it began April 21 and continued through five days.

La Fiesta is similar to carnival occasions that have been celebrated in Spain, Italy, and other European countries from time immemorial. La Fiesta, on this occasion, was organized by the selection of a lady as queen and designated, La Reina de La Fiesta, accompanied by the selection 16 young ladies as attendants of the queen, all being of the elite of the city of Los Angeles. Similar to all soverigns the queen had an army at her control, and on this occasion the carnival was inaugurated by the Queen's army making an attack on the city. The army consisted of many groups, attired to represent military, poetical, fantastical and mythological features and constituted large street processions. The movements of the army were an imitation of an army in war times invading a city. The attack was begun by the Queen's own lancers, followed by a large company of maskers, the Jonathan Fiesta club and other groups amongst which was a group representing that evil accompanied all revolutions however righteous. It consisted of a representation of his Satanic majesty and a few of his imps.

The army overran the city, looted business establishments carrying off goods and making prisoners of proprietors and clerks, nothing withstanding its movements, even the city council beat a hasty retreat, and the city fell a pray to the invading army. The whole was connected with various antics and fantastical movements, amongst which his satanic majesty played his part. Following this was the reception of the queen who was adorned with a crown and queenly robes and accompanied by her train of 16 lady attendants all making the greatest spectacular display of the inaugural part of the carnival.

On the days following, the processions consisted of floats bearing figures and paraphanalia representing each of the industries of California accompanied by one designated California. These were followed by others representing other times and other nations, conspicuously was the Chinese Dragon. It was serpent like in form, 200 feet in length and manipulated by 80 Chinese. The head and countenance of the monster filled completely the mythological idea of the dragon. The carnival operations were not confined to daylight but extended into night, accompanied both day and night by maskers with attires representing various characters, emulating Black Crook in certain features. Many pranks upon each other were played by the participants, and amongst them was a very corpulent gentleman from Pasadena, masked and riding a bicycle. Another masker mistaking the character of the rotundness of his fellow masker for a padding, struck him about the abdomen with a rubber hose. The assailant soon found to his dismay that he had struck the real instead of the counterfit and seriously injured a fellow participant in the sport. The corpulent gentleman was cared for and from latest accounts was on a fair way to recovery.

The question as to which point, San Pedro Bay or Santa Monica, shall become the sea port or harbor for the city of Los Angeles has never been settled, Los Angeles being 25 to 30 miles inland, so at present there is considerable interest merging into anxiety as to the outcome, manifested on the part of the metropolis of Southern California. San Pedro Bay has the endorsement and support of Los Angeles and the recommendation of civil and maritime engineers of the U. S. Government as being the most suitable place for such harbor, and to the casual observer San Pedro presents itself as being the most suitable for the purpose, being a bay lying between the mainland and a peninsula projecting southerly from the mainland, affording a naturally well protected water space suitable for an outer and inner harbor.

Santa Monica is situated directly on the ocean, without a peninsula or natural object to protect its landing from the ocean gales, so it is proposed to build a breakwater of about one and a half miles long situated about the same distance from the shore and running parallel with the shore, which must necessarily be a massive structure to ensure sufficient strength to withstand the action of a portion of the largest ocean of the globe The main supporter of Santa Monica in its contest for an appropriation to build a harbor there, is the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., through its president C. P. Huntington, who has had sufficient influence to obtain favorable action of the lower house of the present Congress in authorizing an appropriation of about three million dollars for the construction of a harbor at Santa Monica. This act also contains a much smaller appropriation for an inner harbor at San Pedro Bay, $392,000. It is beleived that the effect of this act, if it becomes a law, will be to rule out San Pedro Bay entirely as it is supposed that the government will refuse to construct two harbors to accomodate the one purpose, hence the anxiety of the supporters of San Pedro Bay or Wilmington as the point appears in Congressional proceedings. Senator Nelson, of Minnesota is much applauded by the people of Los Angeles for his action in their behalf. The question is now before the Senate.

The haymaking process on tracts and patches of land not used in fruit raising is now in operation. Some of the material made into hay is wheat, barley and other small grain, harvested while it is yet green. The seed of the material to be made into hay is sown in December, just in advance of the heaviest rainfall, so that it grows from a natural fall of moisture. Under the rainfall the grain tracts and unused tracts become green so that during the first three months of the year the surface of the ground is at its greenest period. All fruit tracts are kept well cultivated between the trees in the same manner as the Eastern farmer keeps his cornfield cultivated such being necessary for successful fruit raising, nothing being sown or planted between the trees. Oranges and lemons require some irrigation, while some other fruits, especially those of the eastern varieties grow without irrigation. Early in March, apple, pear, peach, apricot, and other deciduons fruit trees began blooming, followed soon by the shooting of leaves, and likewise orange trees became fragrant with bloosoms while many of the trees were still laden with fruit.

This April now about it close was the most unpleasant month that I have seen in all my California experience and it is said to have been the worst month on record in California. It neither rained nor snowed, the worst feature being the wind accompanied by a rather cool temperature, making it unpleasant for basking in the sunshine although the sun was shining most of the time. The winds are neither cyclones nor hurricanes nor of such force as to carry barrels, boards and loose things generally across peoples lots but sufficiently disagreeable to interfere with the daily enjoyment of Heaven's blessed sunshine.

Polish Methodists.

The following is making the rounds of the papers whether or not there is any truth in it we cannot say:

Cleveland, Ohio, May 5.—A profound sensation has arisen in the Church of the Immaculate Heart of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Independent Catholic) which was organized in this city about three years ago, and has been presided over by Father A. F. Kolaszewski. Father Kolaszewski and his 3,000 Polish parishioners desire to ally themselves with the Methodist Episcipal church. Although Father Kolaszewski refuses to say anything whatever concerning the action, the statement as to his desiring to ally himself with the M. E. church is verified by Chaplin C. C. McCabe, of the Methodist general conference. In speaking of the matter, the chaplain said:

"Yes, it is true that the priest does desire to ally himself with the Methodist church, and the 3,000 Poles comprising his congregation as well. They do not believe in the infallibility of the pope and trans-substantiation any longer. They are becoming more and more educated all the time, and as all people are enlightened, they do not believe these fallacies. Many thousand Poles are going to join the Methodist church."

Father Kalaszewski, when questioned about the matter, said:

"Nothing has been done in that matter yet, and there is nothing to be said at this time, I prefer not to discuss it.

It Must be the Issue.

It looks as if the financial question was going to be the issue this year. It must be fought to a finish for compromises can no longer settle the question. Declarations of "parity," "international bimetallism," or "one dollar as good as another" will no longer satisfy either side. The free coinage issue is becoming so clearcut in the old parties that it cannot be evaded any longer. The republicans may try to follow the example of Ohio, but it will cost them thousands of votes if they do. The democrats will declare either for the gold standard or for free silver; but whichever way it is the other faction of that party are sure to withdraw. Party names can not be conjured with this year. People are going to ask the politicians how they stand, and they will not take any compromise.—The Broad Axe.

M'Kinley's Triumph is Democratic Opportunity.

McKinley's nomination, predicted as certain by The World six weeks ago, is now conceded by everybody who speaks his honest thought.

McKinley's triumph is Democratic opportunity.

The Ohio leader represents every element and phase and consequence of Republicanism that is antagonistic to Democracy. His nomination will present the issue between the parties square-cut on every side. Twice on these issues he and his party have been overwhelmingly defeated before the people.

In 1888 the Republicans carried, the country, electing their President and a marjority of Congress. Mr. McKinley stood sponsor for the tariff bill which represented the policy of his party and the claims of its campaign contributors.

At the election of 1890 the people passed judgment upon it. They converted a working Republican majority in the House into a Democratic majority of 148. They left McKinley himself at home. They rolled up a popular majority against McKinleyism of 1,332,000.

The Republican contention was that the vote was hasty. The people, they said, had not experienced sufficiently long the beauties of the McKinley tariff and the Reed expenditures. But in 1892, after two years' experience, the people reaffirmed their verdict. They elected Grover Cleveland by an electoral majority of 132 and a popular pluraty of 382,956. They returned a Democratic majority of 94 in the House. They recovered the Senate and elected a majority of Governors.

It was a tidal-wave submerging—the second overthrow of McKinleyism.

Again McKinley is coming before the country as the champion of Protection—though we have a tariff quite as high as that recommended by the Republican Tariff Commission in 1883 and enacted by a Republican Congress.

He is to be posed as "the advance agent of Prosperity"—prosperity of the sort illustrated by the Homestead strike and riots, by hundreds of other strikes and lockouts, by the failure to secure any advance in wages to accompany the large advance in bounties to the protected industries, and finally, in the last year of his tariff, by a million workingmen out of employment, an empty Treasury, a dissipated gold reserve and a monetary panic.

McKinley's triumph is Democratic opportunity. Is the party wise enouge to improve it?—N. Y. World.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS--LOW RATES

for Homeseekers and Business Men from St. Paul and Minneapolis via THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE—C. St. P. M. & O. Ry., on March 10, April 7 and 21 and May 5, to points in

Alabama,
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Arkansas,
Kansas,
Kentucky,
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405 Messaba Block, Duluth.
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T. W. TEASDALE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Paul.
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Florida and Southeast.

If you have any intention of going to the Southeast this fall or winter, you should advise yourself of the best route from the North and West. This is the Louisville & Nashville Railroad which is running daily duble trains from St. Louis, Evansvill, Louisville, and Cincinnati through to Nashville, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Atlanta, Montgomery, Thomasville, Pensacola, Mobile. Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Pullman Sleeping Car Service through. Specially low rates made to Atlanta during the continuance of the Cotton Statos Exposition, and tourists rates to all points in Florida and the Gulf Coast resorts during the season. For paticulars as to rates through car service, write

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The Gazette

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

MAY—1896.

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A WRITER in the London Speaker declares that the greatest aid to digestion is conversation at meals, and that laughter is almost a cure for dyspepsia. Try it and see.

IT is stated that Barney Barnato's chestnut horse Worcester won the City and Suburban handicap in England recently. Then the horse could not have been a chestnut.

EUROPEAN scientists say that the X rays will not kill microbes. The only sure way to get rid of the pests is to swallow a piece of sticky fly paper. If you don't believe it, try it.

NEW JERSEY people take little things too seriously. A justice of the peace hid $100 in a cigar box, his son threw the box into the fire as rubbish, and the old man committed suicide.

A NEW YORK contemporary prints what it calls the latest photograph of the moon. Its most striking peculiarity is that it looks like the earlier photographs. The moon hasn't changed much.

LAST year, at the opening of summer, all Europe and even America was threatened by the scourge of cholera. This year the disease as an epidemic has wholly disappeared. It is a cause for profound thankfulness.

ONE of the counts in a divorce suit filed in an Indiana court is that the wife of the complainant refuses to patch his trousers. Too many men neglect notifying their wives of damage to their masculine bloomers until the damage has gone so far that it is easier to wear the patch and give the garment to the poor.

A NEW JERSEY farmer who raises vegetables for the New York market has spent $25,000 in electric culture and facilities, and is said to have increased his production from 40 to 60 per cent. There should be no trouble in keeping boys on the farm when the work is confined to touching a button and cutting coupons.

A EUROPEAN savant with several centimeters of name has discovered a means of proving the existence or absence of true love by photography. He photographs the electric spark which jumps from the tips of the fingers of those who truly love each other. No spark, no true love. So even sparking seems to have a basis of scientific exactitude.

A BRIGHT Boston newspaper claims that its advertising columns "ward off business death"—which is merely another way of saying that publicity operates as a life insurance to business. If it be a wise policy to insure a stock against fire it is surely as equally wise a policy to give the stock that measure of protection against moths which a liberal application of printer's ink affords.

THE American girls were very much in evidence at the queen's drawing-room recently. We have no doubt they bore themselves well. They were not noticeable because of the rank of their husbands, but because they were American girls. At least, Americans do not care anything about their titles, but they are always glad when the American woman does honor to American womankind.

THE phrase "dime novel" has come to mean the cheapest trash in the way of sensational stories. But the first dime novel published in this country was not trashy or sensational, but was a piece of good literary work. This was "The Dead Letter," published anonymously, but written by Metta Victoria Victor. It had a great run and its popularity opened the way to the modern, cheap novel, but to the older circle of readers the phrase "dime novel" did not mean literary trash.

THE thrashing that China received at the hands of Japan a year or so ago was possibly a blessing in disguise. Since the war the Chinese have shown a disposition to break away from many of the old absurd and hampering customs, and while conditions in the empire may not be favorable to prompt and immediate enlightenment, the light is bound to shine in time. The recent concessions granted to missionaries and the expunging of all restrictions heretofore placed upon the propagation of the Christian religion show that the old Chinese idea of isolation and exclusion is dying out.

THE naval hydrographic office in Washington has issued a superb map, on a large scale, of "The Arctic Regions, with the Tracks of the Search Parties and the Progress of Discovery," compiled from the latest and best information. The map shows in colored lines no less than 76 different Arctic expeditions, from the expedition of Sir John Franklin in 1848 down to that of Peary in 1895. The results of 48 explorations of Arctic coast regions are delineated in colors, beginning with the cartographic work of the Russians in 1734 and coming down to Peary's delineation of the Greenland coast last year.

WHAT will become of King Humbert's kingdom if the present exodus of his subjects continues is not of so much moment on this side as the other end of the question, what will become of America? From January 1 to April 17 of this year 19,936 Italians came to the port of New York. This is nearly twice as many as arrived during the same period last year. Still there are, upon authentic information, 7,797 more on the way thither, of whom 4,000 will arrive before the end of the month. The increase over the number of Italian arrivals last year, from January 1 to May 1, was not less than 11,000.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the First Session.

Washington, May 1.—The naval appropriation bill was further discussed in the senate yesterday. A bill was favorably reported to protect free labor from convict competition by confining the scale of goods manufactured by convict labor to the state where produced. Senator Hill introduced a bill in relation to contempts of United States courts, the bill defining direct contempts to be those committed during the sitting of a court or a judge in chambers in its or his presence; all other contempts are indirect. In the house the general debate on the bankruptcy bill was concluded. A bill was introduced to provide for the purchase of the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln in Kentucky and to erect on the site a national soldiers' home, to be known as the "Lincoln Soldiers' Home."

Washington, May 2.—During the discussion of the naval appropriation bill in the senate yesterday Senator Tillman (S. C.) made a bitter attack on the president and secretary of the treasury and was replied to by Senator Hill (N. Y.). Senator Butler (N. C.) introduced a bill to make the Mexican silver dollar, the Japanese yen and the trade dollar equal in value to the standard dollar of the United States. The house devoted the major portion of the day to debate on the bankruptcy bill. A bill to provide for a delegate in congress from the territory of Alaska was defeated, 44 to 60.

Washington, May 4.—After a week's debate, which has taken a wide range, the senate on Saturday passed the naval appropriation bill. It provides, among other things, for two battle ships and 13 torpedo boats. In the house, after five days of debate, the Henderson bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy was passed by a vote of 157 to 81. It provides for both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy.

Washington, May 5.—In the senate yesterday the time was occupied in discusing the resolution to investigate the issue of bonds, Senator Hill speaking against it. In the house Mr. Woodman (Ill.) introduced a resolution requesting the president to immediately issue a proclamation recognizing the Cuban revolutionists as belligerents. The naval appropriation bill was considered and a bill was passed for the protection of American yacht owners and shipbuilders.

FROM WASHINGTON.

During April coinage executed at United States mints aggregated $3,471,670, of which gold amounted to $1,500,000 and silver to $1,831,000.

The statement of the public debt issued on the 1st showed that the debt increased $5,545,417 during the month of April. The cash balance in the treasury was $868,799,556. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to $948,287,670.

A statement of the treasury gives all the kinds of money in circulation in the United States at $1,540,007,082, or $30,000,000 less than May 1, 1895.

Investigation of the trust funds collected by the state department in Washington shows a shortage of $30,000.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 4th was: Wheat, 55,519,000 bushels; corn, 11,319,000 bushels; oats, 8,240,000 bushels; rye, 4,414,000 bushels; barley, 1,139,000 bushels.

John S. Seymour, commissioner of patents, in his annual report says that during the year 21,998 patents and designs were issued. The aggregate receipts were $1,245,247; expenditures, $1,084,496.

Fire losses in the United States and Canada during the month of April were $12,010,600, about $1,000,000 more than the total for the month in 1895.

THE EAST.

Percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 3d were as follows: Pittsburgh, .818; Philadelphia, .667; Boston, .667; Chicago, .615; Washington, .583; Cincinnati, .583; Brooklyn, .500; Cleveland, .500; St. Louis, .462; Baltimore, .417; New York, .167; Louisville, .077.

In Boston the new Tremont temple, the most beautifully furnished and costly free church in America, was dedicated with services of an unusually elaborate character.

Fire destroyed "The Pines," the summer residence near Ellsworth, Me., of United States Senator Hale, with all its contents, the loss being $50,000.

At the age of 82 years Rev. E. Edwin Hall died at his home in New Haven, Conn. He was the founder of the Protestant church at Florence, Italy.

At Lynn, Mass., the Moulton Leather company failed for $135,000.

Thomas J. Potter, a painter, and his wife were killed by the cars at Camden, N. J.

Under the auspices of the National Electric Light association the national electrical exposition was opened in New York by Gov. Morton, who pressed a golden key which sent out an electric curernt that discharged cannon in San Francisco, New Orleans, St. Paul, Augusta, Me., and London, England.

Fire that started in the Goodyear Rubber company's store in Buffalo, N. Y., caused a loss of $100,000.

Because of domestic trouble Edwin Plant, of Clayton, Mass., shot and killed his wife, Ada, and their two-weeks'-old child, and then killed himself.

E. &. G. Friend & Company, wholesale dealers in leaf tobacco in New York, failed for $200,000.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Gen. Horace Porter, of New York, was reelected president at the annual congress in Richmond, Va., of the national society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

In the great fire at Cripple Creek, Col., four persons lost their lives, 19 were injured and 22 were missing. Great distress prevailed among the people.

To satisfy eastern creditors the village of Naylor, Mo., was sold at public auction.

In the bituminous coal field in Indiana 4,000 miners struck for an increase in wages.

The eight-hour demonstration by the trades unions of the country scheduled for May 1 did not take place, only a very few strikes being reported.

In Cleveland the twenty-second quadrennial conference of the Methodist Episcopal church convened with 537 delegates.

The presidential preferences of the delegates so far elected to the republican national convention are given as follows: McKinley, 439; Reed, 103; Morton, 59; Quay, 49; Allison, 35; Bradley, 16; unpledged, 51; total, 752.

The doors of the City savings bank at Hot Springs, Ark., were closed.

In a sawmill camp near Henshaw, Ky., Bob Ward shot and fatally wounded his wife, Ella Ward, and killed himself.

Ex-Secretary of State Gresham's body was taken from Chicago to Washington, where it will find a resting place in Arlington, the national cemetery.

Mr. C. K. Wilber, for ten years the efficient western passenger agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway, has recently been promoted to the position of assistant general passenger agent of the same road, with headquarters in Chicago.

With $8,000 due depositors the Bank of Fairland, Ill., closed its doors.

In Detroit the J. L. Hudson company, clothiers, made an assignment with liabilities of $500,000.

Fire wiped out the business portion of the town of Indianola, Miss.

A mob hanged William Bendy, who killed three persons and wounded four others at Beaumont, Tex.

Near Austin, Tex., a difficulty between two brothers-in-law, Dempsey Brown and Jim Nixon, resulted in the death of the former and the fatal wounding of the latter.

In Chicago Judge Horton decided that the bucket-shops were as legitimate as the board of trade.

In the pants factory of W. A. Fuller & Co. in San Francisco spontaneous combustion started a fire which caused a loss of $500,000.

Near Clarksville, Va., a cloudburst washed away many farm buildings and hundreds of cattle were drowned.

Mrs. F. X. Sailer, aged 25, drowned her two children, aged four and two years, and then drowned herself near Sturgeon Bay, Wis. Family trouble was the cause.

Fire wiped out the business portion of Pike Grove, Col.

In order to avoid strife three women delegates to the Methodist conference in Cleveland withdrew their claims.

Republicans of the Seventh district of California nominated W. W. Bowers, of San Diego, for congress.

In a freight train wreck near Liberty, Neb., Thomas Brennan, engineer, and Douglas Wilcox, conductor, were killed.

The street car lines in Milwaukee were tied up by a strike of employes for an increase of wages.

At the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. C. Bonney, in Caicago, Mrs. Lurinda P. Pratt celebrated her 100th birthday.

In Cincinnati a five-story building was blown up by a gasoline explosion and six persons were killed and many others were injured, some fatally.

At Topeka, Kan., the Investment Trust company of America went into the hands of receivers with liabilities of $2,800,000.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

In a colliery at Micklefield, Yorkshire, an explosion by which 100 persons were believed to have perished occurred.

The youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, Princess Beatrice, widow of Prince Henry of Battenberg, has been appointed governor of the Isle of Wight, the office previously held by her husband.

Nazir-Ed-Din, the shah of Persia, was entering the inner court of the shrine of Shah Abdul Azim, six miles south of Teheran, when he was shot and almost instantly killed by an assassin, who was arrested.

By fire at Taleishi, Japan, 1,500 houses were destroyed.

The second son of the late shah of Persia, Muzafer-ed-Din, was enthroned at Tabriz with the title of shah-in-shah (king of kings).

A successful landing was made by the steamer Bermuda, which sailed from Philadelphia April 23 for Cuba with 90 men, two Gatling guns, 1,000 rifles, 500,000 rounds of ammunition and 1,000 pounds of dynamite for the insurgents.

Rebel forces in Nicaragua surrendered and the rebellion in that republic has ended.

Advices from Madrid say the Spanish government has declined the pope's mediation in Cuban affairs.

Advices from Santo Domingo say that President Heureaux had the minister of war, Castillo, and Gov. Estay, of Macoris, shot for conspiracy.

LATER NEWS.

The volksraadt (parliament of the Transvaal) was opened the 5th by President Kruger.

Mrs. Cohen, Mrs. Posternek, Mrs. Cohen's two children, Karl and Solomon, aged 2 and 3 years, lost their lives in a fire in New York city the 5th. The fire started with an explosion of a small coal stove.

Dr. Farrell, of Ellison, Ky., was strung up to a tree for beating his wife. He was discovered by some boys and cut down before life was extinct and will recover.

The American Medical association began its 47th annual session at Atlanta, Ga., the 5th.

It was learned the 5th that the Standard Oil company had purchased the Brookline Gas company's franchise for $5,000,000.

A freight train on the Baltimore & Ohio railway was wrecked at New Haven, O., the night of the 5th. Twelve tramps were on board at the time, but only six can be found.

Town Marshal C. M. Miller, of Hundred, W. Va., captured two post-office robbers near Littleton, W. Va., after an exciting battle in which about a dozen shots were exchanged and one of the criminals, George Patterson, was badly wounded.

Col. North, the nitrate king died in London, the 5th.

A road saloon near Luddington, Mich., burned the 5th. Martin Kohl, the proprietor was burned to death. The saloon which had been closed for a year was to open again and the fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

The City election at St. Paul the 5th, resulted in a clean sweep for the Republicans, Doran defeating Cullen for Mayor by nearly 3,000 majority. Nine of the 10 aldermen are Republicans.

Near Fairmount, W. Va., the 5th, lightning struck a school house killing Miss Hattie Youst.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, May 5.		
WHEAT—No. 1 northern		59¼@	60
No. 2 northern		59 @	59¼
July			60
HAY—Timothy	8 50	@9	00
Good wild	5 50	@6	50
OATS—No. 3 white		16 @	16¼
CATTLE—Steers	2 25	@3	45
Cows		2	50
HOGS	3 15	@3	35
SHEEP—Muttons		2	65
Lambs		3	80
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	13	@	14
Creamery, second			11
Dairy, fancy	12	@	13
Dairy, choice			10
POULTRY—Turkeys	11	@	12
Spring Chickens	10	@	11

TILLMAN AND HILL.

The Former Again Uses His Famous Pitchfork.

Criticises a Speech Made by the Senator from New York and Attacks the Administration—Hill Eulogizes Carlisle.

Washington, May 2.—The session of the senate Friday was enlivened by two characteristic speeches—a fiery and impetuous one by Senator Tillman (S.C.) and a temperate and suggestive one by Senator Hill (N. Y.). Senator Tillman, wearing in his necktie an emblem of his last speech in the senate, a miniature gold pitchfork, strode up and down in the rear of the back seats on the democratic side of the chamber, gesticulating forcibly and inveighing against the president, the secretary of the treasury and the bankers and money lenders of Wall street, and threatening the withdrawal of his state from the democratic column if the Chicago convention should not declare in favor of free silver at sixteen to one. Senator Tillman had arisen to speak on the naval appropriation bill, but leaving the question of ships he said he would follow the precedent set in the discussion and talk of the financial question. He proceeded to criticise one of the speeches made some time ago by Senator Hill (dem., N. Y.) in defense of the administration in issuing bonds. He characterized Senator Hill's argument on that point as "The tyrant's plea of necessity."

"With the representatives of the people in session," he continued, "the president overrides all decency; overrides the will of his own party and accomplishes by indirection what he has no authority to do directly."

"There is a greater feeling in the states west of the Mississippi against the bondholding people of New York and the east than there ever was against the people of the south. To paraphrase the remark of Charles Sumner: 'Gold monometalism is sectonal; free silver is national.'"

Senator Tillman went on to contrast the two democratic leaders, Calhoun and Cleveland, and said that Calhoun stood up for the people at large, while Cleveland was the exemplar and tool of the money classes and represented only the almighty dollar. He sneered at Mr. Cleveland's veto of small pension bills while he "turned over $10,000,000 to one Jew." Senator Tillman declared that Mr. Cleveland had no financial policy except that of Senator Sherman; and said that Secretary Carlisle and Senator Sherman had exactly the same notions. Whenever he mentioned Carlisle, he meant Sherman, for they were interchangeable, except that the one was honest to his friends, the bankers, while the other had proven treacherous to his party.

"No one," Senator Tillman continued, "had the slightest idea that the democrats would win in the next election. On the one side were Cleveland and Carlisle and Sherman, and on the other side were Jackson, Jefferson and Lincoln. "The senator from New York," he continued, "asked me what I was going to do with South Carolina at Chicago. I will say this to him. I expect to go to Chicago as a delegate to the national convention. I expect to do my level best as a democrat to keep my party back out of the woods of republicanism, and to throw off all the slough and rottenness that it has accumulated during the last three years. But if boodle is to win at Chicago, then I am willing to take my hat and bid the senator from New York, and all like him, a long farewell."

"As to where I will go," he continued, "I do not know. I will not go to populism. But populism is simply an expression of wrath and anger on the part of disgusted democrats and disgusted republicans. The populists were in error at the last presidential election. They spattered themselves on the wall (laughter). Those of us democrats who have not been debauched, or who do not allow gold to control us, will line up somewhere, but we shall not be, after the election, under the gold standard. If we do not get a recognition of silver at the Chicago convention, then the democratic party is dead and gone forever. A new party will spring into existence. If we cannot beat you this time, we will serve notice on you that we will have America for Americans, and 'to —— with Great Britain and the tories!' (Laughter). If we do not beat you in 1896, we will interest you in 1900."

Senator Hill's reply to Senator Tillman was dignified, but sarcastic. He, too, spoke of the Chicago convention; declared that he did not believe that Mr. Cleveland was a candidate for the renomination; said that he was not pledged to him or to any member of his cabinet; eulogized Mr. Carlisle for his public services, while criticising him for his interference against the reelection of Senator Blackburn, and closed a long speech by declaring that the policy of the democratic party should be "in essentials, unity; in nonessentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Standing of Leading Clubs for the Week Ended May 3.

The following tables show the number of games won and lost and the percentage of the clubs of the leading baseball organizations. National league:

CLUBS	Won.	Lost.	Prct.
Pittsburgh	9	2	.818
Philadelphia	8	4	.667
Boston	8	4	.667
Chicago	8	5	.615
Washington	7	5	.583
Cincinnati	7	5	.583
Brooklyn	6	6	.500
Cleveland	5	5	.500
St. Louis	6	7	.462
Baltimore	5	7	.417
New York	2	10	.167
Louisville	1	12	.077

Western league:

CLUBS	Won.	Lost.	Prct.
Detroit	8	2	.800
St. Paul	5	4	.556
Milwaukee	5	5	.500
Kansas City	5	5	.500
Minneapolis	5	6	.455
Grand Rapids	4	5	.444
Indianapolis	3	5	.375
Columbus	4	7	.364

Western association:

CLUBS	Won.	Lost.	Prct.
Des Moines	7	1	.875
Dubuque	7	1	.875
Peoria	6	2	.750
Rockford	5	4	.562
St. Joseph	3	6	.375
Quincy	2	7	.222
Cedar Rapids	2	7	.222
Burlington	2	7	.222

Lightning Kills a Child.

Baraboo, Wis., May 2.—A bolt of lightning struck the high school building at Wonewoc Friday afternoon while the scholars were holding Arbor day exercises, killing Leo White instantly and almost completely paralyzing a boy, Roy Harrison. Other children were injured.

His Father Dead.

Washington, May 2.—Secretary Mallet-Provost, of the Venezuelan commission, in a telegram to Justice Brewer Friday morning announced the death of his father in Philadelphia, where the secretary has been for the past week.

A Fatal Fall.

Chicago, May 5.—Louis H. Boldenweck, brother of Trustee William Boldenweck, of the sanitary board, was found dead at 11:30 o'clock Monday night. His body was lying on the floor of a vacant building at 14 Custom House place, about ten feet from the base of an elevator shaft, down which he had fallen. Apparently he had been dead several hours when his body was found.

Diamonds Stolen.

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 5. — Two trays of diamond rings, valued at $7,000, were stolen from the store of M. G. Cohen, on Fifth avenue.

RUIN AND DEATH.

Awful Result of Explosion of Gasoline in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, May 5.—What may prove to be the most disastrous calamity of the year occurred in this city Monday night, when a five-story brick structure, filled with people, completely collapsed and fell, a conglomerate mass of brick and shattered timbers, burying the unfortunate inmates beneath its ruins. It is impossible to say how many persons have been killed, some placing the number as high as 40, other as low as 15. Up to midnight six persons were known to be dead, and eleven injured. Following is a list of the unfortunates:

DEAD—Adolph Drachs and his five-year-old daughter; Nolan Davitt, traveling man from Hamilton, O.; Mamie Kennedy and two others yet unidentified.

MISSING—R. E. Fricke, of Norwood; Joseph Worthner, barkeeper; Louis Fey, wife and baby, also two servant girls in the families of Fey and Drachs.

INJURED—H. A. Hunwick, 34, bookkeeper; Joseph Spriggs, 21, colored, porter; C. S. Wells, 44, clerk; Sidney W. Johnson, 33, barkeeper; W. D. Crosby, 24, paper hanger; Willard E. Cook, 25 clerk, Avondale; J. B. Ward, 29, race horse man, Toledo, O.; Barbara Huddfelman, 43, domestic John McCarthy, of Cincinnati Wharf company; Pete Burns, refuses to give address; Charles Spille.

It is thought several of the injured will die. It is known that more victims are in the ruins. No accurate statement can be given on this point until the debris shall have been cleared away. The building was situated on the east side of Walnut street just south of Fifth street. The lower floor was occupied by Drach's saloon. The upper apartments were rented out to lodgers.

The explosion was caused by the ignition of a gasoline tank. Adolph Drach, proprietor of the saloon on the lower floor had recently placed a gasoline engine in his cellar for the purpose of generating his own gasoline fuel. Best authorities agree that the commutator of the engine had burned out, setting fire to the tank of gasoline.

The explosion came like a thunderclap from a clear sky. Eyewitnesses say that the building was seen to shake for an instant and then to slump in, and almost a second later only an indiscriminate mass of ruins remained. The walls of the two adjoining buildings on either side stood up stark and naked.

BUSINESS IMPROVES.

Threatened Failures Prevented by Activity in Retail Trade.

New York, May 2.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"As the season advances there is more business, but advices indicate that on the whole the prevalent feeling is that the gain is less than there was reason to expect, while retail trade has been active enough to materially lessen stocks and obligations, and thus to prevent a great many threatened embarrassments. It has not yet brought enough new business to mills or factories to prevent decrease of unfilled orders and closing of some works. Substantially the same state of things exists in all the great industries, notwithstanding the strong combinations in some, and evidence of inadequate consumption appears in the fact that the general range of prices of commodities, farm and mine as well as manufactured products, is nearly one per cent. lower than it was April 1, and the lowest ever known, the decline since October, 1892, being 16.7 per cent. Nor can this be attributed to scarcity of money, which is easier and more abundant as the liquidation of many dealers lessens outstanding obligations. Foreign operations have been of no influence in American securities, but shipments of silver have again been large. Stocks have remained practically without change.

"Speculation has raised cotton an eighth, though receipts and crop prospects still favor lower prices, and accumulated stocks of unsold goods are very large. Wheat has declined 4⅝ cents for cash. With only two months of the crop year remaining there is little to encourage higher prices. Silk has weakened a little owing to the overbuying of Japanese dealers. Wool is weak, the wool year closing with the greatest quantity of wool on hand ever carried at this season. Woolen goods have not improved in demand, and hairless have opened 5 to 15 per cent. lower than last year. Dress goods are helped by the restriction of foreign imports, but the association reports that on the whole, wool machinery is not more than half employed. Some cotton mills have ceased production. There is fair demand for boots and shoes, though not enough to prevent gradual exhaustion of orders untilled, but the only change in prices has been a slight advance in some qualities. Leather is weaker, with a very narrow demand, and quotations average a shade lower, as do prices of hides.

"The volume of domestic business shown by clearings has been $154,000,000 daily in April against $153,000,000 last year; 126,000,000 in 1894; $181,000,000 in 1893, and 188,000,000 in 1892. These figures show a greater shrinkage than appeared in recent months, and indicate that improvement is slow.

"Failures for the week have been 238 in the United States, against 231 last year, and 31 in Canada, against 34 last year."

ENTOMBED.

Remains of the Late Secretary Gresham Interred.

Washington, May 4.—The burial of the remains of the late Secretary Gresham Saturday afternoon was devoid of any display whatsoever. The funeral party reached Washington by a train on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad at four o'clock p. m. and was met at the station by Secretary Lamont and his aide, Capt. Barry. Mrs. Gresham and her son and daughter entered the carriage and followed the hearse up Pennsylvania avenue through the white house grounds en route to Arlington cemetery. The president and Secretary Olney and Secretary Carlisle and Secretary Herbert and Gen. Miles were waiting at the cemetery. The body was lifted from the hearse by eight troopers from Fort Myer, and the little procession then wended its way through the beautiful grounds to the newly-made grave in front of the old mansion on the brow of the hill, in close proximity to the monument of Gen. Sheridan. Without ceremony except the sounding of "taps" by a bugler the body was lowered into its last resting place and the party returned to the city. There was no military display.

TRAGEDY DOWN EAST.

Edwin Plant Kills His Wife, Babe and Himself.

Canaan, Conn., May 5.—Edwin Plant, of Clayton, Mass., three miles from here, on Monday shot and instantly killed his wife, Ada, and then fired a bullet into the heart of his two-weeks-old child, killing it. Plant fled to the swamp near Karkapot river, where he was surrounded by a posse. After a lively exchange of shots with his pursuers Plant killed himself. Plant was married April 16, and the same day his wife gave birth to the infant.

A Young Girl Murdered.

Washington, May 5.—Elsie Kreglo, a white girl of 16 years old, was murdered Monday in a ravine near the National Zoological park. The body was found in a small creek about 100 yards from the girl's home. Cries for help were heard by the Kreglo family, and a sister and a colored boy rushed to the scene whence the cries proceeded. They found Elsie standing in a creek of shallow water between two hills. Overcome by the loss of blood and exhaustion, she fell back dead into the water before help arrived. The girl's throat had been gashed six times with a knife.

SHAH SHOT.

An Assassin Takes the Life of Persia's Ruler.

Washington, May 2.—Secretary Olney at three p. m. Friday received the following cable message from United States Minister Alex McDonald at Teheran:

"Teheran, Persia, May 1, 1896.—To Olney, Secretary of State, Washington: Shah, visiting shrine near city to-day for devotion, on entering inner sanctuary, was shot by assassin disguised as woman, bullet entering region of heart. Expired in a few minutes. Regicide revolutionary fanatic. Great distress, but city quiet."

Shortly after the receipt of the news of the assassination, Secretary Olney sent a cable message to Minister McDonald, saying that the president di-

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

rected that sincere condolences be tendered, and abhorrence of the crime expressed to the government of Persia and the family of the shah.

[Nasir ed-Din was born April 24, 1829, and has ruled Persia since 1848, and early began to carry out the plans of his father to extend his possessions into Afghanistan and Beluchistan, but English intervention in 1853 compelled him to sign a treaty to not interfere with internal affairs at Herat. In 1856, however, the Persians invested Herat, and an English army was sent to Persia. The Persians were repeatedly defeated in battle and in 1857 they were compelled to restore Herat. Since then Persia has not attempted to interfere with the "key to India."

In many disputes over the fixing of Persian boundaries the shah uniformly displayed the powers of a diplomat of ability. He cooperated with the English, and in 1881 made satisfactory terms with Russia to protect his dominions from encroaches of the Turkomans. The Indo-European telegraph system was made possible by the shah's friendliness to overland telegraphic communication.

The magnificence of this monarch's court and traveling retinues was always the subject of much discussion. He was classed as a despot and a true aristocrat. But travel in Europe and affiliation with great Englishmen gained for him the reputation of being a very shrewd ruler.]

Tiflis, May 4.—Immediately after the death of the shah the heir apparent (valiahd) Muzaffer Ed-Din was proclaimed shah. Russia and Great Britain recognized Muzaffer Ed-Din as heir to the Persian throne in 1858. The grand vizier will govern until the arrival of the new shah at Teheran from Tabriz.

A WONDERFUL SHOW.

Gov. Morton Opens the National Electrical Exposition at New York.

New York, May 5.—The national electrical exposition was formally opened Monday night in the Grand Central palace. There were delegates present from over 1,000 electric light plants in the United States. The introductory speech was made by C. H. Wilmerding, president of the National Electric Light association. Mr. Wilmerding introduced Mayor Wurster, of Brooklyn, as chairman of the meeting. At the conclusion of a few remarks the chairman introduced ex-Senator and Commodore Perry Vedder, who made an address on the "Electric Era."

Gov. Morton was next introduced to the meeting. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm. In a brief address the governor declared the exposition duly opened, at the same time pressing the golden key which was to cause artillery salutes simultaneously at San Francisco, New Orleans, St. Paul, and Augusta, Me. There was great enthusiasm when Gov. Morton pressed the golden key. A few moments afterwards messages were received from San Francisco, New Orleans, St. Paul, and Augusta, Me., stating that the cannon had been fired.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the exposition was the demonstration of the power generated by the Niagara falls. The current turned a model of the power plant in the building, and by putting a receiver to the ear the visitors were able to distinctly hear the roar of the great cataract, 462 miles away.

FAMOUS BANKER DEAD.

George S. Coe, of New York, Succumbs to a Paralytic Stroke.

New York, May 4.—George S. Coe, for nearly 30 years president of the American exchange bank of this city, died at his home at Englewood Cliffs, N. J., Sunday morning. The immediate cause of his death was paralysis, of which disease he had had several strokes. Mr. Coe was born in Newport, R. I., on March 27, 1827. For more than 30 years there was no banker in the United States whose opinion was more generally sought or whose judgment on financial subjects was more generally trusted than Mr. Coe's. He was an intimate friend of President Lincoln and Secretary Chase, and during the dark days of the rebellion was frequently summoned to consult with the officers of the administration concerning financial questions of importance. Mr. Coe devised the system of issuing clearing house certificates and this system has been the means of arresting many panics.

MURDER SUSPECTED.

Prominent Citizen of West Superior, Wis., Found Dead.

West Superior, Wis., May 2.—Lewis C. Bratrud, a prominent board of trade man, was found dead on the street at nine o'clock Thursday evening. He was shot through the head. A revolver lay by his side. Three suspicious characters were seen around there shortly before the shot was fired, and it is believed he was murdered. Bratrud was well-to-do, but is reported to have lost heavily on the Chicago board last winter. He came to Superior from Watertown, S. D., three years ago.

What the Census Shows.

Chicago, May 1. — Superintendent Stafford, of the school census bureau, says the returns will not show over 1,500,000 population for Chicago. This does not show any increase over the last census, but this is due to the fact that there was a five per cent. addition to the figures at that time.

Died of Exposure.

Imperial, Neb., April 30.—During the wind and rainstorm Tuesday night Miss Leota Brown, aged 20, who had gone to drive some cattle in, perished from exposure within a quarter of a mile of her home.

The Rock of Gibraltar

Is not steadier than a system liberated from the shackles of chills and fever, bilious remittent or dumb ague by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a perfect antidote to malarial poison in air or water. It is also an unexampled remedy for bilious, rheumatic or kidney complaints, dyspepsia and nervousness. It improves appetite and sleep and hastens convalescence.

WHYSO—"This physiognomist says that aggressive, impulsive people generally have black eyes." KNOWSO—"If not at first, they get them later."—Truth.

Eleven.

The Republican National convention to be held in St. Louis, June 16th, will be the eleventh held by that party. The Burlington Route trains run to the principal points in eleven states—a coincidence. Another fact is that from St. Paul, Minneapolis and all points in the Mississippi valley, the Burlington is the best and the direct line to St. Louis.

NO MATTER how happy and contented a man may look, if you give him a chance he will spend the day telling you his troubles. —Los Angeles Express.

THE tongue of a fool is the key of his counsel, which in a wise man wisdom hath in keeping.—Socrates.

That

Extreme tired feeling afflicts nearly everybody at this season. The hustlers cease to push, the tireless grow weary, the energetic become enervated. You know just what we mean. Some men and women endeavor temporarily to overcome that

Tired

Feeling by great force of will. But this is unsafe, as it pulls powerfully upon the nervous system, which will not long stand such strain. Too many people "work on their nerves," and the result is seen in unfortunate wrecks marked "nervous prostration," in every direction. That tired

Feel-

ing is a positive proof of thin, weak, impure blood; for if the blood is rich, red, vitalized and vigorous, it imparts life and energy to every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. The necessity of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for that tired feeling is, therefore, apparent to every one, and the good it will do you is equally beyond question. Remember that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

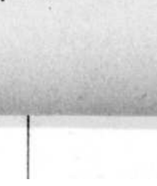
No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

W. L. DOUGLAS $3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

If you pay $4 to $6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for **$3.**

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS,



CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more $3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our $5, $4, $3.50, $2.50, $2.25 Shoes; $2.50, $2 and $1.75 for boys.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 36 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue to Box R.

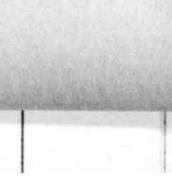
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

For your Protection we positively state that this remedy does not contain mercury or any other injurious drug. Nasal Catarrh is a local disease and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores. Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.



HAY-FEVER

One of the health-giving elements of HIRES Rootbeer is sars

CASTLES.

There's a building boom in Nowhere land—
It's the one that comes each year,
When the spring is new
And the skies grow blue
And the south wind whispers cheer.
With Fancy as architect, we've planned
(His charges are small, but fair)
Improvements great
For each vast estate
And our castle's in the air.

It's only a minute we need to see
The minarets and towers
In beauty rise
'Neath our very eyes
And these treasures all are ours.
Your likes may be fickle and strange and free,
For easily you repair
The wreck that falls
When the old charm palls
In your castles in the air.

When the golden rivers of twilight start
And the scarlet sun sinks low,
It's a journey slight
To that land of light
Where the maybe blossoms blow,
And it's only the friend with the honest heart
Who has followed through ill and fair,
Who can be your guest
As you dream and rest
In your castle in the air.
—Washington Star.

TRANSPLANTED.

It was the biggest ball of the season, and the assembly room of the fashionable watering place was looking its gayest and brightest, thanks to lavish decoration and the kaleidoscopic effect produced by the throngs of brilliantly dressed dancers as they whirled round in all the infinite variety and picturesque incongruity of fancy costume.

And yet, despite all the life and color, there was something fictitious and unreal in the brilliant gayety of the picturesque scene; just as there was an undertone of passionate pain in the sweet music of the valse which rang through the room, an undertone which seemed strangely out of harmony with the superficial enjoyment of the crowd.

Or was it only the look in a girl's face that was out of keeping, and seemed at once to give the lie to all the hollow pretense of pleasure around her? To one unobserved spectator this idea suddenly occurred with the force of a conviction.

It was a beautiful face, beautiful alike in regularity of feature and exquisite delicacy of coloring. But the smile on the sweet mouth was forced and full of unnatural gayety, while the great gray eyes had a haunting look of weariness which gave them an indescribable pathos. The girl was tall and slight, and the white dress she wore, graceful though it was, seemed almost too rich and elaborate for her slender figure. She was young—scarcely one-and-twenty—and looked even younger than her years; and the man who was watching her drew yet further back into the shadow of the heavily curtained doorway as a flood of memories rushed over him—memories held in check till now by an iron will, but released in a moment by the sight of the beautiful, sad face that was all the world to him, though for four long years it had passed out of his life. How he had missed her! Surely he had never fully realized it till now.

A chance remark arrested his attention. Two men near were talking together, commenting audibly enough on the scene before them.

"How charming Maud Carruthers is looking to-night! That girl grows prettier every time I see her!"

"Is it true that she's engaged to young Melbourne?"

"Wants confirmation, I should say. He's hard hit, and her people approve of him naturally; he's well connected and fabulously wealthy; but as to the fair Maud herself—if she is engaged to him she might look a little more cheerful over it."

"Yes, I shouldn't feel flattered in his place," the younger man assented. "She's not a bit like the other girls one meets about; don't know why, but she seems out of it some how."

"Well, her story is rather an odd one, you know."

"But I don't know more. Where does the oddness come in? Her people are conventional enough."

"Yes; but she never saw them till she was 16 or 17; for her mother married beneath her, and was cut in consequence. The marriage turned out badly, I believe, and Mrs. Carruthers died in Australia, where the child was brought up by the people with whom she was staying at the time; rather a rough and ready bringing up, I fancy."

"Then how does she come to be here, and forgiven?"

"Oh, it all came out somehow; Carruthers died, and then inquiries were made as to the child's whereabouts, and she was transplanted over here; rather a change from her experiences in the bush."

"An agreeable one, I should think."

"H'm, that depends on how you look at it! Now, from her point of view we may be a little tame and commonplace. I don't know anything about it, mind you, but it's just possible she may prefer primitive nature to our enervating and overdone nineteenth century civilization. To my mind the girl looks bored."

"Then if she marries Melbourne—"

"It will merely be to escape from the present position. Since her grandfather's death a year ago, she has found it more wearisome than ever, or I'm much mistaken. She was really fond of poor old Draycourt, but for the rest of them—'Pon my soul, I'm sorry for the girl!"

The music ceased, and the speakers moved away and the long procession of dancers began to pace out into the cooler air of the long, flower-decked corridor.

But the man near them still kept his place in the deep shadow of the curtains, and watched, with eager eyes, to see that tall, white-robed figure pass through the doorway.

But he watched in vain. He had lost sight of her just before the dance ended, and she had no doubt left the ballroom by some other door. From the station he had chosen he could command the whole room, and he soon saw that Maud Carruthers was no longer there.

And to-night he held every moment wasted in which she was out of sight. For the last time—it was for the last time—and already the precious moments were slipping rapidly away!

He must find her again, even though in order to do so he must risk discovery and recognition.

Little risk that she would recognize him after four years, and in such widely different surroundings! His dress, too, with its heavy cloak and broad somber hat, would surely be a sufficient disguise if she should still chance to retain slight recollection of her old friend and would-be brother; the man under whose roof all her happy childhood had been passed.

And even if she did know him, what then?

He was surely capable of keeping his secret still, as he had kept it in the old days. She was little likely to guess it now in all the pride of her triumphant youth and beauty; now when so many younger, richer men were at her feet. Oh, he knew his place! And he smiled grimly to himself. Had not her self-complacent relations been careful to point it out to him—most considerately, no doubt—four years ago? Certainly, there was little likelihood of his forgetting now. No, there could be no real risk in the meeting should they chance to meet. No possible risk for her, and for himself—he would gladly give the ten best years of his life just to hear her voice again; just to meet her gray eyes once more with the old frank smile in them that he knew so well. No possible risk—no; he had been a fool and coward ever to think of it; and his resolution to keep out of her way—the resolution that he had thought so wise and so good—was entirely foolish and unnecessary. She need never know the reason of his brief visit "home." Why should not he have business in England as well as another man; and how should she suspect the mad desire to see her face to face once more that had brought him from the other side of the world?

Thus thinking—if, indeed, the rapid stream of recollections, suggestions and reassuring convictions that rushed through his mind could rightly be dignified with the name of thought—he strode boldly out into the corridor; a noticeable figure enough from his commanding stature and grand breadth of shoulder. Many eyes followed him as he passed between the banks of flowers with which the wide corridor was lined on either side, and many were the speculations as to who he was, and why he was at the ball; since he spoke to no one, and nobody seemed to know him. But he passed on, unconscious alike of admiring eyes and fruitless speculation.

Meantime Maud had suffered her partner to lead her to a wide window seat at the farther end of the corridor from that where her old friend was seeking her. The girl's face looked strangely pale now that the flush dancing brought to it had died away; and there was an expression of something very like despair in her wide gray eyes as she listened to her companion's eager words.

"You know you promised me my answer to-night, Maud, and we mayn't have such a chance again. No one has found out this corner yet; but it won't escape the observation of the crowd long. I've waited patiently, and haven't bothered you a bit, and now—at last—time's up. You won't ask me to wait any longer?" A look of sudden dismay clouded the boyish brightness of his face as he spoke, but only for a moment.

"No, I won't ask you to wait any longer;" the girl's words came slowly, and with an evident effort; "but—why do you want me to say yes, when you know that I don't care for you? No, hear me out," as he would have interrupted her. "I like you, but I don't care for you in that way, and I never shall."

"But you will, Maud; you must when you see how awfully fond I—"

"No, I never shall, I know. If you insist on marrying me, you shall at least do it with your eyes open, Mr. Melbourne."

"Oh, don't speak to me like that!"

"But I feel to you like that, and I must speak as I feel. Feel!" with swift self-scorn. "What have I to do with feeling at all? If I marry you it will be to escape from my present life; to get away from myself—from the everlasting, purposeless round of dances and dinners. I have told you this before."

"Yes, and I have told you that I love you."

"And yet you don't hesitate?"

"For myself, no." He was silent a moment, a look of most unusual indecision on his face. "But you put things differently to-night," he said, at length. "You say you know you shall never care for me. I don't see how you can know that unless—"

"Unless—?" she faced him bravely, though a sudden flush showed she already grasped his meaning.

"You care for some one else," he said, very deliberately. "Do you, Maud?"

Did she?

For a moment he thought she was going to break into indignant denials, then all at once her face softened and changed, and the light of a wonderful joy flashed into it as she sprang to her feet, exclaiming:

"Denzil! At last!"

Young Melbourne turned in astonishment. Who was this stately-looking man that Maud should go to meet him with outstretched hands of welcome and brilliant, rapturous smile?

No matter who he was, the boy felt that his question was answered. He took his dismissal quietly, and left them without a word; nor did anyone see him again that night.

And Denzil?

At the sight of Maud's eager eyes, and sweet, well-remembered smile, he forgot all his stern resolutions and carefully-cultivated convictions. He had never even dreamed of the possibility of such a meeting as this, and the glad recognition that rang in her voice fairly swept him off his feet, strong, self-contained man though he was.

For she loved him; he saw it in her eyes, heard it in her voice, knew it at last—astonishing, well-nigh impossible fact though it was; and this being so, nothing could come between them; no proud, disdainful relations could part them any more, and when Denzil Claxton returned to Australia after his brief visit was over, his wife accompanied him, and great was the wrath and indignation among the Draycourts, who had tried so hard to make her in all respects one with themselves, only to fail so signally at the last!

But Maud was happy, and once back again among Denzil's people, and all the congenial associations of the past, she soon regained the bright serenity and sunny sweetness of nature which she had well-nigh lost in that alien land, to which unkind fate, and Denzil's stern sense of duty, had for a time transplanted her.—Household Words.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

The Encampment.

The early predictions of a large attendance at the 30th National Encampment, G. A. R., in St. Paul, during the first week in September, are being verified every day, although the encampment is four months in the future.

The state departments are represented in St. Paul almost daily, obtaining department headquarters and locating the rank and file, who will come to the Northwest in great numbers.

New England will send an immense turn out of veterans and tourists, Massachusetts expects to send 1,500. Their representative, H. J. Lacey, of Fitchburg, has been there and secured headquarters for this department, and returned home prepared to let loose a broadside of approval of Northwestern people and methods.

Special efforts are being made to secure the attendance of Grand Army posts from states adjoining Minnesota, and also of the Minnesota posts. This important work is in the hands of General R. A. Becker, of St. Paul, who has addressed a preliminary letter to every post in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota the Dakotas, inviting and urging a large turn out from every Grand Army post in the Northwest.

Red Lake Pine Lands.

July 1 is the date of sale of Red Lake pine lands in the Duluth district, and July 15 as the date of the sale of that portion of land in the Crookston district. This land will be sold at auction in local offices in 40-acre tracts, on the basis of the timber stand thereon, at not less than $3 per thousand feet. No land is to be sold, however, at less than $1.25 per acre.

There are 115,242 acres of land to be sold, on which there are 225,977,000 feet of timber. Of this 3,914 acres, embracing 4,595,000 feet of timber, are in the Duluth district, and the balance in Crookston district. All land will be offered at the time of sale, and such as is not bought at that time will be sold at private sale at any time at the appraised value of the standing timber, and it is expected that some tracts will bring more than the appraised value. The probability is that the Indian fund will be increased to the extent of nearly a million dollars.

Minnesota Appropriations.

The senate commerce committee has completed consideration of the Minnesota item in the river and harbor bill. The appropriation for the St. Croix river is increased from $10,000 to $15,000 and a provision inserted that $10,000 of this amount shall be spent on the harbor at Stillwater. The appropriation for the Red River of the North is increased $10,000, with a provision that portions of it shall be spent on the Red Lake river, between Thief River Falls and its mouth. Other Minneasota items remain unchanged.

Convicted.

The jury at Mankato found a verdict against Alfred C. Roberts, the Jackson photographer who has been selling "spirit" photographs and love powders. Roberts was tried in the United States court on the charge of useing the mail to give information how to obtain obsence pictures. He was sentenced to two years at Stillwater, and to pay a fine of $100.

Wonderland '96.

Such is the name of a book issued by the Northern Pacific railroad, picturing the country, the cities, resorts and game found along the line of the road. The work is of a practical nature, but presented in such shape that it is as interesting as a good story. It is a model of typography, and any one can have it if they will pay 6 cents postage.

News in Brief.

Fremont Perkins, of Royalton, attempted to commit suicide, stabbing himself twice in the left breast with a pocket knife. He is 22 years old and single. The chances are against his recovery.

Herman Loefker, of Lakefield, on his way home from town, attempted to cross the Sioux river on the commonly used bridge. The bridge was gone and both horses were drowned.

The state farm summer school opened the third year with 50 pupils registered. The summer session is especially for the young women, and the most practical of all branches are taught.

Elijah Revenberg was found dead in his barn at Robbinsdale by a member of his family. It is in all probability a case of apoplexy.

The large barn of Henry Schutt, near Lewiston, was struck by lightning, and with its contents, was totally consumed.

Some boys playing ball in Minneapolis, discovered quite a sum of counterfeit money in the hollow of a decayed oak tree. The ball had rolled into the tree, and a fielder in reaching into the tree for the ball, found a stack of silver dollars. There were $20 in all, and the boys at once took the money to the North Side police station, where it was pronounced bad.

T. B. Walker has purchased the machinery for a steamer to be built for use on Red Lake, and will construct the boat at once.

The body of Orio Billings was found in Linden township, 12 miles from Lake Crystal, he having been thrown from a wagon and his neck broken.

John Becker, a farmer who resides northwest of Pipestone, was fatally wounded by the accidental discharge of a gun he was carrrying upon a sulky plow while plowing.

The dry goods store of Ed. Warren, of Vernon Center, was broken into and $40 worth of jewelry, besides other articles, taken.

Lightning struck the barn of Iver Bendjord, of Bandon, burning the barn, 16 head of cattle and 45 hogs. The barn was partly insured. No insurance on cattle or hogs.

Prof. Hult, principal of the Wells schools, has been arrested for the alleged inhuman flogging of one of the boys in his charge. The boy is clamed to have been given over 30 lashes with a rawhide. The principal claims to have inflicted only what punishment was necessary.

The Itasca Lumber Company will build a lumber broad gauge road from the old line at Deer river to a point nine miles north. It is reported that the road is the nucleus of something larger and may strike the Red River valley next year.

Ole H. Blom was appointed postmaster at Hagan, Chippewa county, vice James H. Johnson, resigned.

The house of John McGrath at Sauk Rapids was burned. Loss $500.

Four men were seriously burned by the explosion of gas in the basement of the grocery store of Christopher & Haines, of Minneapolis.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—A good authority on horses says that the gray will live the longest, and that the roans come next in order. Blacks seldom live to be over 20, and creams rarely exceed 10 or 15.

—Cut flowers will keep very fresh if a small pinch of common saltpeter is put in the water in which they stand. The ends of the stem should be cut off a little every day to keep open the absorbing pores.

—One of the six graduating students of the West Penn medical college blew out the gas in a hotel bedroom in Pittsburgh, Pa., the other day. All six students were sleeping in the room and all came very near being asphyxiated.

—A Buluwayo (South Africa) paper recently contained the following item: "In consequence of our local baker departing suddenly from our midst, regretted by his friends, except his creditors, Buluwayo has been without bread the greater part of the week."

—The French language contains 13 per cent. of useless letters. There are 6,800 journals published in the language, and they print 108,000,000,000 letters every year, so that 14,040,000,000 letters are useless, simply because they have ceased to be used in the French language as it is spoken.

—At a recent sale of the assets of a riding academy in New York city the saddle horses brought an average of less than $30 apiece. This is said to be the lowest price on record for horses of this description, and the fact was generally noted that in New York the market value of a horse is lower than that of a bicycle.

—The ceremonies at the creation of knights have been various. The principal was a box on the ear and a stroke with a sword on the shoulders by a sovereign prince. They put on him a shoulder belt and a gilt sword, spurs and other military accouterments, after which, being armed as a knight, he was led to the church with great pomp.

ANCIENT JEWELRY.

The Early Egyptians Were More Artistic Than Their Descendants.

Among the richest of recent archaeological discoveries are those afforded by the opening of the two brick pyramids at Dashur on the Nile, the most southerly of the great chain of Memphian pyramids, and of some of the ancient tombs surrounding them. The explorers found that the tombs had long ago been plundered of most of the gold and jewels buried with the royal personages for whom they were constructed. Fortunately, however, some of those precious relics had escaped the plunderers, being carefully concealed in the tombs of some princesses situated on the north side of one of the pyramids.

Here were unearthed three splendid breast ornaments, beautifully worked in gold, set with cornelian, lapis lazuli and turquoise, and covered with human figures and the curious insignia employed by the ancient Egyptians.

Nothing, perhaps, gives a greater interest to these specimens of jewelry than the fact that they are far more beautiful and artistic in their workmanship than similar objects made by the Egyptians at a much later time. Although they are not less than 5,000 years old, these Dashur jewels are set and finished in a manner that excites the admiration of our 19th century experts.

Not less wonderful as a specimen of the artistic skill of the men who constructed the pyramids is a statue representing the king, Ra-Fou-Ab, at the age of about 16 years, which was found in a chamber near the sarcophagus containing his mummified body. The statue is carved out of a hard, almost black wood, with great attention to detail, every muscle being carefully wrought, so that anatomical experts have pronounced it a remarkably correct representation of the human figure.

It is believed that many other not less interesting discoveries remain to be made among the tombs of Dashur.—Youth's Companion.

Coiffure Ornaments.

Some of the new Parisian novelties in hair mounts are very beautiful—off the head at least. A bunch of luscious scarlet cherries is attached to a gold pin that is to be thrust through the knot at the back of the head, letting the cherries droop slightly just above and behind the ear. Fruit in the hair, however, under any guise of enamel and metal, is not to be commended. Its incongruity is obvious. We have accepted it on our bonnets, where its use is less distasteful than the plumage of murdered birds, but in the coiffure the association is not acceptable. French women regard their hair ornaments with great attention and take as much care to suitably complete the coiffure toilet as that of the corsage. Steel, jet, gilt and silver ornaments are especially suited to dark hair. Fair-haired women could wear amber and clear tortoise shell. For evening wear, jeweled ornaments are properly much worn. Except against a beautiful neck there is no part of a woman's toilet where gems may be so well displayed as in the hair. —St. Louis Republic.

Small Fruit Salad.

The salad is made by stripping the fruit from the stalks and piling it high on a dish and sprinkling it over with powdered sugar. This may be done with strawberries, raspberries, currants or any small fruits mixed. After the sugar is well dissolved, cover over all six large tablespoons of wine or brandy, or three tablespoons of liquor, and when the flavor is all that is desired, a little powdered cinnamon should be added. In keeping to this salad, the fruit should be lightly stirred, so that wine and sugar should be equally distributed. Any of these fruits can be made into a palatable dish separately or together, as taste dictates.—Boston Globe.

Baked Indian Pudding.

Scald three cupfuls of milk, pour it over three tablespoonfuls of Indian meal, add one-third of a cupful of molasses, one-half cupful of sugar, one beaten egg, one-half teaspoonful each of ginger and cinnamon, a little salt and butter the size of an English walnut. Mix thoroughly, put in a buttered dish, set in the oven. In half an hour pour in a cupful of cold milk. Bake two hours and a half. Serve with maple sugar sauce, which is made like maple sauce, using one-half cupful of grated maple sugar, or brown sugar, without flavoring.—Good Housekeeping.

AH CHOW'S MISTAKE.

Took the Trolley for the Steam Railway Train.

Ah Chow, a Chinaman with a limited knowledge of this country, its ways and its language, started from Berkley, Cal., to ride the few miles into San Francisco, recently. He had been instructed where to take the train; but he made a mistake, and instead of boarding the regular steam railroad train he took an electric car that passed the same corner. It happened to be a car of the loop line that runs between Berkeley and Oakland, going one route and returning another. He made the complete circuit once, but made no effort to get off the car. The conductor thought the scenery charmed the celestial, so said nothing, but collected his fare a third time as the car went on its second trip to Oakland. Eight times Ah Chow made the circuit of the line, paying his nickel with cheerfulness every time the conductor asked for fare. Then at the end of the eighth trip the conductor called a policeman and Ah Chow was taken before a police judge for examination as to his sanity. The interpreter in the court soon discovered the reason of Ah Chow's peculiar doings, and with the court's permission accompanied him to San Francisco.

NO TASTE FOR FLESH.

How the Study of Animal Life Affected One Naturalist.

A man who has made a careful study of the habits of animals and birds, and who firmly believes that birds think and are controlled by brain action in a great measure—about, if not quite as much as human beings, and not by the "overrated instinct"—told a few nights ago of the odd effect natural history had on him.

"Do you know," said he, "that since I learned that birds and mammals think, I have had a sort of spleen against flesh? When I eat a partridge I think of the bird's wiles used in its endeavors to escape the hunter's merciless shot. It is the same with the ducks, turkeys, deer and beeves, and all other flesh, but not fish. I have the dread, or feeling, that I am eating a rational being. I think that if vegetarianism ever becomes universal, it will be when we understand the thoughts of birds and mammals and are able to converse with them. We are just now entering on a wonderful field of research. We have found the door to real natural history knowledge, and we are now groping for the keyhole."

Not the Replies Intended.

The following extracts are from examination papers recently handed in at a public school in Connecticut: 1. From what animals do we get milk? From the camel and the milkman. 2. The hen is covered with feathers. With what is the cat covered? The cat is covered with fleas. 3. Name an animal that has four legs and a long tail. A mosquito. 4. Name two kinds of nuts. Peanuts and forget-me-nuts.

Cruel Examiners.

A reporter for the Cincinnati Tribune lately overheard a dialogue between two suburban gentlemen.

"How did your daughter pass her examination for a position as teacher?" asked the first man.

"Pass!" was the answer. "She didn't pass at all. Maybe you won't believe it, but they asked that poor girl about things that happened before she was born."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"No," said Mr. Wickwire, "I haven't tried to get funny around the house since I told the hired girl to boil the ice—and she did."—Indianapolis Journal.

All Getting Into the Band Wagon.

An official letter from President Dobbin of the Union Veterans' League, announces the selection of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad as the official route of that society to the Republican convention at St. Louis.

Word has just been received that the entire North Dakota delegation has arranged to go on the same line. Already delegates and clubs from Minnesota are securing their accommodations for the trip. As this is the shortest and quickest line, and only road to St. Louis with dining car service, there is practically no other in the field. Cheap excursion tickets will be sold. W. L. Hathaway or E. W. Mortimer, at No. 1 Washington ave. S, Minneapolis, will be glad to see all who contemplate going.

"Big words an' fine clothes," said Uncle Eben, "is berry frequently alike in not kibberin' much dat re'ly 'mounts ter anything."—Washington Star.

For Grand Army Men.

A splendid battlefield map in four colors, showing all the most famous battlefields of the Virginias and a complete list of 450 battles and skirmishes, with dates, compiled from the official war records, will be mailed to any address on receipt of 25 cents in stamps. Address U. L. TRUITT, N. W. P. A., Ches. & Ohio Ry., 234 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

The difference between a somnambulist and a messenger boy is trifling: One walks in his sleep, and the other sleeps in his walk.—Philadelphia Press.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently overcome habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds, or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

"I don't see why you call him greedy when he gave you his nice large apple to divide." "That's just it. Of course I had to give him the biggest piece, then."—Exchange.

Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Miss De Plain—"Doctor, what is the secret of beauty?" Family Physician (confidentially)—"Be born pretty."—N. Y. Weekly.

Cure your cough with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Treason is like diamonds; there is nothing to be made by the small trader.—Douglas Jerrold.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—Ralph Erieg, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1895.

Nature hath appointed the twilight as a bridge to pass us out of night into day.—Fuller.

A SHINING EXAMPLE of what may be accomplished by never varying devotion to a single purpose is seen in the history of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago. For 65 years they have simply been building grain and grass-cutting machinery, and while there are probably forty manufacturers in this line, it is safe to say that the McCormick Company builds one-third of all the binders, reapers and mowers used throughout the entire world.

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Minneapolis St. Paul

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1896.

Time Table.

See Road,—Time for trains at Rockford Station:

Going West,	Going East.
10:47, a. m.	8:57, a. m.
7:40 p. m.	4:53, p. m.

DELANO DIARY

—Around the World in 80 minutes at the City Hall, Saturday evening, May 9.

—Able bodied men who used a barn belonging to a poor, lone widow woman should remove the manure from the premises and not leave it for her to do.

—The I. O. G. T. Lodge of Delano will hold a "toe sociable" at the City Hall, Friday night. Ice Cream and Cake will be served. Everybody invited.

—The school board hired Prof. C. S Hawker and Miss Quinn for next year, at the Saturday evening meeting. The other places have not yet been filled: We understand that several of the old teachers will not apply.

—Many Delanoites were surprised to learn from the city dailies that Duane Chapel had been sent to the Insane Asylum at St. Peter, from the jail at Minneapolis. No one expected this, though Duane was considered queer.

—Street Commissioner Belt can manipulate the new road scraper like an old hand, and did some fine work on our highways this week. Good level, smooth streets beat side,walks with nails and other obstructions, all to pieces, for bicycles.

—Lower River Street which we have had occasion to visit, several times lately, reminds us of our trip among the southern cities last fall. The windows and yards are filled with fine flowers, but the nice green grass is away a head of anything we seen in the south, and the balmy air is equal to any southern breezes.

—Farmers wishing to haul manuer should get at it at once as the village authorities have ordered the alleys cleaned on the 14th inst. There is at present a number of fine loads that would be of use to some one near town and the roads are dry enough now to haul it with little trouble.

—We believe the employment of another man or two on the corps of teachers, in the schools, would have the effect of making some of the boys more manly. If the education of boys is to be entirely turned over to the tender mercies of the gentler sex, and the scholars copy after the teachers how are we to keep the coming men from being womanish men?

—Send for Press Bulletine No. 7, to the University Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park, Minn. and you will get an interesting article on "Azoturia" the disease that carried off several fine horses in this part of the country in the past few years. To prevent Azoturia don't grain your horses too high while they are idle, and don't work too hard until they have been used awhile.

—Two men,. Messers Ritter and Green, of St. Paul, started out to sell patent medicine from house to house, in this village, one day last week when the City Marshall took them before Recorder Johns and they were told that they must pay a fine or take out a license. It was finally arranged that they should have a license, for half a day, for $2. The $2 was paid to the recorder, and the license, signed by him, given to them. They proceeded to the Mayors office with the license for the signature of His Honor, I. Gutzwiller Jr. this they could not get, so returned to the Recorder for their money; but he would not return it to them. This is no way to carry on Village business. If the men had broken the ordinance they should have been fined in the first place. Boy's play is apt to get officials into trouble, and these men talk of seeing what they can do about it.

County Cullings.

It is not true that the free coinage sentiment in this country is dying out, politicians and conventions to the contrary notwithstanding.—Buffalo Journal.

The greatest contest now on in this country is between the politicians and the people. Unless the people maintain their honesty and integrity there is no escape from national ruin.—Buffalo Journal.

Democracy does not seem to have life enough left in Wright county to put out a convention call. Outside exchanges are publishing the calls, giving the representations the counties are entitled to at and State convention and local announcements but here the few that are left appear to be very indifferent on the matter.—Howard Lake Herald.

From the X Rays in the Buffalo Journal we presume that Hon. A. Y. Eaton is growing wonderfully liberal, all to once. He thought Bob Dunn never would do for State Auditor, during the last campaign, but now he says "State Auditor Dunn has thus far made the best record of any State Auditor this state ever had." A short time ago, Congressman Towne, simply stood no show at all, at all, with A. Y. Now he says: "Town will be re-elected by a greatly increased majority." It must be that the Hon. A. Y. has concluded that while on his evolution route to the halls of Congress he will have to pass through a term of the District Judgeship of the 4th Judicial District. It looks a "letle" like it.

—Fair Day, to-morrow, May 9.

Ice cream To-night, at City Hall.

The county commissioners are beginning to find out that the new court house is an elephant in cost of maintenance. The taxpayers of the county may in time come to reget that the cost of the structure was not confined within the original appropriation of $1,500,000 for both the county and city sides.—Minneapolis Tribune.

From Jail to an Insane Asylum.

Duane Chapple, a Wright county prisoner confined in the Hennepen county jail on a criminal charge, was examened for insanity before Judge Russell in the criminal branch of the dishrict court yesterday and committed to the asylum at St. Peter.—Minneapoli's Tribune.

WOMAN'S COLUMN.

BY THE WRIGHT COUNTY W. C. T. U.

Encouragement From the South.

Lou J. Beauchamp the famous temperance and Prohibition orator of Hamilton Ohio has the following to say to the prohibition workers. "No section of our country offers such hope of great returns from an investment of speeches and literature as the South. It has been neglected too long. There are conditions prevailing there that prevail in no other part of our country, and these conditions are altogather favorable to our cause. The effect on public morals and on taxation, as on legitimate business, of the large area in the South set free from drink by Local Option, is making men believe that limited gains for good need only unlinited territory set free from drink to bring unlimited gains; that a state or a nation, free from the curse, would result in benefits to the body social and politic, in almost cubic proportion over simply here and there a county free.

The better element rules in the South. There is no power in the slums. The whisky-seller is not a political boss. The gambler and the wonton do not flaunt their rottenness in the gaze of the public. They are proscribed by public opinion, as by law, and if they ply their trade at all, it is in constant fear and trembling, and in the most secret way. Such public sentiment as this is easy to build up to even higher things, and can be so built if the work be wisely done.

"The recent tour of Frances E. Willard was a revelation to the people of the South, as it even was to some of those who believe as does this queenliest of uncrowned woman. In no city of the South were the churches or halls large enough to hold her audiences, made up as they were of the leading people, who found out from the wonderful addresses of this wonderful woman that the temperance reform had forever passed out of the control of 'long-haired men and short-haired woman,' and was now represented by reformers who could stand with the giants of the ages.

"I can testify to one thing sure, and that is the South, like the North, is tired of the rule of the demagog and the demijohn.

"Without attempting to take sides as between the 'one idea' or the broad platform, I would unhesitatingly say that our work in the South must be against the saloon only. 'The Solid South' is against the grog-shop. Georgia, with nearly one hundred counties free; Tennessee just beginning a movement that will cover and capture the whole state; Mississippi with only 15 counties wet; Arkansas with 43 counties without a saloon, are simply samples of what the sentiment of the South is tending toward—the absolute overthrow of the traffic. The weak points of Local Option are thoroughly understood, and the people do not accept it as a finality, but as a means toward an end. They are looking higher, and can be won to the only sure plan, but not by a fight for or against free trade or free silver, a protective tariff or the gold standard. The South can be won for 'Home Protection,' pure and simple, and the speakers who go there must understand this.

IF YOU READ THIS AD, OTHERS WOULD READ YOUR'S

GAZETTE $1.00

Personal.

Mrs. C. H. Green is spending a week in Minneapolis.

Miss Sadie Van Eman, of Watertown, was in town, to-day.

Al Epple and A. E. Johnson visited Minneapolis Saturday.

Mrs. Samuel Murphy visited Minneapolis friends this week.

Rev. J. L. Farber made a trip to Hutchinson this week, on business.

Miss Irene Cheeley visited friends in Minneapolis, Saturday.

Mrs. Hattie Haynes, of St. Paul, visited her mother, Mrs. Swedeback, to-day.

Mrs. McNaughton entertained her broth-in-law, Mr. E. Dyer, of Minneapolis, this week.

Messrs. Dickey and Hibbard, of the Sawdust City, visited Delano Friends over Sunday.

L. M. Maxfield is doing some carpenter work in Minneapolis, for J. J. Hill, his old employer

Mrs. Dan McCarter, of Hamline, visited with her daughter, Mrs. Alice Davis, of Delano, this week.

Chas. Kaemer and Miss Allie Murphy visited the southern part of the State for a few days lately.

Dr. E. E. Shrader, of Watertown, passed through town on his way home from Minneapolis, Tuesday evening.

W. J. Johns and Charles Wiese left, Tuesday, for Nashville and the Sunny South to spy out the land.

E. W. Gray, of Winsted, has moved on his farm next to Michael Franks. He expects to build a new house at once.

The Populists are talking of nominating Frank N. Stacy for Mayor of Minneapolis. He would be a good man for the place.

M. Conzet, of Greenwood, was in town today. He was pleased to find his son Charles and granddaughter Maud convalescing.

W. Sidney Belt, of Woodland, dropped in and assisted in setting some of the type of this issue of the GAZETTE this week. He is quite an apt scholar at the business, and thinks he would like Journalism.

Dr. C. G. Slagle, of Minneapalis spint last Friday night in Delano, He was called in council in the case of Maud Conzet. He left next morning on a trip to Atlanta to attend the National Medical Association before which he was to read a paper.

Mrs. Martin Conzet, of Greenwood, nearly 70 years of age made a flying trip to Delano, one day this week, on a "bicycle", to see if reports were true concerning the sick, The old gray horse furnished the motive power. Her relatives were better than she expected to find them.

List of Patents.

Granted to inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C

H. M. Carpenter, Minneapolis, Safety coal-hole cover. H. M. Grover, Anoka, Car-seal. S. E. Hoopes, Minneapolis, Stage race-track. J. J. F. McDermott, St. Paul, Power-transmitter for windmills. E. H. Montgomery, St. Paul, Combined switch and fuse-block. H. Stenz, Faribault, Electric-light shade.

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The schedule printed below is a comprehensive guide to the best and most desirable route to Atlanta from the North and Northwest, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis Terre Haute, and Evansville.

Palace Day Coaches and Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to all trains shown in this schedule.

Extremely low rates have been made to Atlanta and return via the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. All trains run solid between Nashville and Atlanta, except train in last column. The train in third column, which leaves Cincinnati at 4:30 p. m. runs solid to Atlanta. This is the route of the famous "Dixie Flyer," through "all the year round" sleeping car line between Nashville, Tenn., and Jacksonville, Fla.

Lv Chicago									7:15 p m
" Indianapolis									1:35 a m
Ar Louisville									7:35 a m
Lv Chicago									7:15 p m
" Terre Haute									12:35 a m
Ar Evansville									5:35 a m
Lv Chicago									8:30 p m
" Indianapolis									1:15 a m
Ar Louisville									7:35 a m
Lv Chicago									8:30 p m
" Indianapolis									1:15 a m
Ar Louisville									7:35 a m
Lv Cincinnati									9:00 a m
" Louisville									1:30 p m
Ar Nashville									6:50 p m
Lv Cincinnati									4:00 p m
" Louisville									9:00 p m
Ar Nashville									3:15 a m
Lv St. Louis									12:01 p m
Ar Evansville									12:35 a m
Lv Louisville									1:30 p m
Ar Nashville									6:50 p m
Lv Louisville									1:30 p m
Ar Nashville									6:50 p m
Lv Nashville	N. C. & St. L.	L. & N.	C. & E. I.	L. & N.	C. C. C. & St. L.	L. N. A. & C.	L. & N.	Pennsylvania	8:30 a m
Ar Chattanooga									11:50 a m
" Atlanta	W. & A.								1:45 p m
Lv Atlanta									1:55 p m
" Chattanooga									8:15 p m
Ar Nashville									11:30 p m
Lv Nashville									12:01 a m
Ar St. Louis									12:35 p m
Lv Nashville									1:30 a m
Ar Evansville									5:35 a m
Lv Nashville									1:30 a m
Ar Louisville									7:35 a m
Lv Nashville									6:50 p m
Ar Cincinnati									3:15 a m
Lv Nashville									6:50 p m
Ar Louisville									3:15 a m
Lv Nashville									6:50 p m
Ar Chicago									7:15 a m
Lv Nashville									6:50 p m
Ar Indianapolis									3:15 a m
" Louisville									7:35 a m
Lv Nashville									6:50 p m
Ar Chicago									7:15 a m

For further information, address BRIARD F. HILL, Northern Passenger Agent 328 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. COWARDIN, Western Passenger Agent 405 Ry. Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.; or D. J. MULLANEY, Eastern Passenger Agent, 56 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

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Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.05
Chickens, dressed,	.09
Turkeys, dressed,	.12

MARRIED.

GROMATKO, PIETRICK.—At the Catholic church, in Delano, by Rev. Father Mathew, on Tuesday, May 5, Mr. Ignatz Gromotko, of Montrose, to Miss Pauline Petrick, of Franklin.

PRICE, KESPOHL.—In Franklin, on Wednesday, May 6, Mr. Richard Price, of Minneapolis, and Miss Laura Kespohl.

BORN.

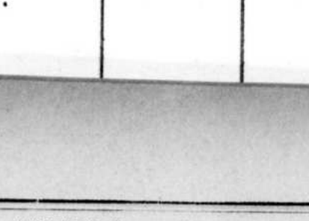
GRAY.—In Independence, on Tuesday, May 5, to Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Gray, a son.

TEICHNOR.—In Franklin, on Sunday, May 3, to Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Teichnor, a daughter.

DIED.

TRACY.—At Annandale, on Wednesday, April 29, James Tracy.

Scientific American Agency for



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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1896. NUMBER 33.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

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W. H. CUTTING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. DELANO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA. 28

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. C. B. AMES. Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office over W. R. John's Confectionery Store

E. A. SHANNON, M. D., Buffalo, Minn., Calls day or night promptly attended to Office in the building between McKnight's store and residence. Residence on corner north of School House.

O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan. 31, 1896.

DR. CORNELIUS WILLIAMS. Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist, 145 W. Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

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CHURCH NOTICES

M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday..... 7:00 " Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m. Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m. Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services. REV. J. L. FARBER, Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at..... 11:00 a. m. Sunday School every Sunday..... 10:00 " Pastor.

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DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m. Preaching..... 11:00 " Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m. WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 " ALBION.—Preaching..... REV. E. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30. REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 7 a. m. Sunday services every Sunday. REV. LAWRENCE ZOWADZKI.

DELANO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

President — I. GUTZWILLER, JR.

Councilmen, — JOHN COOLEN, WASH RADER, ADAM HORSCH.

Recorder, — WYATT JOHNS.

Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.

Justices of the Peace, — W. H. FRAZEE, R. M. WALTER.

Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.

Board of Health. — T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.

Village Marshal, GEORGE GOODRICK.

Constables — J. P. BERNECK, GEO. GOODRICK.

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F. H. LINDSLEY and C. S. HAWKER.

THE UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS Washington Grove, No. 9, meets at Cramer's Hall the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, at 8 p. m.

GIVE US A CALL.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

To Select Delegates to National Convention.

In conformity with a resolution adopted by the Democratic State Central Committee at a meeting of said committee held on the fifth day of March, 1896, the Democrats of the State are called to meet in delegate convention in the Market Hall, in the city of St. Paul, on THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1896, at 11 A. M., to elect eighteen delegates to represent the Democracy of Minnesota in the National Democratic Convention to be held in Chicago, Illinois, July 7, 1896; also to nominate nine presidential electors.

The representation will consist of two delegates from each county and one additional from each one hundred and fifty votes or major fraction thereof cast for the Democratic candidate for president in 1892.

Upon this computation the several counties of the state will be entitled to representation in said convention to the number of delegates indicated as follows:

Aitkin	3	Martin	6
Anoka	7	Meeker	10
Becker	4	Mille Lacs	3
Beltrami	2	Morrison	13
Benton	6	Mower	11
Big Stone	5	Murray	5
Blue Earth	18	Nicollet	8
Brown	10	Nobles	6
Carlton	4	Norman	4
Carver	12	Olmstead	15
Cass	4	Otter Tail	12
Calhoun	6	Pine	5
Chisago	4	Pipestone	4
Clay	6	Polk	12
Cook	2	Pope	4
Cottonwood	5	Ramsey	87
Crow Wing	5	Redwood	6
Dakota	15	Renville	9
Dodge	6	Rice	14
Douglas	6	Rock	4
Faribault	9	Rosseau	2
Fillmore	11	St. Louis	26
Freeborn	7	Scott	15
Goodhue	13	Sherburne	4
Grant	4	Sibley	10
Hennepin	112	Stearns	32
Houston	10	Steele	11
Hubbard	3	Stevens	5
Isanti	3	Swift	7
Itasca	7	Todd	9
Jackson	7	Traverse	4
Kanabec	2	Wabasha	14
Kandiyohi	5	Wadena	4
Kittson	4	Waseca	7
Lac qui Parle	5	Washington	14
Lake	3	Watenwon	6
Le Sueur	11	Wilkin	4
Lincoln	5	Winona	27
Lyon	5	Wright	14
McLeod	12	Yellow Medicine	4
Marshall	4		
TOTAL			529

By order of Committee.

THOS. J. MCDERMOTT, Chairman.
T. J. MULLANE, Secretary.

N. B. Apportionment for State Convention to nominate state officers the same as above.

Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

The Bee's Poor Sting.

Last week we alluded to the claim of Editor Rosewater, of the Omaha Bee, to the $100. offered by "Coin" to the person exhibiting a newspaper giving an account of the demonetization of silver at the time the bill was on its passage. It turned out about as we expected. We clip from the Penny Press a letter received in reply to an inquiry made by them of Mr. Harvey, as follows:

"The Patriots of America, National Executive Department, 202 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, May 4, 1896.

Editor Penny Press, Minneapolis:

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of April 30, in reply will say:

When I spoke in Omaha, I said just what I said in your city, when speaking there, that there was nothing in the newspapers of February, 1873, that disclosed to the people, that silver had been demonetized. In your city, I read from the Tribune the four lines that did appear in the dispatches in February, 1873. In Omaha I simply referred to the fact that there was nothing that disclosed such news, either that silver was demonetized or its legal character taken from it. The Bee printed the four lines that I refer to above, which state that the amended mint bill has passed congress, and on the strength of that, played its cheek for the balance, and claimed the reward.

You will understand the matter better when I tell you that the Bee is the Associated Press Agent at Omaha.

Sincerely, W. H. HARVEY."

List of Patents.

Granted to inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C

G. Flood, Cokato, Price-scale. G. Hicks, Warsaw, Combined currycomb and singeing device. S. O. Jones, Stillwater, Bicycle-pedal. E. H. Probstfield, Moorhead. Mechanism for distributing power. E. H. Turner, Minneapolis, Truck platform for handling heavy articles.

Southern California.

To any person desiring information regarding Southern California, a beautifully illustrated booklet descriptive of the fairest portion of this semitropic region will be mailed free. Address: Observer, Ontario, Calif.

AMONG the most interesting and instructive periodicals received by us is the Observer, published at Portland, Conn. by E. F. Biglow. Many Copies should be taken in this State.

THE decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the California Fig Syrup Co. against Fredrich Stearns rendered April 14, 1896, in favor of defendant ends an important case that has been pending for about six years. Stearns claims that "just a suspicion of fig juice has been put into the preparation". He also claims that "The decision of the courts in the Syrup of figs case virtually outlaws the patent or propriety medicine business. If Syrup of Figs is a fraud upon the public so is any other patent medicine seeking to create a demand by lying advertisements.

TARIFF IS A TAX, and the Republicans appear to be foolish enough to again try to make the people believe they should shoulder a bigger share, by accepting McKinley and his protection theories. Of course this argument may go in the east, and keep Wall Street, and its friends, in line, if the money question can be kept quiet. But out west the money question is bound to loom up, and in free silver districts, like the Sixth, Congressman Towne and his colleagues, will be allowed to run, if they will talk on the silver question alone, and hold their followers in line for the G. O. P. Where gold standard has a chance, a thorough going gold standard man will talk for his theory and try to get himself and the G. O. P. into power. But the people are waking up. They can see daylight through some of these tricks, and they are going to send a mixed mess of Congressmen so far as party names go, and the party that adopts free silver has a chance to elect a president.

Your Uncle's Speeches.

Freeman P. Lane and others have, according to the Penny Press, been looking up the Congressional record of Congressman Fletcher and find during one session two lone speeches, exactly alike, to his credit. Whether or not "Your Uncle" read the speeches or delivered them off hand don't appear. We give the two in one, as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, I move we do now adjourn."

The Political Outlook.

The political atmosphere is still quite foggy. In National affairs no man can tell what a day may bring forth. No party seems to be thoroughly settled as to what platform they will have, or as to who their candidate for President will be. One party appears to be as badly off as another. There are protective tariff Republicans and protective tariff Democrats. There are goldbugs, silver bugs and straddle bugs in all parties; and there is an uncommonly large number of voters without a party. Men have begun to read, and to think for themselves. They are finding out that their ownbrains are as reliable, and as honest, to say the least, as those of most of their would-be teachers. Voters have learned a valuable lesson. They have become acquainted with the fact that their individual conscience is not to rest easy after they have blindly voted against their country's and their own best interests; and that individual consciences must rest easy, or the whole country be in a turmoil. They are now investigating for themselves, reading both sides, studying the questions of the day, and voting for their convictions. They are not apt this year to be inveigled into voting for what someone tells them, unless they can clearly see that it will be right.

Speakers are sent from "down east" or from "Wall Street" or some other foreign land, to "educate" us; to tell us how to vote. They know, and care very little about our interests. It's our votes they want.

It seems to us, from what we can gather that the inteligent public of Minnesota, with few exceptions, outside of the old party daily newspapers are for free silver, regardless of international monetary conferences. The people want gold and silver enough to pay for what they buy. And they want the tariff cut down to where they will not be obliged to make a lot of millionairs "Down East" or over in "Hold Hingland." The people know what they want, and the gold bugs know what they want; and it remains to be seen who will win.

The people are aroused to the fact that the money question is at issue. Be at the primary election and do your part toward selecting delegates to work for your views.

Subscribe for and Advertise in the GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1896.

The firm of Platt and Quay, President-makers, has dissolved partnership. Mark Hanna fried so much fat out of the expect-to-be protected manufacturers that he drove them out of business and captured the prize for his man, McKinley—the St. Louis convention will only be a sort of ratification meeting. Probably just to show his versatility Mr. Platt is trying the same tactics by which he made such a miserable failure four years ago. Then he tried to use Blaine to prevent the nomination of Harrison; now he is trying to use Harrison to prevent the nomination of McKinley. But Quay isn't helping him. If Quay was compelled to choose between the devil and Harrison he would vote for his satanic majesty any time, and Reed is of the same mind in that respect. But there is every reason to believe that Quay has had an understanding with McKinley all the time, and that he is doing any worrying over the situation. It is said that Platt accuses Quay of treachery toward both himself and Reed, and that Reed is inclined to take the same view.

Senator Hill has during the present session proven himself to be one of the most dangerous men in the Senate to tackle in a running debate. The last man to discover this was Senator Wolcott, of Colo., who tried to rescue Senator Pettigrew, of S. Dak., from the ridicule which Senator Hill was heaping on him by reading newspaper extracts of the humiliating experience he had at the republican convention of his State. After sarcastically referring to Wolcott as "this sensitive Senator" and "this defender of decency", and asking where he was when Pettigrew was abusing Senators and the President, Mr. Hill exclaimed: "And where was my friend —my English friend from Colo., who has tributes for English statesmen, English soldiers, English policies and everything English, but not one word for an American policy or a United States citizen?"

Republican stump speakers during the coming campaign should not be allowed to overlook a few remarks made this week in the House by chairman of the House Finance Committee, Representative Cannon, of Ill. Mr. Cannon said that by its enormous appropriations this Congress was mortgaging the future receipts of the government to the extent of $100,000,000, which meant that the next administration would have to borrow money just as this one has had to do, no matter what sort of tariff law may be enacted. Mr. Cannon spoke a truth that cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of the voters who must choose between republican extravagance and democratic economy.

Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, of the Senate, is regarded as good authority on things Congressional. When he was asked what time thought Congress would adjourn he replied: "If not by the first of June then not until the first of October." The general impression around the Capitol is that adjournment will take place on or near the first named date, although the House has adopted a resolution naming May 18.

Representative Kleburg, of Texas, who was this week sworn in as the successor of the late Representative Crain, takes no stock in the gold standard democrats to secede from the party in that State. He says on the subject. "The movement on the part of a number of gold standard democrats to secede from the party in Texas is to be deplored, and I regard their course as very unwise. I am pronounced in my views on the money question, and have combatted the free silver doctrines to the best of my ability My district is almost solid for sound money, and yet none of my free silver friends abstained from voting for me because of my views on finance. I recognize the right of the majority to govern, and that is the general sentiment of the voters of Texas. We have issues of higher importance than the money question. That issue ought not and will not divide the democracy. There is no other party to which our people can turn. We are not ready to embrace the wild schemes of the populists, and after all these years of contending with the republicans we do not now propose to surrender to them. But there is no cause for alarm about Texas. The democracy is safe and will give the Chicago nominees the biggest vote of any state in the Union."

One of the amusing incidents of the republican campaign for that nomination is the trotting out at this late day, when McKinley looks a sure winner, of Speaker Reed's war record, which, by the way, was not very sanguinary. He was acting assistant paymaster in the navy from April 1864 to November 1865, and was attached to the Mississippi squadron. The amusing part of the record is the attempt to credit Reed with the achievements of that squadron, which he had about as much to do with directing as one of the "powder monkeys."

An order extending the Civil Service rules to all branches of government service has been issued.

CHALLENGE TO CARLISLE.

Ex-Congressman Bryan Wants Him to Answer His Own Financial Arguments of 1878.

OMAHA, May 7.—The following communication has been sent to Secretary Carlisle at Washington:

OMAHA, Neb., May 7, 1896.

Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury.

Dear Sir: You have changed your position upon the paramount public issue and are now defending a financial policy which you once denounced.

The advocates of free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1 admit your right to change your opinion, but contend that you owe it to the public to answer the arguments which you yourself made in 1878 before attempting to answer the arguments of others.

In 1878 you denounced the conspiracy to distroy silver as a "gigantic" crime. Did you ever withdraw that language before entering the Cabinet?

You then said that the consummation of the scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilence and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world. Do you now think the free coinage of silver could do any more damage than that?

Your record challenges you to joint debate. Will you accept? Are you willing to take up your speech of 1878 and answer it, one proposition at a time? If you are, you will silence those who doubt your motives. If you are not willing to face your own arguments and overcome them, you cannot complain if your opponents adopt the philosophy of Shakespeare and attribute your cowardice to a guilty conscience. Your truly, W. J. BRYAN.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE $1.00 year.

Demonetization.

"Words are inadequate to describe the profoundity and criminality of this scheme. It was carried into effect by the act of February 18, 1873. It was done by a turn of Shylock's wrist, so adroit, and one might say devilish, as to be indescribable in the phraseology of this world. It was an act on which no king of the seventeenth century would have ventured without incurring the risk of revolution. It was an act which, instead of being misrepresented by those who have found it out and nailed it to the gibbet of public contempt, has never been adequately denounced. It was an act which has positively blackened the honor of the American republic. It was an act which, though subsequently defended, even to the present day, by all the purchased ability of the world, is nevertheless condemned by the conscience and common sense of mankind as the most cold-blooded, unjust, uncalledfor, unmitigated and damnable outrage ever done in this century to the rights and interests of a great people!"—John Clark Ridpath, Febuary Arena.

Subscribe for the BUFFALO GAZETTE

Azoturia.

Dr. M. H. Reynolds says, in his bulletin on the subject of Azoturia, that the well fed and little exercised horse is subject to it. As several valuable animals have died from it in this vicinity within a few years, every horse-owner should have a bulletin. Dr. R. gives the following:

Symptoms.—The symptoms appear suddenly with little or no warning and are very uniform. The horse frequently comes out of the stable feeling unusually well, then after going a short distance there is a sudden lameness or stiffness in his hind legs. Sometimes both are affected alike but usually one first and more frequently the left. The horse staggers, is very weak on his hind legs and may fall before he can be unhitched. These patients perspire very freely before and after going down; the muscles over the loins and hips are rigid to the touch, and frequently tender on pressure and may tremble or twitch. The urine is highly colored, varying from red to almost black and is usually increased in specific gravity; i. e. heavier than natural. This abnormal color is due to the presence of the red coloring matter of the blood and voluntary muscles (lean meat), and may be absent in mild cases. The pulse may run up to 60 or 80 per minute (normrl 42 to 48); the temperature may be increased to 102 or 104 (normal 101.5), but in many cases the pulse and temperature vary but little from the normal. The bowels may be normal and the appetite fairly good in mild cases. The skin sensation may be diminished as shown by pricking with a pin. The natural peristaltic action of the intestines may be suppressed, but the bowels will usually vacuate under the influence of an injection or other local irritation. A chronic paralysis affecting one or both hind limbs may be a very troublesome factor in the case."

Send to the University Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park, for Press Bulletin No. 7, Azoturia, and you may save your horses.

Job printing at the GAZETTE office.

McGary Still at It.

MR. EDITOR, I have been looking for good times through my political spectacles so long that my eyes have got sore and now I shall have to anoint my eyes with eye salve in order to gain my former sight.

The farmers are all through seeding, and now comes making garden, planting corn and potatoes. The crops that are in, have a fine healthy growth, for which we farmers are very thankful. But now days it seems that the plain, poor, simple farmer does not cut much of a figure only as a hewer of wood and drawer of water; to pay taxes and play second fiddle in torch light processions, and political campaigns. Would now say that I am divorced from party affiliation, so far as this iniquitous Cleveland, Carlisle and John Sherman administration is concerned.

We are now in the morning of spring. The earrh has put on her coat of green, and the blooming flowers fill the air with sweet fragrance. The refreshing showers are as a sensative touch to old nature, and everything seems full of life and animation. The sweet songsters of the forests have tuned their voices and are singing psalms of praise to the god of nature. Thousands of poor are looking for and expecting work whereby they may earn a few dollars to buy food and raiment for their families while our president at a salary of $50,000. a year is dressed in royal robes and strutting about like a fine feathered peacock. Many of those fellows down at Washington have played on one fiddle string so long they have become experts at the business and to a loyal and a God fearing people they appear like imbeciles; are idiotic and unfit to legislate for a free republic. My indignation, of late, has become so great against many of the leaders and officials of our government —had I the power I would brand them as traitors and hang them to the gibbet. Now days when a man goes to Congress or gets an office he seems to think he owns the country, and they must be submissive to his will. Does not consider he is only a servant of the people (but that's what he is.)

The Lord made the earth and the fullness thereof. Says he made it for man. But many of the highpriests in politics seem to think the Lord only made the earth for their especial benefit. A few days ago the members of the House of Representatives, at Washington, voted to have themselves a private Secretary during vacation of Congress at $100. per month. Seems to me this is a little bit extravagant with the people's money.

There will be a meeting to clean off Lewis' cemetery on Saturday, 23d of this month in the afternoon.

There will be a picnic dinner and speaking in Drake's Grove, on Memorial Day, Stephen B. Howard, of Minneapolis, will be the orator of the day.

There will be a special meeting of Gorden Granger Post, G. A. R. and also, of the W. R. C., on Saturday the 23d, in the afternoon.

JOHN H. MCGARY.

THE New York World

Thrice-a-week Edition

18 PAGES A WEEK. 156 PAPERS A YEAR.

Is larger than any weekly or semi-weekly paper published and is the only important Democratic "weekly" published in New York City. Three times as large as the leading Republican weekly of New York City. It will be of especial advantage to you during the Presidential Campaign, as it is published every other day, except Sunday, and has all the freshness and timeliness of a daily. It combines all the news with a long list of interesting departments, unique features, cartoons and graphic illustrations, the latter being a specialty.

All these improvements have been made without any increase in the cost, which remain at one dollar per year.

We offer this unequalled newspaper and the BUFFALO GAZETTE together one year for $1.75

The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.00.

Florida and Southeast.

If you have any intention of going to the Southeast this fall or winter, you should advise yourself of the best route from the North and West. This is the Louisville & Nashville Railroad which is running daily duble trains from St. Louis, Evansvill, Louisville, and Cincinnati through to Nashville, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Atlanta, Montgomery, Thomasville, Pensacola, Mobile, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Pullman Sleeping Car Service through. Specially low rates made to Atlanta during the continuance of the Cotton States Exposition, and tourists rates to all points in Florida and the Gulf Coast resorts during the season. For paticulars as to rates through car service, write

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52tf.

BRAVEST BATTLE EVER FOUGHT.

The bravest battle that ever was fought!
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you will find it not;
'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon, or battle shot,
With sword or nobler pen;
Nay, not with eloquent word or thought,
From mouths of wonderful men;

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart—
Of woman that would not yield,
But bravely, silently bore her part—
Lo! there is the battle-field.

No marshaling troops, no bivouac song,
No banner to gleam and wave;
But, oh! the battles they last so long—
From babyhood to the grave.

Yet faithful still as a bridge of stars,
She fights in her walled-up town—
Fights on and on in the endless wars
Then silent, unseen—goes down.

O ye with banners and battle shot,
And soldiers to shout and praise,
I tell you the kingliest victories fought
Were fought in these silent ways.

O, spotless woman in a world of shame,
With splendid and silent scorn,
Go back to God as white as you came,
The kingliest warrior born!

—Joaquin Miller.

Among Our Exchanges.

Sound money Democrats and free silver Republicans should form a party. What a happy family they'd make.—Duluth News Tribune.

The gold reserve is gradually shrinking again. It now stands at about a hundred and twenty millions. Our gold reserve law is a beauty.—Litchfield Independent.

The only place where the "Silver craze" is dying out is in the editorial columns of the gold bug organs. The advent of the Penny Press into the field has had a wonderfully quieting effect upon them.—Penny Press.

The Winona Herald, a democratic paper, announces the name of Frank L. Randall, of Winona, as a proper candidate for congress on the democrat ticket, and vouches for him as a free silver man. Is he a Grover Cleveland democrat also?—Waseca Herald.

Rev. Wm. Copp, the grand old Methodist minister, gave up his charge here and left for Northfield Tuesday. The aged Elder is a man of whom two states take great pride in—Indinia and Minnesota. The former for his military work in the war, and the latter for his religious work during the 30 years of peace.—Eden Valley Journal.

Had the honest-money Democrats of Chicago and Illinois made the fight last year that they are now making they would not find the Altgeld-Hinrichsen faction installed in command of the entire state and local organizations. But there is no use in crying for milk that is spilt, and the only thing to do is to make the stoutest fight possible now.—St. Paul Globe.

Congressman Fletcher is beginning to hear from the silver men of his constituency. He was turned down in the Seventh ward last evening in a most effectual style. What troubles those outside of the G. O. P. is the fear lest "Your Uncle" may be defeated for the nomination. Nobody wants that, but wants a chance to knock him out in the election. A straight and courageous free coinage champion will represent this district next time.—Penny Press.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS—LOW RATES

for Homeseekers and Business Men from St. Paul and Minneapolis via THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE—C. St. P. M. & O. Ry., on March 10, April 7 and 21 and May 5, to points in

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Tickets good to return on any Tuesday or Friday within twenty days from date of sale.

For rate to any particular point or other information call at the following offices:

395 Robert St. Cor. 6th, St. Paul.
13 Nicollet House Bl'k, Minneapolis.
405 Messaba Block, Duluth.

or address

T. W. TEASDALE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Paul.
24 to 30.

IF YOU READ THIS AD, OTHERS WOULD READ YOUR'S

DEFECTIVE PAGE

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

THE "R" months have passed and the aristocratic oyster will spend the summer at seashore resorts.

THE cyclone is pretty dangerous, but the man who gets in front of a bicione is the one who wishes he had taken to the cellar.

MYSTERIOUS visits from filibustering steamers are the drawing cards at summer resorts this year. The sea serpent will take a vacation.

A BOSTON paper remarks that "the American Indian always has been comparatively a quiet fellow." Our Boston friends have never seen the noble red man charged full of frappe, dog meat and a sense of injustice.

THE young ladies of an eastern college are reported as having "taken to baseball." The friends need not worry over it. Let them play a few games and they will be glad enough to quit, if nobody forbids their playing.

THE last report of the free libraries of the state of Massachusetts shows that there are less than 20 towns in the state without free circulating libraries. In 256 towns and cities the libraries are owned and managed by the municipality.

THE latest Chicago method of committing suicide—lying down and turning open the faucet of a full molasses barrel in one's mouth—isn't always available, but it certainly has the merit of distinct originality. Suicides haven't had any original ideas for a good many years.

THE New York World has a sketch of the house of Delmonico, from which it appears that its founder landed in this country half a century ago with only two dollars in his pocket. If the old man were alive and in similar circumstances to-day, he could scarcely buy a toothpick at Delmonico's. This shows how we have progressed.

WORRIED emperors and kings in Europe and Asia, who are surrounded with body guards and find no time for recreation, must envy the president of the greatest nation on the globe, who gets up at four a. m., dons his rough suit, gathers up his fishing tackle and gun and bait, and slips out through the kitchen door and has fun.

AS THE good ship left her pier in New York sobs and wails shook lovely forms and rent the air. Paderewski stood by the rail and was waving his left hand in farewell. His left hand, mind you. What was he doing with his right hand? Gentle reader, Paderewski's right hand was in his inside pocket fondling 280,000 nice, round, honest American dollars.

THE new battle ship Massachusetts reached a speed of 16.15 knots an hour, or .54 of a knot more than the record of her sister ship, the Indiana. The builders secured a big bonus, and the navy received a great addition to its fighting equipment. The Massachusetts is additional proof that American naval architects thoroughly understand their business. What is needed now is men enough to man the new ships.

A WOMAN has a right to share in her husband's title, and this self-evident proposition may have led to the announcement by an amateur contributor to the press that Mrs. Gen. Gun recently gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Maj. Sword, who is the guest of Mrs. Rev. Good. The guests were Mrs. Col. Gatling, Mrs. Judge Blackstone, Mrs. Commodore Monitor and Mrs. Prof. Music.

THE elevated railroad people in New York have already suggested building a double-decked eight-tracked system from Harlem to the Battery, and now they propose a bicycle track on top of the second story of the structure and a charge of five cents for a round trip use of the track. This is good as far as it goes, but there should be another roadway on top of the bicycle track for carriages and a topmost path for pedestrians.

HOLMES, the multi-murderer, said before his execution in Philadelphia he could himself see that the osseous part of his head and face were gradually assuming that elongated shape so pronounced in what is called the degenerate head. When a man constantly holds the thought of evil and crime, sooner or later the thought helps to mold his body. The man who continually fears a certain disease is likely some day to show forth the disease. "Think no evil" is coming to be recognized as scientific as well as ethical.

PATRIOTIC people who love and cherish American institutions can well afford to lend a hand and furnish aid to the home-mission workers in every part of the country. The very safety of the republic depends upon Americanizing, educating and Christianizing the millions from Europe and Asia reaching our borders. The value of the quiet work of home missionaries and the labors of American churches to the state and nation has never yet been fully appreciated, even by the thoughtful people. We speak of it in no sectarian sense, but in its effects upon the nation at large.

THE Central American states, Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras, have at last united under one flag, and will be known as the "Republica Major de Centro America." The consolidated republic will have an area of 103,845 square miles (Honduras 47,090, Nicaragua 49,200 and Salvador 7,255) and a total population of about 1,577,000, in round numbers, as follows: Honduras, 450,000; Nicaragua, 350,000, and Salvador, 777,000. The new republic would have been still stronger had it included Guatemala on the north and Costa Rica on the south. Guatemala, however, has always been hostile to consolidation.

YANKEE ingenuity has even found a way out of that Spanish bastile, Moro Castle. Walter S. Whitcombe, of Springfield, Mass., succeeded in concealing $160 when he was locked up in it. With $80 of it he bought enough rope from his guard to get him into the Gulf of Mexico. There he found a cat boat belonging to the government, which he sold for $60 after being picked up by a vessel and landed in Florida. All the story needs to make it perfect is an amount received for the stolen boat large enough to have made the journey a profitable one. But perhaps $20 is not too much to pay for freedom.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the First Session.

Washington, May 8.—By a vote of 51 to 6 the senate yesterday inaugurated an investigation, to be conducted by the senate committee on finance, into the facts and circumstances connected with the sale of United States bonds by the secretary of the treasury during the last three years. In the house no business of importance was transacted.

Washington, May 9.—In the senate yesterday a bill to prohibit the issue of United States bonds without authority of congress was introduced by Senator Bacon (Ga.). The river and harbor bill was completed with the exception of the item for a deep sea harbor on the Pacific coast. In the house a bill was passed to appropriate $5,000 for the deportation of the Canadian refugee Cree Indians from the state of Montana, and another to provide clerks for the chairmen of regular committees the year round. At the evening session 28 pension bills were passed.

Washington, May 11.—The last paragraph of the river and harbor bill for a deep water harbor at Santa Monica bay, California, was not completed by the senate on Saturday, the entire session being taken up in discussing the item. The house was not in session.

Washington, May 12.—Further discussion of the river and harbor bill occupied the time of the senate yesterday. In the house District of Columbia business was considered.

FROM WASHINGTON.

President Cleveland issued an order extending the civil service rules to the interstate commerce commission, making a total of about 85,200 government positions now included in the civil service.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 8th aggregated $1,135,083,412, against $982,885,511 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, was 2.8.

In the United States there were 238 business failures in the seven days ended on the 8th, against 238 the week previous and 227 in the corresponding period of 1895.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 11th was: Wheat, 54,000,000 bushels; corn, 10,337,000 bushels; oats, 7,852,000 bushels; rye, 1,535,000 bushels; barley, 1,112,000 bushels.

THE EAST.

In Philadelphia Herman W. Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes, was hanged for the murder of Benjamin F. Pitzel on September 2, 1894.

New Jersey democrats in convention at Trenton elected four delegates at large to the national convention. The platform declares for a gold money standard and indorses ex-Gov. Russell, of Massachusetts, for the presidency.

Near Boston the derailment of a smoking car on a train killed W. J. Down and J. E. Long, business men, and injured several other persons.

At Rome, N. Y., J. Watson Hildreth, the boy train wrecker, received a life sentence. His companions, Plato and Hibbard, pleaded guilty to manslaughter and were sentenced to 40 years' imprisonment each.

Percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 10th were as follows: Philadelphia, .722; Boston, .667; Pittsburgh, .647; Chicago, .579; Baltimore, .579; Cincinnati, .579; Cleveland, .563; Washington, .474; Brooklyn, .474; St. Louis, 350; New York, .333; Louisville, 100.

At Trenton, N. J., Annie Anderson, aged 24 years, was shot by Joseph Graham, her lover, who immediately afterward shot himself. Jealousy was the cause.

Fire destroyed the textile mill of Samuel Riddles & Sons near Chester, Pa., the loss being $130,000.

The Greater New York bill was signed by Gov. Morton, but it does not go into effect until January 1,1898.

At the age of 41 years Henry Cuyler Bunner, editor of Puck, died at his residence in Nutley, N. J., from tubercular consumption.

Flames in the malt house of the Hinshcliffe Malting and Brewing company at Paterson, N. J., caused a loss of $300,000.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Flames wiped out the business portion of Sebree, Ky.

The Indiana republicans in convention at Indianapolis nominated the following ticket: For governor, James A. Mount; lieutenant governor, W. S. Haggard; secretary of state, William D. Owen; auditor, A. C. Dailey; treasurer, Fred J. Scholtz; attorney genral, W. A. Ketcham; superintendent of public instruction, D. M. Greeting; state statistician, S. J. Thompson. The delegates at large to the national convention are R. W. Thompson, C. W. Fairbanks, F. M. Milliken and Gen. Lew Wallace, and they were instructed to vote for McKinley for president. The platform declares for "sound money" and favors the use of both gold and silver at parity.

It was recommended at the Methodist general conference in Cleveland that the American flag fly from the steeple of every Methodist church in the country.

Oil caught fire and exploded at Bellmore, O., causing the death of William Cummings, aged 24, and William Longnecker, aged 30.

One of the largest tobacco dealers in Ohio, D. C. Collins, failed at Cincinnati for $100,000.

At Clark, S. D., a cyclone wrecked houses and barns, and the wife of C. H. Lindland was killed.

Angeline Hipshaw, aged 57 years, and Michael Farmer, aged 99 years, were married at Thornhill, Tenn.

In Des Moines, Ia., Samuel R. Dawson, who Christmas Eve shot and killed Walter Scott, his son-in-law of an hour, was found guilty of murder in the second degree.

The execution of John Waldrip, who four months ago, while serving a term in the Coalburgh (Ala.) penitentiary for larceny, brained a fellow convict, Jasper Thornton, took place in the jail yard.

Near Fowler, Ind., Mrs. Fritz Henisint gave birth to six infants, four boys and two girls. Two years ago Mrs. Henisint gave birth to triplets.

Missouri prohibitionists met at Sedalia and nominated H. P. Farris, of Henry county, for governor.

Fire destroyed thousands of feet of dockage and nearly 20,000,000 feet of lumber at Ashland, Wis., the loss being $500,000, and Peter Engeman, John Nolander and Ole Oleson were burned to death.

Ten acres of land belonging to the Diamond Match company were burned over near Ontonagon, Mich., and about 1,500,000 feet of lumber destroyed, the loss being $100,000.

The village of L'Anse, Mich., except a few scattered houses, was destroyed by fire, the loss being estimated at $500,000 to $750,000. Fifty families, numbering about 300 persons, were homeless.

The oatmeal king, Ferdinand Schumacher, and president of the American Cereal company, failed at Akron, O., for $1,500,000.

A resolution was introduced at the Methodist conference in Cleveland requesting that no Sunday school teacher or Epworth league presidents or other officers be elected who used tobacco.

Redden Williams, a prominent farmer near Mintau, Ala., charged with raping his 16-year-old daughter, was lynched by a mob.

Forest fires were raging in several portions of the upper peninsula in Michigan.

The centennial exposition, to celebrate the end of the first century of Tennessee's history, will open in Nashville on June 1.

At Ozark, Ala., Mike McRea (colored) was hanged for the murder of Angus McSwean and wife near Newton in September, 1893.

Flames destroyed the Metropolitan restaurant in St. Louis and ten men were injured, one fatally.

The boiler of the towboat Harry Brown, of Pittsburgh, Pa., exploded 25 miles below Vicksburg, Miss., and 11 lives were lost, including the mate, pilot and chief engineer.

On the Florida Central & Peninsular railroad an excursion train from Jacksonville jumped the track at Anderson, Ga., and 40 persons were injured and one child killed.

The supreme court of Illinois declared the law against Sunday shaving illegal.

In New Orleans Edward Conery, Jr., a merchant and president of the Independent Oil company, failed for $445,000.

The Montana republicans met at Butte and elected uninstructed delegates to the national convention.

Albert J. Hopkins, of Aurora, was nominated by the republicans of the Eighth district of Illinois for congress for the sixth consecutive time.

H. Dickman and Jacob Epp were drowned while fishing in Bingham lake near Mountain Lake, Minn.

The legislature of Louisiana convened at Baton Rouge.

The death of James R. Johnson, ex-congressman and lieutenant governor of California, occurred in San Francisco.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

An earthquake destroyed the city of Puerto Viejo, Ecuador, of 10,000 inhabitants, and many lives were lost.

Advices from Havana say that the five men captured on board the American schooner Competitor have been sentenced to death. It was also said that President Cleveland had notified the Spanish government that summary action in the cases of the men would be resented by the United States, and that the Spanish government had cabled to Gen. Weyler to delay the executions.

At Cardiff, Wales, William Reynold Salmon, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, celebrated his 106th birthday.

The Vulcan iron works were destroyed by fire in San Francisco, causing a loss of $100,000.

The cortes assembled in Madrid and the speech from the throne declared that Spain had fulfilled beyond measure the promises she made to the Cubans after the first rebellion and that the relations with foreign powers were excellent.

The oldest freemason in the world, Dr. Salmon, died in London, aged 106 years.

Sealing vessels belonging to Bonnebay, N. F., were given up as lost in the straits of Belle Isle. The crews of the two vessels aggregated in number 40 men.

Civil Engineer Adrian H. Witt, of Memphis, Tenn., killed a man in a quarrel at Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, and was soon after lynched by a mob.

LATER NEWS.

A cyclone struck a portion of Worthington, Minn., on Monday night. Great damage was done. More than 20 buildings were demolished, but no lives were lost.

The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce the 12th, ordered a favorable report on the Mahon Nicaragua canal bill, as amended by the subcommittee. The vote stood, ayes, 7; noes, 4. There were six members of the committee absent.

A special dispatch from Shanghai, the 12th says that the Russians, through an American agent named Smith, have taken possession of the disputed territory at Che-Foo, over which the British claim rights. Six Russian warships are there, as well at the Detroit, Yorktown, Olympia and Machias, of the United States navy.

The Milwaukee street railway company were running cars the 12th on all but two lines. A few stones were thrown at one car, but beyond this there was no disturbance.

Lincoln, Neb., was struck by a tornado the night of the 12th which lasted about 30 minutes. The damage is fully $40,000, and quite a number of people were injured, none fatally.

The racing season opened up at Morris Park, N. Y., the 12th, with an attendance of about 15,000.

The statue of Gen. Hancock was unveiled at Washington, D. C., the 12th, with imposing ceremonies. President Cleveland made a brief speech, but the oration was given by Senator Palmer, of Illinois.

A cyclone the 12th near Sterling, Kas., demolished the houses of Logan Zerbe, Levi Wagner, Robert Dremez and others. Three persons were slightly injured.

The sub-committee to investigate Secretary Carlisle action in the recent bond issue will consist of Senators Harris, Vest and Walthall, democrats; Platt, republican; and Jones, of Nevada, populist.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, May 12.		
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	60¾	@	61
No. 2 northern	60	@	60¼
July			61
HAY—Timothy	8 50	@	9 00
Good wild	5 50	@	6 50
OATS—No. 3 white	16	@	16½
CATTLE—Steers	2 25	@	3 45
Cows			2 50
HOGS—	3 05	@	3 20
SHEEP—Muttons			2 65
Lambs			3 80
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	13	@	14
Creamery, second			11
Dairy, fancy	12	@	13
Dairy, choice			10
POULTRY—Turkeys	11	@	12
Spring Chickens	10	@	11

HOLMES IS HANGED.

Pays the Penalty for the Murder of Pitzel.

An Account of the Arch-Fiend's Last Hours on Earth—His Scaffold Speech—Died Protesting His Innocence.

Philadelphia, May 8.—H. H. Holmes was hanged Thursday morning. The drop fell at 10:12. It was not until 15 minutes later that he was pronounced dead. His neck was not broken by the fall. The marvelous nerve of the man never deserted him to the very end. Even on the scaffold he was probably the coolest person in the solemn assemblage.

Holmes spent the greater part of his last night on earth writing letters. At midnight he went to bed and slept soundly until six o'clock Thursday morning. It took two calls to awaken him. Promptly arising, he received a visit from his spiritual advisers, Fathers Daly and Macpeak, of the Church of the Annunciation. They administered the last sacrament and did not leave him until nearly nine o'clock.

At 10:02 o'clock the sheriff called together the official jury, and after each man had answered to his name and subscribed to the certificate the solemn march to the gallows was begun.

As the gathering stood in silence before the scaffold a murmur came from behind the partition erected immediately back of it. It was the dolorous chant of the two priests, accompanying the doomed man to the scaffold. They were uttering the psalm "Miserere." They mounted the platform. A moment of prayer followed, and then Holmes stepped to the front of the scaffold and, resting his hands on the rail before him, made his statement of innocence. It was received in absolute silence.

Pallid naturally after his incarceration, there was no other evidence of fear or disquiet. He spoke slowly and with measured attention to every word; a trifle low at first, but louder as he proceeded, until every word was distinctly audible.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I have very few words to say, in fact I would make no statement at this time except that by not speaking I would appear to acquiesce in life in my execution. I only want to say that the extent of my wrong-doings in taking human life consisted in the deaths of two women, they having died at my hands as the result of criminal operations. I wish also to state, however, so that there will be no misunderstanding hereafter, I am not guilty of taking the lives of any of the Pitzel family, the three children or father, Benjamin F. Pitzel, of whose death I am now convicted and for which I am to-day to be hanged.

"That is all."

As he ceased speaking, he stepped back and kneeling between Fathers Daly and Macpeak, joined with them in silent prayer for a brief minute or two. Again standing he shook the hand of all those about him, and then signified his readiness for the end.

Herman W. Mudgett, better known as H. H. Holmes, was one of the most conspicuous criminals of modern times, and if the "murderer's confessions" which he has written can only partially be believed, he was without a peer as a bloodthirsty demon. His recent ingenious "confession," wherein he claimed to have killed 27 persons, was disproved, partly, at least, by the appearance of several of the so-called victims; but Holmes' object in making the confession was realized—the obtaining of a sum said to be $7,500, and which amount is said to have been settled upon the criminal's 18-year-old son. While the "confessions" have served to increase the sensationalism of the case, the only capital crime for which Holmes had to answer was the killing in this city, on September 2, 1894, of Benjamin Pitzel, his fellow-conspirator. The murder was committed in the dwelling, No. 1316 Callowhill street.

Holmes was captured in Boston, Mass., in the latter part of 1894, by Owen Hanscom, the deputy superintendent of police, upon the strength of a telegram from Fort Worth, Tex., where he was wanted for horse-stealing and for other charges of larceny. At that time officials of the Fidelity Mutual Life association, of Philadelphia, were hot on Holmes' trail for defrauding the concern out of $10,000 in connection with Pitzel's death, the latter being insured for this amount, and as the accused believed horse-stealing to be a high crime in Texas, he voluntarily confessed to Deputy Superintendent Hanscom to the insurance fraud. He did not, for a moment, dream that he was then suspected of the murder of Pitzel, and he came to Philadelphia without requisition papers. He expressed a willingness to be tried here on the conspiracy charge in preference to that of horse stealing at Fort Worth.

Between this time and his trial for conspiracy to defraud the insurance company to which he pleaded guilty, Holmes made many "confessions." Each time he pretended to tell the truth, but he sedulously avoided doing so. Nobody believed what Holmes said about Pitzel, and he would not say anything about the children except that they were all right.

In his many interviews with District Attorney Graham, Holmes persisted that the three missing Pitzel children were with Minnie Williams in London. He even persuaded Mr. Graham to have an advertisement in the shape of a cipher puzzle inserted in a New York paper, for the purpose of bringing Minnie Williams and the little Pitzels back from Europe. The district attorney placed little faith in what Holmes told him, but the "ad" was published as a sort of last and hopeless effort. When the bodies of Nellie and Alice Pitzel were unearthed in Toronto, Holmes denied having killed them. When Howard's charred bones were located in a superannuated stove in Irvington, Ind., Holmes calmly denied any knowledge of the lad's death. When the murders of Minnie Williams and her sister were discovered, Holmes said that Minnie killed Nannie in a jealous frenzy, and he buried the body in Lake Michigan. He vigorously denied having put Minnie to death so as to secure her property. The disappearance of Emily Cigrand was traced to Holmes, but the criminal said he knew nothing of the girl's fate. The partially consumed bones that were found in the Chicago "castle" are known to be those of some of Holmes' victims. About the last time that Holmes was taken to the district attorney's office to "confess," Mr. Graham lost patience with him. Holmes gave a repetition of his picturesque falsehoods. He actually gave the district attorney a veritable "jolly" about the Pitzel family and Minnie Williams being still alive. The scene that ensued was extremely dramatic.

Drowned in a Pond.

Chicago, May 11.—Four persons were thrown into the water by the capsizing of a boat on an ice pond in South Chicago, two of them, Mary Berry and Michael Welsh, were drowned. The others were rescued. The overturning of the boat was due, it is said, to the hilarity of Welsh, who persisted in rocking the craft in fun. He finally gave it too vigorous a lurch and the entire party was tipped into the water.

Fail with Big Assets.

Ottawa, Ill., May 11.—The Schumacher interests at Marseilles, consisting of the Marseilles Land and Water-Power company and the Illinois River Paper company, assigned at noon Saturday. The assets foot up about $750,000, more than double the liabilities.

Provided for His Cremation.

Quincy, Ill., May 11.—Rev. Dr. Charles F. Bradley, the distinguished Unitarian minister and magazine writer, left a will providing for the cremation of his body. The remains will be taken to St. Louis and incinerated with appropriate ceremonies.

Victim of Electricity.

Stillwater, Minn., May 12.—John Peterson, electrician at the Stillwater street railway power house, was killed Monday afternoon while repairing a car. He was changing brushes and had turned on the motor board and touched the pole piece with his hand. The trolley pole was pulled off in an instant, but Peterson had expired.

Two Drowned.

Mountain Lake, Minn., May 12.—While fishing in Bingham lake H. Dickman and Jacob Epp were drowned. Their boat sprung a leak and sunk in 15 feet of water.

A CHALLENGE TO CARLISLE.

Bryan Wants Him to Answer His Own 1878 Arguments.

Omaha, Neb., May 8.—Hon. W. J. Bryan has written a letter to Secretary Carlisle, in which he calls attention to the fact that the secretary has changed his position on the question of finance since 1878, and is now defending a policy which he then denounced. Mr. Bryan challenges Mr. Carlisle to a joint debate, and asks him to take up his speech in 1878 and answer it one proposition at a time. He tells the secretary that if he is not willing to face his own arguments and overcome them, he cannot complain if his opponents adopt the philosophy of Shakespeare and attribute his cowardice to a guilty consclence.

Trenton N. J., May 8.—The democratic state convention held on Thursday adopted a platform favoring the gold standard, opposing free silver, deprecating any attempt to alter the present tariff, favoring strengthening of the navy and coast defenses, commending the administration of President Cleveland, pledging allegiance to the Monroe doctrine and expressing sympathy with Cuban insurgents. The delegates at large to the national convention are United States Senator Smith, Allen McDermott, United States Senator Rufus Blodgett and Albert L. Tallman.

Nashville, Tenn., May 8.—The democratic state convention held here Thursday nominated ex-Gov. Robert L. Taylor for governor by acclamation. A. B. Woodward, Fayetteville, and Columbus Marchbanks, of Chattanooga, were chosen electors for the state at large. The platform contains a strong free-silver plank. The administration of President Cleveland was not mentioned in the platform and only referred to by inference. Some of the speeches were very bitter and abusive of President Cleveland.

Montpelier, Vt., May 8.—The prohibition state convention nominated Rodney C. Whittemore for governor and selected a full state ticket, also electors at large and delegates to the national convention. The platform enunciated prohibition principles, two resolutions regarding national affairs and free coinage being vote down.

WILL RAISE PRICES.

A Big Flour Pool Organized by the Pillsburys.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 8.—R. D. Hubbard, the executive front of the linseed oil trust, has succeeded, with the aid of the Pillsburys, in perfecting the organization of the greatest millers' combine ever put together in this country. The purpose is to advance the price of flour from the present low quotations to secure satisfactory rail and water transportation rates and to compel every spring wheat grinder in the country to become a part of the pool. There are 500 spring wheat millers in the United States. More than 100 have joined the new pool, which had its inception last fall, reached a head last February and is now a bona fide organization.

The pool has been incorporated. Its name is the North American Milling company. It is commonly known here in St. Paul, at Duluth and in southern Minnesota as the American Milling company. It is the successor of the Southern Minnesota Millers' association, of which Hubbard was the leading spirit. Representatives of the trust here claim to represent 110 mills having a daily capacity of 105,000 barrels. The whole aim of the organization is to protect the gigantic flouring interests of Minneapolis, now threatened by competition.

IN FAVOR OF WOMEN.

Methodist Conference Adopts Committee Report.

Cleveland, O., May 8.—The Methodist general conference Thursday by a vote of 425 to 98 adopted the report of the committee on eligibility and referred the woman question back to the churches to be voted on again. The women lay delegates, meanwhile, retain their seats in the conference. The committee is agreed that the eligibility of women to vote in this convention is a constitutional one, and that the general conference has the power to interpret the constitution. The committee recommends the modification of the constitution, changing the qualifications of a delegate to the general conference by using the words "lay delegate" instead of "layman," thereby making the admission of women legal.

Cleveland, O., May 9.—A memorial was introduced Friday in the M. E. church general conference that the American flag fly from the steeple of every Methodist church in the country.

HOHENLOHE RESIGNS.

The German Chancellor Quits His Job—To Serve Till Fall.

Berlin, May 9.—Chancellor von Hohenlohe's resignation has been accepted by the emperor. There is no ill-feeling, and the chancellor's wife and daughter will be decorated with the Order of Louise. The chancellor will vacate his office in September.

Prince von Hohenlohe has been in office since October, 1894, having succeeded Caprivi. He is a Bavarian and was born 77 years ago. He never had any serious disagreement with the emperor, and the reason for his retirement is his age and ill health. For some time he has been unable to attend to his duties in the reichstag and bundesrath. That the prince has resigned is a great surprise. It is supposed one cause of the resignation is the proposed reform of the military tribunals. It is known that Chancellor Hohenlohe is not in accord with advanced opinion upon this subject.

Editor of "Puck" Dead.

New York, May 12.—Henry Cuyler Bunner, editor of Puck, died at his home in Nutley, N. J., Monday afternoon of consumption. After Mr. Bunner's return from California, where he went in search of health, he failed steadily. Mr. Bunner has been editor of Puck since 1877, having succeeded the first editor of that paper within a few months of the time the publication was begun. He was born in Oswego in 1855.

Found Guilty a Second Time.

Omaha, Neb., May 11.—Henry Bolln, ex-city treasurer, after a second trial, has been convicted of embezzling the sum of $105,500 of public funds of the city and school board of Omaha. Punishment may be from one to 25 years and the fine the amount or double the amount of embezzlement.

Fifteen Horses and Two Mules Burned.

Newark, N. J., May 11.—C. B. Smith's feed and hay storage establishment on Fourteenth street was burned at one o'clock Saturday morning. Fifteen horses and two mules were burned to death. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $5,000.

Anti-Tramp Convention.

Madison, Wis., May 11.—Mayor Dye has received a letter from W. D. Cornell, of Fon du Lac, president of the State Anti-Tramp league, saying the league desired to hold an anti-tramp convention in this city at Assembly chamber and proposing Friday, May 22, as the date. The mayor laid the matter before the council and it was decided to call a convention for that date.

Cholera in Egypt.

Cairo, May 11.—There were 23 cases of cholera and 16 deaths from the disease reported in Alexandria Sunday. Three cases were reported in Cairo.

CALLED DOWN.

President Cleveland Said to Have Sent Warning to Spain.

Madrid, May 11.—A dispatch from Havana says that the five prisoners captured on the schooner Competitor have been sentenced to death. The men sentenced to death are: Alfredo Laborde, born in New Orleans; Owen Milton, of Kansas; William Kinla, an Englishman, and Elias Bedia and Theodore de la Maza, both Cubans.

Washington, May 11.—President Cleveland and Secretary Olney were in consultation on the Competitor case. After the conference the secretary of state cabled Consul-General Williams at Havana and Minister Taylor at Madrid instructing them to notify the Spanish government that summary action in the cases of the men captured on board the Competitor would be resented by the United States. The tenor of the notes is that the United States will step in and terminate the bloody war in Cuba if these prisoners are not protected. Execution of them under the present sentence of the military tribunal would be a violation of the Cushing treaty of 1877.

Washington, May 12.—The state department gave out the following Monday morning:

"In the Competitor case it can be authoritatively stated that at the request of the United States the Spanish government will postpone execution of the death sentences upon American citizens, until the views of the United States respecting the application to their cases of the treaty of 1795 and the protocol of 1877 can be presented and considered."

The announcement of the postponement of the executions means a delay of some weeks, at least, and that the matter will be taken up by the diplomatic representatives of the United States in Spain, and be made the subject of the exchange of correspondence on the interpretation to be given the treaty provisions between the two nations. Meanwhile, the effect will be to allay popular excitement both here and in Spain.

DENOTES CONFIDENCE.

Heavy Exports of Gold Cause No Financial Disturbance.

New York, May 9.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"The exports of $5,850,000 gold this week have produced no monetary disturbance, and this is at once proof of the soundness of financial conditions and of prevailing confidence in better things to come. It does not matter whether gold is required for Russia or anywhere else; it would not go from this, rather from other countries, if there were not balances to meet. Much of the hesitation at present is due to temporarily reduced demand in some industries, and in iron and steel, the power of the new combinations is being generally tested by refusal of orders, so that production exceeds consumption, but the low consumption exceeds new buying. The general irregularity of prices and slackness of demand for finished products does not prevent the marking-up of prices by combinations, but are largely due to doubt whether such prices as are fixed can be maintained. Pig iron is weaker at the the east and also at Pittsburgh, tin steady and lead slightly lower, and American tin plate 30 cents below foreign.

"Failures for the week have been 238 in the United States, against 227 last year, and 24 in Canada, against 34 last year."

GERMANY CELEBRATES.

Anniversary of Signing of Peace Treaty with France Fitly Observed.

Berlin, May 12. — The 25th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of peace between Germany and France, which was signed at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1871, was celebrated in that city Sunday. Emperor William and Empress Victoria arrived at Frankfort in the morning and were given a most enthusiastic reception by the officials and other residents of the city. The town was handsomely decorated in honor of the occasion. Delegates were present from every university in southern and central Germany. In the afternoon the emperor unveiled a monument to his grandfather. His majesty sent a telegram to Prince Bismarck recalling his never-to-be-forgotten services to the empire. Among other things the dispatch said: "Side by side with the name of the great emperor, that of the great chancellor will ever be emblazoned in history. The feeling of gratitude to you will never die in my heart."

A Big Failure.

Akron, O., May 11.—Ferdinand Schumacher, president of the American Cereal company, and known as the "oatmeal king," turned over his property to his nephew, Hugo Schumacher, and Attorney J. A. Arbogast, of this city, Saturday afternoon for the benefit of creditors. The assets, which consist of $1,100,000 in American Cereal company stock, other similar securities and real estate, would reach $2,000,000 if there was a market for them. The liabilities will reach $1,500,000. The assignment was caused by heavy losses in the Marseilles Land and Water Power company and the Illinois River Paper company of Marseilles, Ill., which went to the wall Saturday in consequence of the failure of the chief stockholder.

No Color Line.

Cleveland, O., May 12.—The Methodist general conference put itself on record again on the race question on Monday morning by adopting a resolution introduced by Rev. Dr. H. A. Monroe, of Delaware, indorsing the treatment that Cleveland hotels have accorded to all the delegates regardless of color, and demanding wherever it was decided to hold the conference in the future a guarantee be obtained of equal treatment.

A resolution was referred announcing that the Methodist church recognized no color or caste, and stating that if the conference elected a negro bishop it was not to be considered class legislation.

Was Heavily Insured.

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 9.—Hamilton Disston, of Philadelphia, a few weeks before his sudden death, had increased the amount of his life insurance $600,000. A representative of the company that loses by the transaction was in the city and confirms this statement. The company's agent here is positive no litigation will follow the death of Mr. Disston and believes that an error is due to the present difficulty. The Disston family, consisting of wife, brother and son, are all heavily insured and with that of the deceased the total will reach nearly $2,500,000.

Lives Lost by an Earthquake.

Panama, May 9.—Puerto Viejo, the capital of the province of Manabi, in Ecuador, with a population of 10,000, the correspondent in Guayaquil telegraphs, was destroyed by two earthquake shocks Thursday night. The shocks were succeeded by floods inundating the city. Many lives are supposed to have been lost.

Natives Burned Alive.

London, May 9.—News from Freetown, Sierra Leone, is to the effect that the American missionaries at Timpany report that 11 natives were burned alive there on the score of witchcraft.

More Good News.

General Manager P. S. Macgowan, of the Walter A. Wood Harvester Co., St. Paul, Minn., informs us that business is excellent and that his company will be able this fall to liquidate its entire indebtedness, and pass out of the receiver's hands in a most prosperous condition. He is our authority, also, for announcing the good news that some of the most influential stockholders of the St. Paul and Hoosick Falls companies are now at work trying to effect a reorganization, to the end of placing both companies in a position to go along with the immense business in such manner as to maintain past reputation for solidity and progressiveness. If the reorganization is effected, which, from present progress would seem assured, the business will again be on a solid foundation and under a management that will push its well known machines in every market on the globe.—*Farm Machinery, April 21, 1896.*

"MAMMA, I saw a dog to-day that had only three legs." "Weren't you awfully sorry for him?" "No'm; he had one more leg than I had!"—Chicago Record.

The Significance of a Gray Overcoat

Upon the tongue, yellowness of the skin and eyeballs, nausea and uneasiness beneath the right ribs and shoulder blade, is that the victim of these discomforts is bilious. The "proper caper" under such circumstances is to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also cures chills and fever, constipation, dyspepsia, rheumatic and kidney complaints and nervousness.

"WHAT is the best sign of spring weather?" "That delightful feeling which makes you want to sit down and watch other people work."—Chicago Record.

HEAT expands and cold contracts; but there are exceptions. Coal and gas bills are larger in winter than in summer.—Norristown Herald.

TO HAVE a respect for ourselves guides our morals; and to have a deference for others governs our manners.—Sterne.

A PILGRIMAGE is an admirable remedy for overfastidiousness and sickly refinement.—Tuckerman.

A SENTENCE, well couched, takes both the sense and the understanding.—Feltham.

VIRTUE itself offends when coupled with forbidding manners.—Bishop Middleton.

Cripple

The iron grasp of scrofula has no mercy upon its victims. This demon of the blood is often not satisfied with causing dreadful sores, but racks the body with the pains of rheumatism until Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

"Nearly four years ago I became afflicted with scrofula and rheumatism.

Made

Running sores broke out on my thighs. Pieces of bone came out and an operation was contemplated. I had rheumatism in my legs, drawn up out of shape. I lost appetite, could not sleep. I was a perfect wreck. I continued to grow worse and finally gave up the doctor's treatment to

Well

take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon appetite came back; the sores commenced to heal. My limbs straightened out and I threw away my crutches. I am now stout and hearty and am farming, whereas four years ago I was a cripple. I gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." URBAN HAMMOND, Table Grove, Illinois.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Burlington Route

To the right is a map of the BURLINGTON'S Line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to St. Louis where the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION will be held June 16th. Delegates and Visitors will have the best trip by going via this Route—

"MISSISSIPPI SCENIC LINE"

Any BURLINGTON Agent, or your home Agent will sell you a ticket via the DIRECT LINE—or for additional information write to W. J. C. KENYON, G. E. P. A. ST. PAUL, MINN.

"Just as Good" never yet equalled the S·H·& M· REGISTERED TRADE MARK. BIAS VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDING.

Simply refuse the "just as good" sort.

If your dealer will not supply you we will.

Samples showing labels and materials mailed free.

"Home Dressmaking" a new book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, telling how to put on Elas Velveteen Skirt Bindings sent for 25c., postage paid.

S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.

You Poor Rheumatic.

There is a remedy, thoroughly reliable, called "Allen's Vegetable Extract," that we will guarantee will cure you, or it shall cost you nothing. If you will write us fully about your case, we will gladly consider it, and sell you our medicine if we feel sure it will cure you; not otherwise. 130 doses by mail for $1.00. THE ALLEN SARSAPARILLA CO., Woodfords, Me.

The many imitations of HIRES Rootbeer simply point to its excellence—the genuine article proves it.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

*Minnesota Historical Society 345 Kellogg Blv

WRECK OF THE HYACINTH.

It was a wild night. The lightning flashed, and in response the artillery of heaven boomed and rolled, then crashed, as if the very skies were rent in twain to deliver one mighty blow. Streets were transformed into leaping, rushing rivers by the terrible downpour of rain, while the breakers on that lone, dreary New England coast seemed to defy the challenge of the roaring storm.

The fleet of small fishermen had scurried to a safe anchorage early in the afternoon.

"May God help any ship and crew that gets on a lee shore to-night, lads," soberly remarked Capt. "Josh" Harding, of the lifeboat, to a few of his men, as he stepped to the door and peered out into the opaque darkness.

The government at that time had not erected the neat, cozy life-saving station with all its modern appliances to rescue a crew from a stranded ship which now adorns the long, barren stretch of sand, but the crew were members of the fishing fleet, and always volunteered their services without promise of reward. A whaleboat served their purpose then, and many a despairing sailor had good cause to praise her stanchness and the bravery of her iron-hearted crew.

A flash of lightning in the early evening had revealed a large bark trying to weather the wreck-bestrewn, fatal Handkershoal, which caused the bluff, rugged mariner to utter the foregoing remarks.

"Where is John Lawrence to-night, lads? He is generally here a night like this," he continued, in an anxious tone.

"John's wife ain't very well, cap'n; so I heered as I cum daown," answered Reuben Davis, one of the crew.

"Well, go up, a couple of ye'n see. I should hate to mann the boat without John. He's never missed a trip yet," said Capt. Harding, pacing the small room which served them as a shelter from the storm and was located on the beach, with the boat drawn up outside just above the reach of the hissing, seething waters, which seemed to recede with dispairing moans at failing to drag it into their depths.

By the bedside of his wife, holding her thin, wasted hand between the large, horny palms of his own, sat John Lawrence, one of the bravest of the volunteers.

"Oh, if I could but see Tom once more I could go easy, John," she hoarsely whispered.

"The lad's gone, Mary, 'n' we don't know where. It's bin nigh onter tew year sence I heered he'd shipped in the fo-cas'tle fer the West Indies, 'n' he hasn't writ a word hum sence."

"I know he was a bad boy, John. But don't you think that you was a little hard on him?" she continued. "He was all we had, you know."

The large eyes filled with tears and the frail form shook and trembled with emotion as the mother pleaded for her wayward boy.

"I don't know what's the matter with your wife, John. It's either a case of broken heart or some new disease. Medicine don't seem to reach it," the doctor had said, upon leaving, a few hours before.

"You'll forgive him when I'm gone, John, won't you? He didn't mean to be bad!" she said, between her sobs.

At this moment the door softly opened and the captain's messenger stepped in.

"John, there's a bark that can't weather the Han'kerchi'f, 'n' ther captain sent us arter ye," said Davis.

"It's no use, boys. I can't leave her ter-night. She wouldn't be here when I got back," said Lawrence, softly, rubbing his eyes and motioning toward the white cot.

HOLDING HER THIN, WASTED HAND.

The sick woman partly raised herself and in gasping tones bade her husband to go. "They are some mother's boys, John. Perhaps some one will do it for our boy some day. Don't mind me, John. I'll sleep while you are gone," she pleaded.

"I'll go, Mary, 'n' ef Tom ever gits hum he's furgiven," said Lawrence, huskily, as he kissed her, and, putting on his storm suit, went out into the night with his heart lying like a stone in his bosom.

"She'll be better, John, maybe, when we gits back," said Abner Barker, trying to cheer him, as they wended their way to the beach.

"I've seen her for the last time, Abner; she's failed fast sence noon," gloomily answered Lawrence, and said no more.

After a mighty struggle with the surf the boat was launched just as the storm began to abate, and the moon gradually forced her light through the heavy clouds and showed them the doomed vessel pounding to pieces on the shoals.

One by one the stars peeped forth in their accustomed places and turned Egyptian darkness into day.

As the boat drew near the bark was seen to raise her stern high in the air, and as cries and groans resounded loud above the breakers from the fated crew her masts went by the board. A second later, with her back broken from the awful blow, her houses washed away, with everything gone, she silently disappeared into the ocean's depths.

"My God! this is terrible!" said Capt. Harding, in a voice of anguish.

No cries were heard after the bark went down, and after searching about for some time the order was given to head for the beach.

As the boat swung about in response to the helm, John Lawrence jumped quickly to his feet, and shouting: "There's one!" grabbed a floating body by its hair, and with a mighty effort lifted it into the boat just as his foot slipped and he pitched forward, striking his head on the gunwale, and as the blood gushed from the wound just above his temple he knew no more.

One afternoon, nearly a month later, a number of the lifeboat crew were seen hurrying to the little house which John Lawrence had left on that stormy night to save the seamen aboard the stranded bark.

"Yes, it's so. Dr. Hyde sed as how he wuz comin' tew," said one, as they hurried along.

"It'll be a m rrikil ef John rounds tew arter all this ere time," ejaculated another.

Dr. Hyde stood by the bedside of the unconscious sailor, who for nearly a month had lain in a comatose condition.

At times his breathing was barely perceptible and all hopes of his recovery would vanish; then by degrees he would grow stronger and the drooping spirits of those about him would revive.

As the doctor stood by, carefully noting his patient's condition, the door swung open and a number of Lawrence's former messmates filed softly in, hats in hand, and ranged themselves about the room.

"We heerd John was 'siderably better, doctor, 'n' 'lowed we'd like tew know ef sech good news wuz true," said Davis.

"Sh!" replied Dr. Hyde, raising his hand.

The eyelids fluttered, partly opened, quivered and closed. The fingers of his right hand, lying on the coverlet, twitched convulsively, closed tightly and relaxed.

A spasmodic tremor shook the form of their comrade and a ray of sunshine seemed to settle on the countenances of the anxious watchers.

Suddenly Lawrence partly raised himself, and, with his head resting on

"YES JOHN, THIS IS OUR TOM."

his hand, his eyes opened and he looked calmly into their faces—himself again—the John Lawrence of a month ago.

No one ventured a word. Stillness reigned supreme but for the faint ticktick of the little clock on the mantel.

"You might as well read the log, doctor," he finally said, in weak tones.

"Wait till you are stronger, John. It's been a long time since you have known anything," replied Dr. Hyde.

"I am strong enuff fer that. You can't keep et frum me. She died that awful night when I left her alone, didn't she, mates?" he appealed.

No one answered, but great tears rolled down their leathern cheeks.

"I can bear 't, doctor. When was she kerried over yonder—you know!" continued the invalid, with trembling lip and moistened eye.

"Be a man, John. You will need your old-time iron nerve now, my man," said the doctor, as he stepped from the room, motioning the others to follow, just as Mary Lawrence, alive and well, accompanied by a tall, manly-looking young fellow, entered by another door.

After this sacred meeting between husband and wife, rescued from the very brink of the grave, Mary told her story.

"Yes, John, this is our Tom, now the best man in the boat, whom you saved from the sea the night you were hurt. He was on the British bark Hyacinth, bound for Boston, and but for you we would now have been alone in the world."

"It was her boy she wanted, not medicine," said Dr. Hyde upon being questioned regarding Mary Lawrence's miraculous return to health.—Yarmouth Register.

Difficulties of English.

A countryman of Goethe gives an instance of the difficulty a foreigner has with the English language. He was invited out to dinner soon after his arrival in England, and was desirous of saying something in a very pleasant way, and made use of the following expression: "Will you have the blooming kindness," etc. He used it in the sense that the word "blooming" is used in German, as being something very charming and beautiful, little knowing what havoc slang has played with the word in English. He was absolutely at a loss to understand why everybody was so utterly horrified at what he thought was an extremely nice expression.—Albany Argus.

Some Novelties in Silver.

Spoons showing open work silver bowls are preferred to dishes for serving bon-bons. They have ample capacity and are made with long, heavy handles, elaborately carved. Bread forks make the latest addition to the table department. They are of antique shape, with pierced tines and heavy chased handles. Wreaths of tiny silver flowers form the handles of embroidery scissors especially designed for gifts. The sheaths, showing similar decoration, contribute to the effect as well as to the safety. Open work shades over silk linings are seen in conjunction with candlesticks of heavy carved silver.—Chicago Tribune.

His Criticism.

A criticism which might well be digested by other writers than Southey, for whom it was designed, was once made by a Methodist minister. When Southey published his "Life of Wesley" there were many people, and not Methodists alone, who felt that he had greatly misconceived many things relating to the celebrated Methodist leader, and his belief and teachings. Strong opinions were expressed about the book, but best of all was that of a Methodist clergyman: "Sir, thou hast nothing to draw with, and the well is deep."—Youth's Companion.

—"Grace Greenwood" was no other than Mrs. Sarah Jane Lippincott. Her social writings were long the admiration of the readers of light literature.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

The Railroads.

The state railroad and warehouse commission has reported to the governor for the year ending June 30, 1895. According to the report there were operated in the state last year 5,990 miles of road or an increase of 78 miles over the preceding year, but the number of passengers carried over this mileage was 1,049,789 less than in 1894. However, the Chicago Great Western did not report its passenger list, and therefore these statistics are incomplete. The total gross earnings of all the lines was nearly $31,000,000, a gain of about one-tenth that amount over the record for 1894. Of this amount the freight earnings were over $23,000,000 and the passenger earnings over $5,000,000. The tons of freight by aggregating 18,530,130, made an increase over the record of the preceding 12 months of 1,600,000 tons.

The amount of interest accrued on funded debt of all the railroads reporting in Minnesota, for the entire line, for the year ending June 30, 1895, was $29,382,321. The amount of interest accrued on current liabilities for the same time was $443,397, or a total of $29,825,718, as against a total of $29,176,410 for 1894, showing an increase of $649,308 for 1895.

The amount of rentals paid for the use of the track and terminals of other companies by the roads reporting was, for the entire lines, for the year ending June 30, 1895, $7,352,602, a decrease for 1895 of $319,048.

The total amount of dividends paid during the year ending June 30, 1895, by the railroads, operating in Minnesota, for entire lines, was $9,928,094, a decrease for 1895 of $2,609,901.

The number of officers and employes of the railroads during 1895 was 19,676, an increase of 1,126 for 1895.

Jacob Fjelde Dead.

Jacob H. G. Fjelde, the famous Norwegian sculptor, died at Minneapolis, May 5.

The last work of Jacob Fjelde, one of the greatest Norwegian sculptors of the present generation, was to pay the tribute of his genius to the memory of Norway's greatest musician, and he had scarcely finished the model for the Ole Bull statue before he succumbed to the disease which claimed him as its victim.

The illness which resulted in the death of the sculptor, still a comparatively young man, being but 36 years of age, began with a peculiar form of ear trouble, which had bothered Mr. Fjelde for years.

Has a Hard Time.

A farmer named John Fisher, of Redwood county, aged 56 years, has commenced an action for divorce from his wife, Bertha Fisher, aged 35 years, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment, he alleging in his complaint that she has on several occasions beat and bruised him and made life not worth living. According to the complaint they had only been married three weeks when Mrs. Fisher commenced her career of cruel and inhuman treatment against Fisher. He was so afraid of her that he would not live in the same house with her.

Penny Press Bonds.

Six of the bonds of the new Co-Operative Penny Press Publishing Company have been seized as the property of A. J. Blethen, Jr., and R. A. Blethen, under an execution on a judgment in favor of the Rock Island National bank, as against the two defendants named and others interested in the Star Printing Company. These bonds will be sold by the sheriff, May 15, at the sheriff's office.

There May Be Trouble.

The St. Cloud land office is advised of a decision of the commissioner of the general land office, in which he again holds that the lands selected by the Great Northern, under lists 7 and 10, in Traverse county, for losses on the land grant on other lines, is invalid. Settlers will now have to contest the claim of Archbishop Ireland if this decision is affirmed.

News in Brief.

Complete figures on the St. Paul city election give the following pluralities: Doran, mayor, 3,703; McCardy, comptroller, 4,468; Horst, treasurer, 655.

Frank Klein, agent of the Northwestern Elevator company at Hancock, was arrested recently on complaint of a surety company, his bondsmen, charged with embezzlement.

Margaret Camp, 4 years old, fell from the second story window of the home of her parents, in Minneapolis, and received a fracture of the skull from which she died three hours afterwards.

While making an excavation in Minneapolis August Nelson and a fellow laborer were imprisoned in the ditch, and before Nelson could be rescued he was suffocated by the earth which completely covered him.

The Northern Pacific depot at Crookston was entered by burglars. The safe was blown open and the iron box taken outside and broken open on a rail, but the robbers did not secure a cent.

Eloff Holmberg, an ex-convict from St. Cloud, was arrested at Cokato for cutting H. O. Meth, a young boy, in the face.

The annual reunion of the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry Association will be held June 2, at Winona. It is expected that a steamer will be placed at the disposal of the Twin City contingent.

The poor department of Minneapolis received 1,052 applications for aid during the month of April, and granted relief in various ways to 2,627 individuals. There were granted 445 grocery orders, at an expense of $928, and 11 burials were turned over to the poor department, which cost $70.50. The number of inmates at the poor farm at the expense of the city was 79, and their care cost $719.71 during the month.

A trip of inspection of many of the local land offices in Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, California and Colorado will be made during June by Commissioner Lamoreaux, of the general land office.

Elmer Rockwell is about to sue Register A. J. Taylor and C. B. King, a clerk in the land office, for $200 damages, alleged to have resulted from their negligence in conducting the affairs of the Duluth land office. Rockwell, depending on information supplied by the land office, gave up $200 for a claim, but lost it because of a prior claimant.

The senate has passed the bill donating a cannon and four pyramids of cannon balls to the St. Paul cemetery.

Willie Michaud, aged 3 years, was killed by the street cars in St. Paul, in sight of his mother.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

As a Result Eleven Persons Perish Near Vicksburg, Miss.

Vicksburg, Miss., May 12.—Eleven lives were lost and more than a dozen persons seriously injured by the explosion of the boilers of the steamer Harry Brown at a point about 25 miles south of here at midnight Sunday night. So terrific was the force of the explosion that the boat was torn asunder and in less than five minutes afterwards lay at the bottom of Mississippi river. It is known that the following were killed outright, or by drowning:

Pilot Norman; Driver George W. Bardsley; Steersman William Dougherty, and the chief engineer, name unknown; Miss Annie Herd, chambermaid; Tom Judge and William Watson, the fireman, and first and second mates, William Fitzsimmons and George Kiem, and William Kelley, lamp trimmer.

Capt. Keim, of the Harvey Brown, although seriously injured, remained on the after part of the cabin roof of the Brown, where he had been blown by the explosion, after it had floated off the hull and which had sunk, and was perfectly cool and collected, and directed the efforts of the men who were at work saving the boat's crew.

Capt. Keim and Pilot Dan Kane were in the Brown pilot house when the explosion occurred.

Capt. Keim is unable to account for the explosion. The steamer had a battery of seven boilers, which were under the care of competent and careful men.

AGAINST ARBITRATION.

Argument Advanced by Archbishop Ireland at St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 12.—Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, in the course of an address delivered Saturday night at a banquet at the Planters' house, given by Missouri Commandery, Order of the Loyal Legion, disparaged the movement now being agitated in this country and England toward universal arbitration. He advanced the theory that war is the great instigation of patriotism, and if we came to a stage where everything in dispute is to be peaceably settled, we will lose the interest in the affairs of our country in its relation with other governments.

The words he spoke were greeted with a perfect storm of applause.

The importance of the question settled by the civil war was dwelt upon at length. It settles the destinies of humanity, the speaker said, not only in America, but in the world. It was the great object lesson to the nations of the earth of the stability of a democratic form of government, and the victory of the union forces was a stunning blow to monarchy and despotism all over the universe. None of these results could have been achieved by arbitration.

KEPT HER WORD.

Chicago Redeems Her Pledges to Democratic Committee.

Chicago, May 9.—The democratic national convention will be held in Chicago and at the Coliseum in accordance with the original programme. This was the decision announced by National Chairman Harrity Friday evening at the close of the second session of the special meeting of the subcommittee on convention of the national democratic committee.

The evening session was given up to a conference with Treasurer Donnersberger, Judge Goodrich, Jacob W. Richards, R. W. Spangler and other members of the local finance committee. The conference was held behind closed doors, and at its conclusion Chairman Harrity stated that all the obligations under which the convention had been voted to Chicago had been complied with. The obligations in question provided that $30,000 should be placed to the credit of the national committee by this date, and that $10,000 additional should be forthcoming by the 4th day of July.

GREATER NEW YORK ASSURED.

Bill to Effect Consolidation Is Signed by Gov. Morton.

Albany, N. Y., May 12.—Gov. Morton signed the Greater New York bill Monday.

Under the terms of the bill all the municipal corporations, and parts of municipal corporations other than county, within the county of Kings, the county of Richmond, the city of Long Island City, the towns of New Town, Flushing and Jamaica, and part of the town of Hempstead, Queen county, are consolidated with the municipal corporations known as mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New York.

This consolidation, however, does not go into effect until January 1, 1898. In the meantime, however, the bill provides for a commission to frame suitable laws for the government of the municipal corporation, so that they may be submitted to the legislature by February 18, 1897.

Money for Ford's Theater Victims.

Washington, May 12.—The report of the joint commission to adjust damages due those injured in the Ford's theater disaster, made a report to congress Monday allowing $5,000 each in the cases of three who have died within the last year, and appropriating $144,800 in amounts ranging from $50 to $5,000 for those who were injured. This makes a grand total of $264,000 that has been or will be appropriated as a result of that awful accident in which 24 persons were either killed outright or died subsequently from injuries and 105 were injured or sustained serious nervous shock.

Veteran Demented in Nicaragua.

Washington, May 11.—Mr. Baker, the United States minister to Nicaragua, telegraphed to the state department Saturday from Managua that Daniel Norton, a United States pensioner, was at Matagalpa in a serious demented condition. He came to Nicaragua from California three years ago. Mr. Baker says that no relatives of the man are known and that there is no public institution in the country in which he can be cared for, adding that Norton has some money. The state department is anxious to hear from anybody who knows Norton.

Salvationists Secede at Columbus.

Columbus, O., May 12. — Forty-three members of the local Salvation Army seceded Sunday to form the American Christian Workers' union. It is stated by the seceders that they expect to join Ballington Booth's American Salvation Army when it is organized.

Eminent Jurist Dead.

Ottawa, Ont., May 12.—Judge Telespore Fournier, the eminent jurist, is dead. He was minister of justice in the Macenzie government and introduced the bill establishing the supreme court of Canada. He was born in Quebec in 1823.

FOR COUNTRY'S SAKE.

An Indian Fighter Suffers Agonies from Disease.

He Was in the Battle with the Apaches When Geronimo Was Captured.

From the Press, New York City.

Worn with the exposure of army life on the frontier, and poisoned by the continual drinking of alkali water, Joseph Flegauf returned to Philadelphia eight years ago, broken down in health and unable to do any work.

He had served five years with the Ninth United States Infantry in many a desperate fight with the Indians in Arizona and other frontier States and had won an enviable record. In the fierce conflict when Geronimo, the famous chief of the Apaches, was captured, Mr. Flegauf was among the brave soldiers who, forgetful of everything but duty, charged upon the hostile Indians.

Life on the plains sent to an untimely death many soldiers who were never touched by a redskin's bullet or arrow, and Mr. Flegauf came near such a fate as that. A long time before his time was out he was taken seriously ill, but he stuck to his post until an honorable discharge was finally given to him.

When he reached Philadelphia, the Indian fighter was scarcely more than skin and bones, and for three weeks he lay desperately ill in a hospital. He felt dizzy, and his stomach felt as if it had dried up. These symptoms were accompanied by bloody dysentery, which no medicine seemed to relieve.

After two years of suffering, Mr. Flegauf came to New York and was treated by several physicians. These did not agree, some calling his disease catarrh of the stomach, and others chronic diarrhœa.

In speaking to a reporter about his illness Mr. Flegauf said the doctors helped him, but, with all the money he spent for advice and medicine, he was able to work only a small part of the time. Since moving to his present home, No. 517 West Forty-second Street, in New York, about a year ago, Mr. Flegauf has been so ill that his voice and hearing almost left him.

Then all medicines failed, and the sick man had little hope of recovery. At this critical time Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were recommended to Mr. Flegauf, and, almost as a last hope, he began taking them.

"The beneficial effect of the medicine was felt at once," Mr. Flegauf told the reporter, "and before I had taken a box I began to eat with relish. Three boxes made me so much better that I began work and have been able to keep at it since, for five months."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not a patent medicine in the sense that name implies. They were first compounded as a prescription and used as such in general practice by an eminent physician. So great was their efficacy that it was deemed wise to place them within the reach of all. They are now manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

BOOK LOVER.

Witty Retort of a Priest to a Vulgar and Ostentatious Parishioner.

Concerning the celebrated Father Darcy, probably the greatest wit of that witty nation, Ireland, it is related, says the Milwaukee Journal, that he once visited the palatial mansion of a perfect specimen of the nouveaux riches who lived in the neighborhood of Dublin at the invitation of its pompous owner. He was shown all over the house, his host taking great pains, as is habitual in such cases, to keep the witty and observant priest well informed as to the cost of all the beautiful things he was shown. Finally, after making the complete tour of the chateau, the library was reached, its tremendous shelves groaning under the weight of thousands upon thousands of volumes, resplendent in the most magnificent bindings. Here they seated themselves, and the host said, with a sigh of snobbish exultation:

"Well, father, I have brought you here last because this is my favorite room. The other rooms maybe give pleasure to my wife and my daughters, but this is my place—right here among these books, who are my friends. And these here on the desk (pointing to a score of ultra-looking volumes), are what I may call my intimate friends."

Father Darcy got up and examined one of them, when a broad grin spread over his good-natured face, as he said:

"Well, it's glad I am to see that you never cut your intimate friends."

CAMEL'S EXPERIENCE.

Sat Down So Much That His Hind Legs Became Useless.

A large camel which was landed at Hoboken a few days ago from the Bremen line steamer Dresden had an experience which probably never before fell to the lot of "a ship of the desert."

He made the voyage in a large box, and as there wasn't room enough in it for any self-respecting animal the camel sat down in sheer disgust. He sat that way for days and days while the ship rolled and made all sorts of heavy weather.

When the dejected animal was finally landed and tried to stand up, he couldn't use his rear props at all. They had become paralyzed from their long stay in a cramped position. The camel wasn't any good, it seemed, and as a big price had been paid for him there was general lamentation. The camel was "in" on the lamentation. Such a picture of woe was never seen in Hoboken.

At last a genius suggested a radical cure. The camel, by his advice, was placed in a sling and hoisted up until only his toes touched the ground. He paddled the air for a spell with his forelegs, and finally the rear props came to life and joined in the exercise. They lowered him to the floor, and after he had tested his rear legs somewhat gingerly, he was as good as new. But he doesn't sit down any more. Once was enough for him.

Rash Promise.

A story is told of a London magistrate who had a London lady up before him the day after Christmas whom the policeman said he had found helplessly tipsy. He told her he would let her go, considering the festive season, if she would promise never to enter a public house again. "But, your honor," said the lady, "I was not drunk; I was drugged." "Well," said the magistrate, who saw that she was fencing, "I'll let you go if you will promise never to enter a drug store again." To save the fine she promised and departed. All her soda water is gone.

Eye Changes Position.

It is not generally known that the young flat fish have an eye on each side of the body, and that it is only in the adult stage that the eyes are both on one side. There has been much discussion among scientific men as to the mode in which the change takes place, but in the flounder the eye has been observed to travel over the ridge of the head, while in some other fish it passes directly through the soft tissue of the young fish to the other side.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

SHE—"I see Jack Parsons is a defaulter." He—"Yes; how he has changed. Why, when he used to play baseball he wouldn't even steal a base."—N. Y. Evening Telegram.

Choice Farming Lands in South Dakota

Along the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway can now be had upon reasonable terms. The crop prospects were never better and a glorious harvest for this year is already assured. Thousands of acres of unoccupied lands in over twenty counties are now open for settlement. For further information address E. F. HUNTER, Immigration Agent for South Dakota, No. 295 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

LET not mirth be thy profession, lest thou become a make-sport. He that hath but gained the title of a jester, let him assure himself the fool is not far off.—Quarles.

Free Government Land.

The only large body of free government land suitable for raising wheat or diversified farming, open to settlement under the homestead law, lies in the Turtle mountain country of North Dakota. Close to timber markets, schools and churches. Improved farms also to be had on the crop payment plan. Intending settlers are invited to correspond with F. L. Thompson, Cando, N. D.

MAN carries under his hat a private theater, wherein a greater drama is acted than is ever performed on the mimic stage, beginning and ending in eternity.—Carlyle.

St. Louis

Is one of our largest and most attractive cities. A good time to visit it is at the time of the Republican Convention in June, or the People's Party Convention in July. The Burlington Route is the best line. Your home ticket agent can tell you all about it and sell you a ticket via the "Burlington."

THE REASON OF IT.—"Is your daughter going into the country for her health?" "Oh, no. Purely for art. She wishes to become bronzed."—Detroit Free Press.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

TRUE statesmanship is the art of changing a nation from what it is into what it ought to be.—W. R. Alger.

I AM entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—LOUISA LINDAMAN, Bethany, Mo., Jan. 8, '94.

RICHES do not exhilarate us so much with their possession as they torment us with their loss.—Gregory.

TEMPERANCE is corporeal piety; it is the preservation of divine order in the body.—Theodore Parker.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

A SHINING EXAMPLE of what may be accomplished by never varying devotion to a single purpose is seen in the history of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago. For 65 years they have simply been building grain and grass-cutting machinery, and while there are probably forty manufacturers in this line, it is safe to say that the McCormick Company builds one-third of all the binders, reapers and mowers used throughout the entire world.

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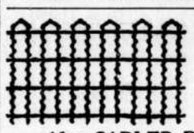

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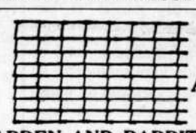

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1896.

DELANO DIARY

—A notice of ten men wanted by J. A. Mayer, wore a business air on our corner this week.

—Amateur photography is getting to be nearly as great a craze in this section as is bicycling.

—Mrs. Mapes driving team for which $225. was refused two years ago was sold last Fair Day to a man near Hanover for $110.

—Gardens have most all been made this week. The season seems much more favorable than for a long time for the growth of vegetables.

—Last Saturday's Fair was well attended. Cows brought good prices. Pigs were plenty and went cheap, while horses didn't seem to go at all.

—F. H. Lindsley now has City water to his garden and pasture and feels quite independent, so far as moisture is concerned for animal or vegitable life.

—It is reported that Creamery Kaemer was out the price of 800 lbs of butter for which he went good, that was manufactured while he was on his trip to Albert Lea.

—The Eagle Printing Company shipped a car load of paper back to Minneapolis this week. We understand the company will stop doing a wholesale stationery business.

—Messers. Schaffer, Plattner and Mealey are among those who have graded their lots up in shape this spring. This is a fine season for sowing seed, or setting out sod.

—Nature has outdone herself this spring in this part of the country. From winter we jumped almost right into summer, and now grass, trees, and other vegetation is far in advance of what is customary in this latitude and season of the year.

—Bev Yancy has decorated the floor of his barbershop with a new coat of paint. It is a color that will allow his customers to miss the spittoon occasionally without being so terribly noticeable as is sometimes the case, in otherwise well regulated tonsorial parlors.

—If our Village council wish to impress upon the minds of villagers that they have power to do so they must do so all along the line. It want do to push law abiding citizens too hard while those that are open violaters are allowed to do as they please.

—The graduating class of the High school celebrated Arbor Day by planting out a birch tree on the school grounds. That white streak that appears on the south side of the building, in the pictures recently taken by Mr. Wright, is one of the marks it has already made.

—It would pay the business men of the village to make arrangements to have the Delano street grader or something that would do similar work driven over the roads for several miles in every direction from town. People could then drive with some degree of comfort and much less loss of time and money.

—Milk cows are bringing good prices now. But already the creamery business begins to show signs of deterioration. Last month our local creamery paid only 13 cents, quite a come down. Farmers who save all the calves and take care of them are apt to come out better than those who sell them young, and depend on the creamery for a living.

—It is a question whether all those now engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors in Delano will be granted license for another year. If the Council acts from its own knowledge of the facts that the law is broken by most every saloon keeper in town, nearly every day in the year, it is difficult to see how they can grant all of them license and keep their own oaths of office.

—Saloon keepers who allow young men not of age in their places of business; or entice boys to come, and to remain in their saloons, and to smoke, drink and even gamble, must bear in mind that the law forbids such things; and that the Village Council are not bound to grant license to any such: Some of our dealers are doing busines altogether too loosely for their own good, and not in accordance with their written contracts.

—Fourth of July, our National Holiday is hastening on and if anything is to be done towards celebrating, it is time to talk it up. This is a day when patriotism should be taught to its full extent. It is not an occasion for money making, neither should people be encouraged to call on the city treasury for funds with which to observe the day. Several times, already, have our authorities donated sums of money to help on the celebration; this is wrong, and if it keeps on, the village will be obliged to supply the small boy with his 4th of July firecrakers.

—The graduating class of the Delano High School contains six members this year. School will close in a couple of weeks and the graduating exercises are being looked forward to with a great deal of interest by the graduates, their fellow students, teachers, parents, and a host of friends. This is an important event in the lives of those who are closing their school days, some to enter the University, some to go to work in the battle of life for their own existance. They are to take their places among the men and women of the community in which they live; and their examples should ever be shining lamps to the feet of those who are following them, and who will strive to surpass them if possible.

—G. F. Herman has moved into the John F. Powers residence on South Third Street.

—Superintendant John A. Mayer has re-shingled and otherwise beautified his west side residence.

—The High School seniors are busily engaged in preparing for a class play which is soon to take place.

—Plums blossomed out finely; but more than the usual number seem to be falling off from the trees.

—Wednesday nights rain was a hard one; and it was followed by quite a lowering of the thermometer.

—We understand that Mr. Wright, of Howard Lake, intends opening up a photograph gallery here soon.

—Electrc lights and one of the brass bands drew a crowd around the band stand Wednesday evening.

—F. H. Lindsley has added to his law library recently a number of volumes and is ready to look up cases on short notice.

—Creamery Roosen now rides in a good sensible Democrat wagon, and if the old mare shies at windmills. Why, just let here shy.

—Plasterers seem in great demand at present; and it appears well nigh impossible for those in need of a little patching to help out on spring house cleaning to get it done for love or money.

—Cut worms are reported quite bad in places. The Weekly Crop Bulletin reports that in Olmstead County some wheat and oats had been sown over to flax on account their ravages. Look out for the pests in garden and field.

—The great attraction yesterday at the depot, so great that agent Bolton thought that if he could charge a nickel a sight he would become quite well off, was George P. Shaffer's new, handsome carriage. We know of no one who can better appreciate or more deserves a good comfortable family turnout than does George P.

—R. M. Walter, Esq., is moving into the Tom Shaw property in South town. New and commodious quarters have been fitted up for his numerous canine boarders, and Rolly is proprietor of a Wright County Kennel that he is proud of. If you are afraid of dogs you can see some "snap shots" at Witman's drug store. They won't bite.

EDITOR GAZETTE: As you have been kind enough to provide the motive power, Mrs. M. Conzet does not object to the bicycle, but she does not want to be dated back, or appear younger than she is; she has now passed the 75th mile stone and does not wish to live the other five years over again. M. CONZET.

—W. Johns and Charles Weise returned last night from their trip to Tennisee. They were much pleased with the country. Johns likes his land purchesed sometime since west of Nashville. They yisited Gust Hackebeil at his farm near Morney, and brought home some samples of his strawberries. They say Mr. H. has 7 acres like them, and will clear $1000, in a few days on them, at Nashville. They report six buildings for the coming centennial celebration at Nashville already built and painted white as snow. They seem to have enjoyed the trip very much.

—Five lives were sacrificed a short time ago in one of the Trinity Church tenement houses, New York. The coroner's verdict was that death was "owing to the neglect of Trinity Church corporation, owners of said premises, in failing to provide fire escapes according to law.—Methodist Herald.

The Delano High School building and the City Hall should have some fire escapes. Don't the cold chills creep up your back and the perspiration stand in beads on your brow when you think of the awful scene of flames and smoke bursting from the only door of the school building, with your little ones inside? Or of what a crushing to death there would be should a fire occur in the stairway, when the hall was full of people.

FIRE SALE.

The Tuscorora Fire and Salvage Co. will open up a Fire Sale of Men's Boy's and Children's Clothing on River St. Delano, Minn. You can save 50cts. on the dollar by taking advantage of this sale. Sale opens Saturday May 23.

Buffalo Journal X Rays.

It is reported that Editor French has been appointed one of the door keepers at the St. Louis convention, in consideration of which he has guaranteed to bring solid "$300 scheme" delegations to the county convention from the north side of the county.

Our local political managers seem to think the only and proper course to pursue is to reward bolters, blood suckers and boodlers.

State politicians are active but Dave Clough will be the next republican nominee for Governor.

It is talked that Congress, last week voted themselves a $100 a month, for clerk hire during the congressional recess. The people ought to vote to let every Congressman who voted for that steal, stay at home.

The democrat party is not dead it is only sleeping.

Now that Editor French has got to be doorkeeper, Editor Wharton has got to have something or there will be trouble in camp. The coporation will have to be provided for.

Free coinage would not make everybody rich nor would it make anybody poor.

Gazette

in the

GAZETTE.

Personal.

George W. Bolton was on the sick list this week.

A. C. Harris, of Minneapolis, spent Sunday with Delano friends.

Johnny Mayer, of Minneapolis, Sundayed with Delano friends.

Nicholas Frangle and Louis Kappe were Minneapolis visitors Tuesday.

A. W. Rader, of Sauk Center, visited the old folks at home, this week.

Frank Nelson, late of Montana, visited in town a few days this week.

Messrs. L. M. Maxfield and Swan Erickson went to Minneapolis this morning.

Mrs. J. M. Gott and daughter visited friends in Minneapolis Wednesday evening.

Peter Hoppe, of Rockford, made the GAZETTE an agreeable visit on Saturday.

W. L. Haggerty, wife and daughter of Annandale, visited Delano friends last week.

John Applequist of Watertown, returned home from the cities via. Delano Tuesday.

Martin Conzet was up again Wednesday looking after the sick who are recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Price left on Saturday afternoon, for Minneapolis, their new home.

Sheriff Carpenter was in town Wednesday, looking after jurymen and delinquent taxers.

Superintendent Winter and Road Master Mayer were east bound passengers, Wednesday.

Ezra W. Ferrell, of Montrose, was in town Fair Day trying to sell Mrs. Mapo's fine driving team.

Mr. Schaubert, of Rockford, visited Delano last night and took the east bound train this morning.

Joe Brandes, of Leudeman, was up seeing the boys Sunday. He has become agent for a gas light.

C. W. Kerrick and L. M. Maxfield were among Delanoites up in time for the morning train Tuesday.

Vernon Wilder and Dr. Roberts of the "U." wheeled up and spent the first of the week with Delano friends.

Frank Cramer is very outspoken in favor of protection against outsiders coming here and coaxing all the pretty girls away.

Rip Van Winkle, alias M. C. of Greenwood, has had his hair cut and the children have about ceased calling him Kriskinkle.

Dr. E. Balcomb, of Macalister, on his way to visit his farm near Howard Lake, shook hands with Delano friends at the depot, Tuesday.

Henry Parslow has moved from Enderlin to Hankinson, on the Soo, where he is station agent. Henry is bound to come to the front.

Frank L. Scherer has returned from Milwaukee where he recently went on a visit. His father died soon after Frank arrived at home.

W. C. Hawk, John Walker, John Davis, Adolph Hohl, and Will Guptil and wife, were among Rockfordites attending the fair last Saturday.

William Ziebarth visited Rockford, Tuesday. We have not yet heard what "Bill" is running for. Perhaps he is waiting to see what the party platform will be.

Mrs. Thompson, of Melrose, who has been visiting with her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Dugan, for a few weeks left on Monday for a visit to another daughter in Iowa.

J. W. Mounts, Rockford's old war horse has had his patriarchial beard shaved off and is now ready to make time with any of 'em on a straight Democratic ticket.

Col. Howard, of Litchfield, on his return from California, and W. W. Holcomb, of St. Paul, were among G. N. passengers to smile on Delanoites Tuesday morning.

J. Edward George, proprietor of the "Georgia University Graduates" that exhibited here last fall, was a passenger with his family on his way to Chicago, Wednesday. He expects to be here next fall.

Miss Irene Cheeley, who has been primary teacher in the Public School at this place so long that most of the pupils now in the school and some of the graduates, took their first lessons of her, has accepted a position in the Elk River school.

County Cullings.

In another column we publish the call for the Democratic State Convention to select delegates to the National Convention. Be on your guard and know when the primaries are to be held in Wright County. According to law they must be held at the same time all over the county.

The new Primary Election law says: SEC. 2 When any political party desires to hold a primary election in any county or city it shall be the duty of the duly authorized committee of such political party for such county or city to publish a notice once a week for at least two consecutive weeks, the first publication of which shall be at least twenty days previous to the day appointed that such primary election will be held.

Another strong point in favor of a county jail in Wright county has been made, and if report be true not another prisoner should be allowed to go to Hennipen county. It is said that about twenty prisoners of different degrees were allowed to play upon the feelings of Duane Chappel lately sent from Delano, to such an extent as to eventually land him at St. Peter, in the Insane Asylum. It is said that he was told to write a letter to judge Smith asking pardon; this he did; his fellows got the letter and wrote an answer signing Judge Smith's name, offering to pardon him day after tomorrow: Duane was induced to write another letter thanking the Judge for his clemency. Soon he received an answer telling him that he had investigated his case and learned that people considered him a robber, horse thief and most all that is bad, and that he ought to be hung. Duane then broke down and was sent to the Asylum. From some of the tactics used in the Hayward case it may be others than prisoners were interested in the affair. At all events if the report is near the truth the Hennepin County jail needs an investigation. And Wright County needs a jail of its own.

GAZETTE

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Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18, Dec. 31, 1895.

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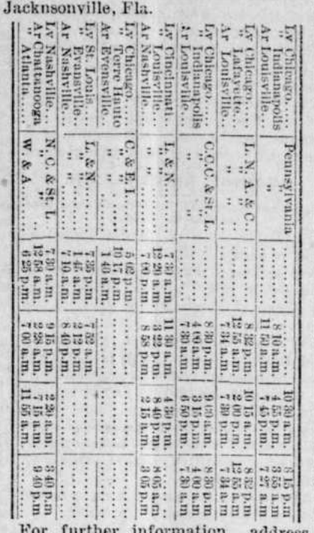
Extremely low rates have been made to Atlanta and return via the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. All trains run solid between Nashville and Atlanta, except train in last column. The train in third column, which leaves Cincinnati at 4:30 p. m. runs solid to Atlanta. This is the route of the famous "Dixie Flyer," through "all the year round" sleeping car line between Nashville, Tenn., and Jacksonville, Fla.



For further information, address BRIARD F. HILL, Northern Passenger Agent 328 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. COWARDIN, Western Passenger Agent 405 Ry. Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.; or D. J. MULLANEY, Eastern Passenger Agent, 56 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

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DIED.

NUGENT.—At her father's home, in Chatham, on Thursday, May 7, Miss Mabel C. Nugent, in her 18th year. Deceased was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Nugent, who have the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

KERNS.—At Mankato, on Wednesday, May 6, Mrs. Mary, wife of John I. Kerns. She was a daughter of Rev. J. W. Powell, lately of Delano, who has many sympathizing friens here. The husband was a schoolmate of ours and also has our sympathies.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1896. NUMBER 34.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. F. COLLINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN. Smith Lake, - - Minnesota.

W. H. CUTTING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA. 28

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. C. B. AMES. Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office over W. R. John's Confectionery Store

E. A. SHANNON, M. D., Buffalo, Minn., Calls day or night promptly attended to Office in the building between McKnight's store and residence. Residence on corner north of School House.

O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan. 31, 1896.

DR. CORNELIUS WILLIAMS. Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist, 145 W. Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dr. G. H. KOHLER, Dayton Building, Cor. 6th St. and Nicollet Ave Minneapolis, Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 17-tf.

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Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.

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SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

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Sunday School every Sunday..... 10:00 " Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

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Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "

REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.

REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 7 a. m. Sunday services every Sunday.

REV. LAWRENCE ZOWADZKI.

DELANO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

President — I. GUTZWILLER, JR.
Councilmen — JOHN COOLEN, WASH RADER, ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder — WYATT JOHNS.

Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.

Justices of the Peace — W. H. FRAZEE, R. M. WALTER.
Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health — T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.
Village Marshal, GEORGE GOODRICK.
Constables — J. P. BERNECK, GEO. GOODRICK.

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TEACHER'S EXAMINERS.

F. H. LINDSLEY and C. S. HAWKER.

THE UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS Washington Grove, No. 9, meets at Cramer's Hall the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, at 8 p. m.

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Democratic County Convention and Primary Election.

The Democratic County Convention for the County of Wright, Minnesota will be held at 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 10th day of June, 1896, at Dudley's Opera House, in the Village of Buffalo, in said county, to elect 14 delegates to the Democratic State convention to be held at the City of St. Paul, on June 11th, 1896, to elect delegates to the National Democratic convention to be held in the city of Chicago, on the 7th day of July, 1896 and also to nominate nine (9) presidential electors.

The several election districts in Wright County will be entitled to representation in said convention as follows:

One delegate at large from each election district, and one delegate additional for every thirty (30) votes or major fraction thereof cast for the Democratic nominee for Secretary of State at the general election of 1894, to-wit:

Albion	3	Marysville	3
Buffalo	2	Middleville	2
Chatham	3	Monticello	2
Clearwater	2	Otsego	3
Cokato	1	Rockford	3
Corinna	2	Silvercreek	1
Frankfort	8	Southside	2
Franklin	5	Stockholm	2
French Lake	2	Victor	2
Maple Lake	4	Woodland	2
Annandale Village			2
Buffalo Village			2
Cokato Village			2
Delano Village			3
Howard Lake Village			2
Maple Lake Village			2
Monticello Village			2
Montrose Village			2
Waverly Village			3

The primary election for the election of said delegates will be held in all the election districts of said county on Saturday, June the 6th, 1896; the polls to be open at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and remain open until 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day. Said primaries must be conducted under the primary election law, Chapter 276 of the General Laws of 1895. The town and village committees will appoint the place at which said primary elections will be held and give six days notice thereof by the posting of three notices thereof in each election precinct.

By order of the Committe,
J. C. NUGENT, Chairman.
34 2t.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

To Select Delegates to National Convention.

In conformity with a resolution adopted by the Democratic State Central Committee at a meeting of said committee held on the fifth day of March, 1896, the Democrats of the State are called to meet in delegate convention in the Market Hall, in the city of St. Paul, on THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1896, at 11 A. M., to elect eighteen delegates to represent the Democracy of Minnesota in the National Democratic Convention to be held in Chicago, Illinois, July 7, 1896; also to nominate nine presidential electors.

The representation will consist of two delegates from each county and one additional from each one hundred and fifty votes or major fraction thereof cast for the Democratic candidate for president in 1892.

Upon this computation the several counties of the state will be entitled to representation in said convention to the number of delegates indicated as follows:

Aitkin	3	Martin	6
Anoka	7	Meeker	10
Becker	4	Mille Lacs	3
Beltrami	2	Morrison	13
Benton	5	Mower	11
Big Stone	5	Murray	5
Blue Earth	18	Nicollet	5
Brown	10	Nobles	6
Carlton	4	Norman	4
Carver	12	Olmstead	15
Cass	4	Otter Tail	13
Chippewa	5	Pine	5
Chisago	4	Pipestone	4
Clay	6	Polk	12
Cook	2	Pope	4
Cottonwood	3	Ramsey	87
Crow Wing	5	Redwood	6
Dakota	15	Renville	9
Dodge	6	Rice	14
Douglas	6	Rock	4
Faribault	9	Rosseau	2
Fillmore	11	St. Louis	25
Freeborn	7	Scott	15
Goodhue	13	Sherburne	4
Grant	4	Sibley	10
Hennepin	112	Stearns	32
Houston	10	Steele	11
Hubbard	2	Stevens	5
Isanti	3	Swift	7
Itasca	7	Todd	9
Jackson	7	Traverse	4
Kanabec	2	Wabasha	14
Kandiyohi	5	Wadena	4
Kittson	4	Waseca	7
Lac qui Parle	5	Washington	12
Lake	3	Watenwon	5
Le Sueur	14	Wilkin	4
Lincoln	5	Winona	27
Lyon	6	Wright	14
McLeod	12	Yellow Medicine	4
Marshall	4		
TOTAL			529

By order of Committee.

THOS. J. MCDERMOTT, Chairman.
T. J. MULLANE, Secretary.

N. B. Apportionment for State Convention to nominate state officers the same as above.

Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

S. DAKOTA, Democrats have declared themselves in favor of a gold standard.

CONGRESSMAN FLETCHER appears to be well Nye defeated for a re-election, or even a renomination.

IOWA Democrats have in convention declared themselves in favor of free silver, and for President ex-Governor Horace Boies.

THE M. E. General Conference on Tuesday elected two new Bishops Charles C. McCabe, of New York and Dr. Earl Cranston, of Cincinnati.

DIPHTHERIA is epidemic at St. Martin, near St. Cloud, and quite a number of children have died. Too much care in quarantining and disinfecting can not be had.

How eagerly the Merriam men all along the line are pulling for Clough all at once, for Governor. How suddenly they have been converted—only since the candidacy of "Bill" Merriam for the U. S. Senate took on a pronounced form.

IT is laughable to see the antics of some of our republicans newspaper neighbors as they try to force the "brilliant" "esteemed" "learned" Mr. Towne, back into the fold by telling him to change his views on the principal question at issue.

GOLD bugs, silver bugs, straddle bugs, high protective tariff; now you see it, now you don't, seems to be the plan on which the G. O. P. will conduct it's coming campaign. Just the thing to rid the party of the lovers of Abraham Lincoln and other honest men, who think more of their country and humanity than they do of paltry pelf.

ST. PAUL appears to have lit upon a new way of preventing her best citizens being out late o' nights, which is likely to be a success if persisted in as vigorously as it has been lately. It is to give two short men and a tall one, full sway to capture all the purses, watches and other personal effects possible, wherever and whenever found upon the aforesaid best citizen, at night. Three successful holdups in one night for the "trio" is likely to furnish them with spending money. And even "Angels" whether good or bad, not stated, appear among the victims.

WILLIAM LOCHRAN, of Minneapolis, late Commissioner of Pensions, has been appointed to the vacancy on the United States District court bench, recently made vacant by the resignation of Judge R. R. Nelson. Judge Nelson was appointed by President Buchanan, and is now 70 years old. Judge Lochran has many Minnesota friends who will be pleased to see him in his new position; which it is generally understood is much more to his likeing than was the Pension business. Mr. Murphy, of Pennsylvania, late First Assistant has succeeded to the office of Pension Commissioner.

DULUTH is already in the field with a couple of candidates for Congress on the Democratic ticket, besides Mr. Towne on the Republican ticket. Of course they are all good men, coming from Duluth ensures this. Ex-Mayor Charles D'Autremont, and E. C. Gridley have been mentioned as being in the field. D'Autremont has the advantage of being a genuine free traid Democrat, we are informed. But where either of them stands on the financial question don't appear. Duluth is capabale, as has been shown, of furnishing the Sixth district with a good Congressman; but it would seem no more than fair to encourage this end of the District with a nominee on some ticket. They might be offered a little bit of a chance, at least.

SEVERAL times lately have our voters been thoroughly disgusted with the present mode of selecting U. S. Senators, and now they seem destined to be treated to another affair equally as intolerable. Legislatures have been chosen for the express purpose of sending this or that man to the U. S. Senate. The interests of the State were shoved into the background so far as law making was concerned. Is it any wonder that our statutes are loaded down with laws never enforced? Is there any better way to teach anarchy? Now it looks as if Goy. Clough, who has been denounced time and again is to be re-elected for the purpose of appointing W. R. Merriman U. S. Senator.

List of Patents.

Granted to inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C

E. T. Gibson, Minneapolis, Paper toy. C. C. Horton, Minneapolis, Clothes line fastener. A. Knudson, St. Paul, Wave-motor. H. A. Krupke, Paynesville, Horse-power. O. Leuzinger, Annandale, Harness-buckle and trace attachment. R. Martin, St. Paul, Photographic salting solution. M. J. Nugent, St. Cloud, Lamp-chimney holder. J. Palmer, Moorhead, Potato-digging machine. J. H. Swadling, Minneapolis, Car-seal. W. G. Tratton, Fairfax, Windmill.

Peculiar Money Ideas.

Since we were boys together we remember that gold and silver has been the money of the land, and so far as we could learn, of most lands; unless for a brief period, when for some cause, as the war in our own land, paper took the place of both metals for most business purposes. The money of different nations was figured out in the old arithmetics with mathematical precision; so that every school boy could tell what a dollar was worth in most foreign money. We didn't hear about silver being such a base metal, as to be unfit for money. Now, some people in this country have become so wise beyond their day and generation as to entertain the very peculiar idea that the only money is gold; that it is the standard money for the world. That it's value does not fluctuate! When, as a matter of fact, by reducing, by law, the values of other monies, by making them legal tender in limited amounts, or for limited purposes, the gold money of our land and the other monies that are simply suffered to pass current, are much more valuable than they have been for years. Measure our money of today by what standard you will and see for yourself that the gold standard has nearly doubled the value of money. Try to sell what you have gathered about you and pay your debts, and see how you will come out. Try exchanging some of the "gold standard" money for the money of the countries that have not changed and see whose money value has changed.

The gold standard people have peculiar ideas when they, in the face of all evidence to the contrary keep on insisting that the gold standard alone is unchanging.

Such is Politics.

Politics often act strangely. They are said to make strange bedfellows. This year is no exception to the rule. And the G. O. P. is strictly in fashion. But a short time ago Gov. Clough was denounced as wholy unfit for the office to which he had succeeded; and unworthy the honor of the exalted position of Governor of Minnesota. Now the same men are lauding him to the skies; telling people that he is the very best, by all odds, of all the chief executives we have had. What a sorry lot of fellows his predecessors must have been!

Then there is Bob Dunn who would never do for State Auditor; who was said by men of his own party to be a drunkard. Now he is held up by the same parties as the very best Auditor our state ever had! Have we then had such a poor set of Auditors; or has Mr. Dunn reformed? Or, is Auditor Dunn any better than was Bob Dunn?

"Bill" Merriam too, Republicans claimed had bought his way as far as Governor and had aspirations to go to the U. S. Senate. Now he and his friends are said to be using all their powers to secure the appointment of C. K. Davis to a Cabinet position so Mr. Merriam may succeed him in his present position.

Congressman Towne who with his shining silver theories, has been made fun of, and scolded, and abused; but, some how or another kept growing more solid with the people; until the "bosses" seem to have concluded not to go to the trouble and expense of knocking him out of a nomination; but to let him use his eloquence for the G. O. P.; while possibly they may allow a good silver Populist to divide the vote with him, while a gold bug Democrat, with the aid of gold bug Republicans, picks the plum.

Then Hon. A. Y. Eaton, will probably, from recent indications, be a candidate on this motley ticket for Judge of the district court, for the 4th Judicial district.

The thing don't look right at all. The gold standard men are bound to do their best to win but are obliged to make some concessions, in order to pull the balance through. The consequence is an awful compound, a horrid dose; but so arranged that in case it is swallowed it will not be likely to effect a change in the condition of the patient; one ingredient directly antagonizing the effect of another. Just think of it! With the leading gold standard advocate of the state expecting an appointment from Gov. Clough makes the Governor a great runner. And when Mr. Merriam and his gold standard gets to Congress, he will find, in case he isn't swapped off the Hon. Charles A. Towne, of Duluth, with his silver tongue, in the Lower House, to watch his every move.

With gold standard Merriam, free silver Towne, and McKinley with a foot on either side of the teeter, and the rest of the little straddlebugs all along the line yelling for "protection" it, looks as if, while trying to shoot all the game at once, the shot would be so scattering as to serve only as an irritant to provoke voters to escape the toils of the great political machine.

We don't know that this schem will be carried to a successful finish; but it looks very much as if it would be given a good trial.

Southern California.

To any person desiring information regarding Southern California, a beautifully illustrated booklet descriptive of the fairest portion of this semitropic region will be mailed free. Address: Observer, Ontario, Calif.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1896.

President Cleveland has never signed a River and Harbor bill, there isn't one chance in a thousand that he will sign the one passed by the Senate this week, which provides for spending the unheard of sum, in this connection, of $70,000,000. It is confidently expected that President Cleveland will veto this bill in a ringing message showing the reckless extravagance of the republicans.

There are democratic members of the A. P. A., but if those who attended the meetings of the Supreme council of that organization, in Washington this week, are not convinced that they are out of their element it is difficult to imagine what would convince them. Not being a member of the organization I cannot vouch for its truth, but those who are members assert that Mc Kinley has bought off the opposition. Anyway the A. P. A. isn't going to oppose McKinley.

Secretary Olney has been using some plain language to Spain in connection with those Americans it proposed to execute as the result of a court martial in Cuba, and he is prepared to talk still plainer if necessary to prevent punishment out of proportion to their offense being given them at the civil trial which Spain has promised them.

Not a single democratic member of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce voted for the Mahon Nicaragua canal bill, which was this weeek ordered to be favorably reported to the House by that committee. That is creditable to the democrats on that committee. It is a republican bill, founded upon the republican idea of public subsidies for private enterprise. It might as well appropiate $100,000,000 outright as to provide for government guarantee of bonds to that amount, as it does, so far as the final result is concerned. With the example of the Pacific railroads before them the people of the country should never endorse another scheme to loan the public credit to private corprations. If Congress regards the building of the Nicaragua canal as a public necessity let it provide for buying the interest of the private company and for having the canal built by the government. We have already had enough of the results of government partnership with private individuals. Czar Reed has not yet indicated whether he will allow this bill to pass at this session.

Senator Smith of N. J., returned to Washington more convinced than ever that the democrats can win this year if they exercise care and discretion. Speaking of the State convention in New Jersey he said: "The democrats gathered at Trenton with as much vim and spirit as they ever did. There were plenty of candidates for delegates to the National Convention, and among the rank and file there was a very general opinion that if the National Convention would only do the right thing on the money question there was hope of carrying New York, and that Connecticut and New Jersey would certainly be in the democratic fold."

Railroad men as a rule regard political conventions merely for the money they put into their coffers by the increase in travel. Hence, these words of a prominent railroader, now in Washington, contain not a little encouragement for democrats: "The premature capture of the republican nomination by McKinley is killing interest in the St Louis convention, but the railroads will do much better business on account of the Chicago convention. The contest over the financial question will be sure to attract intrest and spectators, and although Chicago didn't know it at the time, she got much the best convention so far as attendance is concerned."

The democratic Senators Harris, Vest and Walthall who form the majority of the subcommittee of the Senate Finance committee which has been designated by Senateor Morrill, that foxy old republican, to investigate the issues of bonds by this administration, under the resolution adopted by the Senate, are too smart to fall into the trap which has been set for them by the republicans. They were selected because of their being silver democrats, with the hope that they would use the investigation to widen the financial breach in the democratic party. The other members of the subcommittee are Jones, of Nevada, and Platt of Conn. Secretary Carlisle notified the Committee as soon as it was named that he would render all possible assistance. He has been asked to submit a statement in writing covering all the bond issues, and from that the committee will decide whether it wishes to examine Mr. Carlisle personally.

Representative Livingston, of Ga., who has just returned from his home, says: "I do not pretend to speak for any other State, but the democrats of Georgia do not know to bolt the regular ticket, and we are not going to learn at the coming election. If we are outvoted in the convention we will return home and support the nominee, and we expect the other to do likewise."

Job printing at the GAZETTE office

MARKEVILLE.

At the close of our school a pleasant and carefully prepared programme was rendered, reflecting much credit on our teacher, Miss Hilda A. Dalquist. In the "contest" the successful ones to carry off the nice present from Miss Dalquist were Miss Lillian E. Spates, Junior class, and Miss Allie Grave, Senior Class. The gifts consisted of two beautiful books of poems. This is Miss Dalquists second term, and reflects much credit on her. We congratulate her on the successful closing of her school, and predict a successful future for her, wherever she may be called to officiate.

The unusual hot weather has caused many cottage owners to seek the shades of Minnetonka. However things look dull and every one goes about their business in a gloomy mood. One cannot judge so early, but it looks as though in might be a dull season.

On the afternoon of the 11th Mrs. Staffards barn was burned, no one can account for it, fortunately the team was at work in the field for it burned so rapidly that nothing could be saved we understand there was an ensurence on the property.

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If a farmer has just enough of oats and corn, and hay, and straw, to winter his horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep comfortably, in this cold climate, and his straw stacks should burn up, and his oats should go with the straw, leaving him just about half prepared to winter his stock as he had figured on doing, would the man be richer or poorer?

If a nation has barely enough money in circulation to do business and by law one half of it is taken from them is the nation richer or poorer?

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GOLD BUGS, when they wish to propound a poser to their "silver" neighbors invariably say "Supppse we did have free coinage of silver how would the money get into circulation?" The easiest thing in the world, some one would want something that you have, worse than you did and they, haying the silver, would offer you what it was worth, then you would have some money all your own and it would take but a very short time for most anyone hereabouts to spend quite a quantity of dollars. He would find the demand sufficiently large to keep trade lively for a long time, and there would be no hindrance to a circulation But when a man only has a five dollar gold piece and can't find a man with change enough to "break" it for him and don't just see where the next one is coming from, how he will hang on to t.

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T. W. TEASDALE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Paul.
24 to 30.

Mexico's Dollar.

The Mexican Herald replies in emphatic terms to Edward Atkinson's charge that the silver dollar is a "dishonest dollar." It says: It pays our gold interest abrod; it pays all our bills at home. Our bankers are glad to take it on deposit; our great lawyers will accept it for fees, and so will our learned and skillful doctors. Our importing merchants cannot get too many of the broad, shining pieces. * * Measured by appreciated gold, it is not worth as much as formerly. Measured by domestic commodities in Mexico, China, and Latin America generally, it is worth quite as much as ever. It is such good money that here in Mexico we are building up great manufactaries on it, and are achieving a measure of industrial independence."

Because Mexico's dollar has kept even pace with the price of the product of labor, and demands of the producer and debtor no more of their product today to satisfy the demand of the purchaser and creditor, than it did yesterday or last year, the creditor class call it "dishonest." Only the dollar which constantly apreciates in purchasing power is deemed by that class as "honest" and "sound." But measured by the value of labor products Mexico's dollar is one of the few dollar of modern times that is honest—that does not unjustly take from the debtor and producer a yearly incseasing portion of their earnings, and that does not multiply debt and cut down the income of the producer.—Penny Press.

***The gold standard is a snare, a delusion, and never can be accomplished without ruin to all the industrial classes, and to a very large proportion of the commerce of the world. The gold men know this (that is, those who know anything about national economics) and hence it is that much of the silver discussion is to throw dust in the eyes of the people, while the gold men, the bondocracy, are perfecting their plans to secure a monoply of all the credit (paper) "money" of the country. As the Philadelphia American says: "The whole question at issue, is not a mere quarrel over the use of two metals, but it involves a much more momentous one, viz: Whether a certaiii clique of bankers shall continue to control the nation's industries by monopolizing credit"—by controlling the paper currency of all our people. People should use a little "gumption." —Waseca Hesald.

Among Our Exchanges.

The gold press is now writing a column editorial daily to prove to itself that McKinley is "sound" in spite of his silver record.—Penny Press.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has reversed the finding of the lower court, by which Seventh-day Adventists were fined for working on Sunday.—Louisville Courer Journal.

"Mc Kinley and prosperity" is the watchword, not only in the ranks of the republican party but among a large number of democrats and populists as well.—Sherburne County Times.

The free-silverites are multiplying words demanding that we be restored to the days when we had a so-called double standard—when we had free coinage of both gold and silver, before the silver dollar was "striken down" in 1873. But we defy them to point to any period of our history, during the time when our mints were legally open to the free coinage of both gold and silver, that we were really on a double standard and had a circulation of both gold and silver. We defy them to show that under the so-called double standard we did not always have an actual single standard of either gold or silver-never both, and never both metals in concurrent circulation. It is idle to talk about what a double standard would do when it has already been fully demonstrated what a double standard has done.—Louisville Courier Journal.

Advertise in the GAZETTE.

Florida and Southeast.

If you have any intention of going to the Southeast this fall or winter, you should advise yourself of the best route from the North and West. This is the Louisville & Nashville Railroad which is running daily duble trains from St. Louis, Evansvill, Louisville, and Cincinnati through to Nashville, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Atlanta, Montgomery, Thomasville, Pensacola, Mobile. Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Pullman Sleeping Car Service through. Specially low rates made to Atlanta during the continuance of the Cotton Statos Exposition, and tourists rates to all points in Florida and the Gulf Coast resorts during the season. For paticulars as to rates through car service, write

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

MAY—1896.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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A FEW years ago the Fiji islands were inhabited by cannibals. In 1895 they gave in cash $25,000 to the foreign missionary work.

MEXICO is the latest country to shut its doors against defaulters. At this rate the light-fingered gentry will soon have to form a union for their own protection.

IS THE bicycle a trunk or baggage in the real sense is a question now worrying railroad magnates. One thing is sure, wheels don't pack well in a baggage car.

IT is English to eat salt on your strawberries, and hundreds of people are making themselves half sick in the effort to make other people consider them chumps.

THE department of health in Germany, after a full examination of all the grains imported, is united in the decision that the samples from the United States are best.

THE nations of the earth in need of good horses can now be supplied by Uncle Sam "low for cash." He has sold 10,000 head to Germany the past year, and substituted in their place 1,000,000 bicycles.

A WOMAN stole a kiss from Senator Tillman in Denver and was lauded for her boldness. A man has been fined $100 for stealing a kiss from a woman in Chicago. And yet women are bawling for equal rights.

THE Boston Journal wants to know why "the horseless carriages on exhibition in that city are all provided with whip sockets?" It perhaps can be accounted for by evolutionists on the theory of the survival of the fittest.

IT wouldn't be in the least surprising if England led the United States in giving the suffrage to women. Lord Salisbury in a speech recently declared that woman suffrage must soon be conceded, and Mr. Balfour is said to agree with him, although this is not the view of the majority of the present unionist cabinet. Cardinal Vaughan, a prominent churchman, has also committed himself on the woman suffrage side.

THERE is a town on the upper Snake river in Idaho—at least the Caldwell (Idaho) Tribune vouches for the story—called "New Sweden." Hans Hansen is mayor of the town. Peter Peterson is clerk and the common council is composed of Peter Hansen, Hans Petersen, Peter Hans Petersen, Hans Peter Hansen and Peter Hansen Hans Petersen. No relationship exists among these men.

THERE is only one $10,000 United States note in existence, and that has never been issued, but is kept in the treasury as a specimen. There are $5,000 greenbacks. Two of them are in the treasury; the third was paid out several years ago, and is probably in the vault of some bank, because it has never been heard from since. One-thousand dollar notes are numerous. There are 74,146 in circulation, and over 15,000 $500 notes, 237,000 $100 notes, 260,000 $50 notes, 409,245 $20 notes, 834,924 $10 notes and 1,152,786 $5 notes in circulation.

THE Railway Age looks for increased railroad building this year, the probable total coming somewhere between 2,000 and 3,000 miles. Last year the record was 1,800 miles. In 1894 it was 1,950 and in 1893 2,600. The big mileage of five to ten years ago is not to be expected, since there is no demand for new lines of great length. Construction will be confined mainly to connecting links and short branches. This will prove more satisfactory than the building of roads for which there is no traffic either ready or in prospect.

THE experiments at Washington made with Prof. Langley's flying machine are said to have been successful beyond expectation, the details having been given to the public by Prof. Alex. Graham Bell and Prof. Langley. Mr. Bell, who witnessed the experiments, thinks "the practicability of mechanical flight has been demonstrated." The principle seems to be to spread the machine over as wide a surface as possible and give it a spiral movement which enables it to ascend like a bird. Langley is the first man who has really shown that the difficulties of human aerial flight can be surmounted.

COL. J. V. BROWER, Minnesota's state geographer, has discovered that the source of the Missouri river is not Red Rock lake, Montana, as reported. He says the longest upper branch of the Missouri does not flow through the lower Red Rock lake, but comes from a hole in the mountains at the summit of the Rocky mountains west of Henry's lake, Idaho, and at a point bordering the boundary between that state and Montana. It assumes the proportions of a river 20 miles from its source and runs past Red Butte and Beaver Head rock and thence to the Gulf of Mexico, through and past 13 states, 4,221 miles.

LIEUT. PEARY is satisfied that he could accomplish the finding of the north pole if $200,000 were put up to cover the expense of the enterprise. The question at once arises: Would the discovery be worth that amount of money? And, for that matter, would the discovery be of any value whatever to humanity, collectively or individually? The world has got along for thousands of years without there being any precise popular knowledge on the subject of its poles, and it may be relied upon to continue to revolve upon its axis without mankind attaining any greater precision in such knowledge.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the First Session.

Washington, May 15.—The Dupont case, involving the right of Henry A. Dupont to a seat in the senate from the state of Delaware, occupied the time in the senate yesterday. In the house the whole day was devoted to private pension bills and 58 in all were favorably acted upon. A favorable report was made on a resolution authorizing preliminary proceedings looking to the adoption of international coins.

Washington, May 16.—The senate yesterday rejected by a vote of 31 to 30 the claim of Henry A. Dupont (rep.) from Delaware to a seat in the senate. Senator Bacon (Ga.) spoke in favor of the bill to prohibit the issuance of government bonds without the authority of congress and Senator Gallinger (N. H.) offered a resolution declaring that a revision of the tariff laws is imperatively demanded. The house occupied itself in passing private pension bills which were favorably acted upon and 100 were passed, leaving about 60 yet undisposed of.

Washington, May 18.—The Cuban question was revived in the senate Saturday when Senator Morgan, of Alabama, spoke in favor of further and more decisive action toward the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents. The senator declared it to be the duty of congress to adopt joint resolutions on belligerency, which, unlike the previous concurrent resolutions, would require the approval of the president, and thus fix the responsibility.

Washington, May 19.—The senate yesterday defeated a motion to investigate alleged election irregularities in Alabama. The fortifications bill ($10,763,888) was reported. In the house the greater part of the session was taken up in the passage of 35 pension bills. The committee on banking and currency reported that it had adjourned until December next.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 15th aggregated $1,019,009,278, against $1,135,083,412 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, was 12.3.

The American Protective Association supreme council ended its session in Washington by electing J. W. Echols, of Atlanta, Ga., as president, and by removing the blacklist against Maj. McKinley.

The delegates to the republican national convention have all been chosen and the result is said to be as follows: Instructed for McKinley, 564; for Reed, 96; for Morton, 62; for Quay, 56; for Allison, 41; for Bradley, 16; uncertain, 83. Total, 918; necessary to a choice, 460.

On the 18th the visible supply of grain in the United States was: Wheat, 53,146,000 bushels; corn, 9,153,000 bushels; oats, 7,890,000 bushels; rye, 1,550,000 bushels; barley, 808,000 bushels.

Flames among wholesale jobbing houses in Washington destroyed property valued at $250,000 and caused the death of two firemen.

The law of Georgia prohibiting the running of freight cars in the state on Sunday was upheld by the United States supreme court.

THE EAST.

While insane Bernard Koch, of Irwin, Pa., drowned himself after poisoning his brother-in-law, his wife and two children.

Percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 17th were as follows: Cleveland, .636; Boston, .625; Baltimore, .625; Cincinnati, .625; Philadelphia, .609; Pittsburgh, .591; Chicago, .560; Washington, .480; Brooklyn, .458; St. Louis, .360; New York, .304; Louisville, .200.

At his home Gov. Morton, of New York, celebrated his 76th birthday.

At the national electric exhibition in New York a message around the world in 50 minutes by telegraph was the feature. It was sent from New York to Tokio and back, via Chicago, San Francisco, Vancouver, Montreal and Canso, a distance of 28,600 miles.

Fire destroyed the historic Longfellow house and four mansions at Nahant, Mass., the loss being $100,000.

In Connecticut and Massachusetts forest fires did immense damage.

A decree of Gen. Weyler prohibiting the exportation of leaf tobacco from Cuba was causing considerable concern among New York dealers.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Bishops Foster and Bowman were placed on the retired list at the Methodist general conference in Cleveland.

The Wisconsin republicans made the following congressional nominations: First district, G. W. White; Second, Jesse Myers; Seventh, John Moseley; Eighth, John Evans; Tenth, P. A. Oscar.

While attending a circus at Portland, Ind., John Abnet, a wealthy farmer, was robbed of over $4,000.

Becoming suddenly insane a widow named Fitzpatrick hanged her four children and herself near Ripley, O.

In Mayfield, Ky., the five children born April 29 to Mrs. Oscar Lyons are all dead.

In Chicago Alfred C. Fields (colored) was hanged for the murder on February 20 of Mrs. Ellen Randolph, also colored.

The death of Rear Admiral Thomas H. Stevens, U. S. N., retired, occurred at the residence of his son-in-law, Robert Bradley, in Rockville, Md., aged 77 years.

Over 100 persons were killed by a cyclone which swept over Sherman, Tex., and vicinity. Sixty or more met death in Sherman and 40 others were killed south of there. The list of injured was equally large. Fifty houses were wrecked and the western part of the town was completely swept away. Eight persons were killed at Howe, ten at Gribble Springs and two at Justin.

Wyoming republicans in state convention at Sheridan declared for McKinley and free silver.

On its official trip the battle ship Oregon made a world-breaking record of 16.78 knots an hour and will get a bonus of $175,000.

Chicago's population, according to the school census just completed, is 1,529,000.

The treasury receipts for the first half of the month of May were $12,843,488 and the deficiency for the 15 days of the month was $5,000,000.

In Minnesota the Red Lake Indian reservation was opened for settlement and many persons filed claims.

While plowing his field Rev. Mr. Rhodes, living 12 miles east of Tipton, Tex., unearthed 30,000 Mexican dollars.

The North Carolina republicans in convention at Raleigh nominated D. L. Russell for governor and selected McKinley delegates to the national convention.

At Waldo, Wis., ties piled on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway derailed a freight train and Engineer John O'Connor, Brakeman Emil Caspair and John Miller were killed and two other persons were injured.

The supreme court of Indiana decided that the state law of 1885 is the only existing apportionment law, and that elections must be held under that law.

Charles Brought and a young man named Cook were killed by lightnig while fishing near Holden, Mo.

In Lake Michigan the schooner Mary D. Ayer collided with the steamer Onoko, off Grosse Point and Capt. Williams and four of the crew of the schooner were drowned.

Anderson Jones' house was wrecked by a tornado at Elva, Ky., and he and his wife and three children were killed.

Republicans of the Fourth district of Illinois nominated D. W. Mills, of Chicago, for congress.

The defaulting ex-city treasurer of Omaha, Neb., Henry Bolln, was sentenced to 19 years in the penitentiary and pay a fine of $211,000.

Marshall, Nemaha and cloud counties in Kansas were swept by a cyclone and dismantled buildings mark the path of the storm, 14 persons were known to have been killed, from 40 to 60 were injured, several of whom would die, and scores of families were homeless.

About one-half the business portion of Blue Island, Ill., was destroyed by fire, the total loss being nearly $200,000.

Fire destroyed the Markham hotel and a business block at Atlanta, Ga., the loss being $300,000.

Stone Steward and John Hornbuckle, two farmers from Platte county, Mo., fought with knives in a saloon in Leavenworth, Kan., and both were killed.

In Chicago Gov. Altgeld spoke to a large audience at the Auditorium in favor of free coinage of silver.

The cashier of the Buffalo (Ill.) bank, Carl Kloppenburg, and Joseph Kloppenburg, his brother, confessed that they were guilty of the recent robbery of the bank.

At Cincinnati Mrs. B. F. Young, aged 39, passed the examination required by the government for a first mate's license. She is the only woman with this distinction.

The democrats of the Third Mississippi district renominated Gen. T. C. Catchings for congress.

The world's 300-mile homing pigeon record was broken by a Detroit bird, making the distance in 4 hours and 54 minutes.

In Nebraska 40 persons were killed on the Pawnee reservation by a cyclone.

Near Poseyville, Ind., a tornado wrecked many houses and barns and damaged crops.

A resolution was adopted at the Methodist conference in Kansas City, Kan., forbidding members, either lay or otherwise, to use tobacco or alcoholic liquors.

At Lansing, Mich., the agricultural implement and stove manufacturing firm of E. Bement & Sons was forced to assign with liabilities of $300,000.

At Columbus, O., Edward Kelton & Co., lumber dealers, made an assignment with liabilities of $160,000.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of America commenced its annual convention at Ottawa, Ont., Chief Arthur presiding.

An order was issued by Gen. Gomez for a concentration of all insurgent forces, with the intention of marching on Havana.

A large number of desertions from the Spanish ranks was alarming the authorities in Havana.

On the opening of congress at Rio Janeiro the president's message supports the idea of a congress of American republics.

At Bida, West Africa, an explosion razed to the ground the palace of the Emir Meleki and killed 200 people.

Advices from Constantinople say the hindrances to the movement of American missionaries in the interior of Turkey have been removed.

LATER NEWS.

The first session of the 8th annual convention of state railroad commissioners was held at Washington, D. C., the 19th, There were about 18 members present.

James Dazzle, colored, was taken from jail in St. Bernard's parish, Louisiana, and lynched. He was under arrest for assaulting a white woman.

The Red Lake river at Crookston, Minn., was the highest by two feet ever known. The entire southern portion of the city was submerged and residents had to be taken from upstairs windows at midnight.

Gen. Brooke, commanding the department of Dakota, has been ordered to send troops to the Tongue River reservation to preserve order and stop the killing of cattle by the Indians.

The gold standard Democrats of Illinois have decided to have a state central committee of their own and to ignore State Chairman Hinrichsen.

The M. E. Conference at Cleveland, O., the 19th, elected C. C. McCabe a bishop on the fifteenth ballot with a plurality of 8 votes. Earl Cranston was elected the second bishop on the 16th ballot, with a plurality of 30.

A riot occurred in the city of Mexico, the night of the 18th, arising out of hatred for the Spainards. The police were telephoned for and soon Gen. Carbellada and his adjutants arrived, when the mob stoned them, slightly wounding the general. The police dispersed the mob, arresting 14.

A severe rain and wind storm that swept over Washington, D. C. the 19th, caused a momentary panic in the Capitol.

Mrs. Otto Brede, was arrested in Cincinnati, O., the 19th for attempting to bribe witnesses in the Pearl Bryan case.

Charges of grave "misconduct" in issuing warehouse receipts were filed with the Chicago board of trade against P. D. Armour and his sons.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, May 19.		
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	60	@	60¼
No. 2 northern	59	@	59¼
July			59¾
HAY—Timothy	9 00	@	10 00
Good wild	6 50	@	7 50
OATS—No. 3 white	18	@	18¼
CATTLE—Steers	2 25	@	3 45
Cows			2 50
HOGS	3 05	@	3 20
SHEEP—Muttons			2 65
Lambs			3 80
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	13	@	14¼
Creamery, second	11	@	12
Dairy, fancy	12	@	13
Dairy, choice			11
POULTRY—Turkeys	11	@	12
Spring chickens	10	@	11

A CYCLONE'S WORK.

Over a Hundred Persons Lose Their Lives in Texas.

The City of Sherman Feels the Brunt of the Storm—Northeastern Kansas and Southeastern Nebraska Suffer from a Tornado.

Sherman, Tex., May 16.—Bodies of dead children are hanging on the branches of the ash, oak and orange trees of Denton and Grayson counties to-day. A cyclone, the most terrible northeastern Texas has ever experieiced, dashed out lives and wrecked homes in the village of Justin and the cities of Denton and Sherman Friday. Almost a hundred persons are dead. As many more are missing. To-day was to have been observed by the ex-confederates of Sherman as Decoration day, but instead of this 75 new graves will be prepared in the city cemetery for victims of a terrible and appalling calamity.

The Victims.

Following is a list of the known dead in this city:

R. L. Burns, wife and two children; Mrs. Otto Paulding and two children; James Nicholson, wife and two children; T. H. Montgomery, wife and two children; John Ames, wife and two children; Rev. Mr. Shearer; eight members of Pearce and Richardson families at Wakefield farm; child of Mrs. Craighead, Mrs. Burns and two children, Mrs. James Davis, Mrs. John Fields, Lucinda Lake, colored; Charles Cox, colored; Eliza Cox, colored; Rosina Lake, colored; Sloan Ballinger, colored; Katie Ballinger, colored; William Neickerson's four children, colored; Wright Clark and three members of his family, colored; Mrs. Athens; eighteen unidentified dead at the city hall; Dr. Sadler, who has not been seen since storm, believed to have been killed.

At Justin W. J. Evans was killed. At Gribble Springs a list of 17 deaths is reported.

Many Buildings Demolished.

At least 50 houses are totally wrecked. Most of them are small cottages, except in Fairview and Washington avenues, where the handsome residences of L. F. Ely, Capt. J. C. Stalter, Mrs. Pat Mattingly and James Falls also succumbed. The loss will reach at least $150,000 and but little, if any, of it was covered by cyclone insurance.

The devastation in spots where the cyclone was the worst is complete. Trees were stripped of their foliage in some places, while in others they were uprooted. Houses, once the pride of the city, are in some instances entirely gone, and in others only a pile of rubbish marks the place where they stood.

Story of an Eye-Witness.

Mayor Tone, of Denison, who is here, gives the following account of the cyclone:

"I was on the courthouse square about five o'clock and heard a roaring wind coming from the south. The next thing I knew the air was thick with mud and small specks resembling ashes. The cyclone did not strike the courthouse or jail, but followed up Post Oak creek. The roaring did not continue over two or three minutes. During all this time it rained hard. In about five minutes rumors began to spread that many lives had been lost, and the reports grew worse and worse as time passed. By nine o'clock 50 dead bodies had been brought into the public buildings and searching parties are out for more. Dead children have been found in trees, under leveled houses and in Post Oak creek. An iron bridge over Post Oak creek was twisted into scrap iron."

Disasters at Other Points.

Another storm of a similar nature passed about six miles west of the city at about the same hour. Several houses were blown down and many persons injured. Their names cannot be obtained. At Carpenter's Bluff, on Red river, it is reported that six persons were hurt, five seriously. Buildings and other structures in the way were demolished.

Six persons were injured, one of them fatally, by a cyclone which passed near Mound Ridge. A stretch of country about eight miles in length and 100 yards in width was devastated. Samuel Bass, a farmer, was fatally injured and his house demolished. Five others, whose names are unknown, were more or less seriously injured.

The storm struck Sherman without warning on the southwest corner of the city and cleared a path 100 yards wide along the west end of the town. Houses, trees, fences and everything went before the terrible force of the cyclone. The negro part of the town suffered the most severely. There are probably 30 negroes killed. Ten bodies have been picked up in Post Oak creek. The flood of rain which attended the storm was severe. The town is a mass of mud and floating debris. There is much difficulty in finding the dead and injured.

Deaths Number 105.

Sherman, Tex., May 18.—Sherman was visited Sunday by more than 20,000 persons, some coming through curiosity, others to help take care of the wounded and bury the dead. Thousands inspected the track of the storm. Physicians have now organized a regular corps of nurses and the wounded are receiving the best possible treatment.

The death list now reaches 105. Contributions are coming in from all parts of the country. They are very much needed. All contributions should be sent to C. H. Smith, chairman of the relief committee. L. H. Montgomery, a furniture dealer, whose family, consisting of his wife and three children, perished, is now confined in the jail a raving maniac.

News has just been received in this city by Drs. Hastings and Morrer, of Howe, Tex., who went with the Carpenter's Bluffs searching and relief party, who state that at Carpenter's Bluffs, five are dead and eight more seriously injured.

Kansas City, Mo., May 19.—Lates: news of the deadly tornado which swept through northeastern Kansas and a portion of southeastern Nebraska Sunday afternoon and night places the death list at 18. Thirty-six persons were injured. The storm did many thousands of dollars' damage in various towns through which it passed, besides at present incalculable damage in the intervening country. Many who escaped instant death are maimed for life, and in numerous instances the injuries are expected to result fatally.

Many Towns Suffer.

The storm covered a large scope of country. Seneca, Sabetha, Oneida, Bern, Frankfort, Reserve, Baileyville, Barnes, Spring Valley and several other places were in the deadly path.

The wreckage was not confined to the towns. In the country districts the loss of life and destruction of property was equally great. Chaos prevails throughout the stricken district, and in the confusion it is impossible to obtain a complete list of the dead and injured at the various places. The property loss cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy at this time. There is no doubt, however, that the storm is the most appalling disaster that has been inflicted upon northeastern Kansas for years.

At Bigelow the west part of the town was wrecked and several people hurt, but no one was killed so far as known.

At Frankfort, 60 buildings were destroyed and 200 people rendered homeless. No one was killed, but eight persons were badly hurt and property loss of $100,000.

At Baileyville half of the town was laid waste and a number of people injured, but none were killed so far as can be learned at present.

At Seneca, four persons were killed, all of them children, the opera house, courthouse and principal school destroyed, many other buildings wrecked or badly damaged, and at least 20 persons more or less injured.

At Oneida, three children were killed, many people injured more or less and several buildings destroyed.

At Sabetha, several stores and other business buildings and 20 residences were destroyed and 25 persons injured, one of whom has since died, while six were killed in the vicinity.

At Reserve, four people were killed and 15 injured, while nearly every building on the town site was wrecked or badly damaged.

The Victims.

The death list is as follows:

At Seneca—Son and daughter of M. R. Connett, son of M. E. Voorhees and a son of Peter Assenmachers. All are children ranging in age from seven to 12 years.

At Oneida—Three small children of James Sherrard, Mrs. Jacob Weisner, Miss Hattie Bushney and Mrs. Ellen Carey.

At Sabetha—Mrs. Dan Stylor, Mrs. Schug, Mrs. Buch and one unknown.

At Reserve—W. D. Terhune, Ralph Sweeney, Viola Phillips and Mrs. John Kynder.

Damage in Nebraska.

Falls City, Neb., May 19.—Southeast Nebraska got the fag end of Sunday night's terrific storm, the wind sweeping up from Kansas with almost hurricane force. Many buildings in this city were demolished and the following persons injured: William Hinton, bad cut on head; Mrs. William Hinton, bruised. The house of the Hintons was torn to pieces. The Burlington depot was unroofed and the building damaged and box cars overturned all over the yards. Gedelmyer's brewery was blown down and is almost a complete wreck. The canning factory was also demolished, as was Brackhan's brewery and icehouses. Several dwellings were partly wrecked. All the telegraph wires were prostrated and Falls City was cut off from the outside world until Monday morning. The Missouri Pacific company suffered considerable loss. Reports from Salem are to the effect that some damage was done there.

GALLOWS FOR JACKSON.

Jury Returns a Verdict of Guilty—History of the Crime.

Cincinnati, May 15.—At 9:55 a. m. Thursday Judge Helm announced to the jury in the trial of Scott Jackson for the murder of Pearl Bryan that the case was now in their hands. The jury at once withdrew. Two hours and ten minutes later they returned with the following verdict:

"We, the jury, find the defendant Scott Jackson guilty of the murder of Pearl Bryan and fix the punishment at death."

The crime for which Scott Jackson is to be hanged was peculiarly distinctive. On the morning of February 1 the headless body of a woman was discovered four miles from this city. After sev-

SCOTT JACKSON.

eral days' searching it was proved that the body was that of Miss Pearl Bryan, of Greencastle, the daughter of a prosperous farmer. She was supposed to have been visiting friends in Indianapolis. The trial of Jackson began April 1, and has been the most sensational criminal proceeding in the history of Kentucky. The evidence introduced by the commonwealth was in a great measure circumstantial. It showed conclusively that Jackson was the last person seen with Pearl Bryan before her death, to say nothing of Coachman George Jackson's story. The state proved that Jackson was the only person who could have had a motive in killing her.

GIBBONS ON THE A. P. A.

Head of the Catholic Church in America Writes a Letter.

Washington, May 19.—Through Rev. Dr. Stafford, of St. Patrick's church, this city, a prominent republican who held a foreign mission under President Harrison addressed several questions to Cardinal Gibbons relative to the so-called recent denials of religious liberty and attacks of the A. P. A. on the Catholic citizens of the country. The cardinal sent the following reply:

"BALTIMORE, May 17, 1896.

"MY DEAR SIR: It is the duty of the leaders of political parties to express themselves without any equivocation on the principles of religious freedom which underlie our constitution. Catholics are devoted to both the great political parties of the country, and each individual is left entirely to his own conscience. We are proud to say that in the long history of the government of the United States the great Catholic church has never used or perverted its acknowledged power by seeking to make politics subserve its own advancement. Moreover, it is our proud boast that we have never interfered with the civil and political rights of any who differ from us in religion. We demand the same rights for ourselves, and nothing more, and will be content with nothing less.

"Not only is it the duty of all parties distinctly to set their faces against the false and un-American principles thrust forward of late, but much as I would regret the entire identification of any religious body as such with any political party I am convinced that the members of a religious body whose rights—civil and religious—are attacked will naturally and unanimously espouse the cause of the party which has the courage openly to avow the principles of the civil and religious liberty according to the constitution. Patience is a virtue. But it is not the only virtue. When pushed too far it may degenerate into pusillanimity. Yours faithfully,

"JAMES, CARDINAL GIBBONS."

A Blaze in Washington.

Washington, May 19.—Fire swept away a whole block of commercial buildings opposite the Smithsonian institution soon after eight o'clock Monday evening. Lives of at least two firemen were crushed out by falling walls. The loss will exceed $200,000. The buildings covering the block adjoining the Center market constitute practically the entire commission and wholesale produce business of Washington.

A tornado near Poseyville, Ind., wrecked many houses and barns and damaged crops.

CARLISLE WRITES A LETTER.

Speaks of His Famous 1878 Speech—His Present Position.

Louisville, Ky., May 18.—The Courier-Journal prints the following letter from Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle to Hon. John H. Johns, of Prestonsburg, Ky. Mr. Johns had written the secretary, saying that in discussion of the currency question with his free silver friends he finds that their strongest arguments seemed to be that Mr. Carlisle had made a speech in favor of the free coinage of silver on one occasion. The secretary in his reply says:

"The report that I made a speech in favor of free-coinage of silver was made for the first time about three years ago, and has been kept constantly in circulation by the advocates of free coinage ever since, notwithstanding the well-known fact that the only speech I ever made upon the subject, and which is printed in the official records of the proceedings of the house of representatives, shows clearly that I was opposed to that policy. Perhaps it will not be improper, in answering your letter, to state briefly what my position upon the question of free coinage then was, as shown by the speech of February 21, 1878, which is the one from which garbled extracts are being made by the advocates of that policy; and, in doing this, I distinctly disclaim any purpose to vindicate myself against the charge of inconsistency, because, in my opinion, such a charge, whether true or false is of no consequence whatever in the discussion of this or any other question.

"The fact that a man is wrong at one time in life constitutes no reason why he should be wrong always, and even if it were true that I had advocated the free-coinage of silver 18 years ago I would have been a political coward if I had refused on that account to follow my honest convictions and oppose such a policy when satisfied that it would be injurious to the country. I am more anxious to be right than to be consistent, and if the gentlemen who quote garbled extracts from an old speech, made when the conditions were entirely different from what they are now, can convince me by fair argument that any of my present opinions upon that or any other subject are erroneous, I will not hesitate to abandon them.

"The speech made in the house of representatives on the 21st day of February, 1878, is the only one to which the advocates of free coinage ever refer, and that was made in opposition to free coinage and in favor of striking out a free coinage provision from a bill, and inserting in place of it a section requiring the secretary of the treasury to purchase not less than $2,000,000 worth nor more than $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion each month, and coin it into standard silver dollars on account of the United States government and giving the government the benefit of the gain or seigniorage, instead of giving it to the owners of bullion, as would be the case under a system of free coinage. At that time the silver dollar had been dropped entirely from the coinage, by the act of February 12, 1873, and such as has been coined previous to that date were legal tender only to the extent of five dollars, by the act of 1874, the difference between the value of a silver dollar and the value of a gold dollar, at the ratio of sixteen to one, was only about seven or eight cents, and I, together with many other gentlemen who were opposed to free coinage, then believed that this small difference between the value of the two dollars would be removed if the United States should resume the coinage and use of silver as full legal tender.

"On the 5th day of November, 1877, a motion was made in the house of representatives to suspend the rules and it passed a bill which, among other provisions contained the following clauses:

"'And any owner of silver bulion may deposit the same at any United States coinage mint, or assay office, to be coined into such dollars, for his benefit, upon the same terms and conditions as gold bullion is deposited for coinage under existing laws.'

"Finally, after a long discussion in the senate, the bill was amended by striking out the free coinage provision and inserting in its place the following:

"'And the secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed to purchase from time to time silver bullion at the market price thereof, not less than $2,000,000 worth per month, nor more than $4,000,000 worth per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly as fast as so purchased; and a sum sufficient to carry out the foregoing provision of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. And any gain or seignorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury as provided under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage.'

"The bill with this amendment was sent back to the house for the concurrence of that body, and on the 21st day of February, 1878, while it was under consideration, I made the speech which has been so often referred to during the last three years by the advocates of free coinage, and a few sentences from which they have frequently published. In this speech I said among other things, that the overloaded taxpayers of this country, already staggering and sinking under the burdens imposed upon them by unwise legislation, would have been subjected by that provision to a new exaction of several millions of dollars annually to pay for coining the bullion of capitalists at home and abroad. I cannot become the advocate of such a system, either as to gold or silver, and although my vote was given for the bill as it passed the house under a suspension of the rules, with this feature in it, I did not approve of it, and then hoped that it would be amended in the senate

"My position upon this subject is briefly this: I am opposed to the free coinage of either gold or silver, but in favor of unlimited coinage of both metals upon terms of exact equality. No discrimination should be made in favor of one metal and against the other; nor should any discrimination be made in favor of the holders of either gold or silver bullion and against the great body of the people who own other kinds of property. A great government should treat all its citizens alike, and whenever it attempts to do otherwise it will engender a spirit of discontent which sooner or later must disturb the harmony if not the peace of society. It is scarcely necessary to say that a gross discrimination would be made between the two metals if the owners of silver bullion were permitted to have 51 or 52 cents' worth of silver coined and stamped as a dollar, when the owners of gold bullion were required to present 100 cents' worth of gold in order to have their metal coined and stamped as a dollar. The two metals are coined upon terms of exact equality only when a dollars' worth of silver is contained in the silver dollar and a dollars' worth of gold is contained in the gold dollar, and when no more is charged for the coinage of one than for the coinage of the other. In the speech referred to I showed that the ratio established by the coinage act of 1792 overvalued silver and drove gold out of circulation."

WEYLER'S LATEST.

He Orders Cuban Farmers to Deliver Up All Grain Stored.

Havana, May 16.—Capt. Gen. Weyler has issued a proclamation ordering the farmers and peasantry during the next 20 days to transport to the towns in their vicinity all of the corn and other grain stored upon their farms. This order applies to the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana and Matanzas. The military quartermasters are authorized by this order to purchase the grain sent to the towns by the farmers at the current price, and if the grain is not required by the government it will be stored for the account of its owners. After the period of 20 days has elapsed, the proclamation declares, any grain found upon farms in the provinces mentioned will be regarded as contraband of war and will be seized and the owners thereof subjected to criminal proceedings.

A Duelist Sentenced.

Berlin, May 18.—Baron von Kotze, formerly court chamberlain, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment in a fortress for the killing of Baron Schrader, master of ceremonies of the Prussian court. The duel, which grew out of the anonymous letter scandal which some years ago convulsed Berlin's highest society, took place near Potsdam on the morning of April 10. Baron Schrader was fatally shot in the abdomen.

Choice Farming Lands in South Dakota. Along the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway can now be had upon reasonable terms. The crop prospects were never better and a glorious harvest for this year is already assured. Thousands of acres of unoccupied lands in over twenty counties are now open for settlement. For further information address H. F. HUNTER, Immigration Agent for South Dakota, No. 295 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

"PAPA, why did they call Henry of Navarre the Plumed Knight?" "Because he was a bird, my son."—N. Y. Press.

HOW MY THROAT HURTS!—Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A CLOCK! with its ponderous embowelments of lead and brass, its pert or solemn dullness of communication.—Lamb.

THE front wheel of a bicycle should be called "Pride," for often it goeth before a fall.—Philadelphia Press.

PISO'S Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—REV. D. BUCHMUELLER, Lexington, Mo., Feb. 24, '94.

"CAN you cash a check for five dollars?" "Oh, yes." "All right, lend me five."—Life.

Boils

It is often difficult to convince people their blood is impure, until dreadful carbuncles, abscesses, boils, scrofula or salt rheum, are painful proof of the fact. It is wisdom now, or whenever there is any indication of

Impure

blood, to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and prevent such eruptions and suffering.

"I had a dreadful carbuncle abscess, red, fiery, fierce and sore. The doctor attended me over seven weeks. When the abscess broke, the pains were terrible, and I thought I should not live through it. I heard and read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I decided to take it, and my husband, who was suffering with boils, took it also. It soon purified our

Blood

built me up and restored my health so that, although the doctor said I would not be able to work hard, I have since done the work for 20 people. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured my husband of the boils, and we regard it a wonderful medicine." MRS. ANNA PETERSON, Latimer, Kansas.

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

Burlington Route

MINNEAPOLIS ST. PAUL

To the right is a map of the BURLINGTON'S Line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to St. Louis where the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION will be held June 16th. Delegates and Visitors will have the best trip by going via this Route—

"MISSISSIPPI SCENIC LINE"

Any BURLINGTON Agent, or your home Agent will sell you a ticket via the DIRECT LINE—or for additional information write to W. J. C. KENYON, G.E.P.A. ST. PAUL, MINN.

ST. LOUIS.

A SHINING EXAMPLE of what may be accomplished by never varying devotion to a single purpose is seen in the history of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago. For 65 years they have simply been building grain and grass-cutting machinery, and while there are probably forty manufacturers in this line, it is safe to say that the McCormick Company builds one-third of all the binders, reapers and mowers used throughout the entire world.

You Poor Rheumatic.

There is a remedy, thoroughly reliable, called "Allen's Vegetable Extract," that we will guarantee will cure you, or it shall cost you nothing. If you will write us fully about your case, we will gladly consider it, and sell you our medicine if we feel sure it will cure you; not otherwise. 130 doses by mail for $1.00. THE ALLEN SARSAPARILLA CO., Woodfords, Me.

A. N. K.—G. 1605.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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THAT'S WHY WE SING.

In spite o' wind an' weather
We are goin' on together,
An' we're doin' o' the right an' o' the wrong;
But the blue sky bends above us,
An'—thank God!—there's one'll love us,
An' that's why we're a-singin' of a song!

In spite o' all our sighin'
For the livin' an' the dyin',
The roses keep a-bloomin' right along;
If we live, there's one'll kiss us—
If we die, there's one'll miss us,
An' that's why we're a-singin' of a song!

There's lots o' cares an' crosses,
An' there's lots o' gains an' losses,
But we're goin' on together with the throng;
But love is so beguilin',
An' the lights o' home are smilin',
An' that's why we are singin' of a song!

O it's love to-day—to-morrow,
An' it's love in joy an' sorrow,
An' the weak are fightin' bravely with the strong;
Though darkest storms surround us,
Still the arms o' love are round us,
An' that's why we are singin' of a song!
—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

AMANDA TODD.

BY MARY E. WILKINS.

Amanda Todd's orbit of existence is restricted, of a necessity, since she was born, brought up and will die in this village, but there is no doubt that it is eccentric. She moves apart on her own little course quite separate from the rest of us.

Had Amanda's lines of life been cast elsewhere, where circumstances had pushed her, instead of hemming her in, she might have become the feminine apostle of a new creed, have founded a sect or instituted a new system of female dress. As it is, she does not go to meeting, she never wears a bonnet and she keeps cats.

Amanda Todd is 60, and she never was married. Had she been, the close friction with another nature might have worn away some of the peculiarities of hers. She might have gone to meeting, she might have worn a bonnet, she might even have eschewed cats, but it is not probable. When peculiarities are in the grain of a person's nature, as they probably are in hers, such friction only brings them out more plainly, and it is the other person who suffers.

The village men are not, as a rule, very subtle, but they have seemed to feel this instinctively. Amanda was, they say, a very pretty girl in her youth, but no young man ever dared make love to her and marry her. She had always the reputation of being "an odd stick," even in the district school. She always kept by herself at recess, she never seemed to have anything in common with the other girls and she always went home alone from singing school. Probably never in her whole life has Amanda Todd known what it is to be protected by some devoted person of the other sex through the mighty perils of our village street.

There is a tradition in the village that once in her life, when she was about 25 years old, Amanda Todd had a beautiful bonnet and went to meeting.

Old Mrs. Nathan Morse vouches for the reliability of it, and, moreover, she hints at a reason. "When Mandy, she was 'bout 25 years old," she says, "George Henry French, he come to town, and taught the district school, and he see Mandy, an' told Almira Benton that he thought she was about the prettiest girl he ever laid eyes on, and Almiry, she told Mandy. That was all there ever was to it, he never waited on her, never spoke to her, fur's I know, but right after that, Mandy, she had a bunnit, and she went reg'lar to meetin'. 'Fore that her mother could scarcely get her to keep a thing on her head out of doors—allers carried her sunbunnit a-danglin' by the strings, wonder she wasn't sunstruck a million times—and as for goin' to meetin', her mother, she talked and talked, but it didn't do a mite of good. I s'pose her father kind of upheld her in it. He was most as odd as Mandy. He wouldn't go to meetin' unless he was driv, and he wa'n't a member. 'Nough sight ruther go out prowlin' round in the woods like a wild animal, Sabbath days, than go to meetin'. Once he ketched a wildcat, an' tried to tame it, but he couldn't. It bit and chewed so he had to let it go. I guess Mandy gets her liking for cats from him fast enough. Well, Mandy, she had that handsome bunnit, and she went to meetin' reg'lar 'most a year, and she looked as pretty as a picture sittin' in the pew. The bunnit was trimmed with green gauze ribbon and had a wreath of fine pink flowers inside. Her mother was real tickled, thought Mandy had met with a change. But land, it didn't last no time. George Henry French, he quit town the next year and went to Somerset to teach, and pretty soon we heard he hed married a girl over there. Then Mandy, she didn't come to meetin' any more. I dunno what she did with the bunnit—stamped on it, most likely, she always had consider'ble temper—anyway, I never see her wear it arterwards."

Thus old Mrs. Nathan Morse tells the story, and somehow to a reflective mind the picture of Amanda Todd in her youth decked in her pink-wreathed bonnet, selfishly but innocently attending in the sanctuary of divine love in order to lay hands on her own little share of earthly affection, is inseparable from her, as she goes now, old and bare-headed, defiantly past the meeting house, when the Sabbath bells are ringing.

However, if Amanda Todd had elected to go bareheaded through the village street from feminine vanity, rather than eccentricity, it would have been no wonder. Not a young girl in the village has such a head of hair as Amanda. It is of a beautiful chestnut color, and there is not a gray thread in it. It is full of wonderful natural ripples, too—not one of the village girls can equal them with her papers and crimping pins—and Amanda arranges it in two superb braids wound twice around her head. Seen from behind, Amanda's head is that of a young beauty; when it turns a little, and her harsh old profile becomes visible, there is a shock to the stranger.

Amanda's father had a great shock of chestnut hair, which was seldom cut, and she inherits this adornment from him. He lived to be an old man, but that ruddy crown of his never turned gray.

Amanda's mother died long ago; then her father. Ever since she has lived alone in her shingled cottage with her cats. There were not so many cats at first; they say she started with one fine tabby, who became the mother, grandmother and great-grandmother to armies of kittens.

Amanda must destroy some when she can find no homes for them, otherwise she herself would be driven afield, but still the impression is of a legion.

A cat is so covert, it slinks so secretly from one abiding place to another and seems to duplicate itself with its sudden appearances, that it may account in a measure for this impression. Still there are a great many. Nobody knows just the number—the estimate runs anywhere from 15 to 50. Counting, or trying to count, Amanda Todd's cats is a favorite amusement of the village children. "Here's another," they shout, when a pair of green eyes gleams at them from a post. But is it another, or only the same cat who has moved? Cats sit in Amanda's windows; they stare out wisely at the passers-by, from behind the panes, or they fold their paws on the ledge outside in the sunshine. Cats walk Amanda's ridgepole and her fence, they perch on her posts and fly to her cherry trees with bristling fur at the sight of a dog. Amanda has as deadly a hatred of dogs as have her cats. Everyone which comes within stone throw of her she sends off yelping, for she is a good shot. Kittens tumble about Amanda's yard and crawl out between her fence pickets under people's feet. Amanda will never give away a kitten except to a responsible person, and is as particular as if the kitten were a human orphan, and she the manager of an asylum.

She will never, for any consideration, bestow one of her kittens upon a family that keeps a dog, or where there are many small children. Once she made a condition that the dog should be killed, and she may be at times inwardly disposed to banish the children.

Amanda Todd is extremely persistent when she has selected a home which is perfectly satisfactory to her for a kitten. Once one was found tied into a little basket like a baby on the doorstep of a childless and humane couple who kept no dog, and there is a story that Deacon Nehemiah Stockwell found one in his overcoat pocket and never knew how it came there. It is probable that Amanda resorts to these extreme measures to save herself from either destroying her kittens or being driven out of house and home by them.

However, once, when the case was reversed, Amanda herself was found wanting. When she began to grow old, and the care of her pets told upon her, it occurred to her that she might adopt a little girl. Amanda has a comfortable little income, and would have been able to provide a good living for a child, as far as that goes

But the managers of the institution to whom Amanda applied made inquiries, and the result did not satisfy them. Amanda stated frankly her reason for wishing to take the child, and her intentions with regard to her. She wished the little girl to tend her cats and assist her in caring for them. She was willing that she should attend school four hours per day, going after the cats had their breakfast, and returning an hour earlier to give them their supper. She was willing that she should go to meeting in the afternoon only, and she could have no other children come to visit her for fear they would maltreat the kittens. She furthermore announced her intention to make her will, giving to the girl, whom she should adopt, her entire property in trust for her cats, to include her own maintenance on condition that she devote her life to them as she had done.

The trustees declared that they could not conscientiously commit a child to her keeping for such purposes, and the poor little girl orphan, who had the chance of devoting her life to the care of pussy cats and kittens, to the exclusion of all childish folowers, remained in her asylum.

So Amanda to this day lives alone, and manages as best she can. Nobody in the village can be induced to live with her; one forlorn old soul preferred the almshouse.

"I'd 'nough sight ruther go on the town than live with all them cats," she said.

It is rather unfortunate that Amanda's shingled cottage is next the meeting house, for that, somehow, seems to render her non-church-going more glaringly conspicuous, and then, too, there is a liability of indecorous proceedings on the part of the cats.

They evidently do not share their mistress' dislike of the sanctuary, and find its soft pew cushions very inviting. They watch their chances to slink in when the sexton opens the meeting house; he is an old man and dim-eyed, and they are often successful. It is wise for anybody before taking a seat in a pew to make sure that one of Amanda's cats has not forestalled him; and often a cat flees down one flight of the pulpit stairs as the minister ascends the other.

We all wonder what will become of Amanda's cats when she dies. There is a report that she has made her will and left her property in trust for the cats to somebody, but to whom? Nobody in this village is anxious for such a bequest, and whoever it may be will probably strive to repudiate it. Some day the cats will undoubtedly go by the board; young Henry Wilson, who has a gun, will shoot some, the rest will become aliens and wanderers, but we all hope Amanda Todd will never know it.

In the meantime she is undoubtedly carrying on among us an eccentric, but none the less genuine mission. A home missionary is Amanda Todd, and we should recognize her as such in spite of her non-church-going proclivities. Weak in faith though she may be, she is, perchance, as strong in love as the best of us. At least I do not doubt that her poor little four-footed dependents would so give evidence if they could speak.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Florida Indians.

"Our Indians," says Dr. Brecht, Indian commissioner in the state of Florida, "are not multiplying rapidly. This is due to physiological and social reasons. Still, there has been an increase. In 1859 there were but 112. Now there are something over 500. The chief social reason for their slow propogation is the custom of countenancing no marriages of persons who have a drop of the same blood in their veins. This is sometimes hard on the girls. One leader I know has two beautiful daughters, who cannot get married because the eligible young men are almost all akin to them."—Chicago Chronicle.

—It is the same with understanding as with eyes; to a certain size and make, just so much light is necessary and no more. Whatsoever is beyond brings darkness and confusion.—Shaftesbury.

—The Hindoo-Koosh, 20,600 feet, is reported to be the highest in Afghanistan.

STATUE OF OLE BULL.

Unveiled at the Exposition Building in Minneapolis.

The Occasion One of Great Importance in the History of the Northwest—Two of the World's Great Artists Were Honored.

With patriotism for their adopted country, with ardent love for their native land, with intense adoration of the memory of two departed sons of Norway, fully 7,000 sons and daughters of the Norsemen, the Vikings, the Danes and the Swedes crowded into the Exposition auditorium at Minneapolis on Sunday afternoon, May 17, to celebrate with joy two events, and to blend with their happiness a full quota of sorrow. The first two events, in which happiness reigned, were the international singing contest, and the unveiling of the great statue to Ole Bull, that noble genius who made the world lay at his feet through the matchless melodies of his violin.

The other and sadder event was the paying of a tribute to the memory of Jakob Fjelde, who, almost under the eyes of that immense throng, had moulded from a shapeless shaft that very statue; and, when it had been finally completed, yielded up the spark of life.

The singing contest, for which there were entered nine societies, embracing three nationalities, German, Swedish and Norwegian, was conducted amidst the greatest enthusiasm and interest. Patriotism figured largely in the tumults of applause which followed each band of singers as it left the stage. There were enough friends of each in that big audience to swell the noise into miniature thunder. Aside from the spirit of rivalry which prompted many to applaud, there were thousands who clapped their hands in simple appreciation of good singing and excellent work. Each society showed the most careful training. Each leader

worked hard, and when he trailed from the scene of action at the heels of his lusty throated kinsmen, he was confident that the prize would come to him.

The various societies entered were:

German — "Concordia," St. Paul; "Frohsinn," Minneapolis.

Swedish—"Svenska Sangarne," St. Paul; "Orpheus" and "Unge Svea," Minneapolis.

Norwegian—"Norges Ekko," St. Paul; "Normaendenes Sangforening," Minneapolis.

For two hours the singers held the boards, and for another hour they listened to addresses by Ignatius Donnelly, John W. Arctander and Frank M. Nye.

"Heartwounds."

Swelling and ever increasing, this beautiful composition from Greig penetrated every corner of the vast auditorium. Danz's Orchestra, made up of stringed instruments entirely, played this selection as it is rarely played, and bringing the theme so vividly into each heart that there was not one in the audience who, when the last strains died away, was not prepared for what was to follow. When the piece had been rendered and the orchestra had quietly withdrawn, John W. Arctander slowly advanced to the front of the stage and lifted his hand as an appeal for absolute quietness. There was scarcely need of the motion, for no one moved, no one whispered.

"The moment has come," commenced Mr. Arctander, "for the unveiling to public gaze of the last grand masterpiece of our dear departed countryman and artist, Jakob Fjelde. If there be such a thing in this world as a spirit land, you may all feel near you and around you the benign and artistic presence of the dead sculptor, whose hands fashioned yonder work. I seem to feel it now hovering about me. I ask you, dear friends, out of respect to the dead, and in love of his memory, not to lift a finger in applause when the veil shall have been lifted, but to rise to your feet as a testimonial of sorrow and regard. I would further ask you to remain standing until the last strains of the orchestra shall have ceased."

Then followed a scene such as is rarely witnessed. And who that saw it can say in the future, that in this busy, careless, laughing world of today there does not beat a heart bursting with universal love; a heart which does not weep at the outgoing of such men and such genius as that of Fjelde, as that of Ole Bull.

It was Ole Bull's composition which the orchestra rendered. The players were hidden from sight, and as the great audience arose, and came to a perfect stillness, there was wafted to each ear a song which was equally plaintive, equally sad as "Heartwounds." It was Ole Bull's "Chalet Girl's Sunday." The moment was impressive, thrilling. Not one of that vast concourse of people moved. More distinct came the notes of the orchestra, and then the president motioned to an unseen figure behind the curtains. A beautiful figure and a beautiful face appeared. Miss Caroline Boeckman, of St. Paul, upon whom the honor of unveiling the monument had been conferred, stepped forward, and drawing upon the cord, lifted high in the air the covering which had screened Fjelde's masterpiece.

A colossal figure of spotless white, fashioned by the now cold hands of the dead sculptor, burst into view, and held each eye spell-bound. There was intense silence. Not a murmur of applause was heard. The moment was too sacred, too reverent.

The oration of the day was delivered by Ignatius Donnelly. The selection of this speaker, himself a storehouse of literature and history, was not amiss. Mr. Donnelly spoke at length upon the Scandinavian races, paying their art, their science, their character the highest of tributes.

Fjelde, The Sculptor.

Jakob H. G. Fjelde was borne in Aalesund, Norway, April 10, 1859. At a very early age he showed talent in the direction that finally became his life work. At the age of 14 he came to Chicago with his parents and for some time tried his hand at carpenter work and from that drifted into wood carving. At the age of 17 he returned to Christiania, where he worked at this latter trade. Here he carved two heads, one laughing and one crying. These he took to Bergslien, Norway's foremost sculptor, who became amazed at at the evidences of genius of young Fjelde, and at once offered him a position in his studio. He remained with him a year and a half. From there he went to Copenhagen, where he had such success that at the age of 22 he could afford to go to Rome. He studied and worked and lived the ideal artist's life. His letters sent home to his mother and sweetheart breathed enthusiasm, and were full of plans for the future. Up to this time his work was of the Thorvaldson school, but from this time on, his work is a mixture of the Italian and French. While in Rome he became acquanted with Henrik Ibsen, of whom he made a bust, which he presented to the city's art gallery.

After spending two years in Rome he returned to Norway, where he did considerable portrait work. In 1887 he decided to again embark for America. After spending some time in Chicago, he came to Minneapolis, which was his home until death.

Jakob Fjelde's work was very numerous, he having made busts of prominent men wherever he has been. In Minneapolis he has some work that undoubtedly will live for generations, and perpetuate the name of him who formed them.

Of these his greatest is considered to be that of Ole Bull, which was unveiled at the celebration of Norway's independence day, Sunday, May 17. As before mentioned this work was just completed before he was taken sick. There have been some rumors to the effect that Mr. Fjelde did not complete the work—that is, repair the falling off of some of the face—but that rumor had no authentic origin. On the contrary those who had the statue in charge are most emphatic in declaring that the artist's work was completed. The casting, which is mechanical, had been done by Fjelde's assistant, Mr. Berger, and he would have done it even if Fjelde had lived.

In 1891 the legislature of the state of Minnesota appropriated $20,000 for the erection to the memory of the famous charge of the First Minnesota at the battle of Gettysburg on July 2, '63. Mr. Fjelde's design was accepted in preference to nearly a hundred others from all parts of the country. The figure, as shown, is of heroic size, and was completed in July, 1893. The committee who had charge of accepting a design were Judge Lochren, Major Heffelfinger and Mathew Marvin. The figure is mounted on granite and has a very conspicuous place on the famous battle field, but has never been formally dedicated. The committee who had charge of the monument have the greatest words of praise for the care and conscientiousness that Mr. Fjelde showed in his work on this statue.

The statue "Hiawatha and Minnehaha" is the result of the hoarded pennies of the school children of the state. The statue was placed in the vestibule of the Minnesota building and was one of its principal attractions. Artists from all over the world praised it highly. During the burning of some of the world's fair buildings it had a narrow escape; but through the precaution of Mrs. Hunt it had been placed in a fire proof box. It is now in the Minneapolis public library.

Ashantee Surnames.

There are seven surnames in Ashantee, corresponding to the days of the week, as follows: Kwasie indicates a man born on Sunday, Kudjoe on Monday, Kwabina on Tuesday, Kwaku on Wednesday, Yao on Thursday, Koffi on Friday, and Kwamina on Saturday. These are all accented on the first syllable.

DESTRUCTIVE LIGHTNING.

Strokes That Have Resulted in Enormous Loss of Life.

The most destructive strokes of lightning have been those which have caused explosions. There have been several notable instances of accidents of this kind. Thus, on August 18, 1869, says the Bangor Commercial, the tower of St. Nazaire, at Brescia, was struck by lightning. In a large vault beneath the tower lay an immense quantity of gunpowder. This immediately exploded; a sixth part of the whole city of Brescia was destroyed, while not a single building escaped damage. The stones of the tower were flung up into the air and carried by the force of the explosion to immense distances. The number of persons killed was 3,000. In another case, the fortress of Luxemburg, in which again there was stored a great quantity of gunpowder, was struck by lightning. The explosion that followed reduced the whole of the lower town to a heap of ruins. In this instance, some of the stones composing the fortress were hurled to a distance of close on three miles. Again, in November 1856, the church of St. John, in the Island of Rhodes, which was used as a powder magazine, which struck in the same way. The church and the houses in the neighborhod were destroyed, and more than 200 dead bodies were discovered among the debris.

FIVE MAMMALS.

Wild Animals That Inhabited England in Former Times.

The beaver is one of the five mammalian animals that have inhabited England in former times, and have become extinct within historic record, according to Notes and Queries.

They are the true brown bear, (Ursus arctos), the beaver, (Castor fiber), the reindeer, (Tarandus rangifer), the wild boar, (Sus scrofa), and the wolf, (Canis lupus). The bear was abundant in the north of England and in Scotland when this country was in the hands of the Romans, and many Caledonian bears were imported into Rome. They disappeared altogether in about 750.

The beaver was numerous in some localities in the north of Wales in 940 and again in 1188. There are records of them much later in Scotland.

Reindeer were abundant in Scotland, and were hunted in Caithness in the year 1159.

Wild boars were numerous when large tracts of wood gave them harbor. They were hunted by the Tudors. They certainly existed in the year 1617, and probably much later.

The wolf in England disappeared about 1490.

In Scotland wolves were numerous in 1577. According to Pennant, they became extinct in 1680.

LAVA CAVES.

Curious Formations Produced by the Cooling of Molten Masses.

The formation of caves in a lava stream is a curious process, and one which the explorer in the Azores will be interested to realize as his investigations proceed, and in these islands it has some remarkable and perfect illustrations. It will be understood, says Outing, that the stream from a volcano soon begins to cool externally as it travels, but with a great stream, say 30 or 40 feet thick, a long time passes before it becomes finally cooled and solid to its center. A large body of melted lava still remains liquid in its interior, forming, as it were, a huge conduit or tube full of the white hot matter. As this accumulates by the continued supply from above the vast pressure of the liquid on the lower end of the stream increases. The effect may be easily imagined. The solid crust at the front of the flow breaks out; the melted interior rushes on again and the great tube is emptied of its contents so far as they remain liquid, leaving behind a hollow cavern which may, and occasionally does, extend for an uninterrupted length of several miles. In the course of centuries subsequent eruptions may deposit new beds of cinder or ash streams of lava to any extent above it, but the cave so formed may remain intact.

TO THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION

With the Celebrated Republican Flambeau Club.

A special vestibuled train of sleeping cars, dining and baggage cars, will be run from Minneapolis and St. Paul to St. Louis June 13th via the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY (the popular "Hedrick Route") to accommodate the Republican Flambeau Club and their friends throughout the Northwest.

Leave the Twin Cities afternoon of June 13th and arrive St. Louis next day.

This train will be side-tracked at a point within two blocks of Auditorium Convention Hall and six minutes' walk to the principal hotels. Passengers desiring to do so can occupy the sleepers during the convention at low rates.

The service, in every particular, will be absolutely first-class, and all may depend upon thoroughly comfortable and pleasant accommodations, both going and returning, and while occupying the cars in St. Louis.

The Republican Flambeau Club is composed of leading business and professional men in Minnesota, and their trips to former National Conventions and Inaugurations have always done great credit to the Northwest.

The railroad rate is one fare for the round trip. For exact information as to sleeping car rates and accommodations, meals, etc., address Frank P. Nantz, Secretary Republican Flambeau Club, 604 Oneida Block, Minneapolis, or J. T. Conley, Assistant General Passenger Agent C., M. & St. P. Ry., St. Paul.

NOT IN RANGE.—"Is anything known of the prisoner or his habits?" Officer—"Nothing, your honor. He lives opposite the police station."—Judy.

The Commissary Department

Of the human system is the stomach. In consequence of its activity, the body is supplied with the elements of bone, brain, nervous and muscular tissue. When indigestion impedes its functions, the best agent for imparting a healthful impetus to its operations is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, also a curative for malaria, bilious and kidney complaints, nervousness and constipation.

"TRUE elegance charms us by its suddenness and its brevity." "Yes, listen to the popping of those corks!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Company, printed near the bottom of the package. For sale by all responsible druggists.

ARTIST—"How do you like my new picture?" Friend—"Be assured I shall always esteem you as a—man."—Fliegende Blaetter.

St. Louis

Is one of our largest and most attractive cities. A good time to visit it is at the time of the Republican Convention in June, or the People's Party Convention in July. The Burlington Route is the best line. Your home ticket agent can tell you all about it and sell you a ticket via the "Burlington."

THE creditor whose appearance gladdens the heart of a debtor may hold his head in sunbeams and his foot in storms.—Lavater.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"MAUDE, your father says he cannot afford to dress you as a summer girl this season." "All right, mammy. Get me a tailor-gown and a bloomer suit and I'll star as an athletic girl."—Detroit Free Press.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

SLEEP lingers all our lifetime about our eyes, as night hovers all day in the bough of the fir tree.—Emerson.

Nothing so suddenly and completely disables the muscles as

LUMBAGO, LAME BACK, OR STIFF NECK,

and nothing so promptly and surely cures them as **ST. JACOBS OIL.**

You are bound to succeed in making HIRES Rootbeer if you follow the simple directions. Easy to make, delightful to take.

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For instance, there's "BATTLE AX."
The piece is bigger than you ever saw before for 5 cents. And the quality is, as many a man has said, "mighty good."
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That is what an eminent physician says of good cocoa. The Cocoa made by Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., is the best.

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E. V. M. POWELL, Immigration Agent, Harrison, Ark.

Inclose One Dollar. Remit by Money Order or Registered Letter.

Refers to Bank of Harrison and Boone County Bank, Harrison, Ark.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1896.

DELANO DIARY

--The village is being cleaned up nicely this season, earlier than common.

—A number of coal and ore cars and a lot of iron water pipes of large size passed through town bound for the west, this week.

—C. W. Kerrick got home early Tuesday morning from Howard Lake, where he had been bidding on the job of putting in water and electric lights. He didn't get the job. Some St. Paul firm went under him.

—One of our citizens has suggested to us that if the village council are determined to contribute funds for the 4th of July celebration every year, that they ought to add to the assessment for taxes a mill or two tax for the especial purpose. That would be the proper thing to do, if they must pay it out.

—A meeting of those interested in having Memorial day observed in Delano are requested to meet at 8 o'clock P. M. at the city hall, to help in arranging committees and making other needed preparations. The time is short and what is to be done must be done then. Be on hand at 8 o'clock, Saturday evening, May 23.

—Mrs. Wickland aged 77 years fell from a porch at Peter Nelson's in Independence, last Friday and breke her collor bone. She was brought home Sunday and did not learn what was the matter with her arm that she could not use it untill Monday when surgical services were secured. She is now stopping with the family of Mr. Bergren.

—At a meeting of the Ladies Aid of the M. E. Church, held at the residence of C. H. Green, on Friday, May 15, the following were elected officers for the ensuing term; President Mrs. H. V. Wilder; Vice-President, Miss Mary Catlin; Treasurer, Mrs. J. L. Farber; Secretary, Mrs. C. H. Green. The society meets this week at the Methodist Manse.

—Our Village Democratic Committee should now get a move on itself and stir up the faithful to attend the primary election to send delegates to Buffalo, on Wednesday, June 10 to elect delegates to the State Convention. These delegates will express the views of the state on money, tariff and other questions, send the men who will best represent you.

—The St. Anthony Benevolent Society, of Delano, has taken hold of the 4th of July celebration, and it is a guaranty that there wiill be a good one. Committees have been appointed and funds secured ensuring the success of the undertaking. Delano has long been noted for her first class 4th of July celebrations and those in charge for this year promise that this will not fall behind in interesting those in attendance.

—The High School graduating class have been unusually busy this week sending out invitations to the commencement exercises, in addition to their customary work. Rev. Geo. Innis, Prof. in Hamline University is to preach the Baccalaurate sermon on Sunday, May 31. This is an event in the lives of the six young graduates long to be remembered. Turn out and hear the sermon and help encourage those who have labored hard to make this event possible. This is the largest graduating class our school has ever had.

—The Village Council held a meeting on Monday evening, full board present. They voted an appropriation of $50, for the St. Anthony Benevolent Society to celebrate the 4th of July with. They requested the Board of Health to look over the village and suggest an extension of the "Swine limits." They voted to have the committee on poor make a bargan for two weeks care of Mrs. Wickland, by Mr, Bergren. And the President talked, and he talked, and he talked some more, and then everybody was tired, and an adjournment was taken till Tuesday night,

--If our Village council keep on hunting up old laws aed making new ones, regarding people to abide by them, we are in hopes they will come to the contracts they have with the saloon keepers in rime to save some of the young men of the village following in the foonsteps of the far to many old drunkards that abide in our midst; and who are kept so by violation of the coneract. and the fractureing of the oaths of office of the council who agree to enforce the laws. It is generaly understood that few if any saloons are run in Delano as the law directs, and if the council acts up to the duty the violators can not well be licensed.

—We have always insisted that the Village had no business legally, or morally, to appropiate funds from the Treasury to defray the expenses of a 4th of July celebration. We have always claimed that the celebration should be within the means furnished by the patriotism of its citizens, and not by taxes or other public monies in the Village Treasury, We have always held that the precident once established would lead on to greater evells and be hard to get rid of, and we now claim that the Council exceeded the limits of its just powers, and certainly overstepped the safty line a long way, when it consented to appropriate $50, to a Society to hold an entertainment on the 4th of July, for the purpose of making money. It matters not what society or individual it may be that wishes to speculate on the patriotism of the people it is wrong, and should not be upheld by anyone.

—C. W. Kerrick is now at home in his new Third Street residence.

—C. H. Green will occupy the Powers house; near the school house soon.

--Uncle Joe Bland drove in this week with some fine beef from his farm. Somehow he seems to have an inexhaustible supply of fine cattle.

—Since the Eagle has thrown up its contract for doing the Village printing, it is time for the Council to elect an official paper, according to law.

--The new "Doggery" has struck its first "Protective tariff" wave The village council have concluded to enforce the ordinance and collect $1, or $3, per head for all dogs in the village.

—There appears to be one consoling fact in connection with the elevated sidewalks to which our village is now treating itself. The "Burgomaster" can look down on his subjects as he passes by.

--We are prepared to furnish the nicest 4th of July bills that has ever been seen in these parts, at reasonable rates. Cash must accompany the orders, which must be sent in early, write for prices.

—Four new lights are to be placed on the street; one at Fourth St. and R. R. Ave.; one at Bridge and Watertown streets one at Bridge St. and the Waverly road; one at the R. R. crossing on the Watertown road.

—A memorial entertainment by the four lower rooms of the Public School will be given at the City Hall on Friday evening May 29. Be there and see see and hear some of the things the little folks have learned.

--Adam was the first man, for a long time, with the degree of firmness and determination to persist in talking, and voting, for what he knows, or thinks to be right notwithstanding it is not in accordance with the views so freely expressed by the Mayor.

—The swine limits have been extended to take in the entire village out to the farms. There is talk of making a provision in the ordinance to grant permits to keep hogs, to those who can keep them without diturbing their neighbors but if such a plan is adopted we predict the council will very soon tire of it.

—Mrs Wicklund who broke her right collar bone last week, in her helpless condition being 77 years old, fell and broke the end off from the largest bone of the elbow on her left arm. Both arms now have to be carried in slings and as her hips were injured before she is in a very helpless condition and should have constant attention.

—On Wednesday afternoon as Bev. Yancy was coming up River Street and just as he stepped into Bridge Street he was forcibly reminded, as a young lady hastily dismounted from her bicycle, as it ran against his portly form, that on the sidewalks is no place for wheels. Buffalo has lately passed an ordinance that sidewalks shall not be used for bicycling.

—At a meeting of the Sunday School board, officers, and teachers of the Delano M. E. Sunday School, held at the church, on Tuesday evening, Rev. J. L. Farber presided and John J. Catlin served as Secretary. Officers and Teachers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

OFFICERS.

Superintendent, Prof. Charles S. Hawker.
Assistant Superintendent, Dr. T. J. Catlin.
Secretary, John J. Catlin.
Treasurer, Mrs. Addie Green.
Librarian, Miss Mollie Maxfield.
Organist. Miss Viola B. Cunningham.

TEACHERS.

Class No. Name,
1. Bible Class, Dr. T. J. Catlin.
2. Young People's Mrs. Mary E. Hawker.
3. 1st Girl's Class. Mrs Addie Green.
4. 2nd Girl's Class. Miss. Hattie Gross.
5. 1st Boy's Class. Miss Annie R. Quinn.
6. 2nd Boy's " Mrs. A. Farber.
7. 3d Boy's " Mrs. E. B. Strickland.
7. Infant " Miss Viola B. Cunningham.

The school has a good attendance and is in a flourishing condition. But there is room for more; and everybody is invited to attend at 12 M. every Sunday.

School Play.

"Which is Which" will be presented by the Senior Class at their class play on next Wednesday evening, May 27. It will be preceded by a curtain raiser entitled "The Bicyclers" which is very laughable and entertaining. It gives the experiences of a person learning to ride a bicycle, and should not be missed by bicycle riders or anyone who contemplates being one. "Which is Which" is a fifty minute play and very interesting: It gives the bright and dark side of a debtors life and an easy method of becoming wealthy. The casts are as follows:

"THE BICYCLERS."

Robert Yardsley, an expert,	George Kurtz.
Jack Barlow, another,	Samuel Coffin
Thaddeus Perkins, a beginner,	John Steffes
Edward Bradley, a scoffer,	Roy Sutton.
Mrs. Perkins, a resistant	Stella Davis.
Mrs. Bradley, an enthusiast,	Erma Wilder
Jennie, a maid,	Viola Cunningham.

"WHICH IS WHICH"

Mr. Capper, an artist much in debt,	George Kurtz.
Mr. Paddles, oil and colorman,	Roy Sutton.
Mr. Gargle, Uncle to Caper	John Steffes.
Anna Pestle, an Heiress,	Erma Wilder.
Bertha Bingham, a poor relative,	Viola Cunningham.
Mrs. Mills, a servan	Stella Davis.

Between the plays will be a solo by Mr. John Steffes, and a recitation by Miss Cornelia Dekay.

Memorial Day.

Halt from your wordly cares and give attention for a brief period to the remembrance of those whose lives were offered in defense of their homes and their country. Be at the City Hall, at 8 P. M. Saturday May 23, to help make rangements for observing Memorial Day. COMMITTEE.

Pasture to Let.

Stock pasture, good grass and plenty of water. Call at this office. 34-2t.

Rooms to Rent.

Good, comfortable rooms for residence, to rent. Apply at Green's Store.

Personal.

Mrs. John Cameron has moved to Minneapolis.

Misses Kimball and Dekay visited city friends, Saturday.

Mr. Harris, a Minneapolis travelling man, Sundayed here again.

Chester M. Johnson, of Rockford, came over to the Metropolis on Sabbath afternoon.

Leon Frazee, of Monticello, came over and spent Sunday with the old folks at home.

Mrs. George Sutton and daughter are convalescing from the measles at A. F. Corey's.

Irvin O'Mara and E. Guptil, of Greenwood, drove over to Delano, on business, Sunday.

Ed. Steward, Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Fred Coffin and wife, of Lyndale were Delano visitors this week.

Rev. Lawrence Zawadzki, who has been sick in the city for several weeks returned home this week.

Mr. Drew, of Minneapolis, made Delano a professional visit this week. He gets his share of live stock from about here.

County Auditor Lamson came down from Dassel, Monday, on his way to Buffalo. He says he knows nothing about politics,

Mrs. A. D. Smith, and three children of Omaha, are spending the Summer at the old homestead, John Cunningham's. They arrived last night.

A Delanoite Abroad

Independent, Enderlin: H. C. Parslow, who for the past two years has been the cashier at the depot, left this morning for Hankinson, where the company has appointed him as station agent. This is an important station and the company evidence the confidence they place in Mr. Parslow by this move. He is known and respected by everybody in Enderlin, and all, while rejoicing in his advancement, sincerely regret his departure.

Henry C. Parslow, until recently cashier for the Soo at Enderlin, has been appointed agent at this place. He is a pleasant gentleman to meet and do business with, and without doubt will keep the ever popular Soo at the head of the procession. —Hankinson News.

County Cullings.

The call for the Democratic County Convention has been issued. You will find it in another column of this paper, also the call for the State convention. Read them and watch out for your primary at home. On the kind of men you send to Buffalo depends the stand Wright county will take in the State convention for money, tariff and other issues. Turn out and vote at your primaaiy and let your strength be felt for what you believe is best for the country by sending men of the right kind to represent you at Buffalo. Let all delegates who are elected make it a point to attend the conventions. Don't send proxies, or leave it all to some schemer to do for you.

BRAVEST BATTLE EVER FOUGHT.

The bravest battle that ever was fought!
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you will find it not;
'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon, or battle shot,
With sword or nobler pen;
Nay, not with eloquent word or thought,
From mouths of wonderful men;

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart—
Of woman that would not yield,
But bravely, silently bore her part—
Lo! there is the battle-field.

No marshaling troops, no bivouac song,
No banner to gleam and wave;
But, oh! the battles they last so long—
From babyhood to the grave.

Yet faithful still as a bridge of stars,
She fights in her walled-up town—
Fights on and on in the endless wars
Then silent, unseen—goes down.

O ye with banners and battle shot,
And soldiers to shout and praise,
I tell you the kingliest victories fought
Were fought in these silent ways.

O, spotless woman in a world of shame,
With splendid and silent scorn,
Go back to God as white as you came,
The kingliest warrior born!

—Joaquin Miller.

FIRE SALE.

The Tuscorora Fire and Salvage Co. will open up a Fire Sale of Men's Boy's and Children's Clothing on River St. Delano, Minn. You can save 50cts. on the dollar by taking advantage of this sale. Sale opens Saturday May 23.

GAZETTE

$1.00

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COTTON STATE EXPOSITION.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18, Dec. 31, 1895.

The schedule printed below is a comprehensive guide to the best and most desirable route to Atlanta from the North and Northwest, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis Terre Haute, and Evansville.

Palace Day Coaches and Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to all trains shown in this schedule.

Extremely low rates have been made to Atlanta and return via the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. All trains run solid between Nashville and Atlanta, except train in last column. The train in third column, which leaves Cincinnati at 4:30 p. m. runs solid to Atlanta. This is the route of the famous "Dixie Flyer," through "all the year round" sleeping car line between Nashville, Tenn., and Jacksonville, Fla.

For further information, address BRIARD F. HILL, Northern Passenger Agent 328 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. COWARDIN, Western Passenger Agent 405 Ry. Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.; or D. J. MULLANEY, Eastern Passenger Agent, 56 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

W. L. DANLEY,
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The McKinley Bill and the new Tarriff Bill compared item by item. Also Henry George's Protection or Free Trade, and speeches of congress men on tariff and direct taxation
Address Minnesota Democratic Association, 127 Globe Bldg, St. Paul,

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To sell Banker's Alliance of California Combined Life and accident. Two policies in one. P. H. GREEAR, District Manager.
Delano, Minn. 25tf.

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BRANDES. On Monday, May 11, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brandes, a son.

BELT.—On Thursday, May 21, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Belt, a son.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1896. NUMBER 35.

Capitol

Minnesota Historical Society

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. F. COLLINS. ATTORNEY AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN. Smith Lake, - - Minnesota.

W. H. CUTTING. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON. ATTORNEY AT LAW. COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA. 28

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. C. B. AMES. Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office over W. H. John's Confectionery Store

E. A. SHANNON, M. D., Buffalo, Minn., Calls day or night promptly attended to Office in the building between McKnight's store and residence. Residence on corner north of School House.

O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan. 11, 1896.

DR. CORNELIUS WILLIAMS. Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist, 145 W. Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dr. G. H. KOHLER, Dayton Building, Cor. 6th St. and Nicollet Ave Minneapolis. Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 17-tf.

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CHURCH NOTICES

M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARBER, Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at..... 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday.. ..... 10:00 "
Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on every third Sunday.

DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... .....
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m. Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. LAWRENCE ZOWADZKI.

DELANO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

President, I. GUTZWILLER, JR.
Councilmen, JOHN COOLEN, WASH RADER, ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder, WYATT JOHNS.
Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.
Justices of the Peace, W. H. FRAZER, R. M. WALTER.
Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health, T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.
Village Marshal, GEORGE GOODRICK.
Constables, J. P. BERNECK, GEO. GOODRICK.

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TEACHER'S EXAMINERS.

F. H. LINDSLEY and C. S. HAWKER.

THE UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS Washington Grove, No. 9, meets at Cramer's Hall the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, at 8 p. m.

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Democratic County Convention and Primary Election.

The Democratic County Convention for the County of Wright, Minnesota will be held at 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 10th day of June, 1896, at Dudley's Opera House, in the Village of Buffalo, in said county, to elect 14 delegates to the Democratic State convention to be held at the City of St. Paul, on June 11th, 1896, to elect delegates to the National Democratic convention to be held in the city of Chicago, on the 7th day of July, 1896 and also to nominate nine (9) presidential electors.

The several election districts in Wright County will be entitled to representation in said convention as follows:

One delegate at large from each election district, and one delegate additional for every thirty (30) votes or major fraction thereof cast for the Democratic nominee for Secretary of State at the general election of 1894, to-wit:

Albion,	3	Marysville,	3
Buffalo,	2	Middleville,	2
Chatham,	3	Monticello,	2
Clearwater,	2	Otsego,	3
Cokato,	1	Rockford,	3
Corinna,	2	Silvercreek,	1
Frankfort,	8	Southside,	2
Franklin,	5	Stockholm,	1
French Lake,	2	Victor,	2
Maple Lake,	4	Woodland,	2
Annandale Village,			2
Buffalo Village,			2
Cokato Village,			1
Delano Village,			3
Howard Lake Village,			2
Maple Lake Village,			2
Monticello Village,			2
Montrose Village,			2
Wayerly Village,			3

The primary election for the election of said delegates will be held in all the election districts of said county on Saturday, June the 6th, 1896; the polls to be open at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and remain open until 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day. Said primaries must be conducted under the primary election law, Chapter 276 of the General Laws of 1895. The town and village committees will appoint the place at which said primary elections will be held and give six days notice thereof by the posting of three notices thereof in each election precinct.

By order of the Committe,
J. C. NUGENT, Chairman.
34 2t.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

To Select Delegates to National Convention.

In conformity with a resolution adopted by the Democratic State Central Committee at a meeting of said committee held on the fifth day of March, 1896, the Democrats of the State are called to meet in delegate convention in the Market Hall, in the city of St. Paul, on THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1896, at 11 A. M., to elect eighteen delegates to represent the Democracy of Minnesota in the National Democratic Convention to be held in Chicago, Illinois, July 7, 1896; also to nominate nine presidential electors.

The representation will consist of two delegates from each county and one additional from each one hundred and fifty votes or major fraction thereof cast for the Democratic candidate for president in 1892.

Upon this computation the several counties of the state will be entitled to representation in said convention to the number of delegates indicated as follows:

Aitkin	3	Martin	6
Anoka	7	Meeker	10
Becker	4	Mille Lacs	3
Beltrami	2	Morrison	13
Benton	6	Mower	11
Big Stone	5	Murray	5
Blue Earth	18	Nicollet	8
Brown	10	Nobles	6
Carlton	4	Norman	4
Carver	12	Olmstead	15
Cass	4	Otter Tail	13
Chippewa	5	Pine	5
Chisago	4	Pipestone	4
Clay	8	Polk	12
Cook	2	Pope	4
Cottonwood	3	Ramsey	87
Crow Wing	5	Redwood	6
Dakota	15	Renville	9
Dodge	6	Rice	14
Douglas	6	Rock	4
Faribault	9	Rosseau	2
Fillmore	11	St. Louis	26
Freeborn	7	Scott	15
Goodhue	13	Sherburne	4
Grant	4	Sibley	10
Hennepin	112	Stearns	32
Houston	10	Steele	11
Hubbard	3	Stevens	5
Isanti	3	Swift	7
Itasca	1	Todd	9
Jackson	7	Traverse	4
Kanabec	2	Wabasha	14
Kandiyohi	5	Wadena	4
Kittson	4	Waseca	7
Lac qui Parle	5	Washington	14
Lake	3	Watenwon	5
Le Sueur	14	Wilkin	4
Lincoln	5	Winona	27
Lyon	5	Wright	14
McLeod	12	Yellow Medicine	4
Marshall	4		
TOTAL			829

By order of Committee.
THOS. J. MCDERMOTT, Chairman.
T. J. MULLANE, Secretary.

N. B. Apportionment for State Convention to nominate state officers the same as above.

CONSOLATION.

When Molly came home from the party to-night,—
The party was out at nine,—
There were traces of tears in her bright blue eyes
That looked mournfully up to mine.

For some one had said, she whispered to me,
With her face on my shoulder hid,
Some one had said (there were sobs in her voice)
That they didn't like something she did.

So I took my little girl up on my knee,—
I am old and exceedingly wise,—
And I said, "My dear, now listen to me;
Just listen, and dry your eyes.

"This world is a difficult world, indeed,
And people are hard to suit,
And the man who plays on the violin
Is a bore to the man with the flute.

"And I myself have often thought
How very much better 't would be,
If every one of the folks that I know
Would only agree with me.

"But since they will not, the very best way
To make this world look bright
Is never to mind what people say,
But to do what you think is right."

WALTER LEARNED.
In St. Nicholas for March.

THE BUFFALO GAZETTE $1.00 year.

THE Democratic State convention will soon take place. Every Democrat should express himself by voting his sentiment at the primaries.

MINNEAPOLIS now has a genuine Democratic paper, once again. The Minneapolis Democrat. It starts out on the right line and deserves the patronage of Democrats.

TERRIBLE cyclones and wind storm are reported from Iowa, Illinois, Michigan and Kansas. Scores of dead and wounded, and great loss of property were results of the destructive twisters visits.

THE true Money System for the United States by J. B. Watkins, Lawrence, Kan. a 14 page pamphlet came to hand this week; it contains some food for thought on the important money question.

WE are in receipt of a premium list of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society's State Fair for 1896. It is neatly gotten up and offers a fine lot of premiums. Send your address to the Secretary, E. W. Randall, and get one for yourself.

ANNOUNCEMENTS for Gustavus Adolphus College, of St. Peter and Carlton College, Northfield, Minn. are on our table. These are among the leading educational institutions of the state and all interested in education should be posted on their work. Send for catalogues.

CHAIRMAN HARRITY, of the Democratic National Convention, has been interviewed, and is reported to have said; "there is no doubt now that the Democratic National Convention will name a sound money candidate and adopt a sound money platform." Going before the country with such a candidate and such a platform, we can, I believe carry New York, New Jersey Connecticut and Indiana, which means that the country will be carried by the Democracy."

Mr Harrity is reported as having said he believed it is certain that sound money will carry the convention at Chicago.

Of course "Sound money" "honest money" "constitutional money" will be demanded by the Democrats of this nation when they meet to rmulate a national platform and nominate a national ticket.

"Honest Money."

Some of the politicians throughout the country are having considerable to say about "Sound money" and "honest money" and in advocating a gold standard, they seem to us, to assume too much for their own side of the question, and not willing to allow others to entertain different views.

Everybody wants, "Sound money" and everybody wants, "honest money". It is not exactly the right thing to intimate that everybody who does not agree with us as to what the standard should be is for "unsound" or for "dishonest" money. A man may be perfectly honest, from the knowledge he has of the subject in advocating a gold standard or a silver standard; but the leaders of men, who flop suddenly from what they have always held are to be looked upon with suspicion; and not to be considered the safest to follow. The safest leader you can have is your own conscience. That is what you have a conscience for; to lead you, Follow then, its dictations. Read speeches on both sides; criticise them, when you think you have found a strong reason for voting for one side, tell it to your neighbor and see how quickly, sometimes, he sweeps it away, or how his lame efforts to answer it strengthen you in your beliefs. After due deliberation, vote as your conscience tells you to vote.

Don't allow the war cry of "Sound money" or "honest money" to steer you out of your course. Our government constitution providing for money; for what we have always consider "Sound money" "Honest money" and constitutional money has served us well and faithfully for a long time, and it seems as if given a chance it could do so again.

Let us then have "Sound money" "honest money" the money of the constitution.

THE Northwestern Printer is here. May we see more of it.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1896.

Senator Gorman this week made good the threat he made some time ago, when he called attention to the fact that there would not be money enough in the Treasury to meet the extravegant appropriations made at this session of Congress, by offering an amendment to the Fortification bill authorizing the issue of $100,000,000 in 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness. Of course the republicans threw up their hands in holy horror at the very idea of such a thing, but none of them offered to join Senator Gorman in trying to curtail the extravagant appropriations. Senator Quay is going to see McKinley to dicker for a place in the band wagon, and Speaker Reed is thinking unprintable thoughts. The republican opposition to McKinley has about reached the collapsing point.

Those two eminent republicans of the House, Walker, of Mass. and Dalzel, of Pa., exchanged this week the complimentary terms of "demagogue" and "impudent" in a little discussion brought on by the former making a kick against boss rule in the House, which allows speaker Reed to control all legislation in that body.

Gen. Fitz Lee, now on his way to Cuba, opened a May festival given by Southern ladies of Washington in aid of the proposed Battle Abbey, to be erected as a monument to the bravery of the Southern soldiers, with a spirited speech endorsing the Battle Abbey idea, highly eulogistic of American valor. Gen. Lee is endowed with that mysterious quality which we call personal magnetism to a marked extent. As one of his old soldiers and admirers puts it, "I believe Fitzl Lee would create enthusiasm at a Quaker meeting, if allowed to talk for five minutes."

Senator Vilas naturally resents the charge that he secured the adoption of the resolution by the Senate ordering that Secretary Carlisle's resent Chicago financial speech be printed as a public document by a trick. He states that his action was open and above board in the matter, and that before he asked unanimous consent for adoption of the resolutions he consulted with Senators Cockrell and Teller, as representative silver men of both parties, and they assured him that they had no objection to the speech being prinled as a public document so as to make it frankable.

Praise from your political enimies is often more dangerous and undesirable than censure, but the reference to the Immigration Bureau made by Representative Corliss, of Mich., doesn't belong to that class. He said of this bureau, in a speech made in the House this week: "It stands out as one department of the goverment seeking earnestly and faithfully to execute the laws with reference to immigration, and I want to congratulate my democratic friends that they have in this department worthy and efficient men." Ex-Congressman Stump, of Md., is at the head of the Immigration Bureau.

The debate on the immigration bill, which was passed, brought a new orator to the front in the person of Representative Buck, of New Orleans. As a naturalized American citizen He came to America in 1852, when only 9 years old he opposed any burdensome restriction on immigration. At the close of his speech he was warmly congratulated, by those who agreed with him as well as by those who did not, for having made one of the best speeches of the session, from the stand point of the admirer of finished and eloquent oratory.

A movement has been started which Mr. Mark Hanna will do well to watch carefully. Its avowed object is to throw the vote of every negro delegate to the St. Louis convention against McKinley, and to either Reed or Allison. This movement is headed by the notorious Perry Carson, who has for many years bossed the negros of the city of Washington and who has been a delegate to every republican national convention for years past. Carson is an illiterate negro, but when it comes to political trickery and the manipulation of negroes he can give the shrewdest of his white brethern pointers. Mark Hanna may have to buy some of those nigs again.

Mr. John Bell Bigger, who has been clerk of Virginia House of Delegates for years and who is always posted on democratic politics in that State, is in Washington. When asked if the Virginia deomcrats would bolt if the financial plank of the Chicago convention didn't suit them, he instantly replied: "No Sir! not on your life. Bolting isn't in our line. We will stick to the party, it matters not what platform is constructed at Chicago. If the financial plank should declare for tin or zinc as a money metal it would be all right with Virginia democrats. Party success with us is paramount to all considerations."

BUFFALO GAZETTE and DEMORIST'S MAGAZINE. One year for $2.50.

CORRESPONDENCE

ROCKFORD NEWS.

The village has commenced to see the good of sidewalks by using those that were laid two years ago. Several of our most enterprising citizens are having new ones laid in front of their property this summmer, but every place must have their kickers and we have got them here. Rather than make any improvements for themselves or village they spend their money for lawyers advice trying to find some escape from doing their duty, also showing their disposition.

E. E. Darrow and Geo. Hatch came over from Monticello and Sundied with their families.

Prof. A. Y. Baker was taken sick quite suddenly, last Saturday. He is better at this writing but is not able to be out. Mrs. Baker is taking charge of the school during his illness.

A. B. Bucklin bought a barn of Mrs. M. H. George, and has moved it onto his own lot.

The Oregon Medicine Co. have been in town about ten days giving shows and selling medicine.

A. L. Mealey, of Delano, was in town last Saturday, on bicycle business.

The game of ball played last Saturday between Rockford North Rockford Nines at Levi Thompsons in North Rockford was very one sided. Score 16 to 50 in favor of Rockford. Geo. Vail pitched for Rockford, H. Swartout, for North Rockford.

W. L. Haggerty, of Annandale, was in town, Tuesday.

Elder Baker, of Monticello, was visiting his son on Monday.

Miss Susie Austin, of Minneapolis, is visiting friends and relatives in town, this week.

Ed Cunningham has moved into the Village. He has been working at painting all spring.

The following programme has been prepared for Memorial Day: Doug las post G. A. R. will form in line, at their Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M. and march to grove where the Decoration services will be held:

Song	A Grateful Nation,
Prayer	By Post Chaplin
Address	By Post Commander
Song, Once more into those hallowed mounds.	
Decorating the unknown graves.	
Address	By Chaplin
Reading of Orders	By Adjutaut
Address to comrades	By Commander
Music,	By band.
Decorating graves.	
Address of welcome,	By Commander.
Programme by	Citizens.
Introduction,	by D. R. Farnham.
Song,	The City of the dead.
Prayer,	by Rev. W. H. Jackson.
Oration,	by S. W. Finch.
Song,	The Vacant Chair.
Recitation.	
Song.	Columbia Call.

Rev. W. H. Jackson is now envied by many of his neighbors. Cause, a nice family carriage purchased of Geo. Irving.

Rumor has it that a certain lady believing that the city council had been imposing on her gave the President her views of the matter in few but very plain words.

BORN.—to Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Ageten, a boy, eleven pounder. All parties doing well.

INDEPENDENCE.

Frank Wheaton, of Minneapolis, will deliver the memorial address at Maple Plain.

BORN, To Mr. and Mrs. James Turnham, Sunday, May 24, a son.

Eugene Conover is erecting a new store on the corner next to the depot.

Mrs. Bailie and Miss Loverin entertained an audience at the Presbyterian church in Maple Plain, Monday evening.

Charles Histed, of Independence, is sick with consumption, and his daughter about 15 years old, also. His wife is sick abed too, making rather a gloomy place to visit.

We can't hear the Court House chimes but we can feel them, along about tax time.

MARKVILLE.

There has been a "Love Feast" of the prohibition party, on a political back ground and it was quite an enjoyable event, good songs, political stories, and many a pathetic appeal to humanity generally, to take hold and assist in untolding the good angel that lies dormant in each and every one of us, surely a meritorius cause, and if so much of christianity can be merged into our every day politics it would be a blessing to the race.

Well the reaction in our premature season has come with a vengence, now hide your young cabage and tomato plants, tie a bed quilt over your plum trees, put winter clothing on your currant bushes, be sure and rub your radishes early in the morning just to start the circulation before the sun rises, keep your weather eye open and on the look out for squalls, in the house as well as in the elements.

Strawberry planting is in order, have just finished planting ½ an acre. Old beds are blossoming out finely for the frost.

Be careful of your cutworms. I never saw them in such vast quantities before; feed them well. They are fond of cabbage and will eat tomato plants, young tender melons are good for them. I always feed and look after my cut worms diligently. My first planting of strawberry vines was destroyed in a few days by these helpless worms. In a very christian frame of mind I replanted them again, thankful that I had such an early opportunity to play the good Samaritan act. I gave them the plants, hoping for nothing in return and if the cut worms have their way long, the poor, honest, horny handed farmer will surely get nothing. Between all the bugs that play on vegetation and that last bug that has destroyed our currency, that terrible bug, Gold Bug, that hovers over our people like a baleful influence, we will not have much to spare.

Famous Boys.

A Swedish boy fell out of a window and was severely hurt. with clenched lips he kept back the cry of pain. The King Gustavus Adolphus, who saw the fall, prophesied that that boy would make a man for an emergency; and so he did, for he became the famous General Bauer.

A woman fell off the dock in Italy. She was fat and frightened. No one of the crowd of men dared to jump in after her; but a boy struck the water almost as soon as she, and managed to keep her up until stronger arms got hold of her. Everybody said the boy was very quick, but also very reckless, for he might have drowned. The boy was Garibaldi, and if you will read his life you will find these were just his traits all through—that he was so alert that nobody could tell when he would make an attack with his red-shirted soldiers; so indiscreet sometimes as to make his fellow-patriots wish he was in Guinea, but also so brave and magnanimous that all the world, except tyrants, loyed to hear and talk about him.

A boy used to crush the flowers to get their color, and painted the white side of his father's cottage in Tyrol with all sorts of pictures, which the mountaineers gazed at as wonderful. He was the great artist, Titian.

An old painter watched a little fellow who amused himself making drawings of his pot and brushes, easel and stool, and said: "That boy will beat me some day." So he did for he was Michael Angelo.

A German boy was reading a blood-and thunder novel. Right in the midst of it he said to himself: "Now, this will never do. I get too much excited over it; I can't study so well after it. So here goes!" and he flung the book out into the river. He was Fichte, the great German philosopher.—Our Dumb Animals.

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LATEST NEWS

Fearful Cyclone.

On Wednesday afternoon St. Louis was visited by a cyclone, dealing death to about 500 people and wounding 700. The loss of property was great; millions of wealth wiped out.

Cleveland To Liberate Cuba.

A United States naval constructor confidentially informs the New York Dispatch that President Cleveland is only waiting the repairs and completions necessary of a powerful fleet to liberate Cuba. He states that all naval officers know this and are preparing for the event. He adds that Spain's fleet is more powerful than ours to-dao but will be matched in course of two month's and then, look out! This is good news, and, let us hope, is true. President Cleveland has plenty of courage and undoubtedly he will prove it when he has the means to back it.—New York Dispatch.

Liquor Dealers Fined by an Internal Revenue Agent.

Some 30 local saloonkeepers are kicking emphatically upon the action of a special internal revenue agent who during the past month has imposed fines of from $50 to $350 because the saloonkeepers were found to have mixed unusally high proof whiskies and reduced them to make them drinkable.

The United States law requires saloonkeepers to take out a rectifying license of $100 per year and also a license for liquors slightly reduced in proof, amounting to another $100 per year, and in case of failure to take out the license at the proper time a penalty of 50 per cent is added.—Minneapolis Times.

St. Peter is to have still another newspaper. It is not to be a local paper however and will not encroach upon the field of those already established here. The paper is to be religious and will in reality be the official organ of Dr. Stafford, presiding elder of the Mankato district of the Methodist church. Rev. Joscelyn of this city, will be editor-in-chief and the mechanical work will be under the direction of L. C. Butler, now night operator at the Omaha depot. The name is to be the Religous Intercharge and is to be published in the interest of the Mankato district. The board of editors will probably include the major part of the district clergy.—St. Peter Herald.

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List of Patents.

Granted to inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co. · MINN.

NEW YORK and Brooklyn will begin married life with property whose assessed value is $2,593,324,829. They ought to be happy.

THERE are now seven Methodist bishops that were born in Ohio, viz.: Merrill, Thoburn, Joyce, Walden, Foster, Cranston and McCabe.

MARK TWAIN, who is lecturing in South Africa, will bring back a few pieces of crystallized carbon known as the diamond of commerce.

THE czarina has become a colonel in a German regiment. When she practices with a gun the czar gets inside the ancient armor of his ancestors and prays hard.

THE bicycle is the best temperance orator in the land. Bicyclists are not accustomed to stop at every saloon "to wood and water." A beer-fuddled head has no business on a wheel.

THE trial of a man who stole a fiddle has cost New York state $10,000. This is perhaps the most expensive case of rosining the bow since the occasion on which Nero fiddled at a fire in Rome.

THE annual rainfall in the basin drained by the Mississippi river is 78,000,000,000,000 cubic feet. The clouds propelled by the winds carry all this water inland, mostly from the gulf.

JACOB OPPENHEIMER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has been sued by his wife for divorce, says that the trouble grew out of her joining a woman's lodge and staying out late at night. See? It's coming.

THE new illuminated life buoy is a humane invention. The unfortunates are directed to it by the brilliant lights it carries, and are saved. It has been adopted for use in the United States navy.

A NEW glass has been manufactured that, while it allows the free passage of light, is a decided check to heat. In an experiment it was proved that a glass plate four-tenths of an inch thick allowed but 4 6-10 per cent. of radiant heat to pass through it. Ordinary window glass lets 86 per cent. of heat through.

ABOUT 2,000 miles of railway are under construction in Japan, and the London Times says there are signs that American engineering and material will be preferred to English hereafter by the Japanese. Our Oriental neighbors will make no mistake when they order their railway iron, locomotives and war ships in this country.

DR. KNAPP, in the Century, shows that the American branch of the Anglo-Saxon race is not the nervous, lantern-jawed class that English critics have loved to picture. In fact, take us all around, Dr. Knapp would seem to conclude that the American stomach can whip its weight in strawberry shortcake and patent medicine and never turn a hair.

THE silly young woman who married an Indian named Chaska a few years ago and who dreamed of amalgamating the red and the white races and ushering in the era of universal brotherhood, has come to grief like the rest of her tribe. Chaska ran off with a squaw, who, no doubt, suited his coarse nature better, and the once enthusiastic wife is supporting herself and three children by washing.

A SAVANT with an unpronounceable name, residing across the water, has discovered a means of proving the existence or absence of true love by photography. He photographs the electric sparks which jump from the tips of the fingers to those who truly love each other. No spark, no true love. Pshaw, this spark theory is as old as the hills. Being universally admitted, what is the need of photographing it? Besides, records of youthful folly are extremely embarrassing when they turn up in later years.

AN Englishman in Washington at dinner declined to eat an ice in the shape and color of the American flag. This he did because he held it to be bad form to absorb the national emblem. The incident was significant as showing the difference between the British idea of patriotism and our own. Englishmen lift their hats when their flag is carried past and rise when the national anthem is played in theaters and music halls. No true Briton, in trade or out of it, would use the flag of his country for advertising purposes.

ANOTHER Central American revolution has been suppressed—namely: that in Nicaragua. The area fought over was 50 square miles. The losses on both sides were about 400. President Zelaya's army numbered 3,000 and the clerical insurgents had about 2,000. The duration of the war was about eight weeks. Now all is calm in Nicaragua until the next revolution occurs, which may be next week or next year, no one can tell. For a wonder there are no revolutions now in all Central America, but it may be confidently anticipated that business will be resumed before long at the old stand.

A MILITARY court at Berlin a few days ago sentenced Count von Kotze to two years' inprisonment in a fortress as a punishment for his duel with Baron von Schrader, which resulted in the death of the latter. Dueling appears to be altogether too fashionable in German military circles to accord with the enlightened standards of civilization, but such punishment as that inflicted on Count von Kotze ought to tend in a great measure to make it less so in the future. The only correct view to take, however, is that the penalty for killing a man in a duel should be as severe as that for ordinary murder.

THERE are living 11 ex-governors of Vermont. The venerable war governor of the state, Frederick Holbrook, Brattleboro. George W. Hendee, of Morrisville, filled out the unexpired term of Peter T. Washburne, who died in 1870, and John W. Stewart, of Middlebury, was governor from 1870 until 1878, when Redfield Proctor was elected. His successors, all of whom are living, were Roswell Farnham, of Bradford, John L. Barstow, of Shelburne, Samuel E. Pingree, of Hartford, Ebenezer J. Ormsbee, of Brandon, William P. Dillingham, of Waterbury, Carrol S. Page, of Hyde Park, and Levi K. Fuller, of Brattleboro.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the First Session.

Washington, May 22.—After agreeing to several conference reports in the senate yesterday Senator Butler's bill prohibiting the issue of government bonds without the consent of congress was brought up and caused a lively discussion, but no action was taken. In the house the bill granting a pension of $50 a month to Francis E. Hoover was passed over the president's veto by a vote of 196 to 47.

Washington, May 23.—The time in the senate yesterday was occupied in discussing Senator Butler's bill prohibiting the issue of United States bonds without the consent of congress. In the house the conference report on the river and harbor bill was agreed to and 15 pension bills were passed. A bill establishing a life-saving station at Charlevoix, Mich., was favorably reported.

Washington, May 25.—Saturday in the senate was consumed by the "filled cheese" bill and the second installment of the speech by Senator Allen (pop., Neb.) on the Butler bill to prohibit the issue of bonds without the authority of congress. On the ground that the filled cheese bill was a revenue measure several amendments to raise revenue were offered, but all failed. The calendar was cleared of all the private pension bills. In the house the conference reports on the river and harbor bill and the executive, legislative and judicial bill were also adopted. Mr. Howard (pop., Ala.) failed in an attempt to secure consideration of a resolution to impeach President Cleveland on eight counts.

Washington, May 26.—The general deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the supply bills, was before the senate yesterday and passed just before adjournment. The house spent the day in committee of the whole on the free alcohol repeal bill. There was general debate, but no action.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses of the United States during the week ended on the 22d aggregated $991,339,029, against $1,019,009,278 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1896, was 1.08.

In the United States there were 227 business failures in the seven days ended on the 22d, against 224 the week previous and 207 in the corresponding period of 1895.

Official statistics of the production of salt in the United States during the year 1895 show the total production was 13,665,649 barrels, valued at $4,223,086, an increase of 600,000 barrels over the previous year, but a decline of $300,000 in value.

The supreme court has sustained the validity of the appropriations to carry out the sugar bounty act, reversing the action of Comptroller of the Treasury Bowler, who refused to permit the payment of the bounties.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 25th was: What, 54,244,000 bushels; corn, 8,978,000 bushels; oats, 7,390,000 bushels; rye, 137,000 bushels; barley 145,000 bushels.

THE EAST.

Resolutions were presented at the Presbyterian general assembly in Saratoga, N. Y., denouncing Sunday excursions, Sunday baseball games, Sunday theaters, Sunday bicycle pleasure riding and the greed of gain, which compels thousands against their will to work on the Lord's day.

At the age of 69 years ex-United States Senator William A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, died in New York. He was senator from 1875 to 1881.

Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, controlling the Metropolitan opera house and Abbey's theater in New York and the Tremont theater in Boston, failed for $300,000; assets, $200,000.

The election of officers of the American Baptist Missionary union resulted at Asbury Park, N. J., in the selection of Rev. Henry F. Colby, D. D. of Ohio, as president.

Percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 24th were as follows: Cleveland, .667; Cincinnati, .645; Boston, .621; Pittsburgh, .593; Baltimore, .552; Chicago, .548; Philadelphia, .517; Washington, .483; Brooklyn, .414; New York, .379; St. Louis, 367; Louisville, .233.

Near Boston the schooner Mary Sprague collided with an unknown schooner and sank her and nine men and one woman were drowned.

John Goldman, Theodore Clinket and John Fox were drowned in the Delaware river by the capsizing of a boat. All were residents of Philadelphia.

WEST AND SOUTH.

On the Omaha road a freight train was derailed at Lemars, Ia., and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hildebrand, of Beatrice, Neb., who were in the caboose, were instantly killed.

A boiler in a tile mill at Tipton, O., exploded, killing Alexander Moore and his son Charles, proprietors of the mill, and ten employes were injured.

Wreckers who for the last two years and a half have been busy clearing up the world's fair grounds in Chicago have completed their work.

Silver men will hold a national conference at Columbus, O., on June 3.

A cyclone in Oklahoma territory wrecked 20 houses at Edmond, 12 at White Eagle and several at other places, killing ten persons.

Eureka Camille Storey, widow of the famous editor, Wilbur F. Storey, died at her home in Chicago, aged 57 years.

At her home in Carroll Ia., Mrs. Margaret Kelley celebrated her 106th birthday anniversary.

It was decided at the Methodist general conference in Cleveland that the church should not recognize any matter of legislation of the Christian Endeavor societies or sanction in any manner the affiliations of these societies with the Epworth league.

The oldest citizen of Indiana, "Uncle" Daniel Frederick, aged 107 years, died at Vincennes.

In San Francisco Alva E. Sheppard, a jeweler, murdered his cousin, Mrs. L. E. Aweny, while insane, and then cut his own throat.

A cyclone nearly destroyed La Fontaine, Kan., a village of 200 souls, and a score of farmhouses north, east and west were destroyed. Aaron Edwards, a farmer, was killed and many others were severely hurt.

One of the flues in the boiler of the steamer Rhoda Stewart exploded off Presque Isle, Mich., and Henry Kesten, second engineer, Robert McNorton, fireman, and Court Schrader, a deckhand, were fataly injured.

The entire Sawyer family, consisting of father, mother and grown-up son, were murdered in their home near Ava, Mo., by Edward Perry. Robbery was the motive.

The death of Gen. Lucius Fairchild, who was governor of Wisconsin from 1865 to 1871, ex-minister to Spain and ex-commander in chief of the G. A. R., occurred at his home in Madison, aged 65 years.

The explosion of a gasoline stove in the house of Otto Malm in Chicago burned Mr. Malm and three of his children to death, another child was fatally burned and Mrs. Malm was badly injured.

Engineer George Weaver and Fireman Wallace Moulton were killed in a railway collision near Ely, Minn.

It was reported that a cyclone struck Palaria, Ia., 15 miles north of Des Moines, killing nine people and injuring a number.

Richard Little, aged 56, shot and killed his wife, aged 19, and then killed himself at Chico, Cal. The murderer was insane.

Steve Janssen and his wife and Hugh Conroy were drowned in the lake near Oak Harbor, O., by the upsetting of a boat.

Luther B. Baker, the capturer of J. Wilkes Booth, President Lincoln's assassin, died in Lansing, Mich.

Between La Moille and State Center, Ia., a cloudburst destroyed crops, drowned live stock and did other damage.

During a quarrel August Guenther, aged 45 years, shot his wife in Cleveland, and then killed himself.

In Mansfield, O., the Aultman & Taylor warehouse was struck by lightning and burned, the loss being $100,000.

At the age of 56 years A. C. Mellette, ex-governor of South Dakota, died at his home in Pittsburg, Kan.

In Michigan a cyclone by which probably over 100 lives were lost and fully 100 persons injured more or less seriously swept over Oakland, Lapeer and Macomb counties. The towns struck were Ortonville, Thomas, Metamora, Mount Clemens, Oakwood and St Clair.

The exposition of the cotton states which was to have been held in Chicago this fall has been officially declared off.

By a flood in the Bloody Run river at Dubuque, Ia., 15 persons were drowned.

The Chicago suburban towns of Edison Park, Norwood Park, Irving Park and Ravenswood were badly damaged by high winds and several persons were injured.

In Iowa a cyclone swept across Polk county and into the eastern edge of Jasper county, leaving death and destruction in its trail. There were 20 persons known to be dead, at least as many others seriously injured, and the towns of Valeria, Bondurant and Santiago were in ruins.

At La Cygne, Kan., Misses Georgia Rickett and Birdie Cassaday, well-known young society women, while boat riding in the flooded streets of that place were drowned by the overturning of their boat.

Lewis Wertz shot and killed George Wheeler, the alleged paramour of Mrs Wertz, and then fatally shot his wife at Kunkle, O.

Many injured, some of them fatally, and seven killed was the result of a cyclone which swept through the Illinois towns of Monroe, Leaf River, Forreston, Elgin, Rockford, Davis Junction, Egan City, Mount Morris and Rockton.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Amid a grand display of imperial pomp and splendor the czar and czarina made their triumphal entry into Moscow.

A picador, Jose Mata, was gored to death and four other performers were fatally wounded and six horses were killed, all by one bull, at a bull fight in Monterey, Mexico.

The steamer Laurada, which left New York on May 9, landed on Cuban soil all the men and ammunition she carried for the insurgents.

Turkish soldiery in the island of Crete, breaking all restraints, poured through the streets of Khania, shooting and pillaging Christians. The consuls all telegraphed for war ships.

Indians in Mexico killed 18 persons, several of them being women and children, on the Lojos ranch.

LATER NEWS.

The damage by the cloudburst at North McGregor, Io., to the Milwaukee railroad is fully $125,000.

A good sized war was waged at Fort Branch, Ind., the 26th, when a circus steamboat landed and began the sale of liquor. A posse of citizens attempted to arrest the boat gang and a battle followed, in which several were wounded and five killed.

The gold reserve the 26th was $111,136,035.

At Victoria, B. C., the 26th, a bridge broke down, throwing an electric car into the water 150 feet below. There were nearly 100 passengers aboard and the car was completely submerged, drowning all excepting some who were standing on the platform. Sixty-one bodies have been recovered.

Gov. Bradley, of Kentucky, was indicted the 26th by the grand jury at London for failing to file description of certain lands under the recent tax law.

The court of appeals for New York decided the 26th that the Raines excise law was constitutional.

The larger portion of the town of Deresanto, Ont., was destroyed by fire the 26th. Loss, $350,000.

A cyclone struck Cairo, Ill., the 26th. The steamer Katharine was caught and capsized. The passengers were all drowned. Of the crew only the captain, engineer and clerk are known to have been saved. Among the lost is Captain Rittenhouse, superintendent of the Cairo Ferry company. Thirteen lives were lost.

Malone, N. Y, had a $50,000 fire the 26th.

His Majesty, the Emperor Nicholas Alexandrovitch, autocrat of all the Russias, and Her Majesty the Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, were crowned at Moscow, the 26th, in the Cathedral of Assumption with the utmost ceremony and in accordance with all the religious forms and ancient rites.

THE MARKETS.

Minneapolis, May 26.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern	58¼@		59
No. 2 northern	57¾@		58¼
July			57¾
HAY—Timothy	9 00	@10	00
Good wild	6 50	@ 7	50
OATS—No. 3 white	17	@	17½
CATTLE—Steers	2 25	@ 3	45
Cows		2	50
HOGS	3 05	@ 3	20
SHEEP—Muttons		3	75
Lambs		3	80
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	13	@	14¼
Creamery, second	11	@	12
Dairy, fancy	12	@	13
Dairy, choice			11
POULTRY—Turkeys	11	@	12
Spring chickens	10	@	11

FURIOUS ELEMENTS.

Cloudbursts and Cyclones Bring Death and Destruction.

Fifty or More Persons Known to Be Dead in Iowa—Michigan Suffers Heavily —Illinois and Other States Get a Taste.

Des Moines, Ia., May 26.—A terrific cyclone swept across Polk county and into the eastern edge of Jasper county between 10:30 and 11 o'clock p. m. Sunday, leaving death and destruction in its trail. There are about 50 known to be dead, and at least as many others seriously injured, a number of whom will almost certainly die. The storm was in many ways a remarkable one. It appears to have started in two sections. One of them came from the north and was a tremendous wind. Its first trace is found about a mile south of Ankeny, and 12 miles north of Des Moines. It seemed to be moving about due east when it began in serious force. The first place at which it did serious injury was at the home of J. L. Woods, a mile south of Ankeny. The other branch of the storm contributed the rain. It started nine miles north of the first, and moved from northwest to southeast, following the Des Moines river. The two divisions met two miles east of Ankeny, and here they developed first the cyclone form, with funnel and tremendous force and roaring and electrical disturbances. From this point west for nearly 20 miles the path of the storm is a path of destruction. At Polk City and Ankeny considerable damage was done; at Bondurant much damage was done, but the serious loss of life occurred from Bondurant to the northeast.

Traveled a Mile a Minute.

The storm after the cyclonic conditions were developed, swept across the country at terrific speed. It gave warning of its approach to all in its path until it got near to Valeria, Jasper county, where the most harm was done. Here it came with such awful force that people who saw it say that the great black funnel hanging down from a blacker heaven, tore across the prairie at a greater speed than the fastest train. It is believed it moved at this time about a mile a minute; the great funnel of wind and rain and lightning seething and roaring and scattering debris in its path. Nothing was left in its path. For several miles it passed through a dense forest. Oak and elm trees two feet in diameter were torn up by their roots or twisted off. Where a human habitation lay in its path the destruction was instant. As it approached the eastern part of its course it strengthened and wiped the country clean in its path; at Valeria, a little town of 600 people, it wiped out almost half of the town.

Used the Cyclone Cellars.

The people were nearly all in the caves and cellars of the town, but many of them did not even have a warning until it was too late. The loss of life was remarkably small, considering the number of buildings that were wrecked, and the wonderful escapes are almost without number. The path covered by the cyclone proper is in most places from 40 to 80 rods wide. It perpetrated all the remarkable freaks that cyclones are famous for. The first large building wrecked was the Monarch schoolhouse, west of Bondurant. Here it took up a large schoolhouse, shook it to pieces, scattered it so that very few of the boards are to be found, and even distributed the stone foundation over the fields; while a big wooden stile over the fence three rods from the building it left unharmed. The huge cylindrical cast iron stove was tossed into an oat field a quarter of a mile from the site of the building.

Destruction of the Bailey House.

A typical bit of destruction was at the Bailey home northwest of Bondurant. There were in the house nine people: four of them were killed and the rest injured so badly that it is doubtful if any of them recover. Their house was on a hill high above the surrounding country, and the funnel dipped down into it. House, barns, outbuildings and grove were destroyed. Ten minutes after the storm struck there was no trace of the house save the cellar, and in it were piled the chimney and stove and half the furniture. The house was torn to pieces; the boards into splinters. They were scattered so far that no trace can be found save here and there for a mile east. pieces of the broken lumber. The trees were stripped of their bark but left standing. This was a freak of the storm. At places, as this one, it would strip the trees of their leaves and bark but leave the trunks and branches; at others it would twist them off or uproot them.

At the Bailey place, the members of the family were blown considerable distances from the house, the bodies of the victims were found in the fields, where were also distributed the bodies of a dozen horses, two score of cattle and about 100 hogs that had occupied the barns and other buildings on the place, every animal dead.

None Live to Tell the Story.

This was the experience of the fated home of Peter Bolenbaugh, a mile farther west. What happened there will never be known exactly; nobody lives to tell of it. Mr. and Mrs. Bolenbaugh, both about 45 years of age, occupied the home, with a little boy, Theophilus Minburn, a nephew. The house was razed so completely that no sign of it can now be seen; the three inmates were killed. Mr. Bolenbaugh had both arms broken, his head crushed in, one leg and several ribs injured, and his neck and jaw broken. The boy and woman were as badly mangled. They were not found till two o'clock in the morning.

The Effect at Valeria.

At Valeria the Methodist and Catholic churches were totally wrecked. About a dozen business houses were blown to pieces or partially wrecked. A large part of the population of the town went into the cyclone cave in the middle of the place and got in its shelter a few seconds before the storm struck.

The storm spent itself about three miles northeast of this place, but not till it had killed one child at the home of Douglas Akin, and fatally hurt another, wrecked the home of Solomon Dickey and probably fatally hurt Mr. Dickey and his two sisters, Martha Dickey and Mrs. Frank Shell. The home of William Osborn, in the same neighborhood, was destroyed and four members of the family were fearfully hurt. It is expected at least two of them will die.

As nearly a complete list of the dead as could be had is as follows:

The Death List.

James Maxwell, struck by lightning north of Bondurant; Mrs. Robert Bailey, aged 60; Lizzie Bailey, aged 19; Joe Bailey, aged 22; John Bailey, aged 20; Mary Bailey, aged 18; Peter Bolenbaugh, aged 50; Mrs. Peter Bolenbaugh, aged 45; Theophilus Milburn, aged 8; Charles Phelan, aged 45; Susie Phelan, aged 18; Michael Phelan, aged 8; Charles Phelan, Jr., aged 5; Nellie Phelan, aged 5 months; Dannie Phelan, aged 12; Martha Akin, infant child of Douglas Akin.

The list of seriously injured is not complete, but it includes, as those expected to die, the following:

The Injured.

John Yates, Teeney Bailey, Johnnie Bailey, Solomon Dickey, Mrs. Solomon Dickey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dickey, Robert Bailey, Mrs. Charles Phelan, two daughters of Mrs. Phelan, two children of Douglas Akin, Miss Martha Dickey, Mrs. Shell, sister of Mrs. Dickey; William Osborne and wife and two children. Aside from these, which are likely to prove fatalities, there were many minor injuries.

Six Perish at Durango.

Durango, Ia., May 26.—Mrs. J. M. Clark, station agent for the Chicago & Great Western railroad here, was called up during the storm Sunday night to report the condition of the track by a delayed train. Accompanied by her six young children, between one and ten years of age, she had just reached the depot when a terrific rush of water came, carrying the depot away. Five of the children were drowned, and also Thomas Griffin, a brakeman employed on the road, who made a brave but ineffectual effort to save the little ones and lost his life in the attempt. Mrs. Clark and one child were rescued.

Woe at McGregor.

McGregor, Ia., May 26.—Words are inadequate to fitly describe the scene of desolation caused by Sunday night's terrible cloudburst in the historic Bloody Run region for ten miles west of this place. Everything is in ruins. All the afternoon threatening clouds were gathering and about one o'clock the storm burst in its fury, soon deluging the valley. It swept all before it. Six dead bodies have been found. They are John and Michael Maloney, Mrs. Patrick Burke and son, Mrs. Meyer and son. Nine others are missing. Some of the unfortunate victims are supposed to have been carried out into the Mississippi river, into which the Bloody Run empties at North McGregor.

Ten miles of track of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway has been washed away. A large number of freight cars were standing on the tracks in the west yards. They were piled in shapeless masses along the valley. Some of them being carried down into the river. The loss to the railroad company must reach $100,000. The sight was the most appalling as the wail of water rushed down the creek. The cries of the victims for help, the neighing of horses and the bellowing of cattle could be heard above the storm. Happy homes with their precious human lives were torn away and hurled into the black and rushing waters. The station at Beulah, about nine miles west, was washed away and the agent and family barely escaped with their lives. Wingen & Son's lumber mill was badly damaged and had over 100,000 feet of lumber swept away. The valley for 12 miles is one vast wreck, and the damage to mills, houses and farms cannot be estimated.

THE STORM IN MICHIGAN.

Loss of Life in Oakland County—A Village Wiped Out.

Detroit, Mich., May 26.—The most terrible cyclone which ever struck Michigan came from the west shortly before nine o'clock Monday night. While the wind in Detroit assumed a fearful velocity, yet it seemed that the city caught but the tail end of the storm. The first reports of the disaster were received from Ortonville, in the northern central portion of Oakland county. The villages directly in the line of the storm are Thayer, Groveland, Austin, Brandon, Seymour, Ortonville, Oakwood and Davisburg.

Large Loss of Life.

A message from Clarkston said that there had been a large loss of life there, and that Davisburg, Clarkston and Springfield had also a large list of killed and injured. It is feared that the greatest damage and loss of life occurred at Metamora, in Lapeer county. This is a populous town on the Michigan Central, but up to midnight all attempts to get communication with it by the railroad wire, the Western Union service of the telephone had proved futile. The path cut by the cyclone from Oakland and Metamora on the northwest through Thomas, Orion, Goodison, Washington, Disco and the country located between is filled with populous towns, and it is feared that many of them have been wiped off the map.

At one o'clock from the latest returns received it seems that the list of dead and injured would pass 100, and no estimate can be given as to the property damaged.

The Victims.

The names of some of the killed are as follows:

Daniel Thompson and son; Mr. and Mrs. William Mitchell and two children; Abram Quick and three children; Mrs. Henry Quick, John Porritt, Mrs. Joseph Porritt, John Milkey, Mrs. T. J. Heaton, two children of a Mr. Howe.

Oakwood Entirely Destroyed.

Oxford, Mich., May 26.—A terrible cyclone struck the village of Oakwood Monday evening and entirely wiped it off the earth, destroying all the buildings and leaving death and destruction in its trail. Just west of the village, the fields are strewn with dead and wounded. The storm also struck the village of Thomas and destroyed about a dozen buildings, including the Hotel Johnson, the McDermott and the large apple dryer, and a great many dwelling heuses. Many farm buildings are destroyed, but no news can be obtained from the country on account of the roads being blocked with fallen trees, etc. It is believed that the number of dead and wounded will reach nearly 100. Physicians have gone from Oakland, Oxford and Metamora.

News from Thomas.

Pontiac, Mich., May 26.—The country in the vicinity of this city was given its first taste of a cyclone Monday evening, and the little village of Thomas has been wiped from the face of the earth. Metamora and Oakwood were also touched up and their inhabitants badly frightened, some being injured, and a track of devastation left to within three-fourths of a mile of Ortonville. The telephone and telegraph wires between here and those places are all down and the only data of the work of the cyclone is furnished by survivors who have come here for shelter. But from comparison of their stories it seems certain that from 14 to 18 lives have been lost.

Actual details of the devastation caused by the cyclone are, of course, meager, but all of the witnesses agree that the storm was a regular western twister. Its first appearance at Thomas station was from the southwest in the form of a densely black funnel-shaped cloud, moving with almost incredible swiftness and seeming to take long leaps. It seemed to have the elasticity of a gigantic rubber ball, and would strike the ground, then, leaving a footprint of devastation, bound into the air and travel a mile or more before again touching the earth.

Thirty Houses Blown Down.

Mount Clemens, Mich., May 26.—A terrific cyclone accompanied by a heavy rain struck this city Monday evening. Some 30 houses in Front, Butler and Inches streets were blown down and many of them literally torn to pieces. As yet no deaths are reported, but many persons were injured. The list of injured so far as known is as follows: Mrs. Anna Pohl, back broken, cannot live; Adolph Pohl, William Pohl, Mrs. Russell Carter, badly injured; Mrs. Ormsby, arm broken.

The cyclone struck the city near Gratiot street bridge and passed in a northeasterly direction over the city, leveling nearly everything in its path for about 150 yards wide, the principal damage being in Front street, between Butler and Robertson streets. At Robertson street it left Front street, crossing the river and striking the eastern part of the city at Dulac's mill, where many houses were destroyed, the mill badly damaged and the lumber in the yard picked up like chaff and carried over the fields across the river. In the southern part of the city considerable damage was done to the magnificent shade trees along South Gratiot street, many of them being torn up by the roots and thrown across the street.

Blown Into the River.

In Rathborn street east of Dulac's mill nearly all the houses are down. Four large ice houses belonging to Charboneau Bros. at the warehouses of Dulac's mill are in the river and will obstruct navigation. A large bilge pump weighing 1,500 pounds was carried about 50 feet and thrown into the river. Reports from the country are to the effect that the damage is widespread. The farmhouses and barns of John Irwin were leveled and trees in his orchard were torn up by the roots. It is impossible to estimate the damage, but it will be many thousands of dollars.

WIND FELT IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS.

Chicago Has a Cloudburst—Other Parts of the State Suffer.

Chicago, May 26.—A storm of wind, rain, thunder and lightning struck Chicago at two o'clock Monday morning. The wind at times attained the velocity of a hurricane and the lightning was incessant. Over an inch of water fell in less than ten minutes, which amounted to a cloudburst. The sewers were unable to carry off the water, and as a result basements all over the city were flooded. The pressrooms of three morning papers were flooded by water backing up from the sewers, and fire engines had to be called to pump out the water before the second editions could be sent to press.

Rockford, Ill., May 26.—This section was on Sunday night visited by the severest wind, hail and rainstorm experienced for many years, doing great damage to property of all kinds, ruining crops, killing several people and fatally injuring a number of others. The storm broke about 11:30 o'clock and raged for over an hour with terrific fury. The air was filled with balls of fire, flashes of lightning following each other with great rapidity. Many houses in this city and throughout the country were struck by lightning. In the northern part of the county there was a furious downpour of hail, ruining growing crops and making country roads almost impassable. The railroads leading into this city are completely prostrated and all trains are badly delayed by washouts, while the wires along the lines are down.

At the home of Godfrey Hildebrand, seven miles northeast of here, the cyclone demolished the house and killed Mrs. Hildebrand and her daughter, Elsie, 14 years of age. The mother was beheaded by a flying beam, and it was some time before her head was found. Mr. Hildebrand was probably fatally injured. Three miles north of Leaf river Mrs. Isora Bird, a widow, was instantly killed and her five children badly injured, one fatally. Dozens of barns through a wide stretch of country were blown down, stock killed, crops destroyed and orchards utterly ruined.

Great damage to buildings was done at Egan City, Davis Junction, Byron, Leaf River, Mount Morris, Steward, Beloit Rockton, Forreston and other places in this section. The rain which accompanied the wind was the heaviest in years, and all creeks are far out of their banks. Hail as large as hickory nuts also fell in great quantity, stripping trees of foliage and leveling crops. Every building in the path of the cyclone was demolished, and much live stock was killed. The loss will be very large in Winnebago, Ogle, Lee and Boone counties, which seemed to suffer most severely.

One Death at Freeport.

Freeport, Ill., May 26.—A severe rain and windstorm raged over this city Sunday night. A great amount of damage was done. Buildings were unroofed and trees were blown down. A flood swept away many bridges. Mr. Foss was drowned while crossing Yellow creek.

Damage Estimated at $100,000.

Mount Carroll, Ill., May 26.—The hardest storm ever experienced in this section broke at 11:30 Sunday night and lasted until three o'clock Monday morning. Carroll creek rose 20 feet in half an hour, passing the high-water mark by five feet. The J. M. Shirk company's mill dam broke, flooding the electric light plant. Lobkicker's carriage manufactory, the Mount Carroll tannery and all the buildings along Galena avenue and Mill street. The fire alarm was rung at one o'clock and people were rescued on improvised rafts. Plum river is six feet higher than ever known, and iron bridges and fences all went down in the flood. Cattle and horses were drowned. The damage in Carroll county is estimated at $100,000.

Destruction at Elgin.

Elgin, May 26.—This city was visited by a tornado at an early hour Monday morning and death and destruction were left in its path. The immense brick smokestack at the pumping station at the insane asylum was completely wrecked, and Fireman Jack Kehoe was killed and buried beneath a pile of debris. The smokestack stood 125 feet high. The station is a complete wreck. At the asylum proper the building was considerably damaged, but no one was seriously injured. The roof of the Elgin bicycle and sewing machine works was torn off and the building practically ruined.

High Water at Galena.

Galena, Ill., May 26.—The most violent storm of rain and lightning that has ever occurred here raged Sunday night for two hours up to midnight. An hour after the storm ceased a great flood came down the Galena river with such suddenness that a rise of four feet occurred in five minutes. The factory and lumber districts were submerged before anyone was aware of the danger threatening. Many dwelling houses were also inundated and some were swept away, the inmates escaping in their night clothes. Mrs. R. D. Strickland was drowned in her home in Gear street. Her husband escaped with a small child, and returning to rescue her found her drowned.

HEAVY DAMAGE IN INDIANA.

Wind and Lightning Cause Destruction at Many Places.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 26.—For the first time since last August there is a plus sign before the recorded rainfall. The rain was accompanied by a windstorm that almost approached the velocity of a cyclone. Three or four houses and many shade trees were blown down, but so far as reported there was no loss of life. Dispatches from Kokomo, La Porte, Wabash, Fowler, Valparaiso, Winamac and many other points tell of an enormous amount of damage to crops and all sorts of property. Many buildings were blown down and others were burned by lightning.

DROWNED IN THE STREET.

Two Girls Lose Their Lives While Boating at Lacygne, Kan.

Fort Scott, Kan., May 26.—Miss Georgie Rickett and Birdie Cassaday, well-known young society ladies of Lacygne, Kan., while boat riding in the streets of that place Monday evening were drowned by the overturning of their boat. The town was flooded by the recent rains and water stood from four to six feet deep in the streets leading to the Memphis depot. Several parties were out boat riding. A strong current carried a boat containing the Mandolin club against the one in which the Rickett and Cassaday girls with four others were boating, causing it to tip. A Mr. Watkey saved his boy by throwing him into a tree and a Miss Dyer saved herself by clinging to the boy's feet. The bodies of Miss Rickett and Miss Cassaday have been recovered.

River Seven Miles Wide.

La Cygne, Kan., May 26.—The Marias Des Cygnes river made an additional rise of nine inches Monday and is still rising. Fatalities are reported from all directions, but as yet only meager details can be obtained. Sunday afternoon a young boy was drowned at Trading Post, this county, and it is said a whole family perished in the lowlands southwest of Bolcourt, five miles south of this place. One man living at Farlinville, 15 miles southwest, lost 65 head of hogs on account of the rise, and reports of cattle and horses drowning are common. The river is the highest ever known and south of town is seven miles wide. Thousands of acres of corn, flax, oats and wheat have been entirely destroyed.

In Oklahoma.

Dallas, Tex., May 26.—A special to the News from Guthrie, O. T., says: A cyclone was reported Monday in the Seminole reservation, where several persons were killed and many thousands of dollars' damage was done by the wind and accompanying flood.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

A Favorable Reaction Looked For in the Near Future.

New York, May 23.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"There is nothing like reaction in business, though the volume is small. The stock market refuses to obey orders for a panic. Manufacturers are not gaining, on the whole, but very few are losing. Railroad stocks average a shade higher than a week ago, and there is abundant evidence that men of money are watching for the right moment to buy at the bottom, certain that good crops and definite political prospects will bring improvement in the fall. Men of all parties have faith that the American people will find the right way to maintain the soundness of their currency. There is no longer that threatened danger that both houses of congress will go wrong, and the success of the sound money men of both parties as far west as South Dakota is most significant. The business world has the best of reasons for refusing to go into a panic, and it looks hopefully forward to definite improvement as soon as political uncertainties are out of the way.

"The waiting condition which seems to some people nothing better than stagnation still continues. But there is a difference. Thousands of orders and contracts are merely deferred because they can be more safely given a little later. There is nothing exciting in the speculative market for exportable products, and the stories about damage to wheat have been numerous, but the general belief regarding the future supply is fairly reflected in the decline of 1.62 cent per bushel. Cotton speculation lifted the price a fraction for a day or two, but it declined again, and such movements are always easy at this season, when stocks can be easily controlled. The European and American mill supplies, with commercial stocks, still exceed maximum consumption for the crop year, and the promise for the coming crop is decidedly good.

"Failures for the week have been 227 in the United States, against 207 last year, and 26 in Canada, against 23 last year."

Coin for Europe.

New York, May 26.—Another large demand for gold for export was made upon the subtreasury Monday. The firms withdrawing the gold were L. von Hoffman & Co., $1,150,000, and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $400,000. At the opening of business Monday the net gold reserve in the treasury was $112,266,635. This withdrawal reduces it approximately to $110,700,000. Monday's withdrawals were made in part of a special contract which several foreign banking houses have made to deliver a large amount of gold in Germany which, it is said, is ultimately intended for Russia.

Too Much Beer.

Philadelphia, May 25.—A row boat containing six men capsized in the Delaware river Saturday evening and three of the men were drowned. The men drowned were laborers and their names are John Fox, John Goldman and Theodore Clinkett. The party had been on an outing on an island in the river, and two kegs of beer furnished the foundation for the day's sport, and to too much beer and too little experience in boating the accident can be attributed.

Yellowstone Park

Is more and more impressing itself upon the public, as the years go by, as being the great park of the land. The strong feature of it is the fact that it is not a man made park. True enough man has built roads and bridges and hotels in order that he may see the park, but he has not yet tried his hand at constructing new fangled geysers or re-adorning or re-sculpturing the Grand canyon of the Yellowstone. These are as God left them. There, too, the elk, bear, deer and other animals are not enclosed in wire fences. They wander free and unfretted whithersoever they will. Man's handiwork is but little seen and the park is the grander for it. Send Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, six cents for Wonderland '96, and read about the park.

GENUINE love, however rated as the chief passion of the human heart, is but a poor dependent, a retainer upon other passions—admiration, gratitude, respect, esteem, pride in the object.—Mrs. Inchbald.

Choice Farming Lands in South Dakota.

Along the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway can now be had upon reasonable terms. The crop prospects were never better and a glorious harvest for this year is already assured. Thousands of acres of unoccupied lands in over twenty counties are now open for settlement. For further information address H. F. HUNTER, Immigration Agent for South Dakota, No. 205 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

THE COMPOSITION OF MAN.—Dollie—"Do you believe that man is made of dust?" Chollie—"He has to

THE fair day passed, the sun was low;
I stood enwrapped in its fading light,
And the west was touched with its warmth and glow,
As it welcomed the balmy night.

As I stood by the road in my dream of joy,
I was touched by the muffled tone
Of the funeral drum, while the soldier boy
Was borne to his rest alone.

I followed the bier to the lonely grave,
With a heart that swelled with pride
For the deeds of the noble hero brave
Who for his country died.

And I gathered the lilies for his winding-sheet,
Made wreaths of the flowers that grew by the way,
And laid them down at the hero's feet,
This sad Memorial day.

And every year as the time goes by,
And the evening sun lights the western sky,
I gather the flowers that grow by the way,
And weave into garlands fragrant with life,
And go to the grave Memorial day,
To give him his laurels he won in the strife.
—Lydia B. Walsh, in Home and Country.

MEANEST MAN IN PLUNKETT.

"MORNING," said Mr. Blodgett, with an upward jerk of the chin. "So you're the new schoolma'am, hey? Come to tell me 'bout some bad conduct of Sammy's. Well, if you've got any fault to find with my grandson, out with it. I'll back ye every time." Mr. Blodgett, who was plowing, while Sammy helped him by guiding the horse, turned round to his grandson as he spoke.

"Oh, I assure you, Mr. Blodgett, Sammy behaves beautifully. I called on an entirely different errand. Probably Sammy has told you about the flag we want to buy."

"No, he hain't."

"Well," said little Miss Stanton quickly, "we want to provide a flag for our schoolhouse. Nearly every schoolhouse in the country has one. And we want you to help us."

"A flag! What for?" demanded Mr. Blodgett.

"Why, don't you think," she spoke with surprise, "that the daily sight of their country's flag will make the pupils better children now, and better men and women by and by?"

"I do' know about that," responded Mr. Blodgett. "There's lots of foolish notions running round loose nowadays, and this strikes me as one of 'em. Hoisting a flag and making a Fourth o' July out of all the three hundred and sixty odd days in the year! Stick to writing, reading and 'rithmetic, and let the flummeries be!"

Miss Stanton, too shrewd either to show dismay or to wrangle with the farmer, simply looked as if she were amazed at and pitied his sentiments.

"How much do you calculate to put out for the flag?" he asked, forced by her demeanor to doubt whether he had not put himself in the wrong.

"Oh, something like $40."

"Whew-ew!" Mr. Blodgett whistled his astonishment. "And how much do you lay out for me to give?"

Miss Stanton had an instinctive knowledge that it is often judicious to ask for more than one expects. "Well, I should like it if you and Mr. Simpson would give me ten dollars each to start the ball rolling. The minister tells me you are one of the richest men in Plunkett, and Mr. David Simpson is the other. So I came out this Saturday to ask you two to help us get the flag."

Mr. Blodgett gave a little jump toward his plow. "I guess you don't know much about Plunkett!" he gasped. "Dave Simpson, did you say? Dave Simpson! The meanest man in Plunkett! Skin a flea for its hide! Ten dollars! Him!"

He considered a moment. "Look a-here!" he said. "You go and see Dave Simpson. Tell him Bill Blodgett sent you. Don't leave that out. He will know what I mean—he and I were in the war together. Tell him you want a $40-dollar flag for Plunkett schoolhouse. And I'll match you, cent for cent, dollar for dollar, whatever you get out of Dave Simpson. Come! there's an offer for you."

"Why, that's a splendid offer, sir!" said Miss Stanton, rather sarcastically. "Thank you, Mr. Blodgett. Good-by—thank you so much! Good-by, Sammy!"

"Well!" muttered Blodgett, chuckling, "I got out of that neat. Get up, Sammy." And yet, he felt, uneasily, that he might have given a dollar to the flag.

Miss Stanton, somewhat discouraged, walked over to Mr. Simpson's place. The first glance at him reassured her. Holding his little grandchild, Polly, by the hand, he cordially inquired how she liked Plunkett, and put a great many other questions. She could not get in a word about the flag. She began to suspect a method in Mr. Simpson's volubility.

"And how is this naughty Polly carrying on?" he asked.

Miss Stanton smiled on the pair. "Have you told grandpa about our flag, Polly?"

Dave Simpson squared his shoulders. His amiable expression vanished. His pocket was attacked.

"Well," he faltered, "I'm sorry to disobleege you—really—'specially as little Polly here wants it. But—but—well—you see, in the matter of contributions for flags and such things you mustn't look to me to help you out. Hope you ain't over-much disappointed," he added.

"Oh, not overmuch, for Mr. Blodgett warned me in season," smiled Miss Stanton.

"Bill Blodgett!" exploded Mr. Simpson. "What's he know about it? Bill Blodgett! That's a good one! I'll have you to know Bill Blodgett's the meanest man in Plunkett! Splits his coppers for the contribution-box! What are you laughing at?" he asked in an aggrieved tone.

"I was only thinking what Mr. Blodgett said," she replied demurely. "He told me you are the meanest man in Plunkett."

Mr. Simpson stared furiously. "I'll pay Bill Blodgett for that! What else did he say?"

Though his tone was fierce, Miss Stanton noted that little Polly was not at all alarmed; so she kept her own courage undaunted, and slowly, as if she was teaching a lesson to a very dull pupil, replied:

"Mr. Blodgett said to me: 'You go see Dave Simpson, and I'll match you, cent for cent, dollar for dollar, whatever you get out of Dave Simpson!' Now, what do you say, Mr. Simpson? Of course he reckoned you wouldn't give a cent."

Mr. Simpson flushed with anger. "I say this!" he said, emphatically, "I'll give you ten dollars—ten dollars for Bill Blodgett to match. Yes! for the sake of seeing Bill Blodgett shell out, I'll give you—I'll give you—Polly, girl, we'll give a clean $20! 'Cent for cent, dollar for dollar,' says Bill Blodgett. Ha, ha, ha! It's as good as a circus. Simpson gives $20, Blodgett matches it. And Blodgett and Simpson hain't spoke for years. Blodgett and Simpson go halves on a $40 flag for Plunkett school-house. Ha! I guess I've got Bill Blodgett this time!"

"But will Mr. Blodgett give his share?" asked Miss Stanton, anxiously.

"Got to!" replied Mr. Simpson. "One thing about Bill Blodgett, he never goes back on his word in a financial transaction."

So the little schoolmistress went back to Mr. Blodgett. When she told him that Simpson had given her $20 he turned pale, and without a word went with her to the house, took two ten-dollar notes out of a cupboard, and gave them to her. She thanked him earnestly, but he said not a word in response.

Miss Stanton kept the secret for a whole week. Then all Plunkett was stirred with the news, marveling much that Plunkett was to possess the flag, but more that it should be the gift of the two men whose stinginess and mutual animosity had become notorious.

Sammy Blodgett, almost bursting with pride, placed in Miss Stanton's

"WHAT ELSE DID HE SAY?"

hands a copy of the County Oracle, in which the wonderful fact was told. The item ended thus: "We congratulate Plunkett on the possession of such generous citizens as William Blodgett and David Simpson, men who, like brothers, fought to preserve our glorious union, and who, still of one heart in time of peace, unite to unfurl the starry banner for which they bled, to float in proud benediction over the heads of the young men and maidens of Plunkett."

"Ain't it grand?" whispered Sammy.

"Wonderful!" she whispered back. It certainly was wonderful. Who could have written it? When she put this question to Mr. Simpson that worthy laughed uproariously.

Mr. William Blodgett did not take the joke so philosophically. He grew glummer of face and shorter of speech than ever. The neighbors trembled a little, not knowing what the matter might come to.

Dave Simpson became very much interested in the flag. It awakened all his old patriotism. He fell to telling war stories to Polly, and he could not keep Bill Blodgett out of them—Bill and he had been such inseparable comrades in arms. Then he and Miss Stanton held many consultations regarding the flag-raising.

"What do you do in Plunkett on Memorial day?" she asked, one morning, excitedly.

"Do? Nothing at all."

"Well, we'll do something this year, Mr. Simpson," said the determined little schoolmistress. "I can't, at this short notice, clear the graveyard, get up a procession and all that, but I can manage the children and the schoolhouse."

"What'll you do?" he asked.

"Why, plenty of things! We'll fly our flag for the first time on Memorial day. We'll invite the parents, the school committee, the minister—in fact, the town. The children will sing. And we'll have speeches—yes, speeches, Mr. Simpson, from Plunkett's two noble benefactors."

Mr. Simpson pooh-poohed vigorously at the last idea; nevertheless she saw he was pleased.

Arrangements were made for a celebration, and Mr. Blodgett was asked to make an address.

"I won't have anything to do with such tomfoolery!" he thundered. "Dave Simpson's made a big enough fool of me now."

"I'm sorry you won't make a speech, sir," said Miss Stanton. "But, anyway, I hope you'll let Sammy take a part in the celebration."

"Well," said Blodgett, ungraciously, "if he does, see to it that he speaks up good and loud."

So Sammy was selected to speak a piece in his grandfather's place. He had very little oratorical gift. Miss Stanton struggled with him faithfully and diligently. Yet each time, after he slipped from her presence, he reappeared with the sing-song inflection and abominable emphasis that made her blood run cold. She could not understand these persistent relapses.

"Sammy," she cried, in despair, "what shall I do with you, if you will not speak it as I teach you to?"

Sammy burst into tears. "I wisht there wasn't ever any Memorial day, nor any flag, nor anything. I wisht I was dead—so, there!"

"Why, what's the matter, Sammy?"

"Before I'm out of bed in the morning, gran'pa he's after me to speak my piece," sobbed the boy. "And the same every noon and after school at night. And he stands me upon a rock down in the back pasture where nobody can see or hear, and he goes off to the other end, and I have to holler it at him. And I begin your way, and he says he'll lick me if I don't say it his way. And between you both—boohoo!"

Here was a revelation. Mr. Blodgett, for all his surly manner, had become interested in the celebration. It lent a touch of pathos to what would otherwise have been ludicrous.

"You poor dear!" she said, finally. "You shall not be bothered any more by me. Say it just as your grandfather wishes."

So the daily coaching in the back pasture went on without interruption. The cows chewed their cuds; the sheep lifted their dull heads and were not wise enough to wonder, though occasion for wonder grew. For, marvel of marvels! Mr. Blodgett, after the elocution lessons, fell to telling war stories to his grandson.

This was the first common interest of their lives. Sammy felt he was finding a place in his grandfather's heart. How "good and loud" he would speak that hated piece, for payment!

Mr. Blodgett, in his turn, tried his utmost to keep Dave Simpson's name out of his reminiscences. He fought against it all the more because he was conscious of strange and tender renewal of his old friendship; but Dave's name crept into almost every tale.

So it came about that one day he blundered on the story of that time when Dave Simpson had saved his life at the peril of his own. Then he faltered and finally broke down. He had put the incident out of his heart and mind.

What good friends they had been—he and Dave! Either would have died for the other as readily as for the dear old flag. And now they were enemies, though the veterans of Plunkett—her only soldiers left!

He strove to become angry again.

"'Twas a mean thing for Dave to do, anyhow to ketch me up so!" he was growling, just when Sammy interrupted with a burst he had long repressed: "O, gran'pa! how I wisht I could see you dressed up like a soldier!"

The old man thought a moment. "Well, come along," he said. He did not understand why he humored the boy. He was more of a mystery to himself than to Sammy.

"Sh! Sh!" Blodgett led the way to the dusky, cobwebbed garret. He took from the old chest a faded army coat, a soldier's cap, a knapsack and a musket.

"Sh! Sh!" As stealthily as they had ascended they crept down the stairs, and so, with their precious burden, to the secluded back pasture.

Then Bill Blodgett, with an expression on his face that was new to Sammy, put on the battered blue, placed the cap above his thin, gray locks, adjusted the knapsack, shouldered the musket.

Now, indeed, thoughts of Dave Simpson crowded to the front. How proudly he and Dave had tramped away together in their army blue! Others had gone with them. Who had returned? Only himself and Dave. How they had cheered each other on the toilsome marches!

"Now, Sammy," cried Blodgett, trembling with awkward earnestness, "I'll show ye how Dave and me used to—"

A twig snapped. A stone fell from the wall. The flock of frightened sheep went cantering the length of the pasture. With a ringing cry, Dave Simpson leaped the wall like a boy.

"Hold on, Billy! I'll drill ye."

"Dave!"

"Attention! Present arms!"

Bill Blodgett obeyed the old words of command instantly, and with true soldierly gravity. Sammy's delighted heart nearly burst its bounds, betraying its excitement in every tense muscle. When the drill was ended, a nervous silence ensued till Simpson broke it: "Say, Billy, let's wear the old uniform to the flag-raising to-morrow."

"Seem's if 'twould be the proper thing to do," responded Mr. Blodgett.

That was all. Not a smile, not a hand-shake, not a word of repentance; yet the miracle of reconciliation had been wrought. And at the celebration on Memorial day the two veterans were present in their faded, eloquent uniforms. No speeches came from their lips, for their hearts were too full, but Sammy spoke up "good and loud" enough to redeem the loss, and the flag was raised by Blodgett and Simpson, pulling together on the rope. Then, at another pull from little Polly, it trembled, fluttered and flung its glory to the welcoming breeze, while the children cheered with a will, and their elders softly, with something tugging at their throats.—Emily J. Langley, in Youth's Companion.

INTERESTING RELICS.

The History of a Ring Found on the Battle Field at Manassas.

Although more than 30 years have elapsed since the first and second battles of Manassas, interesting articles are still found by the relic seeker. Only a few days ago friends found shells containing powder, pieces of canteens and whole bayonets. But I write to mention a most peculiar and interesting find. A young man, Laws Spencer, living on the old Logan farm (Catharpin P. O.) picked up a ring in the famous Deep Cut, which has a history. The ring is of good gold, with a blood stone scroll intaglio. The motto on it is "Sic itur ad astra." Around the scroll is V. M. I., and at the base a pen and sword crossed. Inside is engraved: "One of the 29—O. C. Henderson, July, 1859." My friends tried to purchase it, but he refused several large bids. With some care we have tried to reach the owner. Gen. Scott Shipp, superintendent of V. M. I., says: "O. C. Henderson was a classmate of mine and was wounded in the hand at second Manassas." He sends also the register of V. M. I., and it shows that O. C Henderson was captain of a Virginia battery. This register also shows that there were just 29 in the class of '59. I have heard of the "fellow who found the needle in the haystack," but this finding goes ahead of that. It is very strange that this ring should be found at all, but strikingly strange it should be found so near the anniversary of that terrible battle. Our supposition is that O. C. Henderson had a finger shot off, and probably if search were made he might find a long-lost bone. The Deep Cut witnessed bloody contests. An officer who was in the engagement writes about the fight on August 30, 1862: "Before the railroad cut the fight was most obstinate. I saw a federal flag hold its position for half an hour within ten yards of one of the confederate regiments in the cut, and go down six or eight times, and after the fight 100 dead men were lying 20 yards from the cut and some of them within a few feet of it. Some of the men fought with stones picked up out of the cut, after their ammunition gave out. Line after line surged up the hill, time after time led by their officers, but repeatedly dashed back on one another, until the whole field was covered with a confused mass of struggling, running, routed federals."—Cor. Washington Star.

BRAVELY DONE.

Running a Gauntlet of a Thousand Muskets in the Performance of Duty.

"That is one of the bravest men I ever knew," said Gen. Rosecrans to James R. Gilmore (Edmund Kirk) as Inspector-General Ducat left the room where the two gentlemen were conversing. "I saw him once," continued the general, "coolly face almost certain death to perform a duty. Three men had fallen before his eyes, and he had to run the gauntlet of a thousand muskets; but he did it." Mr. Gilmore relates the circumstances in the Louisville Courier-Journal:

It was at the battle of Iuka, where Rosecrans, with only 2,800 men actually engaged, was fighting a confederate force of 11,000, holding a chosen and very strong position. Ducat, in riding up to the general, had observed a regiment of Gen. Stanley's division about to be enveloped and overpowered by a much larger force.

"Ride on and warn Stanley at once," said Rosecrans. An acre of fire, swept with bullets, lay between them and the menaced regiment. Ducat glanced at it and said:

"General, I have a wife and children."

"You knew that when you came here," said Rosecrans, coolly.

"I'll go," said Ducat, moving his horse forward after his momentary hesitation.

"Stay a moment. We must make sure of this," said Rosecrans. He thought a thousand lives of more value than four, so, hastily writing some dispatches on the pommel of his saddle, he gave one to three orderlies, and sent them off at intervals of about sixty yards over the bullet-swept field.

Then he looked at Ducat, who had seen every one of them fall lifeless, or desperately wounded. Without a word, Ducat plunged into the fire, and, wonderful to tell, he ran the gauntlet in safety, and with his clothes torn by minie balls, and his horse reeling from a mortal wound, he got to Stanley, and saved the regiment. The orderlies found their graves on that acre of fire.

Not for the Dead Alone.

Not for the dead alone this day we cherish;
For all our brave deserve as well
As those who in the conflict fell—
Each risked his all—no one could tell
Who was to perish.

Not for the dead alone we bring these flowers:
But for their parents bowed with years,
Their children whom this day endears,
For wives and sisters yet in tears—
Their griefs are ours.

Not for the dead alone these ensigns gory;
But to impress on every eye
At what a cost we still may fly
That fabric fashioned from the sky—
Our nation's glory!

Not for the dead alone the drums are beating;
But listening ears shall catch the strain
And comrades join the sad refrain
Till heart to heart shall beat again
In solemn greeting.

Not for the dead alone commemoration;
But that our sons be taught to-day
The price their fathers had to pay
To keep and unto them convey
This mighty nation.

Not for the dead alone—Ah! truly not;
But for an object lesson grand
That all the earth may understand
The valiant saviors of this land
Are not forgot!
—J. P. Rand, in Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

An Old Obligation.

While Frenchmen grumble that they still have to pay taxes in order to make up the war indemnity exacted by Prussia 25 years ago, the town of Koenigsberg, in Prussia, has only this year paid the last installment of the loan contracted to the war contribution imposed on it by Napoleon I.

Russian Spies.

Three Russian naval officers have been fined $50 each for trespassing on the British fortifications at Hong Kong, and making sketches.

Slaughter of the Buffalo.

Between the years 1860 and 1882 more than 15,000,000 bison (buffalo) were killed within the limits of the United States.

BACKACHE.

From the Press, New York City.

Few people have suffered more from pain in the back than Mrs. Lillie B. Newell of No. 2318 Second Avenue, New York City. For several years she was so afflicted with this distressing malady that she was hardly able to get around, and could do little to care for her children which made her suffering all the harder to bear. Her husband, Charles Newell, who is a well-known New York optician, tried in every way to find a remedy for his wife, but no medicine seemed to have the power to remove her pain.

Mrs. Glynn, a sister of Mrs. Newell, is a professional nurse, and was familiar with the symptoms of her sister's sickness. Mrs. Newell was away on a visit when a reporter called upon her, but Mrs. Glynn, who lives at No. 416 East One-hundred and-twentieth Street, told the story of her sister's recovery.

A doctor was called when Mrs. Newell's condition became serious and he prescribed small pink pills which, in a short time, relieved the woman's pain as no other medicine has done. "After awhile," Mrs. Glynn told the reporter, "we learned that the medicine the physician was giving my sister was nothing more than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Knowing by experience how excellent a remedy these pills were, Mrs. Newell bought some at a drug store and continued taking them. The effect was most gratifying, for in six months my sister was perfectly well and the pain in her back was nothing more than an unpleasant memory. Both she and I have recommended the Pink Pills to other people, who have not failed to find them all that is claimed. All doctors my sister had been treated by, before taking the pills, had done her no apparent good."

Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. The price at which these Pills are sold makes a course of treatment inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

BIG JOHN MORIARTY.

Said to Be the Tallest and Strongest Man in Eastern Maine.

John Moriarty, known all over eastern Maine as "Barney Kelley's Giant," died in Oldtown hospital recently of typhoid fever, says the Lewiston Evening Journal. He has been for nearly two years employed as construction hand on the Bangor & Aroostook railroad, and later on the new Ashland branch, where he became sick.

Moriarty stood 6 feet 9¾ inches in his stocking feet, and generally weighed 240 pounds. Had he been fat his weight would have been enormous. But he was very lean. "Why," said Barney Kelley, "you could feed the giant on porterhouse steak and eggs and he wouldn't gain a pound; but he was an awful tough man!"

His arms were very long and he had hands as powerful as the paws of a gorilla. All over his body the muscles stood out in lumps and cords, and his strength was immense. He could do as much work as two ordinary men, and on that account his services were always in demand at more than common wages. He was especially serviceable as a derrick man—he could turn the heavy crank all day without tiring. An ax was like a toy in his hands, a cant-dog like a walking-stick. He could up end and shoulder a small log or piece of timber that two ordinary men could barely lift, and in every department of hearty manual labor he was a very Hercules.

Many stories are told of the giant's mighty strength. Once, when two saucy woodsmen "guyed" him about his towering height, he seized them by the shoulders, one in each hand, and knocked their heads together till their teeth rattled—and they were two good-sized men.

At another time some toughs came into a barroom where he was and proceeded to "clear the place out." Moriarty took them, two at a time, and pitched them half way across the street as though they were so many ninepins.

RAILROAD TRAVEL.

Modern Civilization Has Made It Quick, Comfortable and Secure.

In the Ladies' Home Journal John Gilmer Speed writes entertainingly and instructively on the construction and operation of railroads, under the caption, "Running a Train at Night." He prefatorily asserts that "the most remarkable achievements of modern civilization, probably, are those which affect traveling, making it at once quick, comfortable and secure. We cross states and continents at the rate of 30 miles an hour, with greater security against accident than our grandfathers enjoyed in their stage coaches, and we have, even when on the cars, comforts unknown in the palaces of kings when our grandfathers' grandfathers were young. During the year (from interstate commerce commissioner's report for year ending July 1, 1894), one passenger was killed for every 1,985,153 passengers carried, and one was injured for every 183,822 carried. This surely is as safe as living ordinary humdrum lives in large cities."

The report further shows that a man's chances against injury were such that he would have to travel 4,406,659 miles before getting hurt, and go 47,588,966 miles before being killed. At the rate of 30 miles an hour a man could travel, if nature permitted, on American railways for 181 years, without leaving the cars, before being killed, or with the same amount of security against accident he could go round the earth 1,903 times before meeting his death by accident, and 176 times before getting hurt.

Imprudent, But Gushing.

Young women who take books at the circulating library are imprudent to use their pages as blotters. They are doing wrong also, for it is against the rules. A copy of "Lord Ormond and His Aminta," which has been in use in a Philadelphia library, held in front of a mirror revealed the inscription: "I send you my heart with a kiss." All women finish their letters with that phrase, which cannot therefore betray anybody, but in this case the signature was there.

Shoes of the Gauls.

Before the Gauls were conquered by the Romans they had boots or shoes with soles in which were silver-headed nails. Some of these have been discovered in late years. The latter kind of boots and shoes—the long pointed ones—so familiar in pictures of the 14th century, and others, are more generally known.

Sabbath in Scotland.

Scotland's Sabbath is losing its sanctity. Driving, cycling and golf on Sunday have now been followed by a vote of the Glasgow corporation throwing open the public bath-houses for four hours on Sunday morning.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati is worth $188,751,350, and has a debt of $26,240,197.

TO THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION

With the Celebrated Republican Flambeau Club.

A special vestibuled train of sleeping cars, dining and baggage cars, will be run from Minneapolis and St. Paul to St. Louis June 13th via the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY (the popular "Hedrick Route") to accommodate the Republican Flambeau Club and their friends throughout the Northwest.

Leave the Twin Cities afternoon of June 13th and arrive St. Louis next day.

This train will be side-tracked at a point within two blocks of Auditorium Convention Hall and six minutes' walk to the principal hotels. Passengers desiring to do so can occupy the sleepers during the convention at low rates.

The service, in every particular, will be absolutely first-class, and all may depend upon thoroughly comfortable and pleasant accommodations, both going and returning, and while occupying the cars in St. Louis.

The Republican Flambeau Club is composed of leading business and professional men in Minnesota, and their trips to former National Conventions and Inaugurations have always done great credit to the Northwest.

The railroad rate is one fare for the round trip. For exact information as to sleeping car rates and accommodations, meals, etc., address FRANK P. NANTZ, Secretary Republican Flambeau Club, 604 Oneida Blo k, Minneapolis, or J. T. Conley, Assistant General Passenger Agent C., M. & St. P. Ry., St. Paul.

A MAN will tell you of every improvement he puts on his property, but he never tells you of the mortgage that he has put on the improvement.—N. Y. Advertiser.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

ON EVEN TERMS.—"Why do you always select a poor partner at whist?" "So that we can understand each other's mishaps."—Detroit Free Press.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

"ARE you an officeholder?" said one man to another. "No; I work for a living."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

PISO'S CURE is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—MRS. M. G. BLUNT, Sprague, Wash., March 8, '94.

THERE is nothing of which men are so fond and withal so careless as life.—Bruvere.

Syrup of Figs

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all-important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

You Poor Rheumatic.

There is a remedy, thoroughly reliable, called "Allen's Vegetable Extract," that we will guarantee will cure you, or it shall cost you nothing. If you will write us fully about your case, we will gladly consider it, and sell you our medicine if we feel sure it will cure you; not otherwise. 130 doses by mail for $1.00. THE ALLEN SARSAPARILLA CO., Woodlords, Me.

Binder Twine Largest sellers in the world. Samples & prices free; write MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 111 to 115 Michigan Av., Chicago.

OPIUM and **WHISKY** habits cured. Book sent FREE. DR. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA. MENTION THIS PAPER every time you write.

A. N. K.—G. 1606.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Hosts of people go to work in the wrong way to cure a SPRAIN, when **St. Jacobs Oil** would cure it in the right way, right off.

NEARLY 2,000,000 ACRES
Of Government Lands Now Open to Settlement
IN NORTHERN ARKANSAS

They are fertile, well-watered, heavily-timbered, and produce grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables in abundance. North Arkansas apples are noted. The climate is delightful, winters mild and short. These lands are subject to homestead entry of 160 acres each. Now is the time to get a home. For further information as to character of lands, manner of entering them, in what counties located, with maps of the district, address
E. V. M. POWELL, Immigration Agent, Harrison, Ark.
Inclose One Dollar. Remit by Money Order or Registered Letter.
Refers to Bank of Harrison and Boone County Bank, Harrison, Ark.

Old age

comes early to the clothes that are dragged up and down over the wash-board. It's ruinous.

Nothing else uses them up so thoroughly and so quickly.

This wear and tear, that tells so on your pocket, ought to be stopped. Get some Pearline—use it just as directed—no soap with it—and see how much longer the clothes last, and how much easier and quicker the work is. Pearline saves the rubbing.

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 513 JAMES PYLE, New York.

"It's a Good Thing. Push it Along."

BattleAx PLUG

Why buy a newspaper unless you can profit by the expense? For 5 cents you can get almost as much "BATTLE AX" as you can of other high grade brands for 10 cents. Here's news that will repay you for the cost of your newspaper to-day.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1896.

DELANO DIARY

—School examinations have kept the teachers and scholars of the High School quite busy this week.

—The entertainment to-night., at the City Hall, by the school children is ty be Free. Everybody come.

—Visit the clothing fire sale, Delano.

—The Franklin Band has been engaged for about six months to furnish the music at Watertown, to-morrow, Decoration Day. Their fame is getting abroad in the land.

—The swine ordinance has been the subject of considerable discussion among Delano citizens this week; and floods of oratory, have been turned loose on the street corners and elsewhere, on the subject. Such ordinances should be carefully constructed. to injure as few as possible; yet all should be treated alike. Kindly, but firmly, the laws should be enforced.

—The entertainment at the City Hall, on Wednesday evening, by the Graduating class was well attended, netting about $23. The class possesses considerable stage ability, and if they play their part in life as well as they did in "The Bicydlers" and "Which is Which" they will do well. The Solo by John Steffes and the Recitation by Miss DeKay, were well received.

—Rev. B. E. Sherwin, of Dassel, was a passenger east Monday, on his way to join the excursion from the west to Pittsburgh, Pa. where he goes as a delegate from the Third Minnesota Congressional district to the Prohibition National Convention to Nominate a President and vice President. He expects to be at home in time to preach Sunday. Mr. S. didn't know who would be the nominee but expected they would be good men.

—Several badly broken buggies in front of the village blacksmith's shops give silent but effective evidence of the fact that there must have been awfully rough roads or some terribly poor drivers, out to the Rader neighborhood last Saturday evening or early Sunday morning. One covered carriage belonging to Mat Fautsch and occupied by several of the young men of Delano came to such a degree of dilapidation as to be almost beyond the skill of our smithes to repair; some advised getting what they could for the outfit, and buying Mat a new one. Many of the boys will, doubtless, remain at home for a season to help them replenish their "once fat pocket books"

—The St. Cecelians, of the Catholic church gave a sociable at the City Hall, on Monday evening which was well attended; beyond expectation as was evidenced by the disappearance of the ice cream long before the close of the evenings exercises. A voting contest took place, Katie Shaffer receiving the largest number of votes had the chance to draw the prize a picture of either Rev. Cominski or Rev. Mathew. Rev. Pendergast, of Minneapolis, made a short speech in which among other things he gave the young men of the audience some very good advice. "To learn a trade" and to "remain at home" in the country and not flock to the cities. Rev. Cominski made a very humorous speech and although Rev. Pendergast said he was noted for short speeches Rev. Joe beat him on this line. Considerable fun was had in bidding on a cake, at auction. Rev. Joe got it, and divided it up among the audience.

—The clothing fire sale, in Ddlano, is a success. 35-1t.

—The present grade of our village is not giving the satisfaction the old one would had it been followed. The new grade made by the village council differs in many places from the old one, which is said to be "lost," a sad reflection on the capability or the honesty of some one, and many lots are renderen very undesirable places to live on. The beauty of our village depends very much on the rolling ground, the up and down hill of the streets. The dead level and straight lines that make part of Minneapolis look flat, compared to the rolling ground of her sister city, St. Paul, should be a lesson to us to preserve our naturally beautiful village in as far as we can, consistant with easy travel. Again, where lots are worth $1000 per front foot it may be advisable to level them up in business portions of a city; or where they are so far from a level as to make travel inconvenient; but in a village like Delano, to build sidewalks, and to raise old ones to a grade, straight across a block where the corners are high, leaving a majority of the front ends from one to three feet below grade, which, in case the owners filled up the front of their lots, (a thing not at all likely,) it would leave a slant, from the side walk to the alley, little less than that of a quarter pitch house roof; looks to us awfully foolish. And for a majority of property owners on such a block to sit idly by and see their homes for the past quarter of a century, nearly, spoiled, ruined, to please an individual who wants to exhibit a little more authority than, under the circumstances is called for, is not wise.

The grade that was the guide for people so long ought not to be so ruthlessly brushed aside "lost" and a new one differing so much substituted, unless the property owners want it. Of course if no one objects, and the council see fit to depreciate the value of people's property fifty per cent by changing grade, they can do so; but if the people say no, their voice must be heard and heeded. The council is a servant of the people.

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Visit the clothing fire sale, Delano.

—Maxfield says the coal chute at Minneapolis, now works to a nicety.

—F. H. Lindsley is Memorial Day Orator for Delano; at 1 P. M., at the City Hall.

—Mesdames Astrop and Bohn, are authority that it rained, over in Stewarts pasture, Tuesday evening.

—The jolly Countenance of Assessor Valentine Eppel beamed upon most of our taxpaying citizens during the week.

—An enthusiastic Forth of July meeting was held last night, another is called for Tuesday evening, at the City Hall.

—Barber Bohn's place of business will be closed on Saturday, until 4 P. M. while the Professor is at Watertown with the band.

—We are creditably informed that Mr. Howard, of the recent Billings trial notoriety stopped off a few minutes one day recently and interviewed himself to the Eagle.

—Prof. Geo. Innis, of Hamine, will preach the Baccalaureate sermon for the graduating class of the High School, at the City Hall, on Sunday evening. Come and hear him.

—Recorder W. R. Johns, sallied forth from his office and visited most of the dog owners of the Village this week and demanded from $1 to $3 each for all members of the canine family.

—That fearful rubby-dub-dub to be so frequently heard about town at all hours and places, is said to be Oscar Ball practising some marches for Decoration Day. He has joined the Franklin Brass Band.

—His Honor the Mayor of Delano seems to be having about as much trouble running the present Village Council as Grover Cleveland is supposed to have had with the last Democratic Congress.

—The township of Franklin will hold its primary election, for the election of delegates to the County Convention, at Sweedeback & Erickson's Hall on Saturday June 6, from 3 to 5 P. M. Be there and vote for your choice of delegates.

—Don't fail to attend the new fangled primary election to be held at the City Hall, Saturday, June 6, from 3 to 5 P. M. Vote for the delegates who will the nearest represent your views on the live issues of the day. If you are a Democrat be there.

—Wash Rader has chosen a dozen boys and girls to decorate graves on Memorial Day; and is drilling them for that occasion; they are: Mary Steffes, Marjorie O'Hair, Julia Coolen, Carrie Eppel, Bessie Wilder, Laura Schaffer and Oscar Eppel, Charlie Bentz, Willie Johns, Lee Johns, Earl Jones, Charley Lohmiller.

—Memorial Day will be observed by meeting at the City Hall at 10 A. M. marching to Delano Cemetary, returning to the hall and disbanding for dinner. At 1 P. M. assemble in hall and listen to speech by F. H. Lindsly and other exercises, and election of officers. Then march to Catholic Cemetery where, after decorating graves the crowd will return to their homes.

—Some of our Village Council have waked up to the fact that their votes, individualy, count for as much as does the vote of the Mayor: and that it is the duty of committees, sometimes, to attend to business, and to order goods, and to vote on bills and look after village affairs; and that unless ordered by the council the Mayor is not expected to transact all the business to suit himself. Voting to table water works south of the track where people are entiteled to fire protection as well as the balance of the village, don't look just right.

Memorial Day Meeting.

The meeting to arrange for observing Memorial Day called at the City Hall for Saturday night found the hall engaged and went to Schaffer's store and transacted business as follows:

Schaffer's Store, May 23d, 1896.

Present John Cunningham, Tiff Hitsman, William Gross, Wash Rader, Peorge P. Schaffer, T. J. Catlin, A. Reider, and W. R. Johns.

George P. Schaffer was elected chairman; T. J. Catlin, Secretary.

John Cunningham was chosen Marshal of the day.

Committee on Decoration of Graves, Wash Rader Chairman.

Committee on Wagons, T. M. Shaw.

Committee on flowers, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Matter, Mesdames Tom Rader, Wash Rader, A. D. Smith, Tiff Hitsman, M. A. O'Hair, Mr. and Mrs. A. Reider, Miss Viola B. Cunningham.

Committee on Music, J. M. Borrill, Rov. Tabor Davies and George W. Bolton,

Committee on Flags, William Lewis, W. R. Johns, Philip Martin.

Committee on Speakers, T. J. Catlin and George P. Schaffer.

Committee on Decorating Hall, Mrs. A. Davis, Misses Joy Kerr and Hattie Gross, Mr. and Mrs. John Borrill and Mrs. George P. Schaffer.

Committee on Programme, T. J. Catlin.

Committee on Monument to Unknown Dead, Albert Johnson.

Committee of one to wait on the Delano band and invite it to be present, George P. Schaffer.

The Secretary is instructed to furnish the Programme to both the home papers.

Moved and seconded, that the Chairman appoint a committee of three to draw up a form for a Memorial Society organization, to be presented to the audience for action, on Memorial Day. Carried.

The Committee was appointed, W. R. Johns, Wash Rader and T. J. Catlin.

On motion meeting adjourned.

GEO. P. SCHAFFER, President. T. J. CATLIN, Secretary.

—The Band discoursed some nice music from the band stand, to an appreciative audience, last night.

—Visit the clothing fire sale, Delano.

Personal.

Prof. Parmer, of Watertown, drove over one day last week.

Merchant Cross, of Lyndale, was a Delano visitor this week.

George Irving, of Rockford, drove over on business, Tuesday.

Dr. C. B. Ames made a professional visit to Rockford, Tuesday.

Mrs. J. F. Benner of Greenwood made Dela a visit on Friday last.

Martin Conzet, of Greenwood drove over to the metropolis last Friday.

Rev. Bergren went to Cokato to day to attend a Sweedish convention.

Alva G. Catlin went to Benson last Sunday to accept a position on the R. R.

I. Gutzwiller took a trip on Wednesday to the County Seat, via. of Minneapolis.

Dr. E. E. Shrader, of Watertown, passed through town on his way home from the City, yesterday.

Mrs. Maggie Anderson has finally received notification of the allowance of a pension of $8. per month.

A. P. Ritchie of Annandale, on his way to Howard Lake, on business made us a pleasant call last Friday.

C. G. Roosen, C. W. Kerrick, L. M. Maxfield and F. Q. Lindsley went to the City this morning on business.

J. A. Mayer and family M. A. O'Hair, L. M. Maxfield and Swan Erickson were early visitors to Minneapolis, Monday.

Fred J. Brandes and family, after a short visit with relatives, left on the yesterday after noon train for Minneapolis.

Mrs. Wittman and the two children and Miss Addie left last evening for a visit with her father. C. Gast, at Wayzata.

Mrs. Frank McKee and baby and Esquire St. Johns, of Watertown, returned home from Minneapolis this morning, via Delano.

L. V. Kyte, of Waverly, shook hands with a number of Delano friends, this morning while the east bound train stopped at the depot.

County Cullings.

From A. L. Sexton we learn that S. M. Owens lecture at Annandale was well attended and the means of several convertions to the free coinage of silver.

A People's Party County Convention and Primary Election will be held at Buffalo at 11 A. M. Monday, June 22, to send 14 delegates to Duluth to elect 7 delegates and 7 alternates to the national Peopel's Party Convention to be held in St. Louis July 22. All Primary elections will be held on Saturday June 20, polls open from 3 to 5 P. M. 6 days notice must be given by posting 3 notices, by any qualified People's Party voter in the district.

District Court will convene at Buffalo, on Monday, June 1. It is presumed that Judge Seagraye Smith will provide. The Grand Jury will have to wrestle with the J. R. Howard case: the man charged with bribery or attempted bribery, through O. L. Billings. There seems to be a terrible smoke, and it is usually supposed that where so big a smoke comes from there must be some fire. And it is to big a crime to bribe Juries to leave a charge uninvestigated. It would ruin most men to have such a charge hanging over them. And the fair name of the county, its officials, and every citizen is more or less tainted by allowing such charges to be brought against anybody and the party not proven innocent or guilty, if such a thing can be done. Honest people everywhere desire a clean record, and wish a full and thorough looking up of this affair. If Mr. Howard is innocent the people should know it. If any one else is guilty they should be given their just deserts, from the highest to the lowest. No national, politicel, religious or other party can long survive the shielding of men from crime in this country more than can those who let them off for money.

We have no acquaintance whatever with Mr. Howard, but our suspicions have been aroused before in regard to some transactions in the court of this county and we are for an honest investigation and a thorough one while at it.

Editor French, of Wright County Times, seems to have been considerably warmed by the Journals "X Rays" recently, and takes occasion to allude to the "physical makeup" of "Eaton and Catlin." You ought not to have done so Brother French, it don't look well to run down your neighbors in such style, and then blow your own bugle by informing the readers of your paper that instead of being appointed "doorkeeper" you were given a position as "one of the aids to the sergeant at arms, a purely ornamental position." Of course, they would like a handsome man, with a portly "physical makeup," for "a purely ornamental position." But then we don't believe Mr. French in justified in remaining away, as he says he intends doing, for fear the position will be only "purely ornamental." We wouldn't wonder if each of the aids would have a chance to exhibit not only his "ornamental" qualifications but his "physical make up," as well; and to show to the G. O. P. in convention assembled, and have it reported with a picture of his "ornamental" and "physical make up" in the leading dailies of the country, how brave, or otherwise, he is. Mr. French, you should certainly reconsider so fine an opportunity to exhibit to the whole country your "ornamental" and "physical make up." You don't know what a chance you may be loosing. Of course it may be a dangerous position to be placed in; and there is the awful temptation for the pugilistically inclined to select the most "ornamental" and finest "physical makeup" when he wishes to strike out from the shoulder, making it more risky for Bro. French. But then there is said to be an "opportunity in the lives of all men." This may be an opportunity, who knows? Don't allow your fears to overcome you, Bro. Editor; don't get shaky in the knees: but get an accident policy, if you can find a company willing to take the risk on such an "ornamental physical makeup" and do your duty to your party and your country, never shirk when duty calls. Now, of course the G. N. Ry. isn't giving out advertising tickets, and transportation comes high but we would suggest that you send a photograph of your "ornamental physical make up" to the chairman of the committee on arrangements, you can probably get one for advertising. If not, send an "X Ray" and they will probably provide you with round trip tickets.

Democratic Primary Election.

A Democratic Primary election will be held at the City Hall on June 6, from 3 ot 5 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing three delegates to the county convention and Primary election to be held at Buffalo June 10.

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Notice.

The Saint Anthony Benevolent Society voted at their meeting last evening to drop the 4th of July celebration and no donations or appropriations will be accepted that had been subscribed for that purpose.

G. P. SCHAFFER, President. ERNEST OTTO, Secretary.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1896. NUMBER 36.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. F. COLLINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN. Smith Lake, - - Minnesota.

W. H. CUTTING. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA. 28

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. C. B. AMES. Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office over W. R. John's Confectionery Store

E. A. SHANNON, M. D., Buffalo, Minn., Calls day or night promptly attended to Office in the building between McKnight's store and residence. Residence on corner north of School House.

O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan. 11, 1896.

DR. CORNELIUS WILLIAMS. Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist, 145 W. Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dr. G. H. KOHLER, Dayton Building, Cor. 6th St. and Nicollet Ave Minneapolis. Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 17-tf.

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Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.

REV. J. L. FARBER, Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at..... 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday..... 10:00 "

Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on every third Sunday.

DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching.....

REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 16:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 14 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.

REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m.
Sunday services every Sunday.

REV. LAWRENCE ZOWADZKI.

DELANO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

President — I. GUTZWILLER, JR.

Councilmen — JOHN COOLEN, WASH RADER, ADAM HORSCH.

Recorder — WYATT JOHNS.

Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.

Justices of the Peace — W. H. FRAZEE, R. M. WALTER.

Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.

Board of Health — T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.

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F. H. LINDSLEY and C. S. HAWKER.

THE UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS Washington Grove, No. 9, meets at Cramer's Hall the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, at 8 p. m.

GIVE US A CALL. W. H. COCHRANE, & CO., Abstractors, BUFFALO, - MINNESOTA.

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Democratic County Convention and Primary Election.

The Democratic County Convention for the County of Wright, Minnesota will be held at 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 10th day of June, 1896, at Dudley's Opera House, in the Village of Buffalo, in said county, to elect 14 delegates to the Democratic State convention to be held at the City of St. Paul, on June 11th, 1896, to elect delegates to the National Democratic convention to be held in the city of Chicago, on the 7th day of July, 1896 and also to nominate nine (9) presidential electors.

The several election districts in Wright County will be entitled to representation in said convention as follows:

One delegate at large from each election district, and one delegate additional for every thirty (30) votes or major fraction thereof cast for the Democratic nominee for Secretary of State at the general election of 1894, to-wit:

Albion,	3	Marysville,	3
Buffalo,	2	Middleville,	2
Chatham,	3	Monticello,	2
Clearwater,	2	Otsego,	3
Cokato,	1	Rockford,	3
Corinna,	2	Silvercreek,	1
Frankfort,	8	Southside,	2
Franklin,	5	Stockholm,	1
French Lake,	2	Victor,	2
Maple Lake,	4	Woodland,	2
Annandale Village,			2
Buffalo Village,			2
Cokato Village,			1
Delano Village,			3
Howard Lake Village,			2
Maple Lake Village,			2
Monticello Village,			2
Montrose Village,			2
Waverly Village,			3

The primary election for the election of said delegates will be held in all the election districts of said county on Saturday, June the 6th, 1896; the polls to be open at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and remain open until 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day. Said primaries must be conducted under the primary election law, Chapter 276 of the General Laws of 1895. The town and village committees will appoint the place at which said primary elections will be held and give six days notice thereof by the posting of three notices thereof in each election precinct.

By order of the Committe,
J. C. NUGENT, Chairman.

34 2t.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

To Select Delegates to National Convention.

In conformity with a resolution adopted by the Democratic State Central Committee at a meeting of said committee held on the fifth day of March, 1896, the Democrats of the State are called to meet in delegate convention in the Market Hall, in the city of St. Paul, on THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1896, at 11 A. M., to elect eighteen delegates to represent the Democracy of Minnesota in the National Democratic Convention to be held in Chicago, Illinois, July 7, 1896; also to nominate nine presidential electors.

The representation will consist of two delegates from each county and one additional from each one hundred and fifty votes or major fraction thereof cast for the Democratic candidate for president in 1892.

Upon this computation the several counties of the state will be entitled to representation in said convention to the number of delegates indicated as follows:

Aitkin	3	Martin	6
Anoka	7	Meeker	10
Becker	4	Mille Lacs	3
Beltrami	2	Morrison	13
Benton	6	Mower	11
Big Stone	5	Murray	5
Blue Earth	18	Nicollet	8
Brown	10	Nobles	6
Carlton	4	Norman	4
Carver	12	Olmstead	15
Cass	4	Otter Tail	13
Chippewa	5	Pine	5
Chisago	4	Pipestone	4
Clay	6	Polk	12
Cook	2	Pope	4
Cottonwood	3	Ramsey	87
Crow Wing	5	Redwood	6
Dakota	15	Renville	9
Dodge	6	Rice	14
Douglas	6	Rock	4
Faribault	9	Rosseau	2
Fillmore	11	St. Louis	26
Freeborn	7	Scott	15
Goodhue	13	Sherburne	4
Grant	4	Sibley	10
Hennepin	112	Stearns	32
Houston	10	Steele	11
Hubbard	3	Stevens	5
Isanti	3	Swift	7
Itasca	7	Todd	9
Jackson	7	Traverse	4
Kanabec	2	Wabasha	14
Kandiyohi	5	Wadena	4
Kittson	4	Waseca	7
Lac qui Parle	5	Washington	14
Lake	3	Watenwan	5
Le Sueur	14	Wilkin	4
Lincoln	5	Winona	27
Lyon	5	Wright	14
McLeod	12	Yellow Medicine	4
Marshall	4		
TOTAL			829

By order of Committee.

THOS. J. MCDERMOTT, Chairman.
T. J. MULLANE, Secretary.

N. B. Apportionment for State Convention to nominate state officers the same as above.

TRUE FREEDOM, AND HOW TO GAIN IT.

We want no flag, no flaunting rag, for liberty to fight;
We want no blaze of murderous guns, to struggle for the right.
Our spears and swords are printed words, the mind our battleplain;
We've won such victories before, and so we shall again.

We love no triumphs sprung of force—they stain her brightest cause:
'Tis not in blood that Liberty inscribes her civil laws.
She writes them on the people's heart in language clear and plain;
True thoughts have moved the world before, and so they shall again.

We yield to none in earnest love of freedom's cause sublime;
We join the cry, "FRATERNITY!" we keep the march of Time.
And yet we grasp nor pike nor spear, our victories to obtain;
We've won without their aid before, and so we shall again.

We want no aid of baricade to show a front to wrong;
We have a citadel in truth, more durable and strong.
Calm words, great thoughts, unflinching faith, have never striven in vain;
They've won our battles many a time, and so they shall again.

Peace, progress, knowledge, brotherhood—the ignorant may sneer,
The bad deny; but we rely to see their triumph near.
No widow's groans shall load our cause, no blood of brethren stain;
We've won without such aid before, AND SO WE SHALL AGAIN.

CHARLES MACKAY.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND exhibited some of his old time back bone in yetoing the $75,000,000 river and harbor appropriation bill. But thats all the good it did, Congress passed it over his head.

MINNEAPOLIS saloon keepers are not generally understood to be worse than the states average of dealers in intoxicants, yet it is reported that 30 of them have been arrested for violating internal revenue laws.

THE Warren Sheaf threatens when pumpkins get ripe to reciprocate by sending some to Hon. C. K. Davis who furnished the seed. If all the editors do likewise the senator can hold a pumpkinpie sociable for his colleagues next winter, quite often.

THE Delano Eagle Company put in a bid for some state printing this week, and being away down on prices was likely to get a slice until they ran up against that ice Berg they have been abusing so roundly for some months. The state ought not to be looser on account of a little frigidity between members of the G. O. P.

PEOPLE are particular about what they eat; they want their food pure. But some walk up to bars and buy liquors adulterated with all imaginable articles; many of them chemically unfit for the human stomach. No man should be allowed to retain a license who will adulterate liquors. If only pure drinks were sold and nobody was allowed to treat his neighbor and make him drunken also, much of the difficulty of the liquor traffic would be done away with.

FOURTH OF JULY is hastening on and the average American Citizen is busy, so soon, looking up a place to spend his holiday. The best place is where a celebration is gotten up as a celebration, pure and simple, where all meet, as did our forefathers, in the wooded temples, on an equilibrium, where the same groumd is beneath and the same blue sky overhead; where the same shade protects from the same sun, and where the same gentle zephyrs cool the brow or watt sweet perfumes from the surrounding wild flowers and blossoms. There all can equally enjoy the beauties of nature and remember the deeds of those who made our Nation's birthday.

Subscribe for the BUFFALO GAZETTE

Big Independent Vote.

There seems to be a more than usual desire on the part of the citizens of our country to clear the political atmosphere of the United States. Things have been worked up to such a pitch as to mystify many on several important subjects. For a long time the tariff question has served as a blind issue for many to be led to the ballot box, like sheep to the slaughter on; but people have given that subject thought; they have reasoned from their own experence that it was better for their country not to have a protective tariff; and hardly anyone is satisfied with even the one now in use, to say nothing of the worse McKinley tariff. And now those who fear that people are going to insist on a still further reduction of the tariff are trying to drive McKinley to a platform, the strongest plank of which shall be a gold standard; in order to still further blindly lead the people against their own best interests. But the people all along the line have become aroused, have awakened from their lethargic state, and are anxiously loooking about them for the best way to clear matters up and preparing themselves intelligently to vote for what they beleye to be right. They will no longer be lead about unless they understand plainly what is ment by party platforms and are in accord with them. They will vote for those that suit them best. It looks as if the independent vote would be the biggest eyer known this campaign.

THE Duluth Citizet is the latest addition to our exchange list. It is a wide awake reform journal, advocating free silyer, woman's rights, etc, etc.

SOME of the cities among them Pittsburg are licensing cows to furnish milk to their citizens; the cows to be subjected to a sanitary examination periodically. If the license for cows is observed like saloon license the adulterations will be worse than ever. It is a wonder there is not a license for a well, so as to give some more inspectors a job.

LATELY it has been reported that Michael Doran was out of politics, and many an honest Minnesota Democrat fondly hoped it was true. He may not be so bad a man in politics as he has been represented, but it looks bad for him to suddenly resuscitate himself, and enter the political arena, again; as a leader favoring a gold standard, the idol of leading Republican politicians, and with what, to us, appears to be a minority of the Democrats or even of the Republicans of Minnesota. Most of the gold bugs of both parties appear to be men of money in the cities, or those who hover about them and hanker after more of the paltry pelf. There seems to be, whether or not tis true, a concerted action between the leading money men all oyer the country, to have a gold standard, regardless of party politics, and all the schemes that bob up aboye the political horizon whether in the east or in the west deserve to have the pure sunlight of honest inyestigation turned onto them before they are swallowed and voted for by Republicans, Democrats, or any other party.

GOLD BUGS claim to be the only bimetallists. They insist that in case free silyer was adopted, gold would be driven out of circulation; and that the only way to haye bimetallism is to have a single standard, and that standard must be gold. If it is true that by having but one standard we will have bimetallism, and they are honestly for bimetallism, why don't they advocate free silver, and a demonetization of gold? Would it not be cheaper for the goyernment to keep silver at its present size for dollars in circulation than it would to recoin them? Isn't there a great many more pieces of silver than gold in circulation? And if a single standard is the only way to bimetallism wouldn't it be better financering to get at it the cheaper way, and the easiest way. For our part we take no stock in that argument, whatever; we are in favor of bimetallism, and believe in making all dollars of the country good for what one dollar is good for. We do not believe having one dollar to redeem another with, is just exactly the correct thing. It allows the "endless chain" business to be carried on a little too extensively. If all debts are payable in all dollars then people will not all prefer to hoard one kind, and money will circulate more equally.

McKinleyism.

Anyone who is familiar with the record of McKinley knows that he stands squarely with the republican party on all questions advocated and fought for by that party in the past thirty years, and he shows his usual good sense by refusing to be drawn by his enemies into a controversy on these questions.—Sherbourne County Times.

Of course; he is noted for believing in "protection." And the Republican platform of 1892 claimed to be in favor of "Bimetallism," at least we have understood they claimed to be with the people; "a government of the people", and their platform made at Minneapolis, said "The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money." Why are the gold bug organs getting so anxious to haye an expression from Mr. Mc Kinley, on the subject. If he represents the ideas of the G. O. P. for 30 years can't they read up the platforms?

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1896.

Just as the McKinleyites were hugging themselves to think that the republican opposition to the fat-frying candidate had been whipped into silence they made a discovery which has frightened them. This discovery is a confidential circular sent out by J. S. Clarkson, asking for the personal history of every delegate elected to the St. Louis convention, and for the name of the person who has the most influence over him. The McKinleyites don't know what Clarkson is driving at, but they know that he doesn't want Mc Kinley nominated and that it is likely to be something to hurt him. Hence this discovery, made through Clarkson sending one of his circulars to a McKinleyite, has greatly alarmed them. Clarkson isn't the only big republican who is secretly working against McKinley. They may not be able to keep him out of the nomination, but they will make him spend some anxious hours before he gets it.

It has leaked out that President Cleveland is gathering data upon which to base his veto of the $75,000,000 River and Harbor bill, which may go in any day before next Wednesday. The impression in Congress is that the bill will be passed oyer the veto.

The Senate voted down the proposition to add 75 cents a barrel to the internal revenue tax on beer, which was offered as an amendment to the filled cheese bill.

Democrats were disappointed because the Supreme court decision, that the money appropriated by the last Congress for sugar bounties should be paid, did not touch the question of the constitutionality of the sugar bounty. Some of the ablest democrats have from the birth of the party claimed that the whole system of government bounties was unconstitutional, and it was hoped that a decision would haye been made of that question in this case.

There is every reason to believe that the House committee on Invalid Pensions was merely indulging in a little campaign buncombe when a favorable report was ordered to be made to the House on the service pension bill, and that few members of Congress seriously wish this bill to ever become a law. The bill provides that every man who served ninety days or longer in the U. S. Army or Navy between 1861 and 1865 shall receive $3 a month and one cent additional for each day over ninety that he served in either branch of the service, and this money is to be paid to the million or thereabouts who are already drawing pensions for disability as well as to those who are not on the pension roll. The bill, if it becomes a law, would add annually $30,000,000 or more to the already enormous expenditures for pensions.

Ex-Congressman Enloe, of Tenn., who is visiting Washington and who is an authority on the democracy of his state, said of the outlook: "Tennessee is in good shape. We will elect our democratic state ticket by an old-time majority. The people are as mad as hornets over '94 slump, and are going to expatiate that slip by eating up the republicans in November."

It hardly needed a denial from Chairman Harrity of the National Democratic Committee, to convince anybody who knows him that he had never said that the National Committee would attempt to keep anybody out of the Chicago convention. Mr. Harrity is in Washington, and thus explicitly defines his position: "Speaking for myself as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, I expect to enter it with a view of abiding by the will of the majority. Whoever is nominated will receive my support, and I am certain that will be the sentiment of the great bulk of the delegates. Democrats always enter a conference, caucus or convention with the idea of submission to the voice of the majority. That is a cardinal principle and there is no reason to think it will be violated at Chicago by either the advocates of sound money or of free silver."

Section 61 of the Wilson tariff law, admitting free foreign alcohol to be used in the arts and manufacturers, was this week repealed by the House, the vone being 165 to 69. Secretary Carlisle had asked to have this section repeale because it ban been so clumsily drawn that it was practically impossible to make regulations to enforce it. This section was one of the amendments to the Wilson bill in the Senate. It was known at the time that it was badly drawn, and expected that it would be put into proper shape in conference. Everybody remembers how the House was compelled to accept all the Senate amendments in a lump to save the entire bill from failure.

The discussion of the bill prohibiting further issue of bonds would have been made much more spirited in the Senate if there was any probability of action by House on the bill.

Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

From the Wright County Times we clip the following:

Janitor Edwards yesterday was noticed with a can of gasoline going over the court house square, pouring a few drops on every dandelion plant. We stopped and inquired about it, and found that where he poured gasoline on the plants they withered and died. The roots dried right up and no more bother will be experienced with this troublesome weed. This remedy is a splendid one and cheap as well, and is worth trying. The results on the court house square are such that no trouble is anticipated from the weeds the balance of the year. In attempting to dig the plant out there is always a portion of the root left in the ground and it springs up again. Where the gasoline is used the whole plant is killed and the result desired is obtained.—Mankato News.

Southern California.

To any person desiring information regarding Southern California, a beautifully illustrated booklet descriptive of the fairest portion of this semitropic region will be mailed free. Address: Observer, Ontario, Calif.

Advertise in the GAZETTE.

CORRESPONDENCE

ROCKFORD NEWS.

The game of ball played decoration day in the fore noon, between the Rockford club and and a scrub nine, resulted in a tie at the ninth inning, score 27 each. Wm. Swartout was umpiring the game of Ball and got hit by a foul tip, on the cheek, which knocked him down.

F. McQuillan and wife, of Aitkin, have been visiting relatives here this week.

D. R. Lhompson has erected a wind mill with an elevated tank in the tower.

Misses Kate and Marie Dorman, of Lorreto, were visiting at Mr. Florida's last Friday. They left their horse hitched in the yard and he became frightened and broke loose, he soon cleared himself from the buggy, run through the village went up the west side of the river, swam the river near the station, when found, he was in a livery barn in Delano.

Otto Thieike came down from Litchfield and spent Decoration Day with his parents.

Misses Thresa and Mattie Drayn and Rudolph Thielke came up from Minneapolis on their wheels to spend Decoration Day at home.

O. C. Roberts left for Princeton on last Monday in the interest of the Deering Harvester Co.

G. L. Lucas left for Three Forks, British Columbia, Thursday Morning.

P. M. Ross, Deputy Counsel for the Modern Woodman of America. has been here for the last week in the interest of the order. He will organize a camp in a few days with about twenty members.

There will be a game of Ball Saturday in Rockford, between Montrose and Rockford nines.

List of Patents.

Granted to inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C

J. Colgrove, Clearwater, Hand potato-planter. J. Hauenstein, New Ulm, Barrel-forming machine. E. L. Holmes, Minneapolis, Printer's galley. G. E. Lenhart, St. Paul, Furnace. F. A. Ryno, Button-attaching machine. W. A. Shepfer, St. Paul, Detergent and starch-polishing compound. F. W. Williams, Minneapolis, Drill attachment. J. E. Wilton, Minneapolis, Toy Furniture.

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T. W. TEASDALE, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

36 to 38.

Silver Shiners; Spear Some.

Before our money standard was tinkered with silver dollars were more valuable than gold dollars. Why are they not so now?

Before the money standard was tinkered with the products of the farm brought, in many instances, double what they do now. Why don't they do so now?

Before the money standard was tinkered with our National political parties in their platforms, favored the money of the Constitution. Why don't they do so now?

If a gold standard is the salvation of this country, why does it call for the sacrifice of so many merchants and tradesmen who were encumbered with debts?

Debts daily grow larger; but property values daily decrease. Has the tinkering with the money standard made the change?

Moneyed men of all parties favor a gold standard. It apparently appreciates their money; making it possible for creditors to get twice as much of your products as formerly.

Moneyed men, alias Gold bugs, are a little shy of McKinley, the protection advocate; they dare not trust the people to yote on tariff again. Are Gold standard and Protective tariff twins, to be used to enrich the rich and to enpoor the poor.

The Uses And Delights Of Swimming.

Miss Marie Valleau, One of New York's Best Woman Swimmers, Speaks Enthusiastically Of The Art.

It is almost a truism to say every woman ought to know how to swim; and it is very certain that all would realize the pleasure of it. I am fairly familiar with most of the sports practiced by women but I know of none more delightful than swimming. Just after your plunge, when you begin to move through the refreshing water with long, easy strokes, you have sensations which nothing else in this world, I believe, gives you; and swimming is one of the few sports which combines pleasure with great utility. Every summer we hear of accidents in the water resulting in fatalities which would have been ayoided if the women involved had been able to swim.

Aside from the pleasure of swimming there is hardly an exercise which gives such symmetrical development to muscles. The moyement is so peculiar, moreover, that the muscles of the arms and legs which ordinarily get but little exercise come into play. One of the great essentials of good swimming is proper breathing. The inhalations must be regular and deep, and in assuming the position one naturally expands the chest. Hence, there is nothing in the world better for lungs than swimming, in moderation. Excess, of course, is to be avoided, as in anything else. A swim of half an hour is amply long for eyen those who are experienced swimmers. As for learning to swim, it is not so difficult as some people imagine. Twelve lessons, and often less, from a good instructor, will make a woman of average vigor a master of art.—From "Women in Athletics," in Demorest's Magazine for June.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

JUNE—1896.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	....	....	....	....

NEW YORK city has a mother's club. Permit us to suggest that the lady's slipper would be a good flower emblem for it.

WITH its politics, its cyclones, floods, and its sunshine, that brought the roses three weeks in advance of the usual time, the year 1896 will be historical.

A YOUNG farmer at Fryeburg, Me., has invented a four-wheel tip cart, which separates automatically in case the horse gets frightened and runs away.

THE finest wire in the country is made at Taunton, Mass. This metal cobweb of minute diameter is exactly the one five-hundredth part of an inch in thickness—much finer than human hair.

CYCLONES are capable of doing remarkable things, but we do not believe the story of that Kansas man who says a cyclone pulled him around its outside so quick that he stepped on his own heels.

IT is understood that the government of New Zealand will introduce a measure for the exclusion of consumptive persons on the same lines as that dealing with smallpox, making masters of ships liable.

THE czar, who was recently crowned in Moscow, is 28 years of age. The German emperor is under 40. The young men of Europe are coming to the front. Meanwhile the prince of Wales is a grandfather and still waiting for the throne.

SARA BERNHARDT impressed a Syracuse (N. Y.) dramatic critic as having a "slim, lynx smile, combined with serpentine sinuosity, ophidian grace, catlike softness, tigerish ferocity and the agility of the leopard." What more could anyone expect for a single price of admission?

REPORT comes from the Soudan that the new small caliber bullet inflicts wounds that are worse the second day than the first. A wounded man who keeps on fighting for 24 hours is a dangerous customer, and the new rifles must be charged with an unexpected and serious defect.

PEARY is contemplating another journey to arctic regions, this time to bring back a 40-ton meteorite he discovered last year. This will be a welcome change from the usual purpose of seeking the pole. An expedition armed with derricks will inspire greater public confidence and insure more speedy success to the relief party in locating it later.

A FRENCH savant thinks that by the year 2000 a spiritual chemistry will have been discovered that should entirely change human nature. This will be greatly due to chemistry utilizing the heat of the sun and tapping the central heat of the globe. Under the reign of chemistry the earth, we are told, will become a vast pleasure garden, and the human race will live in peace and plenty.

IT has been learned that Tennyson predicted the day of his death. Just a year before his death friends of the poet were visiting Aldworth house. The late Lord Selbourne turned to Tennyson and remarked: "You ought to be happy here." "Ah!" sighed the poet, "I have only a year to live." His hearers laughed at the remark, but it was a prophetic assertion that was verified almost to the minute.

A NEW claimant to the title of "meanest man" is in evidence, but temporarily in hiding. He attended a revival of Chicago Free Methodists, exhorted, sang, led in prayer, and was so "perniciously" devout the preacher held a private session with him after the meeting. When the session rose and the preacher was alone with his thoughts he discovered the contents of his vest had departed with the newly converted brother.

THE question is sometimes asked, will not the rivers gradually carry the land into the sea? Yes, but it will take a long time. Recent computations show that the River Thames which is quite a mixer of land and water, would require 11,000,000,000 years to level the tight little isle with the sea. By this time, you know, we will all be in glory. There is no use in worrying about what your descendants 11,000,000,000 years from now are going to do for a living. By that time they may be fishes and take delight in the sea, or they may be salamanders and take delight in—the fire. "Sufficient unto the day," etc.

IT is reported from New York that experiments by Tesla and Edison have been rewarded at practically the same time by the discovery of a system or systems by which the X ray may be utilized as an illuminant more intense and whiter than the arc light. Tesla's discovery is said to be the perfecting of a vacuum tube system of electric lighting without wires, and one that can be made ready soon for practical commercial purposes. Edison's discovery is described as the similar use of a Crookes tube to produce illumination, and he says that practically all the electric energy is transformed into light.

THE states of Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Kansas, Nebraska and Texas have felt the fury of the cyclone this year, the loss of life being reported at over 300. Such occasions as these bring out into bold relief the limitations of science and man's inventive genius. The elements gather their forces at leisure and sweep down on the earth, and not a barrier can be devised to ward off their fatal stroke. The best minds of the age, trained in the developments of the past, pour over nature's book in a vain search for signs of its changing moods. Without a note of warning, "out of a clear sky," the tornado rushes on its victims.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the First Session.

Washington, May 28.—The senate yesterday defeated the proposition to increase the beer tax 75 cents a barrel by a vote of 34 to 27. The filled-cheese bill was further discussed, as was also the bond bill. A bill was favorably reported to increase pay of letter carriers throughout the United States. The house spent almost the entire day discussing the senate amendment to the general deficiency bill appropriating large sums for various claims, and it was adopted finally.

Washington, May 29.—The bond bill was further discussed in the senate yesterday. Senator Carter, of Montana, gave notice of an amendment to the filled-cheese bill, putting on a tax and establishing regulations against adulterated beer. In the house a partial conference report on the Indian appropriation bill occasioned an animated controversy. A resolution adopted by the senate providing for the loan of tents by the war department and such other relief as the secretary may deem necessary to the sufferers by the St. Louis storm was concurred in.

Washington, June 1.—In the senate on the 29th ult. the bill for the repeal of the free alcohol clause of the Wilson tariff act was passed, as was also the house bill concerning the distillation of brandy from fruits. No session was held on Saturday. In the house no business was transacted. A message was received from the president vetoing the river and harbor bill.

Washington, June 2.—The bill to prohibit the issuance of interest-bearing bonds without the consent of congress was further discussed in the senate yesterday, but no action was taken. In the house the bill authorizing the appointment of a labor committee of 20 members to investigate the relations of labor and capital and to report to congress desirable legislation in relation thereto was passed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Through its chairman, J. J. Mott, the national silver party issued from its headquarters in Washington an address to the friends of silver urging them to organize all over the country.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ending on the 30th ult. aggregated $917,269,358, against $991,339,029 the previous week. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, was 12.0.

In the United States there were 239 business failures in the seven days ended on the 30th ult., against 227 the week previous and 215 in the corresponding period of 1895.

Throughout the country Decoration day was generally observed.

Coinage executed at the United States mints during May aggregated $4,683,690, as follows: Gold, $2,857,200; silver, $1,826,490, of which $1,500,000 was in standard silver dollars.

The government receipts for the 11 months of the fiscal year were $299,804,806; expenditures, $326,786,680; deficit, $26,981,874.

The statement of the public debt issued on the 1st showed that the debt increased $5,188,730 during the month of May. The cash balance in the treasury was $865,902,106. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to $1,220,669,610.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 1st was: Wheat, 50,340,000 bushels; corn, 8,950,000 bushels; oats, 8,303,000 bushels; rye, 1,435,000 bushels; barley, 857,000 bushels.

THE EAST.

At Pittsburgh the prohibition national convention nominated Hon. Joshua Levering, of Maryland, for president of the United States, and Hon. Hale Johnson, of Illinois, for vice president. The platform declares only for the prohibition of the liquor traffic. Those in favor of a broad-gauge platform left the hall and formed a new party to be known as the national party. C. E. Bentley, of Nebraska, was nominated for president, and J. H. Southgate, of North Carolina, for vice president.

The doors of the Bank of New England at Manchester, N. H., were closed.

Gildemeister & Kroeger, piano manufacturers in New York, failed for $100,000.

In Pittsburgh the National Junior Prohibition League of America held its first annual convention and elected G. W. Hopkins, of New York, as president.

Emigration from German ports to the United States has been heavier during the past fiscal year than for years past, especially from Russia and Hungary.

Percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 30th ult. were as follows: Cleveland, .645; Baltimore, 629; Cincinnati, .611; Philadelphia, .611; Boston, .588; Pittsburgh, .563; Chicago, .486; Washington, .471; Brooklyn, .471; New York, .400; St. Louis, .314; Louisville, .229.

At the age of 63 years Mark M. ("Brick") Pomeroy, formerly publisher of the La Crosse (Wis.) Democrat, and Pomeroy's Democrat, New York, died at his home in Brooklyn.

In Philadelphia the Garfield statue, the gift of the Fairmount Park Art association, was unveiled by Harry Garfield, a son of the martyred president.

Flames destroyed H. J. Bohman's livery stable in New York and 40 horses were cremated.

Residents of Johnstown, Pa., observed the seventh anniversary of the great flood in that city in which 3,800 persons perished.

WEST AND SOUTH.

In a tornado which struck the village of Labaddie, Mo., ten persons were killed.

The famous prima donna, Mme. Nordica, or Lillian B. Norton, to use her real name, and Zaltain T. Doene, a German tenor whom she met while singing at Bayreuth last year, were married in the Dennison hotel at Indianapolis.

Wisconsin republicans will hold their convention for the nomination of a state ticket in Milwaukee on August 5.

A terrible cyclone swept over St. Louis, East St, Louis and immediate vicinity and the loss of life was estimated at from 500 to 1,000. The injured list will include hundreds, if not thousands. Hotels and business buildings were wrecked, the east end of the great Eads bridge was destroyed, the roof of the republican convention hall was taken off, and steamers on the river were sunk with all on board. At Drake, Ill., a schoolhouse was said to have been demolished and 80 pupils killed.

In Chicago the Northup, Eraslan, Goodwin company, dealers in seeds, failed for $200,000.

At Ocala, Fla., the Gunby-Chubb wing of the republican party, representing 39 out of 45 counties, met in convention, and nominated E. R. Gunby for governor.

The Louisiana legislature elected ex-Gov. S. D. McEnery United States senator.

It was reported that the schooner Lincoln, of San Francisco, was lost in Alaskan waters with her crew of 30 persons.

The democrats of the Eleventh Kentucky district renominated George E. Stone for congress.

Republicans of the Eighth district of Michigan renominated W. S. Linton for congress.

The latest reports from the storm that swept over St. Louis, East St. Louis and towns in the vicinity place the loss of life at 463 and the number injured at 718. The property loss was estimated at between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. The total number of families who were without homes and whose every article of household effects was swept away by the storm was variously estimated at from 500 to 800.

The populists of the First district of Indiana nominated Rev. Josephus Lee, of Oakland City, for congress.

In Indiana a hurricane did immense damage at Elwood, Lapel, Alexandria, Middletown, Muncie, Frankton, Linwood and Yorkton.

Fifty lives were lost in Clinton, Washington and Jefferson counties, Ill., in the recent cyclone and a vast amount of farm property wasdestroyed.

Fred Burmeister and Julius Burmeister were fatally injured by the premature explosion of powder at Waterloo, Ia.

Matt Warner shot and killed four men in a dispute over a mineral claim at Brown's Park, Utah.

At Seneca, Mo., many buildings were wrecked by a cloudburst and 25 persons were drowned.

The Illinois socialist labor party in convention in Chicago nominated a full state ticket headed by Charles Bastian, of Chicago, for governor.

Principal real estate dealers state that they have figured that the actual real estate loss in St. Louis by the cyclone will not exceed $12,000,000.

In St. Louis the United Elevator company was placed in the hands of a receiver with liabilities of $2,000,000.

At Marysville, Kan., George Mock killed his wife and then took his own life. A quarrel was the cause.

Near Norfolk, Va., a sloop capsized and six colored persons were drowned.

Throughout southeast Kansas floods destroyed thousands of acres of crops.

On the exposition grounds at Nashville, Tennessee, the third state added to the original 13, celebrated her 100 years of statehood.

Democrats of the Sixth district of Georgia renominated Charles L. Bartlett for congress.

Nearly all the candidates, headed by Alva Crabtree, of Springfield, nominee for secretary of state, have withdrawn from the prohibition state ticket of Ohio as a result of the split at Pittsburgh.

The wholesale dry goods firm of Wolff & Sharp at Macon, Ga., failed for $250,000.

Jesse Slayton and William Miles, both colored, were hanged by a mob at Columbus, Ga., for assaulting white women.

Sixteen persons lost their lives in Missouri towns adjoining St. Louis in the recent cyclone, and 46 in Illinois towns, a total of 62, and property valued at $3,000,000 was destroyed.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

In Cuba yellow fever was greatly reducing the Spanish forces.

The death of Miss Kate Field, known the country over as journalist, author, editor and orator, occurred in Honolulu of pneumonia, aged 56 years.

In Moscow a panic resulted from the great crush of people at the popular feast in honor of the coronation of the czar, causing the trampling to death of at least 1,300 persons, and many more were injured.

Later advices from Moscow say that 3,600 persons were killed and 1,200 injured, the majority of them fatally, by the crush on the Khodijnskoje plain.

The insurgents burned the entire towns of Jamaica and Puerto de la Guira, near Havana.

LATER NEWS.

No Bonds.

Washington, D. C., June 2.—At 7 o'clock tonight the long struggle in the senate over the bill to prohibit the issue of bonds came to an end and the bill was passed by a vote 32 to 25. The bill, as passed, covers only three lines, as follows:

"Be it enacted that the issuance of interest-bearing bonds of the United States for any purpose whatever, without further authority of congress, is hereby prohibited."

A riot occurred in front of the Illinois Steel Works, at Ashland avenue and Thirty-second street, Chicago, the 2d, and two men were shot. They were: J. Sexton, laborer, employed at the steel works; will probably die. MichaelMartin, saloon-keeper; slight chances of recovery. Martin was shot by Sexton, and the latter was shot by Policeman, Conneily.

An explosion of gas in the mines at Roche Bdlle, France, the 2d, killed 25 miners.

An eastbound passenger train on the Northern Pacific road left the track at a point near Grey Cliff, about 50 miles east of Livingston, wrecking the engine and five coaches. Three hobos riding the blind baggage were instantly killed and several trainmen were injured. The passengers are reported uninjured.

The house the 2d passed the river and harbor bill over the president's veto by a vote of 220 to 60.

George D. Perkins was renominated for congress the 2d by the republicans of the 11th Iowa district.

Henry M. Smith, colored, was hanged at Lexington, Ky., the 2d, for assaulting Mrs. Hudson a year ago. Only 50 people witnessed the execution in the jail.

The republican state convention of Maine the 2d endorsed Thos. B. Reed and declared against free coinage.

THE MARKETS.

Minneapolis, June 2.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern	51	@	51½
No. 2 northern	53¼	@	53¾
July			53¾
HAY—Timothy	9 00	@	10 00
Good wild	6 50	@	7 50
OATS—No. 3 white	17	@	17½
CATTLE—Steers	2 25	@	3 45
Cows			3 50
HOGS	2 75	@	2 90
SHEEP—Muttons			3 75
Lambs			3 80
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	13	@	14½
Creamery, second	10	@	11
Dairy, fancy	12	@	13
Dairy, choice			10
POULTRY—Turkeys	11	@	12
Spring chickens	10	@	11

TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

Horrible Disaster Occurs at a Coronation Feast.

Thirteen Hundred People Lose Their Lives in a Stampede of the Populace in Moscow—Due to Absence of the Police.

Moscow, June 1.—One of the most terrible disasters that ever overtook the common people of Russia, who have for years been the butt of misfortune, happened Saturday in this city, when over 1,000 persons were killed or received injuries from which they afterward died in a panic on Khodijnskoje plain, precipitated during festivities in honor of the coronation of the czar. The official report places the number of dead at 1,380. Most of these persons were instantly trampled to death, and the spectacle presented when the portion of the plain on which the stampede took place was cleared of the survivors was sickening in the extreme. The crowd was awaiting the signal to dine at tables laid out of doors and the distribution of presents from the royal house when the disaster occurred. The immediate cause of it was the pitching into the midst of the dense throng assembled gifts, for which a wild scramble was made. Had the police been present in sufficient numbers the catastrophe might have been averted.

The disaster, it is now explained, was due mainly to the absence of the police, who had not arrived at so early an hour in the morning at the scene where the festivities were scheduled to take place. Fully 200,000 persons of all grades of society had gathered together on the Khodijnskoje plain at the time the disaster occurred. Only about 1,000 attendants were in charge, and they seemed to be unable to control the mob. Hoping to lessen the pressure of the assembled hundreds of thousands, all moving toward a common center, they tossed the packages and presents into the midst of the crowd. This seemingly precipitated the panic, since a scramble to obtain possession of the gifts ensued and the hollow piece of ground near the center formed a death trap for the thousands. The police made desperate attempts to control the people, but all their efforts were futile, and men, women and children were trampled upon by hundreds. For a time the officials in charge of the banquet lost their heads entirely. The crowds seemed to have gone mad with rage and excitement, shouting, cursing and yelling as they pressed onward over a path strewn with dead and dying human beings.

At the place where the disaster occurred the czar had planned to give a banquet on a mammoth scale to the multitudes of people who had come to Moscow to participate in the coronation ceremonies. To the people, especially those of the peasant class, this was one of the most attractive features of the week, and the banquet grounds on the Hoynsky plain were jammed at early dawn. In the open air long lines of rough tables, flanked by rougher benches, had been erected. It was at first arranged to accommodate 400,000 people, but in view of the immense crowds assembled in and about this city for the coronation fetes, extra tables and benches were hastily erected. Twice 400,000 persons were desirous of taking part in the feast, but the authorities decided that there must be a limit to the number to be entertained, and so the figure was fixed at 500,000.

By dawn the mass of peasants about the tables was enormous and they were all desperately hungry, some of them having fasted, by choice or necessity, for nearly 24 hours. The guards did everything possible to keep back the crowd, but suddenly the masses, impatient to get at the food, pressed forward, swept everything before them, and overturned tables and benches as if made of grass, trampling thousands under foot and crushing the life out of a great number of people. The oldest and weak naturally suffered the most.

The passage between the various booths became a scene of the wildest struggles. Here it was the most were killed. Despite the best efforts of the cossacks and of the police, who unfortunately arrived too late to be of much service, the crowd constantly increased. It was a long time before the place could be cleared enough to allow the work of rescue to proceed. Many of the injured were carried to the various hospitals, which were soon filled to overflowing. Hundreds of persons who were wounded, however, were removed to their own homes or taken to private residences. Most of the victims were women and children.

ADDRESS TO THE SILVER MEN.

National Silver Party Urges Friends of the White Metal to Organize.

Washington, June 2.—The national silver party, through its chairman, J. J. Mott, has issued from its headquarters in this city an address to the friends of silver. This address recites that since the founding of the national silver party on January 22 last the work of organization has been steadily but quietly pursued and the country aroused to a pitch of excitement unknown since the civil war. It declares that the convention of the party to be held in St. Louis on June 22 will undoubtedly be one of the most important conventions and notable gatherings ever assembled in this country. Upon the wisdom of its acts and that of the people's party convention to be held at the same place and time depends, the address declares, "the vital question as to whether we can have a just settlement of this money issue in our generation. The address concludes as follows:

"The republican party is committed to the gold standard through the platforms of 80 per cent. of the state conventions, and any straddle that may be made in its national platform will deceive no one. The democratic party must not expect the country to accept any candidate it may name who is acquiesced in by the gold wing of that party. The question of vital importance is for silver men to name a candidate for president whose nomination will be readily acquiesced in by the believers in monetary reform. Friends of silver, look to your interests and organize now while the fruit is ripe for plucking. Do not wait on the problematical action of any party."

Dropped Out of Sight.

St. Paul, Minn., May 29.—Three hundred feet of the roadway of the Northern Pacific railway sunk in Bumars lake, near Aitkin, before daylight Thursday morning, and 20 feet of water now washes over the spot where heavy trains were running Wednesday. The grade was built upon the north shore of the little lake and has been built over an underground lake, as the whole track simply dropped out of sight. A west-bound freight barely escaped a complete wreck there at four o'clock a. m. The engineer saw the waves rolling ahead of him where the track had always been. Applying the brakes, the fireman jumped from the engine just as it leaped over the bank into the lake.

VETOED.

President Puts His Disapproval on River and Harbor Bill.

Washington, May 30.—The president Friday sent to the house a message vetoing the river and harbor appropriation bill.

In his message the president says that the bill contemplates the immediate expenditure of about $17,000,000, and continues:

"A more startling feature of this bill is its authorization of contracts for river and harbor work amounting to more than $62,000,000. Though the payments on these contracts are in most cases so distributed that they are to be met by future appropriations, more than $3,000,000 on their account are included in the direct appropriations. Of the remainder nearly $20,000,000 will fall due during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and amounts somewhat less in the year immediately succeeding. A few contracts of a like character, authorized under previous statutes, are still outstanding, and to meet payments on these more than $4,000,000 must be appropriated in the immediate future.

"If, therefore, this bill becomes a law, the obligations which will be imposed on the government, together with the appropriations made for immediate expenditures on account of river and harbors, will amount to about $80,000. Nor is this all; the bill directs numerous surveys and examinations which contemplate new work and further contracts, and which portend largely increased expenditures and obligations.

"In view of the obligation imposed upon me by the constitution, it seems to me quite clear that I only discharge a duty to our people when I interpose my disapproval of the legislation proposed.

"Many of the objects for which it appropriates public money are not related to the public welfare and many of them are palpably for the benefit of limited localities or in the aid of individual interests.

"I learn from official sources that there are appropriations contained in the bill to pay for work which private parties have actually agreed with this government to do, in consideration of their occupancy of public property.

"Individual economy and careful expenditure are sterling virtues which lead to thrift and comfort. Economy and the exaction of clear justification for the appropriation of public moneys by the servants of the people are not only virtues, but solemn obligations.

"I believe no greater danger confronts us as a nation than the unhappy decadence among our people of genuine and trustworthy love and affection for our government as the embodiment of the highest and best aspirations of humanity, and not as the giver of gifts, and because its mission is the enforcement of exact justice and equality and not the allowance of unfair favoritism.

"I hope I may be permitted to suggest at a time when the issue of government bonds to maintain the credit and financial standing of the country is a subject of criticism, that the contracts provided for in this bill would create obligations of the United States amounting to $2,000,000, no less binding than its bonds for that sum."

ENDED IN MURDER.

Elopement of Indiana Lovers Results in a Tragedy.

Lebanon, Ind., June 2.—Wallace Riley, for many years a prominent resident of this city, was killed instantly Monday morning by Thomas Allen, a stock buyer. Allen's son, aged 17, had been keeping company with Riley's daughter, aged 24. On account of the difference in the ages of the young people both fathers objected to their marriage, but the couple succeeded in securing a marriage license Friday evening and were married. Immediately after the marriage they left for Putnam county and remained there until Monday, when a telegram advising them of the tragedy called them home.

When Miss Riley failed to come home Friday night her father set out to learn the cause. He soon heard of the marriage. He denounced the elder Allen as helping on the marriage. The men met on the streets Saturday afternoon. Riley said:

"Defend yourself! One of us is going to die!"

Riley pulled his revolver. Allen said he was unarmed, and the two repaired to Hooton's hardware establishment in search of a weapon for Allen. They were finally separated before any blood was shed.

Monday morning Riley was on the streets early, and was loud in his claims that he was after Allen. Riley was just coming out of the post office room when Allen drove up in his carriage, alighted and passed in. After getting his mail he started to leave the post office, when Riley accosted him with drawn weapon. Like a flash Allen drew his pistol and the firing began. Riley fired two shots and Allen four. When the smoke cleared away Riley was lying in the post office door, and Allen's son, who witnessed the affray from his father's carriage, had received a severe wound in the right side. Allen was arrested and is in jail. Both men are wealthy and influential. Riley has cut a prominent figure in democratic politics for many years. Great excitement prevails here.

DEATH OF KATE FIELD.

A Lady Famed as a Journalist Passes Away in Honolulu.

Yokohama, June 1.—News is received here from Honolulu that Kate Field, the American writer, is dead there of pneumonia.

[Kate Field was a daughter of Joseph M. Field, an actor, who died in Mobile, Ala., in 1856. She was born in St. Louis about 1840. She was educated at various seminaries in Massachusetts and later devoted special attention to the study of music. She made several prolonged visits to Europe, and while there became the correspondent of the New York Tribune, Philadelphia Press and Chicago Tribune. She also furnished sketches for periodicals. In 1874 Miss Field appeared as an actress at Booth's theater, where she achieved only a moderate success. She afterward appeared as a variety performer, song and dance artist and recitationist. From 1882 until the summer of 1883 she was at the head of an extensive "Ladies' Cooperative Dressing association" in New York, which resulted in a disastrous failure. Miss Field started a piquant weekly publication in Washington several years ago under the title of Kate Field's Washington. She published it until last year, and then announced that she was compelled to suspend publication on account of ill health. Miss Field first won public attention and commendation as a lecturer and writer in her crusade against Mormonism. Miss Field had been a hard worker all her life. After the suspension of the Washington she went to Cripple Creek and wrote syndicate letters from that typical mining camp. Then she went to the Sandwich islands on a health-seeking tour.]

Took Six Lives.

San Jose, Cal., May 28.—Col. R. P. McGlincy and his family, embracing six persons, were murdered Tuesday night by his son-in-law, James Dunham. Among the victims of the fiend was Dunham's wife, a daughter of Col. McGlincy. The crime was committed at Campbell, eight miles southwest of this city. Wife, father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law and two domestics paid the bloody debt of the fiend's rage. Not a being in the path of the butcher escaped the carnage except the murderer's own child, a babe one month old. The infant was either overlooked by the inhuman monster or he became satiated and disappeared without seeking to send the infant to join its mother.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

A Peculiar Suit.

A peculiar suit was filed at Duluth in which Ilma A. Pepper, of St. Paul, seeks to annul a divorce secured in St. Louis county by her dead husband, Ashbel H. Pepper, of Minneapolis. In her complaint she says that they were married in Pottery, Vt., July 4, 1854, and they have had five children, whose ages now run from 25 to 40 years. In 1886 she claims that her husband abused her, and after that they lived separate, she in St. Paul and he in Minneapolis In 1889 Pepper went to Duluth and represented himself as a citizen of St. Louis county, and presented a petition for divorce, alleging that his wife had deserted him and had removed to Boston, when in fact he was not a resident of that county at all and he well knew that his wife was living at that time in St. Paul. Pepper died in Minneapolis, intestate, and the plaintiff did not hear of his death, or of the divorce until February, 1896. She wants the divorce overruled on the ground of fraud.

At Little Falls.

If the jams of logs at Little Falls break with such a head of water behind them, mills, bridges and every improvement above Minneapolis would be swept away and the west side would be under at least 12 feet of water. Such a disaster would be a calamity to the whole upper country. It has been arranged to sound steam whistles if the jam shows signs of weakening, so that the people can save themselves by flight to high ground. At present the water is flowing over the country around the jam, and one farm is reported as being under six feet of water. The surplus water at some of the government dams is being let off, which makes the situation worse than it otherwise would be.

Open for Entrees.

With the state fair dates only three months away Secretary Randall and his assistants are making preparations for a lively campaign. Recently they deposited in the mails a wagon load of premium lists and have many more to follow as rapidly as they can be addressed. The Secretary's books are now open and entries can be send in at any time from now to Aug. 29 when the books close. It is much petter to send in entries early as they are insured every attention. With very few exceptions entries are open to the world. A few preiums are offered only to productions of Minnesota, but such a plainly stated in the premium list.

County Displays.

W. J. Footner, chairman of the committee on county displays at the G. A. R. Encampment, has formed a committee of men who are especially well equipped for helping each county to make a creditable display. Applications for street space and other privileges are coming to Mr. Footner, and his committee will begin vigorous work at once. Every county that participates will have opportunity to display its resources to at least 300,000 visitors, day and night for a week, and the expense will be trifling.

News in Brief.

The Northrop, Braslan, Goodwin Co., wholesale seed dealers at Minneapolis and Chicago, have assigned.

The star mail route from Paynesville to Melrose is to be discontinued, instead, two have been substituted. The contract for these two has been given to a man down in Kentucky.

The annual meeting of the State Firemen's Association of Minnesota will be held in Duluth June 9, 10 and 11.

Elsie Gussman, the 7-year old daughter of Rudolph Gussmann of Winona, was kicked in the forehead by a colt and will probably die.

A postoffice has been established at Langor, Beltrami county, with Henry A. Langford, postmaster.

The state treasurer has received $14,569.86, the amount on deposit by the state when the City bank failed.

The department of the interior has notified the attorney general that a new hearing has been granted in the section 30 case, the date to be agreed upon by the attorneys in the case.

Ed. A. Page, of Carlton has been appointed assistant sergeat-at-arms at the St. Louis convention.

Peter McKenna, alias "One Eyed Pete," who supposed that the charge of murder against him was dropped, was lodged in jail at Grand Rapids. He was before the district court last January for killing John Bacon, who was burned to death at Russell's ranch last September.

Minnesota postmasters have been appointed as follows: Predmore, Olmsted county, Wm. E. Schaffer, vice M. J. Beach, resigned; Pleasant Grove, Olmsted county, Wm. F. Roesler, vice Alva H. Yates, resigned.

Burglars entered the Northwestern depot at Kasson, and blew open one of the safes, without securing any booty.

After one of the hardest examinations ever given in the city for admission to to the Annapolis Naval Academy, William Satterlee Pye, of Minneapolis took the highest rank. John Ames was second.

Two churches are in course of erection at Long Prairie; one a Catholic, the other a Lutheran.

A severe wind storm struck Duluth the other day capsizing a sailboat in the bay. The five occupants of the boat were saved by the life saving crew.

Some 30 Minneapolis saloonkeepers are kicking emphatically upon the action of a special internal revenue agent who, during the past month, has imposed fines of from $50 to $350 because the saloonkeepers were found to have mixed unusually high proof whiskies and reduced them to make them drinkable.

Gen. John R. Brooke, commandant of the department of Dakota, has transmitted orders to Col. J. H. Paige, of the Third regiment, U. S. A., at Fort Snelling, to go into camp with his regiment on June 23 and remain in camp five weeks. The regiment will begin its march to Lake City on June 14.

Andrew N. Nelson, for six years treasurer of Ramsey county and one of the best known Scandinavian Americans in St. Paul, died at the St. Joseph hospital, of morphine taken with suicidal intent.

A number of Duluth people have been taken in by two swindlers, who offered bargains in clothing. They showed samples of suitings, which they claimed were on exhibition at the Atlanta exposition, and which could not be sold to jobbers, as they were of foreign manufacture.

Charles. Withey has been commissioned as postmaster at Mesaba.

VENDETTAS IN SICILY.

Still Prevalent, and the Slightest Trifle Brings Them On.

In Sicily, young men who are eligible partis have to exercise extreme care in their demeanor toward young unmarried ladies. To dance with them so often as to be remarked, to attempt to talk to them alone, is, to use the ingenious expression of an Italian friend of mine, expected to make you their future-in-law. In the lower classes, says the New York Mercury, a vendetta results if a man pays attention to an unmarried girl without marrying her. Vendettas are quite prevalent still. I heard a characteristic and rather amusing story about one the other day. A gentleman's coachman did his part in a vendetta and was sent to prison for a term—there being no capital punishment in Sicily. His master went to visit him in prison, and asked if he could do anything for him. "Yes, signor; if you will pay half a franc a day for me I can have a better room and better food, and a shave." He attached most importance to the shave. If a man sees his brother being murdered, not more than anyone else in the crowd will he do anything to bring the offender to justice. He may not even interfere. But he will take it upon himself as a sacred duty to kill the murderer whenever he has him at his mercy.

TO THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION

With the Celebrated Republican Flambeau Club.

A special vestibuled train of sleeping cars, dining and baggage cars, will be run from Minneapolis and St. Paul to St. Louis June 14th via the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY (the popular "Hedrick Route") to accommodate the Republican Flambeau Club and their friends throughout the Northwest.

Leave the Twin Cities afternoon of June 14th and arrive St. Louis next day.

This train will be side-tracked at a point within two blocks of Auditorium Convention Hall and six minutes' walk to the principal hotels. Passengers desiring to do so can occupy the sleepers during the convention at low rates.

The service, in every particular, will be absolutely first-class, and all may depend upon thoroughly comfortable and pleasant accommodations, both going and returning, and while occupying the cars in St. Louis.

The Republican Flambeau Club is composed of leading business and professional men in Minnesota, and their trips to former National Conventions and Inaugurations have always done great credit to the Northwest.

The railroad rate is one fare for the round trip. For exact information as to sleeping car rates and accommodations, meals, etc., address Frank P. Nantz, Secretary Republican Flambeau Club, 604 Oneida Block, Minneapolis, or J. T. Conley, Assistant General Passenger Agent C., M. & St. P. Ry., St. Paul.

FRANKSTOWN—"Hot weather is appropriate to the beginning of the baseball season." Homewood—"Why?" Frankstown—"It gives appropriate exercise to the 'fans.'" —Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WHEN a man has no longer any conception of excellence above his own, his voyage is done, he is dead.—Beecher.

That Joyful Feeling

With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old-time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well-informed.

WHEN two discourse, if the one's anger rise, the man who lets the contest fall is wise.—Plutarch.

X-Rays

Of test and trial prove Hood's Sarsaparilla to be unequalled for purifying the blood because

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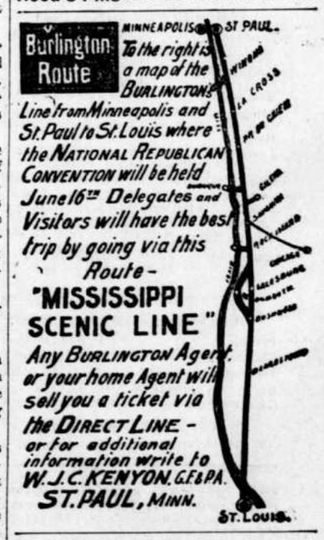
Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.



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THE SILVER CHAMBER.

BY ROGER POCOCK.

MINING (queried the stranger) — mining? Wall, now I claim to be posted on mining. Didn't I take hold of the Let - Her - Go-Gallagher silver mine when stock was down at nothing, and make it worth three fifty within a year? Ever hear of the Let-Her-Go-Gallagher? Oh, but you ought to, for Gallagher stock has been glammocking around on London 'change since 1880. A pretty straight silver proposition was the Let-Her-Go-Gallagher. An American miner would have stocked her at $100,000 and make dividends; but pshaw! What can you expect of a gang of Britishers? A company promoter picked her up cheap from the assigns of a busted Jew, got up a syndicate, with Lord Guineapig for president, and, times being so-so, palmed off $1,000,000 worth of stock on the mugginses. Then he invested the plunder in his wife's name, went smash and got whitewashed in bankruptcy.

So there was the Let-Her-Go-Gallagher like a white elephant on the hands of Lord Guineapig and his mugginses What was they going to do? Work the mine? Well, you see, Lord Guineapig's younger brother was a mining expert, and the mugginses—mostly preachers and widows—were proud to be humbugged by a lord, so the end of it was that the directors levied an assessment and started to work developing.

And, as I said, an American mining man with $1,000,000 would have made the mine pay, but it needs thundering big profits to distribute a dividend on $1,000,000. These tenderfeet began operations by renting a big place in the city, built a $250,000 granite building for offices in Denver, Col.; put up the wrong kind of mill, the wrong kind of smelter, and the wrong kind of works; then, to show how much they didn't know, gave the management to Hon. Augustus Guineapig. At the city offices there were clerks and flunkeys; at the Denver office, managers, clerks, typewriters and flunkeys; at the mine, assayers, experts, managers, clerks, typewriters and flunkeys. Moreover, they all had their horses, their dogs, their guns, their eyeglasses and their horsecloth overcoats.

Every time the assayer sent home a button of silver there was a champagne luncheon for the directors; every manager's report went as a puff to the newspapers, and the official photographer used to send large groups of the staff in their working clothes.

On 'change the stock wobbled up and wobbled down with every letter from Colorado; why, even the head of an elk, sent home by Hon. Augustus, sent it up three points. But at last all the capital was spent, no ore was in sight worth a cuss, and the shares were hard to sell in the city at three for a shilling.

That's when met Lord Guineapig in Denver—blue as vitrol—for he'd got to report to his shareholders that they'd been sold again, poor suckers, and must make an assignment.

"Look-a-here," says I, "have you any particular hankering after liquidation?"

"What do you mean, sir?"

"Well, sir, seems to me that now you're in a nasty hole, it'd be superfluous to wallow around in it. 'Spose I take a-hold of your mine and make it pay; what'll you do for me in the way of shares?"

"Oh, I'll leave you our assayer, Mr. Gneissmann; Mr. Smiff, our accountant; the Hon. Augus—"

"Take 'em away and bury 'em," says I. "Them, their lordships, their horses, their dawgs, their guns, their blarsted

CRIED FIT TO BREAK HER HEART.

eyeglasses, and their horsecloth ulsters. I want your dead mine, but I ain't having no truck with the long procession of mourners. I want $5,000 down, absolute power and a third of the profits."

That's how I became manager of the Let-Her-Go-Gallagher Mine.

Takes a well educated liar to manage a mine. Most bosses, when they get into a paystreak, cable home: "Great Bonanza—immense returns coming." Of course, the stock goes up flying. Then when the engines bust, or a few men get smashed, they wire, "Dreadful catastrophe!" so that the shares go down, down, down, till the bottom drops out. Now, when I struck it rich, I kept my mouth shut till I'd filled up the safe against a rainy day; then I'd be able to have all sorts of smashups without their being any the wiser in the London market. Not that I did have much trouble beyond an occasional shooting scrap on a pay day. Fact is, my life was straight bliss save for one thing, and that was a Britisher.

It was Smiff, Lord Guineapig's old accountant, who knew no more of mining than a Freibourg expert, but the creature, having lots of wealth, had bought the mine next to ours, the Gallagher's Daddy. Now, I ain't prejudiced to speak of, but I never had any use for an English la-di-da son of a lord in checked pants and gaiters. It hated me, too, worse than pizen—blast its cheek! Not that I wasted my business hours hating, for I just kept my head shut unless I could give a chance mark in the eye to the Gallagher's Daddy.

Well, one night, who should come into my office but a young woman. Pretty as a picture she was, all wet and shivering, but her mouth was—gummy. Cry? Cried fit to break her little heart. Mr. Smiff, she said, was a beast—a horrid little beast; yes, that's what she said. Smiff had sent for her all the way from England, as his clerk and typewriter; then, when she showed up at the mine, coolly informed her that he had since written countermanding the order. Wouldn't take her out of the rain! Mad? I'd have killed the thing, but that, being midsummer, game was plumb out of season!

Pretty? A perfect little witch of a woman—black hair, black eyes that snapped, and a thin, oval, winsome sort of a face that bowled me right out. She had the cunningest, cutest little ways you ever seen, and a real lady, every inch. I took her right on my books as secretary, walked her over to the landlady at our boarding-shark, and had a cabin fixed up regardless! Oh, but she was a ripping clerk—smart as a stock broker, always busy, eager to learn, sharp as a steel trap with the books. She'd take down my letters in shorthand, whisk them off on the typewriter, keep the letter-book indexed up to the

"YOU'RE MAD," SAYS I.

minute, run the postage stamps. Why, I got so used to her in a week that I barely took the trouble to sign what she wrote, much less see if it was correct. Fact is, I gave over my heart, the keys of the safe and the books. She ran me, she ran the office, and, if she liked, she was free to run the mine. How she did hate the Thing—that horrid, nasty Smiff!

Bit by bit she put me up to the scheme; little by little she led me on—I just burning to get quits with the Thing, if only for her sake. At least, she showed me how I could fairly knock the stuffing out of the Gallagher's Daddy.

You see, he'd struck it rich—lit onto a bonanza that was the talk of Colorado. The Silver Chamber, they called it—a mass of sulphurets and ruby silver, big as a church, running $2,000 a ton. It was right at my end of the ledge, within a few feet of the end of my third level drift, which had been rich to the very edge of my claim.

"Grab into it," said the sly little puss. "Trouble? Never fear. If you've got the pluck," says she, "I'll supply the brains. Now," says she, "I'll go around and begin by squaring Smiff's engineer—get around him in a jiffy—and we'll take such a rise out of old Smiff that he'll think he's sat down on dynamite."

We bribed Smiff's engineer, who disabled his hoisting gear in such a way the mine had to be closed while he sent down to Denver for skilled hands.

While Smiff's men were lying around, we bought them up, till there weren't six left in his pay roll, while I was working double nights on the third last drift. Now, both mines were worked with shafts, because there was no slope around worth tunneling from; moreover, they were both wet as Niagara, so you see the pumps were about the heaviest part of the machinery.

At that little cat's instigation, I took some carpenters by night to the Daddy's shaft. Lowering men with ropes, we got three solid brackets fixed to the timbering—say 40 feet down. Then we lowered down a tank of well-tarred lumber, which fitted nearly in the brackets, and filled up the shaft. Finally, we put in three feet of water, and stole away. Next morning the Thing came sauntering down to the works and when he looked down the shaft, there was the blackest water within a few feet of the top.

"Bai Joave! what a beastly shame!" It wailed. "Me mine's all full of water! Come, you men—you beastly engineer fellah—wig up the pumps!"

But the "beastly engineer fellah" couldn't "wig up the pump," because the said pump was busted.

Work? How we worked! Double shifts, double time, Sundays, holidays, hoisting out the bonanza sulphurets of the Gallagher's Daddy. The silver chamber—why, the name's pigwash to the reality. I never, in all my mining experience, saw such a haul. Think that Sniff petted? Think he found out, and had deputy sheriffs around my ears? Not a bit of it. The critter went off fishing; yes, fishing, and was the laughing stock of Colorado, while I hustled.

Ye gods! I was the blindest ass ever born! Never found it out till I'd worked the silver chamber down to the last ton; never till the last ounce was consigned to the smelting company down at Denver. I was down there for my holiday, when I met the manager of the Great Dinde smelting syndicate, and he greeted me with a regular horse laugh.

"Well, Mr. Philanthropist," says he, "how goes it?"

"'Philanthropists!' What do you mean?"

"Why, ain't you been working double shifts for the last three months and consigning every blessed dollar of your bullion to the credit of the Gallagher's Daddy?"

"You're mad!" says I.

"Well, I've been thinking it was you who'd gone locoed—unless you've mortgaged body and soul to Mr. Smiff."

A light broke in on me. "Let's see the books," I howled, "and my letters."

Yes, it was the cold, paralyzed truth, I'd been victimized — horribly victimized, by that little she-cat. While I signed letters without glancing at them, she'd written strict orders, from me, that all bullion was to be credited to Smiff of the Gallagher's Daddy.

While he was away fishing, with scarcely six men to go on his pay roll, I'd been working his mine at the expense of my company, and handing over the whole proceeds to his bankers. It was a horrible put-up job. That she-fiend of a secretary had been sent down by the critter in revenge. She was his wife, newly out from England—Mrs. Smiff, of the Gallagher's Daddy mine.

Can you ask? Can you torture the heartstrings of a ruined man? I skipped the country that night, and the Let-Her-Go-Gallagher Silver Mining syndicate, limited, is a busted community.—N. Y. Herald.

CYCLONE'S AWFUL WORK.

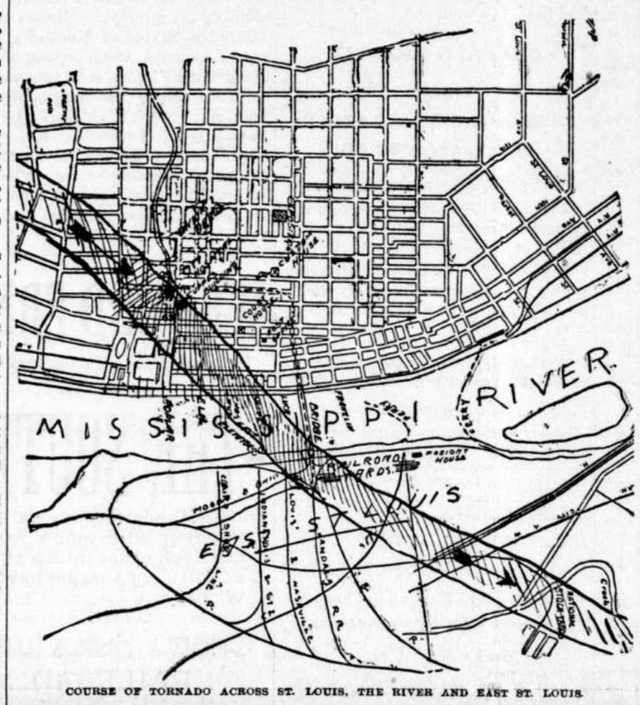
Details of the Havoc at St. Louis and East St. Louis.

The List of Death Numbers Over 400—The Damage to Property Will Cause a Loss of Between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000.

Chicago, May 28.—A cyclone struck St. Louis about five o'clock Wednesday afternoon, causing death and ruin on both sides of the river. The grand stand at the race track was blown down, killing 150. The east end of the great Eads bridge was destroyed, and it is reported that an Alton train went into the river. Steamers on the river were sunk with all on board. A station of the Vandalia in East St Louis was destroyed, and it is reported 35 lives were lost. The roof of the republican convention hall was taken off. The two top stories of the Planters' hotel are gone. The Western Union and many other buildings are wrecked. Everywhere is desolation and debris. The city Wednesday night was in darkness. Fires broke out and threatened to destroy what the wind spared. The wreckage hindered the fire department in its work and made it difficult to check the flames. At Drake, Ill., a schoolhouse is said to have been demolished and 80 pupils killed. Telegraph wires are down and it is difficult to secure information. Heavy damage to life and property is reported from other localities.

Woe in St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 29.—A pall of gloom and death hangs over the Mound City. Thirty-six hours have scarce been sufficient to bring the people to a realization of the horror with which it has been visited, and they are yet dazed and stupefied. Save for the fitful glare of the gas jets in the windows of the saloons and resturants, and the electric lights of the few hotels and other concerns that operate their own plants, the entire city is still in darkness. In the devastated district the search for the dead buried in the ruins is being carried on with the aid of torches and locomotive headlights. Details of police keep the crowds at a distance, while the air is filled with the shrieks and sobs and hysterical lamentations of the bereaved Ever and anon the clanging of a gong is heard in the distance,



COURSE OF TORNADO ACROSS ST. LOUIS, THE RIVER AND EAST ST. LOUIS.

and vehicles and street cars come to a stop while an ambulance dashes by to add one more victim to the record of the dead at one or another of the extemporized morgues. The streets in the center of the city, usually active with pedestrians until midnight, are deserted, save for those whose avocations keep them from their families or friends, while the summer gardens and other points of entertainment are bare of patrons. Grief, mourning and stupefaction have taken possession of the city.

Have Lost All.

The total number of families who are without homes and whose every article of household effects was swept away by the storm is variously estimated at from 500 to 800. It will be several days before a complete and reliable roster can be made.

Almost a reign of terror prevails in East St. Louis. Save for a tug and a few rowboats, placed at the service of officials, physicians, newspaper men and others whose duties called them to the scene, the place has been cut off from communication with this city since Wednesday night, a section of the upper or railroad portion of the Eads bridge having been carried away, while guards were stationed at either end to prevent pedestrians using the foot bridge.

Eads Bridge Opened.

The roadway of the Eads bridge was cleaned of wreckage at 11 p. m. Thursday, and a test engine and car passed over in safety.

In addition to the injured in the two schoolhouses, there are 94 maimed women, children and men in St. Mary's hospital. Women and girls from the farms of the surrounding country poured into the city

REMAINS OF A BUSINESS HOUSE IN HICKORY STREET.

in droves Thursday afternoon and evening, with bundles of old linen, clothing and other necessaries and proffered their services as nurses. The good samaritans were badly needed by the hospital people and city authorities, and nearly every victim in the public or extemporized hospitals has an individual attendant.

The Ruined District.

A district in this city bounded north by Chouteau avenue, west by Grand avenue, south to the city limits and east to the river, is virtually a mass of ruins. Not an electric light has burned nor a car run in that section, comprising 720 city blocks, since 5:20 p. m. Wednesday. Within this territory scarcely a building has escaped injury and thousands of them are in ruins. On surveying the desolate scene one marvels that the deaths are not treble greater. Beginning at the western boundary of the scene is the handsome and exclusive residence section known as Compton Hill, the home of the fourth generation of the early French settlers of St. Louis. This aristocratic home place is strewn with debris. Just east lies Lafayette park. There the trees, shrubbery, fountains and statuary that have been the pride of the city were caught by the wind and the place is shaven bare as with a giant scythe. Farther east and south to the city limits were the homes of the thrifty German-Americans who have given a distinct character to the district. To-day thousands of them are sharing the roofs of their hospitable and more fortunate neighbors.

Interspersed in this latter section and on the east to the river are mills, breweries and numberless manufacturing concerns. These were fair targets for the storm and they suffered. It was this class of losses that added most to the wiping out of what is conservatively stated to be $4,000,000 invested capital. There are 16 breweries within these bounds worth $4,000,000, and, while none are destroyed, all are damaged. The losses fall heaviest on those least able to bear them—business men of small capital and owners of humble homes.

After the storm had laid its heavy hand upon the southern half of the city fire came to complete the work of destruction. Five columns of flame shot up, but, thanks to the deluge of rain, they were mainly confined to their starting points. In three instances the engines were unable to get nearer than a block of the fires.

Its Track in East St. Louis.

In East St. Louis the track of the storm is as clearly defined after touching the Illinois shore as if platted by a surveyor. Tearing diagonally through the city from southwest to northeast, it cut a clean swath of destruction. Bloody island, the river front of the city, is a low, narrow strip of land, now joined to the mainland, that was the termini of all the railroads

WRECKAGE IN THE COURT OF THE CITY HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS.

centering there. Large freight sheds were strung along the river front. Nine of the largest of these are in ruins. The greatest damage was done to the Vandalia, the Mobile & Ohio, the Big Four, the Chicago & Aiton, the Wabash and the Louisville & Nashville sheds. At the Vandalia the loss of life was greatest. There the structure seemed lifted up and dropped again over the foundations. Fourteen of the dead enumerated were taken from these sheds. Across Cahokia creek, in the city proper, the destruction was complete. The relay depot, an abomination which even the corroding hand of time could not destroy, went to pieces before the storm. The switch tower, upon the perfect working of which depends the movement of hundreds of trains, was made useless. Three small hotels in the vicinity were destroyed. North and east of the relay depot a wide residence section, mostly small houses occupied by mechanics, was cleaned up. It is through this part that the majority of the fatalities occurred. The high dykes to the west that shut off the waters of the Mississippi were no protection and the frail houses went down like houses of cards. The viaduct across the mass of tracks east of Cahokia creek was made useless. The new Martell house, the McCauseland opera house, the city hall, Flannigan's hall, three churches, the high school and residences that covered 14 blocks of ground east of the viaduct, were demolished. Farther on to the north and east, in the stock yards vicinity, everything was swept away. The definite limits of the storm, indicated above, may be clearly noted here. The National hotel was uninjured, while two blocks southeast a house owned by H. D. Sexton was torn to kindling wood. Passing on outside the city every suburban garden, orchard and field is razed of its growth. In all this desolation death ran riot. High above the storm were heard the cries of suffering and the shrieks of people struggling helplessly against the storm's fury. The points of greatest disaster, the water front and the vicinity of the relay depot, have not yet given up all their dead. Scarcely a single person in the storm's highway escaped some injury.

Disasters on the River.

The track of the storm across the river was practically the same as that of the great storm of August 4, 1878. The trend of the main volume of wind was from southwest to northeast, leaving the Missouri shore at the center of the southern half of this city and striking the Illinois shore in a path whose northern edge was the Eads bridge and extending south three-fourths of a mile. Within this path were moored 25 steamers large and small. The storm fell so suddenly that none of the vessels were prepared. In all ten large passenger steamers, five ferryboats, two transfer boats, two tugboats and half a dozen small pleasure barges were driven to the opposite shore or sunk outright.

The steamer J. J. Odil was loosened from its moorings and blown against the second pier of the Eads bridge, where it sank. Just before the boat struck her boilers blew up. Nine of her crew of twelve are reported as missing. Those of the crew who reached land in safety are Jack Morrissey, Pat Milan and a man named Moore.

About the same time the Odil struck the pier the towboat Dolphin No. 2 was blown from her wharfboat at the foot of Morgan street, dashing her up against the first pier. She struck the pier with a force that crushed in her starboard side. She drifted down the river for about three blocks and then sank, only leaving her prow above the water.

There were 11 persons, three of them women, all of whom had jumped from either the steamer Pittsburg or the Libbie Conger, who managed to catch driftwood, which carried them down the river to the Pittsburg dyke, where they were caught in an eddy and sunk to the bottom.

The Bald Eagle was blown down the river for a considerable distance, when the boat was capsized and went to the bottom. About 20 persons were on board, but nothing has been seen or heard of them.

A great many lives were lost by the sinking of barges and smaller crafts. In most every case there was at least ten men on board each of them, and in many cases several of them are still missing.

The Baton Rouge Belle, a tugboat, was forced from its hawser out into the middle of the river. When it reached there it began to roll over and over down the river till it reached the foot of Chouteau avenue, where it was forced against the wharf of the Wiggins Ferry company by the wind, and sunk in ten feet of water.

The City of Monroe was dashed against the shore, but did not go down. Capt. Ziegler exhorted his passengers and crew to not jump overboard. His last words were: "There is no danger." He was blown into the river and drowned.

The following boats are reported as damaged or missing: Pittsburg, City of Vicksburg, City of Providence, Belle of Calhoun, the Madill, the Elm G. Smith, the Louis Houck, Dolphin No. 2, Bald Eagle and the J. J. Odil.

The Losses.

Three of the principal real estate dealers in this city state that they have figured that the actual real estate loss in St. Louis will not exceed $10,000,000. The damage to household property, bric-a-brac, paintings, statuary, etc., will however swell this amount nearly $2,000,000 more. The loss in shade trees and ornamental shrubbery is beyond computation. Lafayette park, for two decades past the pride of the aristocratic "French residents," is but a memory. Not a tree is left standing in all its broad domain and it is surrounded by a quadrangle of demolished houses—many of which can only be located by the numbers on the adjoining ones that escaped. The following figures, showing losses, have been obtained from persons in possession, in almost every place, of personal knowledge:

St. Louis United Elevator company	$ 100,000
St. Louis Refrigerator and Wooden Gutter company	125,000
Eads bridge	50,000
Public schools	60,000
Churches	260,000
Liggett & Myers' new factory	250,000
Street railroads	275,000
River interests	300,000
Telegraph lines	20,000
Telephone and electric light companies	150,000
City institutions	110,000
Fire alarm telegraph	20,000
Railroad interests	500,000
Pullis Brothers' iron works	20,000
Grout Bagging company	10,000
N. K. Fairbank & Co.'s factory	8,000
Inland Oil company	44,000
St Louis Iron and Machinery company	75,000
Peper Cotton Compressed company	30,000
Laclede Gas Light company, Second and Convent	75,000
E Goddard Flour Mill company	8,000
Bannantine Galvanized Iron company	15,000
Louis Ottenad Furniture company	65,000
Tenements	20,000
S. E. Vincent's asylum, Tenth and Marion	15,000
Purina mills	6,000
Shickle - Harrison - Howard company	8,000
Stromberg, Kraus & Co.'s factory	8,000
William Otto	29,000
Liederkranz hall	8,000
Eden Publishing company	6,000
Sawyer Manufacturing company	40,000
Brown Tobacco company	50,000
Selkirk's storage-house	26,000
Aetna Iron works	10,000
Consolidated Steel and Wire company	10,000
Excelsior laundry	8,000
Bridge and Beach Manufacturing company	50,000
Plan Mining company	15,000
Mueller Brothers' Furniture company	40,000
M. M. Buck & Co. warehouses	30,000
Wainwright brewery	25,000
Anheuser-Busch Brewing company	10,000
National Wall Paper company	40,000
William Koenig & Co.	25,000
Cupples Woodenware company warenouse	12,000
C. J. Kostuba, furniture	25,000
Standard Heel company	10,000
Epstein & Burenstein	20,000
B. F. Seidel	20,000
Cox & Gordon	8,000
Belcher sugar refinery	6,000
Hydraulic Press Brick company	10,000
W J. Lemp brewery	60,000
Total	$3,700,000

This table aggregates less than $4,000,000, a total quite large enough, but almost insignificant when compared with the fabulous estimates. To this, however, must be added the damage done to residence property throughout the city, which, while it will be very large, cannot in the nature of the case amount to as much as that done to business property as shown above. Viewing the situation in this light, it will be seen that $10,000,000 should be ample to cover the actual property damage. This estimate has not included the loss and damage of furniture. This will never be known.

Extent of Tornado's Work.

St. Louis, June 2.—The extent of the tornado's disastrous work here and in East St. Louis has overshadowed the losses sustained in adjacent towns in Missouri and Illinois, and no accurate list of killed has been made. A careful compilation from all sources gives the following losses in outlying towns by the tornado:

Missouri, Outside of St. Louis.

	Killed.	Injured.	Property Loss.
Renyeck	16	19	$50,000
Clark	19	19	35,000
Laddonia	2	18	15,000
Farber	1	15	15,000
Dye school house	5	20	5,000
Curryville	1	5	8,000
Vandalia		10	30,000
Bear Creek	7	35	5,000
Total	16	133	163,000

Illinois, Outside of East St. Louis.

The total loss in Randolph and Audrain counties will amount to $300,000 additional. Loss on crops and farm property in entire state will swell total beyond $2,000,000.

	Killed.	Injured.	Property Loss.
Breckinridge	2	2	$18,000
Birkner	6	20	20,000
Mascoutah	1	5	25,000
New Minden	5	30	75,000
New Baden	15	30	50,000
Mount Vernon	5	20	50,000
Fairfield	2	10	15,000
Richview	3	25	75,000
Irvington	5	20	20,000
High Hill	1	7	7,000
Total	46	179	$355,000

Losses at scores of other points, including farm property and crops, may raise the total to over $1,000,000.

In the Two Stricken Cities.

At two o'clock Monday afternoon the Chronicle compiled the following table as the latest list of fatalities in St. Louis and East St. Louis:

Known dead	341
Unknown dead	11
Fatally injured	20
Missing	118
Total	490

Work of Relief.

The actual work of relieving the distress caused by Wednesday night's tornado has been begun. Canvassers representing the relief committee were busy all day Sunday investigating the condition of applicants for aid. Staid business men joined with representatives of St. Vincent de Paul's society and the Provident association, and block after block in the stricken district

AT TENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS, ST. LOUIS.

was carefully gone over in the search for the needy. As rapidly as it could be ascertained what was needed by persons who had suffered from the storm, steps were taken to relieve them. In some instances food and shelter were provided, while in others clothing was given out.

What is needed most is shoes, bandage cloth, children's clothing and ladies' underwear. Necessary furniture and cots, together with dry bedding, are also much called for.

In the meantime the work of soliciting subscriptions was not neglected, and the sub-committee appointed for that purpose continued their task. A number of voluntary subscriptions were received, and the responses to the appeal were so numerous that the belief is expressed that the amounts given by corporations and individuals will pass the $100,000 mark before noon today. Helen M. Gould has sent $1,000 to be credited to the relief fund.

In East St. Louis.

Pity aroused by the suffering in St. Louis is deepened to despair when the woes of East St. Louis are contemplated. The biting chill of the rain-laden air was a poor comfort Monday to the thousands of homeless ones there who made shift to shelter themselves amid the ruins of their homes or bivouacked in empty freight cars. But all are struggling hopefully to better their sad condition.

It is still too soon for any thought of rebuilding the homes of the island poor. The devastation was so terrible and complete that this cannot come for some time, but the business interests which have capital behind them are on their feet and working with all their might. This is manifest, and somewhat relieves the otherwise forlorn aspect of the situation.

Killed Himself.

St. Paul, Minn., June 1.—Otto C. Macklett, one of St. Paul's oldest residents, took his own life at two o'clock Sunday afternoon by shooting the top of his head off with a shotgun. Worry over his affairs was the cause. He was 57 years of age.

Yellowstone Park

Is more and more impressing itself upon the public, as the years go by, as being the great park of the land. The strong feature of it is the fact that it is not a man made park. True enough man has built roads and bridges and hotels in order that he may see the park, but he has not yet tried his hand at constructing new fangled geysers, or re-adorning or re-sculpturing the Grand canyon of the Yellowstone. These are as God left them. There, too, the elk, bear, deer and other animals are not enclosed in wire fences. They wander free and unfretted whithersoever they will. Man's handiwork is but little seen and the park is the grander for it. Send Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, six cents for Wonderland '96, and read about the park.

BROWN—"I am going to challenge that man who ran off with my wife." Jones—"Why, that was six months ago." Brown—"I know it, but he has sent her back."—N. Y. World.

"Among the Ozarks."

The Land of Big Red Apples, is an attractive and interesting book, handsomely illustrated with views of South Missouri scenery, including the famous Olden fruit farm of 3,000 acres in Howell county. It pertains to fruit raising in that great belt of America, the southern slope of the Ozarks, and will prove of great value, not only to fruit-growers, but to every farmer and home-seeker looking for a farm and a home. Mailed free. Address J. E. LOCKWOOD, Kansas City, Mo.

BILZIN—"I've found one good way to get around the high hat nuisance when I go to the theater." Jabzin—"You have! Let's hear it." Bilzim—"Why, buy a seat in the front row, of course."—Roxbury Gazette.

Responsive Both to Harsh and Sweet Sounds,

The nerves are often painfully acute. When this is the case, the best thing to be done is to seek the tonic and tranquillizing assistance of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a superb nervine. No less beneficial is it for dyspeptic, bilious, malarial, rheumatic, bowel and kidney complaints. Use with persistent regularity. A wineglassful before retiring confers sleep.

MRS. PROSY—"Reading is quite a passion with my husband." Mrs. Dresser—"So it is with mine when he reads my milliner's bills!"—London Fun.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 931 Arch st. Phila., Pa.

SOME people have moral sentiment who have no moral sense. There is a distinction and a difference.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

PISO'S CURE is a wonderful Cough medicine.—MRS. W. PICKERT, Van Siclen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, '94.

TOMMIE—"What is a tailor's goose, pop?" Pop—"I suppose it is what he makes duck trousers on."—Yonkers Statesman.

BEAUTY marred by a bad complexion may be restored by Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

Nature's Beauty Spots

Are nowhere so prominent as in the East.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway

will take you there without fatigue or annoyance. Visit Chautauqua, Niagara, the Adirondacks, Catskills, Lake George, Thousand Islands, the Hudson or Sea Shore resorts. An ideal vacation. Refreshing rest, with variety of choice enough to satisfy every one. Booklet, giving complete information as to routes, rates, etc., FREE!

C. K. WILBER, Western P. A. CHICAGO

You Poor Rheumatic.

There is a remedy, thoroughly reliable, called "Allen's Vegetable Extract," that we will guarantee will cure you, or it shall cost you nothing. If you will write us fully about your case, we will gladly consider it, and sell you our medicine if we feel sure it will cure you; not otherwise. 150 doses by mail for $1.00. THE ALLEN SARSAPARILLA CO., Woodfords, Me.

The Blue and the Gray.

Both men and women are apt to feel a little blue, when the gray hairs begin to show. It's a very natural feeling. In the normal condition of things gray hairs belong to advanced age. They have no business whitening the head of man or woman, who has not begun to go down the slope of life. As a matter of fact, the hair turns gray regardless of age, or of life's seasons; sometimes it is whitened by sickness, but more often from lack of care. When the hair fades or turns gray there's no need to resort to hair dyes. The normal color of the hair is restored and retained by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Ayer's Curebook. "a story of cures told by the cured." 100 pages, free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

NEARLY 2,000,000 ACRES

Of Government Lands Now Open to Settlement

IN NORTHERN ARKANSAS

They are fertile, well-watered, heavily-timbered, and produce grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables in abundance. North Arkansas apples are noted. The climate is delightful, winters mild and short. These lands are subject to homestead entry of 160 acres each. Now is the time to get a home. For further information as to character of lands, manner of entering them, in what counties located, with maps of the district, address

E. V. M. POWELL, Immigration Agent, Harrison, Ark.

Inclose One Dollar. Remit by Money Order or Registered Letter.

Refers to Bank of Harrison and Boone County Bank, Harrison, Ark.

"A Bicycle Built for Two." 61

BattleAx PLUG

Five cents' worth of "BATTLE AX" will serve two chewers just about as long as 5 cents' worth of other brands will serve one man. This is because a 5 cent piece of "BATTLE AX" is almost as large as the 10 cent piece of other high grade brands.

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1896.

DELANO DIARY

Job printing at the GAZETTE office.

—The hay crop, at present, gives promise of being exceptionally fine.

—Wheat reached 47 cts per bushel this week, the lowest since last fall.

—A meeting is to be held at the City Hall, on Monday evening, to organize a gold and silver club.

—Prof. C. S. Hawker and the graduating class had an excursion and picnic on Tuesday, visiting Lake Sarah.

—The Junior class of the Delano High School tendered a reception to the graduating class on Wednesday evening.

—The St. Paul Dispatch will be delivered to any part of the city every evening, same day it is printed, by Oscar Ball.

—We warn brother Dare to look out when that new primary teacher "Miss Schley, of Delano," arrives in his town. He may get "Schleyed."

—Farmers report potato bugs much more numerous now than at any time last year. The probabilities are that potatoes will pay better this year, as there is a much smaller acerage planted.

—Schaffer's new carriage met with a severe shaking up Sunday by colliding with a cow, near Mrs. Cramer's residence. The tongue and a wheel were broken; the driver, not a Schaffer, went out over the dashboard, but was not seriously injured.

—The committee on speakers for the 4th of July has secured Prof. Charles S. Hawker for the oration, and John Steffes, of the graduating class of the Delano High School to read the Declaration of Independence. The committee evidently believes in patronizing home talent, a commendable thing to do occasionally.

—The new election law is not being carried out to the letter in some precincts; perhaps the convention will have power to rectify some discrepencies. It is best under the circumstances for a full delegation to be elected and sent to Buffalo to represent each town. Do your duty as far as possible.

—A splendid party was given on Monday evening, by Mrs. G. W. Bolton, in honor of Miss Irene Cheeley, who is about moving to Elk River to teach. About fifty guests were present. Vocal and instrumental music of high order added enjoyment to the occasion; likewise ice cream and cake.

—The M. E. church has been papered and had electric lights put in and now presents the finest appearance inside that it ever has. Everybody is welcome to attend. Sabbath School every Sunday at 12 M. Epworth League at 7:15 P. M.; Church services at 8: P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

—Nearly all the little villages and towns about us have passed ordinances preventing the use of sidewalks for bicycle riding. When Delanoites are away from home they, who are accustomed to go rushing along expecting a clear sidewalk, would do well to bear in mind that fact, or they may get to help fill the treasury of some of our neighbors.

—The Elk River Star News seems to have taken the liberty of changing the name of the new Prrmary Teacher for their school, even before she has taken up her abode at her new habitation. Of course Mr. Dare is a legislator, and has a right to do things that other people have not; but even if he is, he had no right to change Miss Cheeley to Miss Schley. Being an old bach he might Dared to have made it Dare.

—The Catholic church in the cemetery west of town still contains the altar, and has pictures on the wall, as when deserted by the congregation. This is one of the oldest churches in this section of country, and deserves to be repaired by being straightened up and reshingled and put in a state of preservation as a relic of pioneer days. It could also be made useful as a place of worship for visitors to the cemetery, many time.

—The Baccalaureate Sermon, by Prof. George Innis, at the City Hall, on Sunday evening was listened to by one of the finest audiences ever assembled in Delano. The Professor out did himself in the effort, which was a splendid one. To say that all were pleased is putting it mild. Should the Professor came to Delano again we think he would find a good audience almost any time. He has traveled consiberable and being a man of observation, and having a happy way of narrating what he has seen, a lecture from him on his traveles would no doubt be interesting and instructive to our citizens. Perhaps he could be prevailed upon to come in the near future and tell us of his travels.

—The entertainment given by the Public School on Friday evening was an enjovable one, and the audence was large; standing room was at a premium. The little ones acquitted themselves finley, showing the tender care and training of loving teachers. The Hall was nicely arranged and decorated for the occasion; being hung with flags and bunting, potted flowers were arranged about the stage, pictures of George and Martha Washington were on either hand. The mumbers given were, many of them, relating to Memoral Day, which would occur on the following morning, and taught lessons of patriotism. Such entertainments, if more frequently given, would do much toward elevating the moral atmosphere of the rising generation of our village.

—A number of Delanoites enjoyed a fine ride on Captain Cheeley's boat, the Acta, on Lake Minnetonka, Thursday, on the invitation of Miss Irene Cheeley.

—Druggist Wittman has procured a new and handsome camera and now takes instantaneous shots at passers by. He is accumulating quite a collection of pictures of familiar faces and other objects.

—Several of our citizens have been heard to remark that if the street crossings on R. R. Avenue, on 2nd and 3rd streets were cut down where they should be the balance of the grade wouldn't be so bad.

—Delano is arranging for an old time celebration of the 4th of July. Committees have been appointed and arrangements are being made to have as good a celebration as the town has ever seen. If you want to enjoy yourself come to Delano.

Memorial Day.

Memorial Day was a fine one, and was duly observed in Delano. The bank, post office, and other places of business were closed a part or whole of the day. Quite a number gathered at the Hall soon after ten o'clock and marcked to the Delano cemetery under the guidance of Marshal John Cunningham. Rev. Tabor Davies offered up a fervent prayer. The graves of the 15 old soldiers were decorated with flowers by the dozen boys and girls under charge of Sargent Wash Rader.

Afternoon the audience assembled in the City Hall. America was sung. Prayer by Rev. Tabor Davies, and the decorating of the monument to the unknown dead, were followed by an eloquent speech by F. H. Lindsley. Dr. Catlin then read the report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting to prepare a constitution for the organization of the Memorial Day Association of Delano. On motion, the report was accepted, and officers were tnen elected to serve one year, as follows: President, F. H. Lindsley; Vice President, Tiff Hittsman; Secretary, T. J. Catlin; Treasurer, William C Lewis.

The audience then visited the Catholic cemetery where Rev. Father Schaus made a brief but patriotic speech and conducted religious services, the young ladies furnished a song, the old soldiers graves, 8 in uumber, were decorated, and the audience dispersed for home.

County Cullings.

North Rockford is working up a Fourth of July celebration which is laid out to be a grand affair. The ordinary oration, and four 15 minute speeches from persons representing the four political parties, will furnish abundant food for thought for the hungering multitude that assembles there, doubtles.

Remember the primary elections on Saturday, June 6, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M. They are to be held in every precinct in the county, at the same time. Don't stay away and let the gold party capture our convention, and then bolt the ticket, but vote your sentiments at the primary, by electing to the county convention delegates in accord with your views on the money question. The Franklin primary is called for Swedeback & Ericksons Hall: the Village of Delano, at the City Hall.

Some of Wright County's citizens may be led to think more favorably of a jail at the county seat after reading the Commissioners proceedings at the last meeting when they allowed: For a surgical operation, to a Minneapolis doctor $15; for hospital treatment of a prisoner, to a Minneapolis Hospital, $30; to J. E. Holmberg, boarding county prisoners $281.96. If we had a county jail we could attend to our own prisoners a great deal more satisfactorily, and it would not be necessary to turn them loose in the woods about Buffalo when it was meal time either.

A bad runaway occured at Waverly, on Wednesday eyening. As Martin Sherman's team with several occupants was leaving town at the R. R. crossing, near the creamery, the horses became frightened and threw Sherman and Peter Ketler out of the wagon leaving them unconcious on the ground. Mr. Walter, the creamery man, was on his way to the creamery and the team struck him breaking his leg below the knee. Ketler had his lower jaw broken and received several ugly cuts on the head and face. Dr. O'Hair had more than he could look after so surgical assistance from Delano was summoned, and the sufferers were made as comfortable as possible. Sherman went home, and the others stayed in Waverly.

LATER.—Mr. Ketler was sufficiently recovered to permit his removal home, near Winsted, Thursday morning.

J. R. Howard was indicted by the Grand Jury Wednesday. His attorneys, Tim Byrns, W. E. Culkin, and M. A. O'Hair, are hard at work in his defense. County Attorney Alley, we believe, will honestly an conscienciously prosecute the case for all there is in it. If there has been bribery of Jurymen and other corrupting influences at work in our district courts it should come abruptly to an end. No wonder people loose confidence in the Jury system while they have suspicions even, that such things are going on. A full and free investigation is what every honest man wants. Our county's honor, our courts purity, and our citizens honesty are at stake, and demand vindication. And if false acquisations have been made against innocent people, it is due them, that in so far as possible, the truth be known. Let the truth prevail. The money consideration is as nothing compared with unsullied integrity.

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

The Eagle has expressed herself on the money question! She is for the "Happy Mean."

Wright County Democracy may declare itself opposed to gold standard, and in favor of bimetallism.

It don't seem at all likely that the Wright County Democrats will pass resolutions at their convention in Buffalo next week at all similar to those recently passed by Ramsey County.

Personal.

C. E. Dickey of Minneapolis, spent Sunday in Delano.

Attorneys O'Hair and Lindsley attended Court at Buffalo, this week.

Prof. Innis, of Hamline, was the guest of Prof. Hawker over Sunday.

Miss McNeal, of Otsego spent a portion of the week with Mrs. Ed Wood.

Mrs. Peter Hoppe of Rockford, made a business visit to Delano yesterday.

C. G. Halgren, of Watertown visited Delano in the afternoon. Memorial Day.

Miss Ida Sherry, of Minneapolis, was up Sunday, on a visit to the parental roof.

Fred Galley, of Royalton came over Sunday to visit with old friends a few days.

Guy Halgren, of Richmond, came this way to Watertown Saturday, for a brief visit.

Roy Wilder came up from Minneapolis and heard the Bacalaureat sermon Sunday.

Miss Rosa Eppel came home, Tuesday morning, from a short visit to Howard Lake.

William Stacy wife and child, of Montrose, visited Delano friends Monday evening.

Con Czock, late of Montrose, has moved in to the Jonas Dahl house, on S. River Street.

Mrs. Della Cruckshanks, of Minneapolis, made her old home Delano a visit this week.

C. M. Conzet, J. E. Borsch, John Swadner, and Con Czock were among Minneapolis visitors, Tuesday.

Mrs. C. G. Roosen, is entertaining her father, Mr. Ferar, of Montreal, Ca., for a visit. He arrived Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Boehm and child, of Minneapolis, were guests of his cousin, C. M. Conzet and family, Monday.

Mrs. Westinghouse and her sister Mrs. Dr. O'Hair, and children, of Waverly visited Delano friends Saturday.

Miss Grace O'Hair, having finished the term at the Universety came home Saturday evening for the vacation.

Joe Berneck arrived home from the drive on Little Swan River, Tuesday. He reports water higher than for 15 years.

John Orine, of Dassel, shook hands with Delano friends at the depot Monday morning on his return trip to the city.

Misses Kimball and DeKay, having completed their terms of school here returned to their homes Monday morning.

Mrs. Willis E. Johnson, and three children, of Mayville, arrived Saturday morning, for a visit with relatives and friends.

Tim Gleeson, of Minneapolis, with his brother of N. H. and their father, of Montreal, Ca., visited Delano friends Wednesday.

Mr. Fairbanks, of Watertown, passed through town, Wednesday, on his way to visit his sick aunt Merriman, at Howard Lake.

Mesdames Chance and Peters have returned from Minneapolis. They will occupy the Chance residence on S. Third Street for the Summer.

Julia and Emery Cunningham and Vernon Wilder have returned home from Minneapolis. John Cunningham drove down to assist them in moving.

Rev. Zawodzki, after a few days at home, has returned to the hospital at Minneapolis. Father Schaus occupies his position during his absence.

Rev. S. M. Thayer, of Minneapolis, and William Campbell, of Long Lake, shook hands with many old friends at the depot, Monday while on their way to attend the Presbyteria, at Waverly.

County Commissioners.

From a proof of the official proceedings.

A special session of the County Commissioners was held at Buffalo, with a full board, May 27 and 28. Among other things the requests of Geo. Soiler, of Buffalo, and Walter Longfellow, of Monticello, for reduction of taxes were granted; also request of A. Y. Eaton administrator of Bryant estate for reduction was granted. Request of August Spechal was recomended to State Auditor.

Road appropriations were made Frankfort $160; Chatham $50; Corrina $100. The request of the town of Marysville and Woodland for an appropriation for a bridge at twelve mile creek was rejected.

Petition of John Peterson, change in school district, granted.

Commissioners Hafften, Hudek, and Buckman were appointed to meet at Crow River bridge in Sec. 12 Middleville, at 10 o'clock, June 6, to view a proposedroad.

The Auditor was authorized to build a poarch on north end of Court house simelar to one on South end.

A long list ot bills allowed is given some of which are, H. J. Bock, Ins. $81; Brown Tracy, & Co., Supplies for County offices, 47.69; Geo. C. Carpenter, Sheriff's fees, $358.83; W. J. Ellis, painting and repairing roof $25; J. E. Holmburg, boarding County prisoners $281.96.

WOMAN'S COLUMN.

THE WRIGHT COUNTY W. C. T. U.

No Use For Alcohol.

Perhaps there is nowhere so great need of investigation as in the line of scientific temperance. Certainly if a person will not be influenced to discard alcoholic drinks by the knowledge that they undermine health, the most precious of our earthly possessions, then nothing will prevail to save him from the habit.

The following from the Voice is a well expressed statement of facts that should be carefully considered.

Following on the heels of Nassen's and Peary's emphatic declarations against the use of liquor in Artic exploration, and that of Stanley's against its use in African exploration, and the almost unanimous opinion against it expressed by the trainers of athletic clubs in New York city, comes another testimony from one who has learned in the school of experience.

In the New York Medical Record, for March 21, Major Altred F. Sears, civil sanitary engineer, has an article on the "Sanitary Care of Men in Masses." The paper is an interesting review of over 40 years' experience in army and engineering corps and railroad-construction camps. It contains many practical suggestions in regard to hygiene and some good-natured slaps at army doctors. The author says that there are two kinds of physicians, "the doctor of hygine and the doctor of medicine: one cares for health and the other for disease, and the thing cared for always comes out ahead."

It is, however, the major's opinion in regard to the use of whisky that is of especial interest to readers of THE VOICE. After describing the work of his company, kneedeep in the mud of a Southern swamp, he goes on to say:

"Each forenoon at 11 and in the afternoon at four o'clock, the men of the fatigue parties were entitled to a ration of whisky. The men of Company E. did not get it. In lieu thereof, by the cordial permission of General Viele, they received extra rationsof tea, coffee, bread and meat. * * * * * * *

And here it seems proper to declare my uncompromising opinion, as the result of a long experience in dealing with men, that time has never occurred when the regular ration of whisky is other then a danger to the health of those who receive it, and a menace to the good order and dicipline of the camp. Thirty odd years ago I was not so sure of the fact, and there were times when I surrendered to the orders of the surgeons and gave whisky and quinin to the men. When some old hulk had been kept aflot on whisky for years, it would have been cruel to cut off his dram, but in the case of young men coming under my charge from the tender care of home, I felt then, as I do now, that to have taught them the use of alcoholic stimulants by administering this stupid prescription of incompetent medicos, would be a responsibility no rational (not to say benevolent) man should dare assume."

Still the testimony accumulates. Prohibitionists still stand with one foot on the law of God as revealed by science and with the other on the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the Supreme Court. The basis is a solid one.

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Democratic Primary Election.

A Democratic Primary election will be held at the City Hall on June 6, from 3 ot 5 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing three delegates to the county convention and Primary election to be held at Buffalo June 10.

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BORN.

LOHMILLER.—On Friday, June 5, to Mr. and Mrs. John Lohmiller, a son.

DIED.

KEISER.—In the town of Franklin, on Thursday June 4, Mary T., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kaiser, aged 14 years.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1896. NUMBER 37.

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Justices of the Peace,	W. H. FRAZEE, R. M. WALTER.

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THE OLD CLOCK ON THE STAIRS.

Somewhat back from the village street
Stands the old fashioned country-seat.
Across its antique portico
Tall poplar-trees their shadows throw;
And from its station in the hall
An ancient time-piece says for all,—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

Half way up the stairs it stands,
And points and beckons with its hands
From its case of massive oak,
Like a monk, who, under his cloak,
Crosses himself and sighs, alas!
With sorrowful voice to all who pass—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

By day its voice is low and light;
But in the silent dead of night,
Distinct as a passing foot-step's fall,
It echoes along the vacant hall,
Along the ceiling—along the floor,
And seems to say at each chamber door—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

Through days of sorrow and of mirth,
Through days of death and days of birth,
Through every swift vicissitude
Of changeful time, unchanged it has stood,
And as if, like God, it all things saw,
It calmly repeats those words of awe.—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

In that mansion used to be
Free-hearted Hospitality:
His great fires up the chimey roared;
The stranger feasted at his bord;
But, like the skeleton at the feast,
That warning timepiece never ceased,—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

There groups of merry children played,
There youths and maidens dreaming stayed;
O precious hours! O golden prime,
And affluence of love and time!
Even as a miser counts his gold,
Those hours the ancient timepiece told,—
"Forever—never!
Never—Forever!"

From that chamber, clothed in white,
The bride came forth on her wedding night;
There, in that silent room below,
The dead lay in his shroud of snow;
And in the hush that followed the prayer,
Was heard the old clock on the stair,—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

All are scattered now and fled,
Some are married, some are dead;
And when I ask, with throbs of pain,
"Ah! when shall they all meet again?"
As in the days long since gone by,
The ancient timepiece makes reply,—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

Never here, forever there,
Where all parting, pain, and care,
And death, and time shall disappear,—
Forever there, but never here!
The horologe of Eternity
Sayeth this incessantly,—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

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People's Party County Convention and Primary Election.

A People's Party County Convention for the County of Wright, Minnesota, will be held at 11 A, M. on Monday, the 22nd day of June, 1896, at Buffalo, to elect fourteen (14) delegates to the People's Party convention to be held at Duluth on June 25, 1896, to choose seven (7) delegates and seven (7) alternates to the National People's Party Convention to be held at St. Louis, July 22, 1896.

The several election districts in Wright County will be entitled in said county convention to a representation as follows:

One (1) delegate at large from each election district, and one (1) delegate additional for every twenty-five (25) votes or major fraction thereof cast for S. M. Owen for Governor, as follows, to-wit:

Albion,	4	Marysville,	3
Buffalo,	2	Middleville,	5
Chatham,	2	Monticello,	2
Clearwater,	2	Otsego,	2
Cokato,	4	Rockford,	3
Corinna,	4	Silvercreek,	3
Frankfort,	3	Southside,	3
Franklin,	2	Stockholm,	5
French Lake,	4	Victor,	3
Maple Lake,	3	Woodland,	6
Annandale Village,			3
Buffalo Village,			2
Cokato Village,			3
Delano Village,			3
Howard Lake Village,			2
Maple Lake Village,			2
Monticello Village,			1
Montrose Village,			1
Waverly Village,			3

The primary elections for the election of said delegates will be held in all the election districts in Wright county on Saturday, June 20 1896; the polls to be open at 3 P. M. and remain open until 5 P. M.. Said primaries must be conducted under the new primary election law; the town and village committees to appoint the place and give six (6) days notice by posting notices in three (3) public places in the district. Where there are no committees let notices be posted by any qualified People's Party voter in the district.

By order of Committe,
DAVID CTCHRAN,
Chairman.

34 2t.

Republican County Convention and Primary Election.

A republican County Convention for the County of Wright will be held in Dudley's Opera House in the village of Buffalo, in said County, on Saturday the 27th day of June 1896 at 12 o'clock m. for the purpose of electing nineteen delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held at the city of St. Paul on the first day of July, 1896, to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney General. Also to elect twenty delegates to Republican Congressional Convention for the sixth Congressional District of Minnesota to be held at the city of St. Cloud on the 19th day of July, 1896, to nominate a candidate for Congress in said District.

The several election districts in said Wright County are entitled to representation in said county convention as follows: One delegate at large from each election district and one delegate additional for each forty votes or major fraction thereof, cast for Knute Nelson for Governor in 1894, to wit:

Albion	4	Rockford	5
Buffalo	4	Silver Creek	3
Chatham	2	Southside	3
Clearwater	4	Stockholm	6
Cokato	6	Victor	4
Corinna	2	Woodland	3
Frankfort	2	Annandale V	3
Franklin	3	Buffalo V	4
French Lake	5	Cokato V	3
Maple Lake	2	Delano V	3
Marysville	4	Howard Lake	3
Middleville	4	Montrose	2
Monticello	4	Waverly	1
Otsego	3	Monticello V	4
		Maple Lake V	1

The primary elections for the election of said delegates will be held in all the election districts in said Wright county on Thursday, June 25th, 1896, the polls to be opened at 3 o'clock p. m. and remain open until 5 p. m., said primaries to be conducted under the primary election law; the town and village committees to fix the place for holding the said primary elections, and give at least six days notice thereof as the law requires.

Dated June 1st 1896.

By order of County Committee,
J. T. ALLEY, Chairman.

EX-MAYOR DE AUTREMAT, of Duluth, is apparently gaining ground as a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket in the Sixth district.

THE St. Paul Republican daily papers are using up a good deal of space now a days trying to make people believe that Moses Clapp is a free silver man and ought not to be elected Governor on that account. That ought not to hurt him for that office.

KENTUCKY has a favorite son as a candidate for the Presidency, and its neither Hon. John C. Carlisle, nor Henry Watterson, but Joseph Blackburn, the man that the whole power of the gold bugs of the country tried so hard to supercede in the U. S. Senate and failed.

THE New York World published recently a letter of William McKinley's, written to a Farmers Alliance in 1890 in which he is reported to have said; "I am in favor of the use of all the silver product of the United States for money as circulating medium." No wonder the Wall Streee people are so shy of his nomination for President.

BUTLER'S bill making it necessary for the President to consult Congress before issuing more bonds passed the Senate, both Minnesota Senators, Davis and Nelson voting against it; but the House refused to pass it. So we may look out for some more bonds soon. The House is republican, and the law under which bonds are issued ditto, we believe.

THE Star News, of Elk River, says: "But we Sixth district fellows have a foolish notion that we know what we want and how to get it, but we don't cross any byridges until we come to them." Wonder if brother Dare intends people should, by this, understand that he has fallen into line behind Congressman Towne? That's the way the Hon. Charles A. talks, barring the "foolish notion."

IN an article on Sixth district politics, Hon. Mr. Dare, of Elk River, gives us to understand that he is a friend to silver, but not "in favor of free coinage by this country alone at a ratio that could not by any possibility be anything but disastrous to the business interests of the country." What ratio is that? It surely can,t be the one we have had for so many years. 16 to 1, for so long as that ratio was unmolests, we heard very little about our base money." Mr. Dare is a great deal more afraid of the ability of this country to take care of itself than we supposed he was. Being a republican, favoring high protective tariff to keep our people to home, to make them buy what they need from the ingenious Yankee at what ever price he may ask for it, while better goods are left without purchasers. Being so brave as to Dare to do this, we say; he Dare not advocate the free coinage of silver at the same ratio that stood the test of years, in this country alone, but must have all the foreign powers to acquiesce in his movement.

BOISE, Bryan, Bland, Blackburn, for President. It seems as if the Democrats are bound to "B" in the race at all events.

Southern California.

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Golden Arguments.

The strongest point the advocates of a gold standard for our money system seem to think they have is, that in case a free coinage of silver law is passed, the gold will be driven out of circulation; that about 600,000,000 of dollars will be totally wiped out of existence, and business will have to be done on a silver standard dollar basis. Now this is quite a plausible theory to some; but where are the premises to be found? What are the facts in the matter? Has not the United States done business on a gold and silver basis all its life? Has it not flourished and grown in wealth? Why should it not continue to do so? How do the gold advocates know that gold will go out of circulation if silver is restored to its old place in our money system? And where would it go to if it did go out of circulation? Would a larger amount than the present $160,000,000 be hoarded in the United States Treasury?

Another stock argument is that the amount of gold being mined, yearly, exceeds what a few years ago was mined of both gold and silver, and that we will have enough gold on which to do the business of the country. It is claimed that in South Africa, in Alaska and other far away corners of the earth gold exists in paying quantities, and that there is no further use for silver. These arguments seem, to us, lame, very lame. It would take a good while for those foreign countries to supply the world with gold enough to make a very perceptible increase in the per capita wealth of the country. Admitting their argument that the worlds gold is increasing to be true, would it not soon flood the country with gold, necessitating another change in standard. If these new gold fields are supplying us with such unlimited quantities of the yellow metal and we have already enough on which to do business would it not be a wise thing to do to demonetize gold? How foolish to make a single standard of that which is so very rapidly increasing, from the gold argument standpoint. Again it is argued that we have enough standard money with the present stock of gold. Why then do we want paper? Because, they say, 92 per cent of the business of the country is done on credit. We must have paper to represent the credit.

As a matter of fact would it not be much better for the small business transactions of the country, big ones too for that matter, to be done for cash, than to be done on credit? Would it not be better for those who buy to pay in coin, gold or silver as far as possible? Would not business transactions be far more satisfactory then than under the credit system? And, under that system, would not all the gold and silver in the country be needed? Coin of the constitution is what our country wants.

The "Press Combine."

The six corporate gold organs of the Twin Cities are organized in what is called the Dual City Publishers' Association. The six papers are governed in their internal affairs on the usual trust or pool basis by a central board-just as the 24 roads of the Chicago "general managers' association," the 31 mills in the steel pool, or, the 40 or 50 factories in the whisky trust, are governed. Each publisher of these six dailies puts up a forfet of $1,000 as the penalty of going against the fiat of the central board. The president of the Twin City "press combine" is Frederick Driscoll, of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, and the secretary is George Thomson, of the St. Paul Dispatch.

It thus appears that the Minneapolis daily gold-bug press whose stock and bonds are largely controlled in Boston and New York-are controlled in their internal affairs by St. Paul publishers. Driscoll, of the Pioneer Press, has more say in the control of the Journal printing-office, for instance, than Mr. Swift who essays to be manager, or than Manager Murphy in the Tribune.

What the purposes of this "press combine" are, let their acts disclose. Minneapolis tax payers have recently seen how this "combine" attempted to get the city printing at 50 cents an inch, when the Penny Press bid 23½ cents. For six months past the "combine" has been quietly plotting against the typographical union. On the currancy issue, the "combine" is a Wall street gold machine. On all questions where there is a conflict between the interest of the public and the interests of corporations, the "combine" may be depended upon to stand for the corporations. In short, the "combine" has adopted the motto of Talleyrand: "Society is divided into two classes, the shearers and the shorn. You should always take the side of the former against the latter."—Penny Press.

List of Patents.

Granted to inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C

A. J. Bluntach, Olivia, Lawn-mower. K L. J. Frazer, Winona, Shingle-plrner. F. Locke, Silver Creek, Wind-Wheel. G. D. McKay, Minneapolis, Underwaist. H. M. Whitney, Minneapolis, Bag-fastner.

GRADUATING ORATION.

MISS VIOLA B. CUNNINGHAM OF THE DELANO HIGH SCHOOL.

The Influence of Books.

Who can measure exactly the influence of books on mankind? What good books have done for civilization and for the progress of the world.

Go back to the times before printed books were invented and what was the world? Innumerable small nations and people spread over the earth's surface who had but little intercourse with each other and who made small progress in civilization. But note the change when books began to be printed and circulated, men of learning then had a means of imparting their knowledge to others and lost no time in doing so. Everything seemed to be inspired with new life and civilization took a long stride forward. Books are a mighty factor in the progress of the world. From them we learn what man has done and can do. For in the best books great men talk to us, with us, and give us their most precious thoughts. In books lies the soul of the whole past time, the audible voice of the past, when the body and material substance of it has all vanished like a dream. Everything that mankind has done, thought, gained, or been; is lying in magic preservation in the pages of books. Books touch and quicken us with the life and spirit of those who wrote them.

Books do not think for us but make us think for ourselves. Everybody ought to own books. A house without them has been well called a literary Sahara, and how many houses there are: We are a "reading people" but nothing is easier to find than houses in which the furniture, the pictures, the ornaments, everything are objects of greater care and expense than the library. Is it any wonder that their inmates whatever their wealth or comfort, are intellectual starvelings? Think not, for books give us thought, hope and above all, they give us great pleasure, as books are the windows through which the soul looks out and a house without books is like a room without windows.

Children should have books for the love of knoledge comes through reading and grows upon them. Nothing is more important to young people than an early love for good books, indeed the influence of books upon all members of a family can hardly be exaggerated. The biographies of literary men, and of great men not literary, are full of testimonies of value.

One true service of reading books, one which is the chief end and aim of all good books, is the developmedt of true and high personal characters, and also to reach the highest achievements, or attain the place in the admiration and love of the human race which we call fame, and by doing these things they make nobler and wiser men to control the enterprises of the world.

We must learn to know books as we learn to know other good things. "Who can overestimate the value of good books," asks Prof. W. P. Atkinson, "those ships of thonght as Bacon so finely calls them, voyaging through the sea of time and carrying their precious freight so saftely from generation to generation. Here are the finest minds giving us the best wisdom of present and all past ages; here are intellects gifted far beyond ours, ready to give us the results of lifetimes of patient thought; imaginations open to the beauty of the universe far beyond what is given us to behold; characters whom we can only vainly hope to imitate but whom it is one of the highest privileges of life to know. Here they all are; and to learn to know them is the privilege of the educated man. But one must learn to read carefully, to retain the good and cast away the bad. There are probably no books in which the good and bad are not combined. History is full of dangerous episodes, biography of specious examples, poetry of inflaming imaginings and fiction of demoralizing license. One of the most sensible quotations concerning books and reading is Lord Bacon's saying "Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts, others to be read but not curiously, and some few to be read wholly, with diligence and attention." All really great men in the litrary world have recognized the great value of books. "Of all the things which man can do or make, by far the most monentous, wonderful, and worthy, are the things we call books says Carlyle, Milton calls them "the precious lifeblood of a master spirit." James Freeman Clarke closes an exellent chapter on reading with these words, "Let us thank God for books. When I think, consider what some books have done for the world and what they are now doing, how they keep up our hope awaken new courage and faith, soothe pain, give an ideal life to those whose homes are hard and cold, bind together distant ages and foreign lands, create new worlds of beauty, bring down truths from heaven I give eternal blessings for this gift and pray we may use it aright and abuse it never.

VIOLA B. CUNNINGHAM.

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McGary Again.

Mr. Editor, by the leaves on the trees we know that summer is nigh and so by the signs of the times and prophetic prophesy it seems there is a storm approaching in our national history. The laboring class and yeomany of the country are becoming aroused as they never were before over the financial condition of this country and are asking to what point of compass are we drifting in our nations history. Joshua led the armies of Israal oyer the Jordon and broke the walls of Jerico and came off victorious. But we as a people have a more desperate foe to contend with than did Joshua; money it seems has become the bone of contention in these later days and men are striving for the ascendancy to power whereby they may fill their coffers and increase their wealth. The great political battle to be fought this fall will be between a single gold standard and free coinage of silver. If 412½ grains of silyer with the stamp of the government on it saying it is one dollar and a legal tender for all debts public and private, unless otherwise stipulated in the contract, is not a dollar, if not, then our Congress and this government is not what our constitutional fathers said it was, soyerign by the will of the people. The ground has been gone oyer a good many times of late in regard to demonetization and remonetization of silver, and no doubt the people begin to understand it by this time. When silver was demonetized in 1873 that made it not a legal tender, but when it was remonetized in 1878 the silver dollar became a legal tender for all debts public and private, but subsidary coin is a legal tender for $5 only because it is ten per cent light, taking ten dimes to weigh one dollar. The law of 1890 (The Sherman bill) providing for the purchasing of so much silver bullion per month to be coined into silver dollars at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury but it was neyer intended to coin the silver bullion that was purchased but to treat it as merchandise; it was intended to let it accumulate, then raise the alarm about the accumulation of silver. The law continued in force three years and four months. During that period the Secretary of the Treasury purchased monthly four million five hundred thousand ounces of silyer and issued therefore legal tender notes redeemable in either silver or gold at the option of the secretary; that is the notes were redeemable in coin and that ment gold for the holders of the notes, this was only a scheme concocted by the money power whereby they could filch the people for their own agrandizement. Have we not had about enough of such legislation against the constitutional money of our country. It is strange to me that some of our farmers, working men and men doing a small trade in business will clamor for a single gold standard, when it is in direct opposition to their business.

If we should get free coinage of silver (but I do not believe we will) our silver mines would open up anew their mines, giving employment to a good many men, and the silver bullion would be coined and put into circulation, then miners would not hoard it up, and it would go out among the people, this, the bankers, bond holders and money loaners know, and that's why they do not want it for they can not control that money. The moneyed men want a single gold standard, national bank notes, a gold reserve fund and then they can handle the finance of this country at their will. It might do for a monarchial government to have a single gold standard, whose subjects are ruled by regal authority. But it would not do for a free republic like ours. The republican national convention at St. Louis, in my opinion, will declare in their platform for a single gold standard, and the national democrat convention at Chicago will declare in their platform for free silyer and so the fight will be between the two metals. Neither will a high protective tariff save us but there must be more union as regards the interest of this country, or we will go as did the Romans.

Abraham bought from Ephram the cave of Machpela for a burial place and paid for it four hundred shekles of silver, current money with the merchants of those days. It is estimated that a shekel in those days was about 50 or 60 cents of our money to day. But now days it seems that silver is not good enough to buy bonds. stock, and mortgages, but must be paid for in gold.

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LATEST NEWS

Congress has adjourned!

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The State Democratic Convention was held on Thursday, in St. Paul. It was rather a hot convention. Many eloquent speeches were made on the money question, and committe men and delegates to the National convention were selected. Resolutions favoring a gold standard were passed. Hon. O. M. Hall was elected Chairman over E. T. Champlin.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.
DANIEL W. LAWLER, Ramsey county.
PHILIP B. WINSTON, Hennepin.
CHAUNCEY R. BAXTER, Otter Tail.
LOGAN BRACKENRIDGE, Olmsted.

ALTERNATES AT LARGE.
J. J. McCAFFERTY, Ramsey.
T. C. KURTZ, clay.
M. E. MATHEWS, Lyon.
C. A. QUIST, Hennepin.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

First District—John Noonan, Waseca; J. R. McGovern, Wabasha; alternates, J. M. H. Johnson, Winona; George A. Love, Fillmore.

Second District.—B. F. Vorcis, Martin county; C. W. Schultz, Nobles; alternates, J. A. Hulscher, Blue Earth; James H. Gray, Rock.

Third District—Albert Schaller, Dakota; John Sheehy, LeSueur; alternates, C. B. Dolan August True.

Fourth District—Frank G. Brady, George J. Mitsch, Ramsey; alternates, J. W. Decamp, Daniel Aberle.

Fifth District—A. D. Smith, W. H. Donahue, Hennepin; alternates, R. W. Murphy, Albert christello, Hennepin.

Sixth District—Thomas R. Foley, Aitkin; Wm. R. Remer, Stears; alternates, E. C. Kiley, Grand Rapids; Warner P. Hemsted, Crow Wing.

Seventh District—M. F. Noonan, Big Stone; J. E. O'Brien, Polk; alternates, W. Stanton, Swift; Ed. J. Russell, Marshall.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., • MINN.

Statistics show that the average Irishman is the most cheerful man on earth. Suicide is less prevalent in Ireland than in any other country in the world.

The first house ever built in Minneapolis has been moved to a new site by the school children of the city. Tornadoes are attending to this business in other cities.

The Westminster Gazette says that 2,396 of Spurgeon's sermons have been printed and sold, and that the sum total of the sales reaches nearly 100,000,000, an average of about 35,000 copies per sermon.

The calamity at St. Louis was understood by the English newspapers, it appears, as a disaster at sea, and they issued bulletins, saying: "The steamer St. Louis has been wrecked and 1,000 lives lost."

A dentist in Brooklyn, N. Y., was ordered to pay $1,000 for taking away a part of a woman's jaw in extracting a tooth. It is proper to add that the suit was brought by the woman herself, and not by her husband.

Those people who affect to believe the bicycle craze is dying out should peruse the following advertisement from a Buffalo newspaper: "Will exchange folding bed, child's white crib or writing desk for lady's bicycle."

In awarding damages against a railroad corporation a western judge declared that fat women with bundles "have a right to more time to get on and off a train than might be required for a foot-racer or a grayhound."

Those who watched the recent burning of Longfellow's cottage at Nahant heard the "bells of Lynn" across the water tolling out the alarm of fire. The cottage was very dear to Bostonians. The poet occupied it for 25 summers, from 1857 to 1882, the year of his death, and wrote some of his verse there, but not much, for he preferred to loaf in summer.

Harper's Weekly is responsible for the statement that Londoners think the reign of the American girl in Great Britain has ended. The report, it says, is that the British damsel has learned her lesson, and has come to be as lively and brilliant as her American cousin, and is a winner once more in the competition between them. If the news is true there will be few mourners.

The old Order of Dunkards have declared against bicycles and gold tooth fillings. The Dunkards may mean well, but they ought to know that a man bounding along on a wheel with his molars fairly glistening with 23-karat plugs is in a far more religious frame of mind than the fellow who walks the floor at night with the toothache. We trust the prohibition is not final.

It is well to remember in reading such fearful stories as those of Hermans, of Utah, or H. H. Holmes that it is the exceptional thing that is chronicled. Goodness and not evil is the rule in the world or it would be the cases of goodness that would attract the public eye instead of cases of wickedness. People who mourn because a good deed is not telegraphed from Maine to Texas may take comfort in thinking that it is what is out of the ordinary that attracts attention.

Astronomical observers have noted recently the existence of extraordinary disturbances on the surface of the sun. This may be merely a coincidence, but it is likely to lead to the conclusion in many scientific and unscientific minds that these solar disturbances are in some way the cause of the terrestrial disturbances of the past month. Inasmuch as the world knows so little of the causes of atmospherical phenomena, almost any theory that is advanced is entitled to respectful consideration.

A recent test was made of a ten-inch gun at Bethlehem, Pa., the second of 100 such guns which the Bethlehem Iron company has contracted to furnish the government. Projectiles weighing 575 pounds were used, and the new smokeless powder sent them with a speed of 2,010 feet per second, and a pressure of 27,000 pounds with a charge of 106 pounds of powder. A charge of 271 pounds of brown prismatic powder sent the projectiles 1,907 feet per second with 38,500 pounds pressure. The test is regarded as in every way satisfactory.

The last week of May in the year of our Lord 1896 has won for itself a most unenviable place in history. It was ushered in with severe storms, which went on increasing in violence until the culmination at St. Louis. The tracks of these storms are marked by devastation in town and country, the wrecks of human habitations, and the destruction of countless products of human industry. Worst of all, human lives have been lost by the hundred. Entire families have been annihilated and the survivors of others are bowed down in sorrow and desolation.

One of the interesting discussions during the closing days of the recent Methodist general conference in Cleveland was on the subject of the limit to pastorates. The subject was brought up by a proposition to extend the limit from five years to ten. The debate showed a very strong leaning toward the privilege of longer pastorates, and an amendment which would have removed the time limit altogether was laid on the table by the close vote of 180 to 150. At the last the whole matter was tabled, and so there will be no change in this respect for four years to come.

The most significant feature of the tornado that swept through St. Louis and East St. Louis rests in the fact that it was the first time a storm of that violence had tried its fury on a city of the size and importance of St. Louis. It appears now that the more solid buildings were able to live through the strain with comparatively little damage. The great hotels, the warehouses, the banks, the newspaper buildings, the office buildings, nearly all the structures, in fact, of really stable construction came out of the fearful ordeal practically unscathed. The great damage was done to the smaller and weaker structures.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the First Session.

Washington, June 5.—The senate yesterday passed the filled cheese bill, which taxes manufacturers $400 annually; wholesale dealers, $250, and retail dealers, $120. Conference reports on the naval and Indian appropriation bills were agreed to. In the house the claim of William Elliott from the First South Carolina district was defeated and the seat was given to George W. Murray (colored). The committee on ways and means by a vote of 13 to 2 decided to report the senate bond bill adversely.

Washington, June 6.—In the senate yesterday the resolution relating to Americans captured on the vessel Competitor in Cuban waters and sentenced to death or imprisonment was discussed. The immigration bill was considered, as was also a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment for the election of senators by the people. A resolution was offered for final adjournment on the 8th inst. In the house Gen. Rinaker (rep.) was given the seat from the Sixteenth Illinois district now held by F. E. Downing. The senate resolution to prohibit the issue of bonds without authority from congress was reported adversely.

Washington, June 8.—The senate gave its almost undivided attention on Saturday to the conference reports on general appropriation bills and several of them were agreed to. The house disposed of all the essential business before it, which consisted of conference reports on appropriation bills. The president's veto of the general deficiency appropriation bill was sustained, and a substitute was sent to the senate omitting the French spoliation and other claims which incurred the presidential opposition.

Washington, June 9.—The senate passed the new general deficiency bill yesterday and the conference report on the post office appropriation bill was agreed to. In discussing the immigration bill Senator Morgan spoke of the present war in Cuba and said the conditions were such as to justify intervention by the United States. In the house a bill for the amelioration of the condition of American seamen was passed and conference reports were agreed to on the post office, Indian and District of Columbia appropriation bills.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ending on the 5th aggregated $957,218,078, against $917,269,358 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week in 1895 was 14.5

In the United States there were 249 business failures in the seven days ended on the 5th, against 239 the week previous and 195 in the corresponding period of 1895.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 8th was: Wheat, 50,147,000 bushels; corn, 9,867,000 bushels; oats, 8,315,000 bushels; rye, 1,547,000 bushels; barley 802,000 bushels.

THE EAST.

At Newport, N. H., Austin Corbin, aged 60 years, the millionaire banker and financier of New York, and his coachman, John Stokes, were killed as the result of a runaway accident.

Fire destroyed the Boylston brewery, owned by Haffenrefer & Co., at Jamaica Plains, Mass., the loss being $500,000.

There were 80,000 children in the parade at the 67th anniversary of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Sunday school union.

The session of the international arbitration conference at Mohonk Lake, N. Y., closed with a declaration to President Cleveland that civilization has substituted law for force in personal matters and nations should do likewise.

The steamer St. Paul made the trip from Southampton to New York in 6 days 7 hours and 14 minutes, breaking all previous records.

Equestrian statues erected by the state of Pennsylvania in honor of the memory of Gens. George G. Meade and Winfield Scott Hancock were unveiled on the battlefield at Gettysburg.

In the National league the percentages of the baseball clubs for the week ended on the 6th were as follows: Cleveland, .639; Baltimore, .634; Cincinnati, .619; Philadelphia, .619; Boston, .575; Washington, .513; Brooklyn, .500; Chicago, .488; Pittsburgh, .474; New York, .439; St. Louis, .239; Louisville, .220.

In Pittsburgh the 28th national sangerfest of the North American Sangerbund was formally opened.

Ex-Gov. Russell, of Massachusetts, withdrew from the democratic presidential race.

At the age of 53 years Capt. John G. Bourke, Third cavalry, United States army, who had a brilliant record as a soldier and author, died in Philadelphia.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Near Pendoe, Neb., a tornado wrecked many farmhouses and barns and greatly damaged crops.

The supreme court of Nebraska says that employers are not liable for injuries sustained by employes through accident where ordinary care has been exercised.

In state convention at Jamestown, N. D., the democrats elected free silver delegates to the national convention.

For the murder of Carey B. Birch, receiver of money from conductors of the West Chicago Street Railway company, Joseph Windrath was hanged in Chicago.

The Wisconsin republicans will meet in Milwaukee on August 5 to nominate a state ticket.

John A. Lee, of St. Louis, was reelected president at the national convention in Terre Haute, Ind., of the Travelers' Protective association.

In St. Louis the wholesale clothing firm of I. W. Klaw & Company failed for $112,000.

Latest advices from the Oregon election say the republicans elected both congressmen and a majority of the legislature.

New Mexico democrats in convention at Albuquerque elected free silver delegates to the national convention.

Josiah W. Begole died in his residence in Flint, aged 81 years. He served a term in congress from 1873 to 1875, and was elected governor of Michigan on a fusion ticket in 1882.

Lee, Edward and Theodore Skotski, brothers and well-known young men, quarreled during a drunken spree at Shelbyville, Ind., and Lee killed his two brothers.

Utah democrats met in Salt Lake City and elected free silver delegates to the national convention.

Near Duson, La., Sidney J. Farver, a well-known planter, and four mules were struck by lightning and instantly killed, and Adam Huffpauer and another man were fatally injured.

Verno Galt, of Albert Lea, M. J. Atkinson, of Clear Lake, and Roy C. Slosson, of Northwood, were drowned at Nora Springs, Ia., while bathing. They were all members of the senior class of the Nora Springs seminary.

In southwestern Minnesota a storm resulted in the killing of four persons, the drowning of many hundreds of sheep, cattle and hogs, and did damage to property to the extent of over $300,000.

Robert and Cullen Wilson and Carl Fry, all aged about 12, sons of prominent farmers, were drowned near Marengo, La., by the caving in of a river bank.

During a cloudburst four boys were drowned at Leavenworth, Kan. Two were sons of Michael Desmond, a contractor, and the other two were sons of Dennis Cummings.

A hailstorm destroyed thousands of acres of fine growing corn in southern Kansas.

In northern Louisiana thousands of cows, mules, horses, sheep and hogs were dying from the bite of a fly.

George Craden's home near Ramsey, Ind., was destroyed by fire, and his wife and his son, aged 13, were cremated.

In their home near Fresno, Cal., Steve Shamarian, aged 55; his son Benjamin, aged 19, and daughter Kueen, aged 30, were murdered.

The distinguished actor, Frank Mayo, died suddenly on a train while en route from Denver to Omaha. He was 57 years of age and a resident of New York.

The Arizona democrats met at Phoenix and elected free silver delegates to the national convention.

Further advices from the recent storm in Nebraska say that scores of low-lying farms were flooded, thousands of dollars' worth of live stock, farming implements, etc., were swept away and one of the prettiest and richest valleys in Nebraska was a scene of destruction and desolation.

Mrs. Hannah Kock, the wife of a Chicago bricklayer, drowned her two-year-old daughter and then drowned herself.

In San Francisco John W. Hay, assistant editor of the Journal of Commerce, was shot and killed by Mrs. Nina Macdougall, with whom he had been living, and the woman then killed herself.

Marshal C. N. Dugger and Deputy Marshal J. Boyle were killed while attempting the arrest of a band of whisky peddlers in the Osage nation in Oklahoma.

At Helena, Mont., William Gay was hanged for the murder of William Macke in 1893. He protested his innocence to the last.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

At the annual meeting in Ottawa, Ont., P. M. Arthur was reelected chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

In Havana Gen. Fitz-Hugh Lee, the new consul general for the United States, had a long conference with Capt. Gen. Weyler.

In the Sagua district of Cuba the sugar crop has been gathered and shows 50,000 bags, against 600,000 bags last year.

During the Corpus Christi procession at Barcelona, Spain, a bomb was thrown into a crowd, and its explosion resulted in the killing of seven persons and the injury of 50.

The official advices say that 3,873 perished and 40,000 persons were injured in the recent crush on a plain outside of Moscow.

The distinguished French statesman, Jules Simon, formerly premier, died in Paris, aged 83 years.

Fire destroyed the big department store of James N. McKendry & Co., at Toronto, Ont., the loss being $150,000.

The shah of Persia, Muzaffer-ed-Din, was formally enthroned at Teheran.

The recent bomb explosion in Barcelona, Spain, caused martial law to be declared in that city. The impression was general that anarchists did the work as a result of a widespread plot.

LATER NEWS.

At the meeting of the city council of Milwaukee the 9th, a 4-cent fare ordinance was passed, with only four dissenting votes. Thirty days' time is given to allow the street railway company to print commutation tickets and make arrangements for carrying out the terms of the ordinance. The company will carry the matter to the courts.

A tornado struck the town of Wyith City, Ala., the morning of the 9th. Thirteen houses were blown away, killing Ed Long and a negro woman. A hundred or more persons were injured.

While Ringling's circus was parading at West Superior, Wis., the 9th, one of the horses in the procession became frightened, throwing its rider, and dashed through a crowd of 50 boys. A number of the lads were hurt. Frank Lake and Chris Allen were picked up unconscious and carried to the hospital. Lake's injuries were fatal.

In the First Congressional district of Oregon, Tongue (Rep.) has a plurality of 74. Complete returns have been received from all counties in the district and from all but three official returns are in. In the Second district with official returns from five counties missing. Ellis (Rep.) has 452 plurality.

The president has signed the post office appropriation bill and the acts to expedite the delivery of imported parcels not exceeding $500. in value; to regulate mail matter of the fourth class, and the joint resolution to authorize a scientific investigation of the fur seal fisheries.

A cloud-burst flooded Elkton, S. D. with terrific wind coming from all directions. The entire front of the large Grattan-Schonweiler building was blown off. T. Meyer & Co.'s large store building was unroofed. The Catholic church, one of the finest and largest in South Dakota, was twisted all out of shape and about ruined barns, sheds, outhouses, chimneys, windmills, vehicles of all kinds, are a total wreck.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, June 9.	
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	57½@	58
No. 2 northern	56½@	56¾
July		56½
HAY—Timothy	9 00 @	10 00
Good wild	6 50 @	7 50
OATS—No. 3 white	17 @	17½
CATTLE—Steers	2 25 @	3 45
Cows		3 50
HOGS	2 75 @	2 90
SHEEP—Muttons		3 75
Lambs		3 80
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	13 @	14½
Creamery, second	10 @	11
Dairy, fancy	12 @	13
Dairy, choice		10
POULTRY—Turkeys	11 @	12
Spring chickens	10 @	11

A RESUME.

Something of the Work Done by the Fifty-Fourth Congress.

The Shortest "Long" Session Held in Thirty Years—Important Bills That Have Been Passed—The Committee Work.

Washington, June 9.—The first session of the Fifty-fourth congress, now in its closing hours, enjoys the distinction of being the shortest "long" session for a period of 30 years. Of the measures which become laws, the most important from an international standpoint, was the bill creating the commission " to determine the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana." Of scarcely less general interest were the bills prohibiting prize fighting in the territories; permitting appointments in the army and navy of former United States officers who served in the rebellion and making one year's residence in a terrntory a prerequisite to obtaining a divorce there.

Excepting these, however, the remainder of the 225 bills and resolutions which received the president's approval were not of a character to deserve extended mention. The more important were the bills incorporating the national society of the Daughters of the Revolution, opening the forest reservations in Colorado, for the location of mining claims; regulating proof of death in pension cases; providing for a naval training school in San Francisco harbor; making it unlawful to shoot at any railway train or any person thereon or to throw missiles into such train, and repealing clause 61 of the tariff law providing for a rebate on alcohol used in the arts.

If the session, however, be conspicuous by reason of its brevity and the limited number of important laws enacted, it resulted in the introduction of a larger number of bills in the house than during any similar period for a quarter of a century. The total number of bills introduced during the entire last congress was 8,987, of which 4,405 were introduced during the first session, which corresponds to the session now drawing to a close and in which latter the aggregate reaches 9,500. Of these 2,300 were favorably reported by the committees to whom they were referred, and scores of them are likely to be brought to the attention of the house next winter.

The Nicaragua canal bill is one of these measures. After many months of consideration in the committee, it received a favorable report in the face of an absolute certainty that it would not be taken up during the present session. The bill to liquidate the indebtedness of the Pacific railways to the government is another far-reaching measure, which is also upon the calendar with a favorable report, but which for prudential reasons will continue to slumber there. Others are the service pension bill, reported by the invalid pensions committee; the Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma statehood bills; the Pacific cable bill and the joint resolution conferring the rank of lieutenant general upon Maj. Gen. Miles.

The popular interest in the Cuban revolution was shown in the large number of resolutions, more than 50 in all, that were introduced and referred to the committee on foreign affairs. After careful consideration, a concurrent resolution was reported, for which was subsequently substituted, in conference, the senate resolution expressing the sympathy of the United States with the insurgents, recognizing their belligerency and calling upon the president to use his good offices to secure the independence of the island.

Measures for which there has been a widespread demand that have passed the house and will probably receive consideration from the senate next session, include the bankruptcy bill, the McCall bill, providing an educational test for immigrants, the labor commission and labor arbitration bills and the bill simplifying the rules of the pension office so as to facilitate the adjustment of private pension cases.

The early weeks of the session were a busy period for the ways and means committee. Of the 187 measures referred to it, 30 were acted upon. Two of the greatest importance were the bond and revenue bills. The bond bill passed the house, was sent to the senate and returned with the addition of an amendment providing for the free coinage of silver. The revenue bill died in the senate committee on finance. Among other measures of interest reported by the ways and means committee were the bills permitting the killing of all the fur seals in Alaskan waters; the "filled cheese" bill and the bill amending the law permitting a rebate on alcohol used in the arts.

The committee on invalid pensions broke all previous records for work. Upwards of 2,800 bills were referred to it, of which 700 private bills were reported to the house. Among the measures reported in addition to those which passed the house, were bills giving members of state militia a pensionable status; granting pensions to remarried war widows; broadening the scope of the law pensioning army nurses; increasing the pensions of those who lost limbs in the service and providing for the payment of pensions by check.

The pensions committee, which deals with a different class of measures from those which are referred to the invalid pensions committee, disposed of 240 of the 600 bills referred to them.

The committees on post offices and post roads, railways and canals, coinage, weights and measures, agriculture, military, public lands, patents, judiciary and commerce reported the ordinary number of measures, but with few exceptions they were not of unusual importance.

The results accomplished by the senate during the session just closing are entirely out of proportion with the legislation that was introduced. Up to Saturday there had been introduced a total of 3,261 bills more than were introduced during the whole of the last congress. The same ratio of increase is found in the flood of memorials and petitions that have been laid before the senate. Out of this array of proposed legislation but little has been done.

The finance committee, to which was referred 105 different measures, has succeeded in getting through the senate but three of any importance that have become laws—the filled cheese bill; the amendment to the administrative feature of the tariff act permitting express companies to pay the duty on packages valued at not more than $500 and deliver them to the residence of the importer direct, and the bill to repeal the free alcohol clause of the tariff law. The Dingley bill came out of committee with a free coinage amendment which prevailed in the senate, and this proposition to increase the revenues through tariff duties has ever since been hung in the air between the two houses. The bankruptcy and contempt of court bills, the two most important measures emanating from the committee on the judiciary, were not even considered by the senate. The favorable report from the committee on privileges and elections for an amendment for the election of senators by popular vote, became the text for many speeches that never got beyond that indefinite stage.

The senate committee on pensions shows a better record for accomplished results. Senate pension bills aggregating 1,020 were referred to this committee. Similar bills aggregating 220 came over from the house. Two hundred and seventy senate bills were passed by the senate, of which the house passed but 50. On the other hand, the senate passed 110 of the house pension bills out of a total of 220 passed by the house. Out of all this proposed legislation but 83 bills became laws, as follows: Senate bills without the approval of the president, 11; senate bills approved, 27; house bills become a law without approval, 8; house bills approved, 37; total, 83.

Bonner Reelected President.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 6.—At Friday morning's session of the annual congress of the Scotch-Irish Society of America, Robert Bonner, of New York, was reelected president for another year, notwithstanding his expressed desire to retire. All the other officers were reelected, the only addition being the election of M. Wilson McAlarney, of Harrisburg, as secretary of the Pennsylvania society.

Fire in Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 4.—The Edison building, one of the highest and best buildings in the city, adjoining the Lumber exchange in Hennepin avenue, burned Wednesday night. It was supposed to be fireproof. The fire was under control at midnight. Several newspapers and printing establishments were in the building. Five stories were destroyed.

A RUNAWAY TEAM.

Causes the Death of Austin Corbin, the Well-Known Financier.

Newport, N. H., June 5.—Mr. Austin Corbin and his grandson Corbin Edgell, with Dr. Paul Kunzier and coachman John Stokes started on a fishing trip about three o'clock Thursday afternoon. On going out of the yard at the farmhouse, the horses shied, tipping over the open carriage, throwing the occupants down an embankment about eight feet against a stone wall. The family saw the accident from the plazza and hurried to their assistance with the farm help. They found Mr. Corbin conscious but terribly wounded. His nephew and the doctor were also conscious. The coachman was unconscious and apparently hurt the worst of all. They were carried to the house and doctors summoned.

Mr. Corbin's injuries were very serious, a compound fracture of the right leg above the knee, a fearful scalp wound over four inches long on the forehead, cut through to the skull; one on the right side of the head three inches long and the hip and chin cut badly.

Dr. Kunzier was thrown over the wall and sustained a broken arm and sprained ankle, so far as known, and Corbin Edgell has his leg twice broken between the knee and ankle.

John Stokes' right leg was broken between the knee and ankle, an dhe sustained a fractured skull. Stokes died from his injuries about six o'clock without regaining consciousness.

The cause of the horses shying is said to be from the fact that the coachman was driving them for the first time without blinders.

Mr. Corbin died at 9:42 Thursday evening, shortly after the arrival of Dr. Cilley from Boston. His son, Austin Corbin, Jr., arrived on a special train form Boston about 11 o'clock, but too late to see his father alive. All the other members of the family with the exception of his son-in-law, Mr. George S. Edgell, who is in the west, were present when he breathed his last.

[Mr. Corbin was born July 11, 1827, near Newport, N. H., of an old New England ancestry. His father, a farmer, was many times elected a member of the legislature of that state. Mr. Corbin received his early education in the schools of his native state. He afterward studied law with Chief Justice Cushing, of New Hampshire, and Gov. Metcalf, of Rhode Island, and finished the course at the Harvard law school, where he received his degree in 1849. He practiced while at home, but in 1851 removed to Davenport, Ia., where he remained until 1865. Though successful as a lawyer, Mr. Corbin did not practice long. He became a partner in 1854 of the banking firm of Macklot & Corbin, which was the only concern of the kind in Davenport which did not suspend payment in the financial panic of 1857.

Upon the passage of the national banking and currency act of 1863 Mr. Corbin, though located far distant from the financial centers of the country, was among the first to apply for a charter under that act. He organized and became the president of the First national bank of Davenport, which opened its doors for business June 29, 1863—the first in the country, the second being the First national bank of Philadelphia, which commenced business two days afterward, on July 1. The bank was successful, and Mr. Corbin was enabled in 1865 to come to New York with a considerable fortune. Here he founded the Corbin Banking company and acquired interest after interest until he became one of the leading financiers of the community. He had in the meantime become a still larger lender of money upon Iowa farms, not only on his own account but for moneyed institutions and individual investors in New York and New England, the business having so grown as to engross almost his whole attention. It grew in volume and rapidly extended over the states of Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas and Oregon, and the territories of Dakota, Montana and Washington, and finally over the whole west and south.

Not content with the personal management of the details of this vast business he soon turned his attention to railroad affairs. His first experience in this direction of any consequence grew from the care of large investments in the securities of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad company, which he successfully reorganized in the interest of the bondholders of all classes. Afterward he became actively interested in various railroad enterprises, but it was his connection with the Long Island railroad that brought him most prominently before the public as a railroad manager and financier. He bought into the control of the property in December, 1880. January 1, 1881, he went into possession as receiver and president of the corporation.

Within the space of eight months a revolution was wrought. From a condition which made it the laughing-stock of railroad men it became a thoroughly equipped and completed system, with numerous branches reaching every part of the island, and one of the most reliable paying properties in the state. As in the case of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western railroad, he was virtually forced into Reading in 1886. He was looked upon as the only man who could save the company. On January 1, 1888, he presented the property to the stockholders not only in a solvent condition, but with a largely increased and rapidly increasing revenue.

MEETS IN GRAND RAPIDS.

Opening Session of the Convention of Charities and Corrections.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 5.—The 22d annual convention of Charities and Corrections, opened Thursday evening, with 600 of the 800 delegates in attendance. The convention opened with Harvey J. Hollister, president of the Grand Rapids Charity organization, as presiding officer. The address of welcome on behalf of the state was made by Gov. John T. Rich. He was followed by Mayor L. C. Stow, on behalf of the city and J. B. Angell, president of the University of Michigan, on behalf of the educational institutions of the state. The several addresses elicited hearty applause from the delegates and citizens in attendance. The response was made by Andrew E. Elmore, of Green Bay, Wis., and when he closed he was heartily applauded. The annual address was then read by A. O. Wright, of Madison, Wis.

President Wright, in his annual address on "The New Philanthropy," spoke of the progression from age to age in the methods of handling and improving the dependent classes. He stated that the new philanthropy of the dawn of the 20th century was distinguished on its philosophic side by studying causes as well as symptoms and considering classes as well as individuals. On its practical side it seeks to change environment and build up character as well as to relieve distress. He emphasized the need of checking bad heredity through the state institutions and the necessity for attacking pauperism and crime in the slums.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 6.—The national conference of corrections and charities divided into sections Friday for the discussion of special topics and branches of the work. The juvenile reformatories section was presided over by Franklin H. Briggs, of Rochester; charity organization, by Dr. Philip W. Ayers, Chicago; chronic insane poor, by Dr. Samuel Bell, Newberry, Mich.; soldiers' and sailors' homes, by C. E. Faulkner, Atchinson, Kan., and child-saving work, by H. W. Lewis, Washington. The general session at noon was devoted to soldiers' homes and at night to a discussion of the civil-service system in public institutions.

A FEAST OF SONG.

Auspicious Opening of the National Saengerfest at Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 9.—In all fully 2,000 active participants in the National Saengerfest arrived in this city Monday, and, according to the badges conspicuously worn, the German populations of Chicago, Milwaukee, Peoria, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, New York, Indianapolis, Wheeling (W. Va.), Philadelphia, Columbus, Dayton, Evansville, Louisville, Memphis, Minneapolis, Denver, San Francisco and New Orleans are especially well represented.

A heavy rain and windstorm in the early evening played havoc with the gorgeous street decorations, but did not deter about 8,000 people from attending the reception concert given by local societies and singers, which was a complete success. At 8:15 o'clock President John Dimling appeared upon the darkened stage and read a brief telegram of friendly greeting and kindly expressed wishes from President Cleveland. As Mr. Dimling ceased speaking, the electric wire connecting the Saengerfest hall with the executive mansion in Washington was closed by President Cleveland pushing a button, and in an instant the spacious hall was flooded with light. Long and loud applause greeted both the message from the president and the beautiful effect of the illumination, the most attractive feature of which was the mammoth lyre, constructed of hundreds of varicolored electric globes.

When quiet had been restored, the orchestra, of 77 pieces, under the direction of Heinrich Zoellinger, rendered the "Kaiser Maroch," which was fully appreciated by the vast audience. Fest President Dimling delivered an address in acceptance of the Saengerfest flag, and closed with a welcome to the singers, and introduction of Lieut. Gov. Walter Lyon. Mr. Lyon heartily welcomed the singers to Pennsylvania. The mayors of Allegheny and Pittsburgh followed in brief addresses of welcome to the twin cities. After the rendition of "Freedom and Fatherland," Rev. F. Ruoff delivered the festival oration, and Gov. McCorkle, of West Virginia, made a few congratulatory remarks. Then followed "The Deluge" (Cantata); "Old Folks at Home," and an aria, "I Have Lost My Eurydice" (Orpheus), sung by Grace Damian. The programme was long, but was enthusiastically received and appreciated. The first evening of the week of song was an unqualified success.

CAPT. BOURKE DEAD.

Close of the Career of One Who Gained Fame with Both Sword and Pen.

Philadelphia, June 9.—Capt. John G. Bourke, Third cavalry United States army, died at the Polyclinic hospital Monday morning. Capt. Bourke was stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. His wife was with him when he died, but the daughters were at their home in Burlington, Vt. The remains will be interred in the National cemetery at Arlington.

[Capt. Bourke was as well known for his writing as his fighting of Indians, his talent being in the direction of their anthropology and folk-lore. He was a stanch friend of the red man of America in time of peace. He was a member of scientific societies in France, England and the United States. One of his most valuable works on the medicine men of the Apaches was published by the Smithsonian Institution. His most popular books are the "Snake Dance of the Moquis," which he was the first white man to describe in a book from being an eye-witness; "An Apache Campaign," "On the Border with Crook," all of which have had English editions. At the last meeting of the American Folk-Lore society Capt. Bourke was elected president. He enlisted as a private in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania cavalry during the war and fought in the Army of the Cumberland. He was awarded a medal of honor for gallantry at Stone River, and when the war closed the president appointed him a cadet-at-large to West Point.]

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

Anarchist Plot Feared in Barcelona—Many Suspects Arrested.

Barcelona, June 9.—Martial law has been declared here. The total number of victims of the bomb explosion are eight dead, 21 dying and 18 injured. Sunday's outrage was accompanied by features of peculiar atrocity. It was while the people, both those in the procession and those looking on, were devoutly kneeling that the bomb was thrown by the unknown assassin. Whether by design or not it did its deadliest work among the innocent and harmless, the majority of the victims being women and children. Those who were not killed outright were horribly mutilated and are subjected to excruciating torture by their injuries. It is believed that the outrage was immediately directed against Gen. Desbujola, one of the dignitaries of the city who was carrying the banner at the head of the religious procession. Other city officials also took part in the procession.

The impression is general that anarchists did the work as a result of a widespread anarchistic plot. The police are working on this theory and have arrested 22 men know to entertain anarchistic sympathies. In connection with these arrests they have seized a number of documents which furnish some clew to the plot of which Sunday's bomb-throwing was a manifestation. These documents indicate that the center of the terrorist agitation is directed with the purpose of precipitating a number of demonstrations accompanied by acts of violence at different points simultaneously or following close upon each other, so as to create a reign of terror in the different European governments.

DIED WITH HER CHILD.

A Chicago Mother Drowns Her Babe and Herself.

Chicago, June 9.—After having quarreled with her husband at noon Monday Mrs. Hannah Kock, of 1044 West Thirteenth street, left home with her two children and threw them and herself into the river near the California avenue bridge. She and her two-month-old daughter Emma were drowned, but the other child, Charles, nine years old, escaped. Two boys who were swimming in the river at the time witnessed the deed. Before they could reach the scene the mother and baby had disappeared and the little boy had struggled to the shore.

Big Fire in Toronto.

Toronto, Ont., July 9.—The big department store of James N. McKendry & Co. in Yonge street, just north of Queen street, was destroyed by fire at eight o'clock Monday night. McKendry carried a stock valued at $150,000, which is a total loss. The fire spread to the department store of the T. Eaton company, south of McKendry's building, but was soon extinguished. Eaton, however, will suffer a very large loss from water.

HARD TUSSLE WITH BRUIN.

Oregon Hunter Attacks a Bear with an Ordinary Jackknife.

J. C. Hearing, who was hunting and trapping in the Blue mountains, a few miles west of Elgin, met with a little adventure with a bear recently that might have proved rather serious to him had it not been for the intervention of one of his dogs, says the Portland Oregonian. He was engaged in setting traps, and as he had considerable weight to carry he had no weapon with him except a jackknife, and on his rounds his dogs discovered the winter quarters of a bear in a big hollow tree. The bear was at home, and was pretty much alive, as subsequent events proved. As bear pelts are quite valuable, Jake was quite anxious to secure this one, but was afraid that if he went to camp, a mile and a half distant, bruin would escape, so he lashed his pocketknife to the end of a stick and attempted to cut the animal's throat. He only succeeded in inflicting some painful flesh wounds, which so enraged the brute that it suddenly came out of its hole, and was almost on him when one of his dogs made a sudden onslaught on the animal's rear, which diverted his attention long enough to enable Jake to dodge behind a tree, and the dogs soon made it so tropical for the bear that it was glad to take refuge in a tree, where they kept it until a gun was procured from camp, when the animal was quickly dispatched.

HELD IT IN THE FIRE.

Medicine Man Proves His Powers to a Zulu King.

Among the great characters of the Zulu is the medicine man. He uses his craft wholly by superstition, and states to his astonished people that the great spirit of the moon had revealed to him the cause of the complaint, whether it be sickness or crime.

The great Dingaam was a chief who was a terror to his medicine man. There was no punishment that was too severe but he would inflict it in an insinuating way on the man of witchery. It is related that his confidential man and the great medicine being of the whole Zulu tribe had come under his suspicion. He was sent for by the king, who welcomed his witch doctor in cordial terms. A large fire was burning near by. The king stated:

"My man of medicine, your hands are cold; go nearer to the fire—nearer. Yes, the right hand is very cold. Put it into the fire."

Thus the poor man was obliged to keep his hand in that fire of white heat until the member had burned to a crisp. The command of the king was supreme, and one indication of the pain would mean instant death. After the seeming suspicion of the king had been gratified he stated that the hand was warm now and that all was well.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WHEN all is summed up a man never speaks of himself without loss; his accusations of himself are always believed, his praises never.—Montaigne.

Homeseekers' Excursions South.

On the 15th and 16th of June, also July 6, 7, 20 and 21st and several dates during August, September and October, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. will sell first class round trip tickets, good 31 days from date of sale, for one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip, to all points in Florida and the South. Tracks, trains, time, all the best. For further information address C. W. Humphrey, N. P. A., St. Paul, Minn. City Ticket Office, 182 Clark St., or C. L. Stone, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

ADVERTISEMENT.—"A Swiss hotel wants some Munich waiter girls in Tyrolean costume who can speak French."—Fliegende Blaetter.

I CANNOT speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption.—MRS. FRANK MOBBS, 215 W. 22d St., New York, Oct. 29, 1894.

LOOK how the blue-eyed violets glance
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CONSUMPTION

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COURAGE.

Hearts are heavy with doubt
And eyes are dim with fears,
For the urging ills without, within,
The crowding want and the growing sin,
And the dream of the confident years
Seems crumbling and dying out;
But courage, soul! be brave, endure!
Behind the wrong God standeth sure.

Helpless we stand, and weak,
By the beds where our dear ones lie,
And see them suffer, and have no power
To lift the weight of one weary hour,
Or call the light to the eye
Or the rose to the fading cheek;
But courage, soul, count not in vain
Thy hope, for God is in the pain.

Downward the dark wings sweep,
The flickering life burns low,
We watch the faint pulse flutter, cease,
The suffering give place to peace,
The dear face calmer grow.
Up, soul! thy courage keep!
For God, who gives our mortal breath,
The Lord of life, is Lord of death.
—Susan Coolidge, in S. S. Times.

PRESSIE.

BY ELLA S. ATKINSON.

JOHN BRAY and his wife sat at the door of their little home Sunday evening. He was baggage master at the brown station along the track, and Sunday was his one night off. He had tilted his chair back to the wall of the house, his feet were caught in the rung, and he was drowsily content, sitting there in his shirt sleeves, his wife beside him and the long, pure twilight deepening into lauguorous, flower-scented night.

"Yer flow'rs is doin' pretty well, Mary," he began, presently. Mary had been crouched on the step, her elbows in her knees, her face buried in her hands, and she had been so long silent that he wanted to hear her speak, to know if she were weeping.

"Oh, yes," she answered, without enthusiasm.

There were no tears in her voice, but the tone was hopelessly dreary.

"Yer 'sturtiums ain't blowed yit," he continued, with a wish to enliven her.

"No, jist buddin'."

"An' the sweet peas?" with a movement toward the window where the thrifty vines were climbing up their taut white strings.

"They'll be out in a week," and then the silence grew around them again.

"There's the down express," John volunteered after a long pause. A puff of smoke rose over the cutting beyond the bridge, the headlight leaped into sight, the whistle screeched its warning and the train thundered by, its window lights shooting in and out on the curve like sparks tossed on a hurricane.

"There they go," Mary said, enviously, "comin' here an' goin' there, seein' things an' people, an' enjoyin' theirselves, an' we jist stick here in the one place like the bowlders over on the roadside."

Her tone was hard, the inflection was a complaining one.

"I guess you git pretty lonely, some days," John ventured, letting his chair down on its front legs, and putting his hand on his wife's shoulder in a half clumsy caress.

"Oh! it's awful, John," she said, brokenly, taken off her guard by the tenderness, "when I've washed an' cleaned myself an' there ain't nothin' more to do. 'Tain't but what I could do knittin' or sewin' for winter, but I can't get the things to do with. Then the trains keep goin' by, an' I hate the people who kin go to places. I'd go ravin' mad, ef I didn't do somethin', so I allus go an' scrub up the kitchen floor. It works off them feelin's, an' some days I do it mornin's an' afternoons too."

"Why don't you go over an' set with Jim Lawson's wife?" John suggested.

"I don't like her," Mary answered, promptly, "fer she's allus braggin' 'bout her babies."

"How many hev they got?" asked the husband, carelessly.

"Four," the childless woman at his side whispered.

Mary had been a tailoress before she was married. She was ambitious beyond her fellow-workers, deft with her needle, quick with her tongue, and she dreamed of a future far different than the life of John Bray's wife. But ten hours a day at a sewing-machine wears upon a woman. John asked her to marry him, and she thought the little brown house would be a paradise. She kept the rooms spotlessly neat, she planted and tended the flowers, and helped her husband in the strip of land where their vegetables were. She had been married four years. John's salary was no higher, the house began to look a little shabby here and there, and Mary pined for companionship and grew bitter as she saw her ideals of life being slowly strangled one by one. John was

"I GUESS YOU GET PRETTY LONELY."

away most of the time. When he came home, he wanted his supper, or his paper, and his wife dropped all her merry ways. She thought he despised them and in that she was wrong. He liked to be amused, but he made the mistake of accepting without thanks. She thought him cold and irresponsive. She thought him changed. It had come to him before that Sunday evening that she was unhappy. Now he brooded over it. Sometimes he reproached himself, more often, as poor human nature goes, he was out of patience with her. Day after day, when he went home for his noonday dinner, the little kitchen reeked of soapsuds, and the floor was damp from scrubbing. Often it was so at night. He knew his wife was discontented.

"You'll wear that floor out," he said angrily, one night.

"I'll wear the heart out of me first, was the retort. And John went away without kissing her good-by.

"It's enough to make a man stay out of his home," he muttered, and then he saw a train stop, and half-mechanically he began to run. It had only stopped for orders and began to move before he came up. Looking along the track, he saw a woman catch the rail of the last car and swing herself on. When he reached the place, he saw a curious black object on the bank. He jumped the ditch and took hold of it. It was a basket. He opened it, beneath the red semaphore light, started back with muttered words, shut the lids tight down, and ran down to his house. Mary was wiping the tea things.

"What's up?" she asked.

"See here," he said, lifting both lids of the old-fashioned market basket. A little baby lay there, blinking, squirming and crying a little.

"Where did you get that, John Bray?" He told her.

"Take it back," she cried. "I'll have no girl's brat around me."

"Hadn't we better keep it till mornin'? I'll let the constable or somebody know about it. Then they kin take it away."

"Well," Mary assented, "an' I'll take it out; it's all crowded up there."

John went off to his work, and Mary's tea dishes stood while she lifted out the tiny baby and tended to it. There were clothes and food in the basket and a note, beseeching the finder to care for the three weeks' old baby girl. Mary wept and crooned by turns over the wee, dark-haired thing, and presently it went to sleep in her arms.

Nine o'clock came, ten, half-past ten, and still Mary sat with the baby in her

"WHERE DID YOU GET THAT?"

arms. John came in, and she straightway motioned him to silence.

"Why don't you set it down?" he asked.

"I wuz waitin' fer you to turn down the bed, fer she seemed so comfortable cuddled up here I hated to rout her up, doin' the thing myself."

John's boots were noisy, as he stepped about.

"Hadn't ye better go stockin'-footed, ye'll wake her up," suggested Mary. John took the oath of allegiance to the baby sovereign mentally and drew off his shoes.

"Ain't she a picture?" asked the wife, when she had nestled the wee thing down.

"I guess you liked holdin' that baby in your arms," John began, and Mary hid her face on his shoulder and cried.

"You'll kinder hate to give it up, won't ye? An' the constable's goin' to see about it to-morrer. I wuz down there. That's what kep' me so late. There don't seem to be any particler place fer to put it, but he'll find out."

Mary was silent for a little, and then the baby stirred. She hurried over to it, shaded the lamp and tiptoed back to John.

"Can't we keep her?" Mary began, wistfully; "her little clothes was in the basket and her food in a tin can, an' this note says about her."

John read the note, spelling it out, and absorbing its meaning slowly.

"I guess we kin keep her ef we want to," he said, judicially, and then, eagerly: "What'll we call her?"

"I wuz thinkin' Express 'ud be a good name," Mary answered.

"It's too long," John objected, "an' it's onhandy to say."

"Well, Pressie fer short, an' Pressie's a real pretty name. It's kinder 'propriate to call her somethin' like that," Mary went on, for Mary was romantic in her notions.

"Poor little mite," John said, solemnly, looking steadily at the same place in the floor for several minutes.

Mary crept up to him and sat on his knee. "I didn't know what wuz wrong with me, nor what I wanted," she sobbed, "but, John, ef I can keep that baby, there ain't nothin' I want. She won't cost much, John."

"No, it won't take much to board her, an' I guess Pressie'll hev to stay," John made answer, and then they rose and moved together to the door and out into the starlight.

John was moist about the eyes and happy at his heart. He took a new and strange delight in everything, in his present and future, his home, the sky, and his wife beside him. And they planned and wondered what Pressie would be like when she grew up. They said one to the other what company she would be, and how careful they would have to be about the track.

"I'll make a gate fer the door," John said, and he looked around for timber as if he thought he ought to do it tomorrow.

"Ye won't hev time to scrub yer floor so much now." John's tone was mischievous, as he said it.

But Mary only sighed, a long, deep sigh of contentment. Her childless misery had passed away. She had put her lips to the cup of motherhood.—N. Y. Independent.

His Old Master.

"De ole marster what I had befoah de wah was a gennerman," remarked old Mose to another aged relic of antebellum days.

"You bet dar was high-toned gennermans in dose days," his friend replied.

"Now you's talkin'. I remember how time and agin my ole marster kicked me offen de front steps, and a minit arterwards he had done plum forgot all about hit. Der ain't no moah sich gennermans nowadays."—Texas Sifter.

—In tropical countries the dried palmetto leaf is considered an excellent barometer. When it breaks with a sharp crack or report the weather will be fair; when it bends without breaking rain is certain within a few hours.

—St. Louis is 265 miles from Louisville.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

Music at the Encampment.

At the national encampment of the G. A. R., to be held in St. Paul during the first week of September, the services of a large number of bands and drum corps will be required, over 100 having participated in the encampment and parades at Louisville. It is expected that many of the visiting posts and departments will necessarily employ bands which are located in the vicinity of St. Paul, as the expense of bringing them from their different home localities would be too great. The committee on music having this matter in charge asks that all leaders of band or drum corps who desire to furnish music at the time of the encampment, without delay send to Lieut. Robert L. Winne, secretary of the committee on music, Manhattan building, St. Paul, a statement giving the number of members of their respective organizations, a description of the uniforms which they wear, the character of music furnished, and the charge which will be made for their services per day or during the time of the encampment.

Wanted a Letter.

Albert E. Shaw, letter carrier No. 38, whose route lies in the neighborhood of Central avenue and 25th street NE, Minneapolis, met with a queer experience, recently, in making his usual rounds. In passing a certain residence he was accosted by the young hopeful of the family, who said: "Say, Mr. Shaw, any mail for me?"

"No," was the answer.

"Oh, you never bring me a letter," said the boy, and with that he immediately raise to his shoulder an air gun which he was carrying, and discharged the weapon point blank at the carrier. The ball struck Shaw square in the back of the neck and made quite a painful and bad wound. Upon reaching the next drug store, he stopped for repairs and an obliging clerk soon alleviated the pain. Mr. Shaw is thanking his lucky stars that the projectile did not him in the eye.

He Left a Will.

M. Snow, living in Des Moines River township, came in Fulda about 10 days ago and engaged William M. Davis to draw up a will, stating at the time that he had trouble in the family, and that if he shonld die he wanted his two youngest boys Frank and Allen, to have the bulk of his property. The will was made, in which he appointed P. Jager, one of his neighbors, and C. Wilson, of the city, his administratiors. Nothing more was thought of the affair until the other night the word was brought in that he had taken laudanum and was found dead about a mile north of his house. Mr. Snow had lived in Wautanwan county for a number of years, came there about 1876, and had accumulated considerable property.

Old Settlers.

At the annual meeting of the Old Settlers of Minnesota the following officers were elected. A. H. Cavender of St. Paul president, in place of J. C Terry. P. H. Johnson and H. N. Setzer were elected first and second vice presidents respectively, and A. L. Larpenter, recording secretary; J. B. Chaney, corresponding secretary, and Captain Russell Blakely, treasurer, were also re-elected.

Their First Reunion.

The Eleventh Minnesota volunteer infantry will hold their first reunion in St. Paul during the 30th National Encampment, Tuesday, Sept. 1, in the council chamber from 9:30 to 12 o'clock. The regimental committee in charge of the reunion desire to obtain the names and addresses of all survivors. The chairman is W. C. Wilson, 212 Masonic Temple, Minneapolis, and the secretary is Ben Brack, Lindeke, Warner and Schurmeier, St. Paul.

News in Brief.

A postoffice has been established at Bennett, St. Louis county, with Edward J. Bernche as postmaster. Caleb B. Calhoun has been commissioned postmaster at Concord, and James Wiley at Markville.

Prof. George W. Saunderson assistant professor of elocution in the University of Wisconsin, has resigned that position to accept the chair of elocution in the University of Minnesota.

The New Ulm city council appropriated $400 to aid the opening of the Minneapolis & St. Louis road on July 4. It is expected to have the largest crowd that has ever been in the city.

Dr. Roberts O. Sweeney, who runs a drug store at Lester Park, has been arrested on the charge of selling liquor without a license.

Only one bid was received for the $150,000 twenty-year 4 per cent St. Louis county road bonds. It was four par, less commission, and will be rejected.

At the sixth annual commencement of the training school for nurses at St. Peter there were 15 graduates.

Otto C. Machlett, a former well known business man of St. Paul, residing at the corner of Spruce and Canada streets, committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a shotgun, the unfortunate man being demented at the time, as a result of sickness.

Joseph Sorg, who was arrested at Mankato on the charge of counterfeiting, was examined at St. Paul, and held to the United States grand jury in the sum of $1,000. He was taken to Mankato.

The next convention of the Commercial Travelers will be held in Minneapolis.

Alma Malatta Anderson, an employe at the Nicollet house laundry, died at St. Barnabas hospital, Minneapolis, of lockjaw. A short time ago she ran a small sliver into her foot. It was not regarded as serions at first, but in a short time unfavorable symptoms developed and she was removed to the hospital.

What was believed to be an incendiary fire was discovered in the Windsor, a frame hotel opposite the Spalding house, Duluth. Fire was discovered by a guest just in time to be extinguished without causing loss of life. Among the guests were the members of the Stillwater baseball club.

Burglars entered Louis Zenzel's saloon at Faribault, and secured considerable cash from the drawer. The saloon had a rushing business on Saturday night. There is no clue.

Attorney General Childs has ruled that Pennsylvania mutual fire insurance companies may not be ruled out of this state, under the retaliatory law, even though Pennsylvania's insurance department rules out similar concerns organized in this state.

Miss Catherine Western claims that she is the widow of Rish A. Gray, the Duluth man who died leaving a fortune of $500,000.

HE WOULD RUN NO RISKS.

Not Disposed to Hazard $1.75 on a Doubtful Seizure.

This is said to have happened in the wilds of Aroostook shortly after the Bangor & Aroostook railroad had commenced to exert its "modernizing influence" and bring to the newly-established express offices certain commodities, the sale of which or possession with intent to sell is contrary to the wise laws of the goodly commonwealth of Maine. A certain deputy sheriff was informed that there was deposited at a certain railroad station within his jurisdiction a package containing matter subject to confiscation. The railroad station, which also included the express office, was some distance from the village, and the minion of the law concluded to reconnoiter a little before taking the hard journey, perhaps for nothing. There was a telephone connection, and after communication was duly established the following conversation took place:

"Hello, there! Be you the express agent?"

"I be."

"Well, hain't there a box there marked for Mike Pommerlow?"

"I believe there is. Be you Mike?"

"No, I hain't Mike, but I'm a deputy sheriff, and I believe there's licker in that 'ere. Say, will ye let me seize it if I come over?"

"Will I let ye seize it? Why—"

The agent "tumbled" to use a horrid slang expression. He saw that the deputy was ignorant of the nature of the Maine law, and continued:

"Well, there's $1.75 due for charges, and if you'll pay that, seein' as how you've got the law on your side, I s'pose I'll have to stand by and see you seize."

"An' I don't seize unless I pay the express?"

"Don't nothin' go out of this office unless the charges are paid. Them's the orders."

"Wall, w-a-ll, but 'sposen I seize the box and tain't rum after all, do I get my $1.75 back?"

"N-n-no. We don't let out rum boxes on approval, nor I hain't got all day to talk, either."

"Well, now look here, young feller, you must think I'm a fool to pay express before I know whether it's rum or not. I don't seize nothin' but prepaid boxes, rum or no rum. Ye can't fool your Uncle Dudley outer no two dollars on onsartainties."

There was a sharp click on the other end of the line, and the express agent turned around with a grin just as a muddy buckboard drove up with the owner of the box in a highly nervous state. The charges were paid, the contraband disappeared around the bend in the road toward Caribou, and the agent took down his fowling piece and started down the track to shoot a few partridges from the telegraph wires.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

STOCKS AND COLLARS.

The Neck Finish a Distinctive Touch to the Fashionable Toilet.

Like the separate waist fashion, which everyone supposed would quickly run its course and be put aside, but which flourishes with time and grows with every season, the fancy to make the neck and throat trimming the crucial point of a toilet continues.

It has come to be quite the seal of an artistic dressmaker to create pretty finishes for the neckband of the gown, always, of course, keeping within the sacred realm of the style on which capricious fashion has set her hall mark of the moment. A cluster of ribbon loops standing up within the band as high often as the ears is a very effective finish, if the color selected is harmonious with the skin tints. The soft frills of lace flaring up to fall over in a graceful bunch are another becoming and favorite fashion, and discreetly concealing to throats that have begun to lose the plumpness of youth.

The straight-around and very full frills are more used in London than here, the American woman for some reason objecting to this arrangement and refusing to adopt it.

With fichu bodices the throat is sometimes fashionably finished quite low, the only approach to the bared neck hollows of a few seasons ago that is seen. As if to make up for this concession, the neckbands of tailor-made gowns are higher than ever, and frequently accentuate their height with a little turned-over-all-around collar, on which the ears rest.

The boa finish, as it is called, will be much used for summer gowns, and is a mass of crinkled or plaited tulle chiffon or lace, arranged in full jabot effect on a ribbon band. The long-necked woman finds this style of admirable purpose, but the stout woman whose head seems to be fitted upon her collar bones simply obliterates what little throat she might have.

For the decollete corsage the almost always becoming broad black velvet ribbon is again in vogue.

In addition to the neck finishes shown, which are a part of the frock bodice, the range of separate "collarettes" and "throatlets" is very wide. "Anything you may have in your odd and end box," said the woman the other day, "can be put together for a collarette."—N. Y. Times.

Spring Renovating.

The spring house-cleaning time, though sanitists frown upon periodical cleaning, thinking it should be chronic rather than sporadic, is very apt to develop the renovating desire. To alter, renew or make over, as well as to furnish and freshen, is to some extent a luxury; the modest purse must yield to the temptation under protest. One thing, however, almost any housekeeper may do, and that is, have a good carpenter in for a day's work in odd jobs about the house. Two or three cellar steps are loose or half broken, the several doors that have opened hard all winter, the piece of mantel or wainscoting that the heat of the house through the winter has loosened, the kitchen shelf that has been sagged, the window whose pulleys are broken, the bureau drawer that sticks—all these and more defects familiar to every house mistress are small individually, but in the aggregate are considerable. They can be remedied in a few hours' competent work. Physicians nowadays recognize the harm of small inconveniences. It may be the only spring tonic you need is this straightening of wearing and discomfort-causing trifles.—N. Y. Times.

—W. Gilmore Simms, the novelist, selected "Isabel" as his nom de plume, probably under the impression that a feminine name to a masculine production would add interest.

THOUGHT HE HAD JAUNDICE.

Other Doctors Said Diabetes, Indigestion, Torpid Liver, Etc.

But None of the Prescribed Remedies Did Any Good, so the Patient Prescribed for Himself with Wonderful Results—He Is Now a Well Man.

From the Reporter, Fond du Lac, Wis.

About a year ago *The Reporter* correspondent on a trip through Stockbridge, Wisconsin, was introduced to Mr. J. W. Flower, whose appearance was anything but pleasant to one unacquainted with disease and its effects. One would think Mr. Flower had jaundice or consumption and to the reporter it seemed that he was not long for this world. Some six months later the correspondent saw Mr. Flower again and there was a very marked improvement in his appearance. In reply to a question as to what had been the matter with him he stated he did not know exactly, but that he had been examined and treated by several physicians who failed to agree as to his ailments. Said Mr. Flower:

"One stated I had diabetes, another indigestion, and another said my spleen failed to supply the system with sufficient red corpuscles, another said my liver had become hardened and torpid, but none of the remedies prescribed did me any good. I was cold and weak nearly all the time, I had no ambition, I had chills and then heat flashes, I was at times numb and thought I was paralyzed, my legs were so weak I could scarcely walk a block at times. I had given up all hope of ever getting better, when one day I read an article in *The Reporter* which spoke of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"I thought it was about the same as with other patent medicines and paid no attention to it, but my wife who has been troubled as most women are, concluded to send for a box of the pills to use in her case, which she did. I read the circular wrapped around the box and concluded to try them myself unknown to her. I had no faith in their doing me any good, but much to my surprise after taking them a week I began feeling better and as my wife was also feeling better I told her I was also taking the pills. I sent for two boxes more, and in two months I was much better. My strength has improved ever since, and I am still gaining flesh. I have regained my appetite, and to-day I can do as much work on the farm as any man in my employ."

"Then, Mr. Flower, you honestly believe that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured you and your wife?" questioned the correspondent.

"Yes, and I have given them to my children when they complain and on them they work like magic. It would be impossible for me to speak too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which I have at all times in my household. I commenced to use the Pink Pills in my family about one year and a half ago, and find them to do more than they are advertised to do. I would not be without them for any price and am always glad to recommend them to all my friends, and would advise all others to use them, especially those who have suffered as myself and wife have suffered."

Mr. Flower, after the interview submitted the following:

STOCKBRIDGE, Wis., Jan. 18, 1896.

"J. W. Flower, being duly sworn on his oath, says the foregoing statement is correct and true.

(Signed.) J. W. FLOWER."

Personally appeared before me this 18th day of January, 1896, the above named J. W. Flower, and acknowledged the same.

W. B. MILLER, *Notary Public.*
Calumet County, Wis.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

THE MUSTACHE.

How It Became a Symbol of Liberty an Fraternity.

The mustache, that questionable adornment of a man's upper lip, is trembling in the balance. The fashionable man of the hour who eschews this time-honored ornament will tell you that it is a crying and unnecessary evil, and is bound to go. And where can one find a better criterion of such momentous subjects than the fashionable man of the hour? In years to come the grandchildren of a beardless race may have to turn to their encyclopedias to find out what a mustache was. Anticipating this, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, a sort of advance sheet may be found in the following:

The home of the mustache is in Spain. After the Moors first invaded the country the Christian and Moslem population became so mixed that it was difficult to say which were Moors and which were Spaniards.

The Spanish then hit upon a means by which they could at once distinguish their brethren. They did not shave their lips any longer, and they allowed a tuft of hair to grow below the mouth, so that their beards formed the rude outline of a cross.

Thus the mustache became a symbol of liberty and fraternity.

Something of a Change.

A French paper vouches for this dialogue, which took place in a French assize court, as being literally true:

"Why," asked the judge of a man who had been caught stealing provisions, "did you attempt to rob this poor baker?"

"It was hunger that forced me to it," answered the man. "When the forest wolf is hunted from the woods by starvation, he takes his prey where he can seize it—"

"Hush!" thundered the court, rapping on the desk. "He does nothing of the sort. He endures his ills, repents, and becomes an honest man!"

Ideas of Savages and Children.

The Cheyennes and other Indians of the plains believe that thunder is caused by the flapping of the wings of an immense bird which flies across the sky, bringing the storm. All the ideas of savage tribes are based on such simple conceptions of nature. The ideas of young children are often identical with savage myths, as a result of minds on the same plane of development attempting to explain the same thing.

The Water Lily.

Several specimens of water lilies have the very curious peculiarity of blooming all day and at evening closing their blossoms, and, by retracting the stem, drawing the flour entirely under water. There is no more singular fact in the history of flowers than this oddity of the water lily.

A Dog with Artificial Teeth.

It is said that a dog in Mulliken, Mich., possesses and uses daily a full set of artificial teeth. The dog is very old, and is a family pet. When it lost its teeth recently its owner, according to the story, had the local dentist make the animal a full set of teeth, and they are said to be a perfect working success.

Extravagant Relic Worship.

The most extravagant instance of literary relic worship on record is said to be that of a well-known Englishman, who constantly wears in a small locket attached to a chain around the neck a portion of the charred skull of Shelley.

Three for a Dollar!

Three what? Three charmingly executed posters in colors, drawn by W. W. Denslow, Ethel Reed and Ray Brown, will be sent free of postage to any address on receipt of One Dollar. All who are afflicted with the "poster craze" will immediately embrace this rare opportunity, as but a limited number of the posters will be issued. The scarcity of a good thing enhances its value. Address GEO. H. HEAFFORD, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

"I think it is mean of you to say that the count is good for nothing." "Well, I suppose if you ever go to Paris he will come in handy as an interpreter."—Brooklyn Life.

"Among the Ozarks."

The Land of Big Red Apples, is an attractive and interesting book, handsomely illustrated with views of South Missouri scenery, including the famous Olden fruit farm of 3,000 acres in Howell county. It pertains to fruit raising in that great belt of America, the southern slope of the Ozarks, and will prove of great value, not only to fruit-growers, but to every farmer and home-seeker looking for a farm and a home. Mailed free. Address J. E. LOCKWOOD, Kansas City, Mo.

"SOMETIMES," said Uncle Eben, "when er man asks yer foh advice, what he really wants is foh yer ter guess his opinion an' tell it ter 'im."—Washington Star.

New Train Service on the Monon Route.

Commencing Sunday, June 7th, the Regular Sleeping Car for Indianapolis via the Monon Route will be carried on the Fast Mail Train, leaving Chicago at 2:45 a.m., arriving at Indianapolis 8 a. m.

The Sleeper will be ready for occupancy in Dearborn Station (Polk Street Depot) at 9:30 p. m., thus giving passengers an opportunity to spend the evening in Chicago, go to the theaters or other places of amusement, and retire any time after that hour. City Ticket Office, 232 Clark St., Chicago.

"I AM reduced to great extremities again," sighed the funny man, as he tossed off another joke or two involving the Chicago girl.—Chicago Tribune.

A Sinking Fund

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THE trouble with most people who change their minds on public questions is that they cannot understand why everybody else should not do likewise.—Washington Post.

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THAT which history can best give is the enthusiasm which it raises in our hearts.—Goethe.

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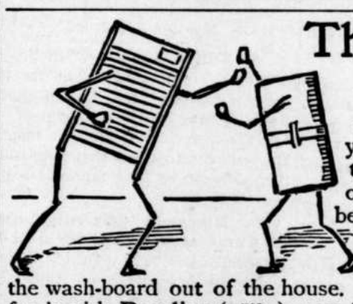

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1896.

DELANO DIARY

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—The Democratic State Convention was one of the liveliest for years.

—The old settlers are invited to attend an annual meeting at Buffalo on Saturday June 20.

—The Cemetery Board will hold a regular meeting at Walter's office, on Saturday evening, 8 o'clock.

—Farmers complain that cut worms are eating up all the corn in the fields. And gardeners say little striped bugs on the vines never were worse.

—Miss Stella Davis has been given free tuition to the Hamline University by Prof. Innis who appreceated her efforts; she being the head of the graduating class. Good.

—The Democratic primaries held in this place were not kept open until five o'clock, as per notice given in the papers. Men at the polls at 4:32 could find nothing to show their had ever been a primary electisn. That's not right.

—The illustrated lecture in the M. E. church, Tuesday evening, for the benefit of Asbury Hospital was not as well attended as it deserved. The talk was well received and was instructive as well. Quite a donation was secured as a collection after the entertainment.

—At the Democratic Primary held at the City Hall, Saturday afternoon. M. A. O'Hair was chosen chairman, H. E. Grafft, Secretary; A. E. Meister and Louis Bock, Judges of election. The Delegates chosen were M. A. O' Hair, A. E. Meister, and Dr. C. B. Ames.

—From a copy of the Willeston Graphic, shown us by Phil Martin we learn the following of our former townsman; "I. C. Stewart, the harness-maker, is putting up a building adjoining Porter & Petti's poolroom, which he intends occupying as a harness shop. He will probably have the building completed and move into before another week rolls by.

—The graduating ceremonies at the City Hall, on Friday evening, were well attended. The exercises went off smoothly. The graduating class of six members each had an oration. The solos, by Miss Pearl Benham, of Red Wing, were finely rendered and much enjoyed by the audience. The school board was represented by Messrs Borsch and Frazee the former presented the graduates with their diplomas.

—At 3 A. M. Wednesday the fire bell called out the citizens of Delano to find H. Dyers butcher shop, on River street, on fire, the blaze from the rear end illuminating the town. The new fire company was soon on hand and did fine work. The flames were soon extinguished; but the shop has never had such a scrubbing out as the firemen gave it. Most of the building was saved. Mrs. Swedback's millinery store, next dore, was filled with smoke, but the fire did not get in. The new fire company turns out on time and gets the water onto the fire, two essentials in fighting fire.

For Good Roads.

EDITOR GAZETTE: The Fourth of July will soon be here and nothing has as yet been done by the Village on the roads leading into and being in the village limits, as the chuck holes were made this very early spring so they are to-day. The Watertown road is one continuous chuckhole: on the Woodland road, near the Oehrline place, a man driving at a tret may any day break his neck in one of these holes, the road leading to Montrose presents on the hill a chuck hole that might and ought to have been fixed months ago. But the village of course with their $3,500 license money has no time for country jakes, they are all right to come in to trade, bring milk to the creamery and contribute towards the $3,500. The village must grade private lots and provide a bicycle track for the sports. Talking about bicycles reminds me of that harrowing story about a woman from this town walking to St. Cloud to find out in regard to the death of her daughter. I am informed that the son of this woman also sports a bicycle at home, and of course the old woman had to walk ! ! ! times are hard. So by all means let the village provide a bicycle track for the young even if the old folks got to go begging. But seriously if the village thinks they can't afford to fix tne roads let them give back the territory to the town where it formerly belonged and the country jakes will see that they are in a passible condition.

That "Fifty-Cent" Dollar.

The "50-cent dollar" is the product of the "present gold standard." It is the off-spring of silver demonetization and gold appreciation. Legislation made it-legislation by the gold-bug forces Which now denounce their handiwork,

In 1873, under free coinage, there was no "50-cent dollar." The silver dollar in 1873 was worth $1.02 in gold. Legislation by Wall street and Lombard street reduced the value of the silver in the dollar to 50 and 60 cents. The restoroation of the law which existed from 1792 to 1873 will restore to the silver in the dollar the value which it had during 80 years of American free coinage history.

If the government enacts free coinage, there will be no "50-cent dollar." If the man with 412½ grains of standard silver can coin it into a dollar. The Oregon election returns have already abolished the "50-cent dollar" and made it a "54-cent dollar." When the November returns are in from 50 states and territories, and gold monometalism dies, it will be a 100-cent dollar.—Penny Press

Personal.

Mrs. A. A. Clark of Hamliac, was in Delano, on business Saturday.

T. K. Danforth, of Minneapolis. visited old Delano friends this week.

E. E. Cleveland, of Maple Plain, was a Delano visitor early Monday morning.

Mr. Bruggeman, of St. Paul, was in town Monday, looking after his corner property.

Miss Lizzie Kimball came up to the graduating ceremonies. She returned to Hamline Sunday morning.

Swan Erickson, L. M. Maxfield, and Mrs. Dora Stewart were among those attending the I. O. O. F. convention at St. Paul.

County Cullings.

Petitions are being circulated to ask for a change of venue for J. R. Howard who was indicted for attempted bribery recently, at Buffalo. Arguments are used that it will cost the county so much to carry on the trial. Let it cost; if it is tried honestly and fairly it is money well spent. No such suspicions should be allowed to remain hanging over the fair name of our county.

Democratic County Conention.

Pursuant to call the Democratic County Convention to elect 14 delegates to the State convention met at Buffalo Wednesday. Chairman of the committee, J. C. Nugent called the meeting to order and read the call. M. A. O'Hair was then chosen chairman, and J. C. O'Leary, Secretary.

J. C. Nugent moved a committee of four on credentials be appolnted.

H. Tanner moved a committee of three on permanent organization and three on resolutions be appointed by the chair:

The chair announced as committees the following names:

CREDENTIALS—A. C. Meister, J. D. Murphy, F. L. Aydt, and Owen Daily.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION,—James Madigan, G. A. Ruckoldt, and Levi Cochran.

RESOLUTIONS—H. Tanner, Charles O'Hara and William Ziebarth.

J. C. Nugent moved that a commit' tee of five be appointed to select delegates to the State convention.

Moved by H. Tanner that the committee be appointed by the chair, carried.

Chair appointed as such committee: J. C. Nugent, H. Tanner, Charles O'Hara, Theodore Tilly, Dr. Shannon.

Wm Ziebarth moved to adjourn to 1:30 P. M. Carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Chairman O'Hair called the meeting to order.

Jas Madigan of the committee recommended that the temporary organization be made the permanent one. Report adopted.

J. C. Nugent moved that the town of Maple Lake, be represented bv Mr. O'Loughlin.

Annandale by A. P. Ritchie, and Albion by Mr. Dygart. Carried.

H. Tanner of the committee to select 14 delegates to the State Convention reported that the following names had been chosen: J. C. Nugent, Dr. E. A. Shannon, Wm Ziebarth, Theodore Tilly, Charles O'Hara, Levi Cochran, James Madigan, Dr. T. J. Catlin, H. Tanner, John O'Leara, M. A. O'Hair, Owen Daily, F. T. Aydt, J. F. McDonnell.

Mooved that the report be adopted. Carried.

H. Tanner then read the report of the committee on resolutions.

WE deplore the acrion of the U. S. Supreme court in setting aside the Income Tax law, passed by congress and we regret the cowardly and unbusiness like action of the present congress in refusing to meet the constantly recurring deficeincies in the national exchequer. We believe the revenue of the Government should be more than sufficent, to pay its expenses and that the public credit should be maintained at all hazzards.

It was moved "That this delegation should be instructed as a unite to vote on all questions that come before the state convention. Carried.

A. C. Meister then reporten for the committee on credentials, the following entiteled to seats as delegates;

Albion, M. Dygert. Buffalo village, Dr. Shannon and J. C. O'Leara. Buffalo, Peter Bjorkland, Michael Ryan. Delano, M. A. O'Hair, Dr C. B. Ames, and A. C. Meister. Chatham, J. C. Nugent, William Mora, J. D. Murphy. Frankfort, J. H. Dick, A. Brixius, Joe Reems, Frank Preusser. F. T. Aydt, J. B. Eahl, and J. K. Zashman. Middleyill, Levi Cochran, and H. Tanner. Maple Lake, C. E. Jude, Owen Daily, Patrick White, William Jones. Montrose, J. H. Ferrell, William H. Cress. Franklin, William Ziebarth, Joe Bauman, Frank Schaust, Clark Sturman, Frank Perlitz. Rockford, John Walker, Charles Bughee, and G. A. Ruckoldt. Woodland, Thomas McNealey, Charles O'Hara. Meeting adjourned.

Among Our Exchanges.

The amount of money spent for liquor in one year in the United States would give a year's employment to 1,500,000 men at fifty dollars a month. Do you honestly think that this is an item that can be long ignored?—Minneota Mascot.

The Minnesota university turned out a graduating class of 338 in all departments, last week. Of the twelve highest in percentage of scholarship eleven were girls, which speaks well for the aptitude of the female pupils in their studies. And still they say women are not competent to take a hand in the governmental affairs of our republic.—Litchfield Independent.

Towne has been most elegantly taken in by the experienced managers of the state machine. Merriam-Clough lose nothing by promising the earth to Towne. The state convention meets July 1, and Mr. Towne's friends stand manfully by the state machine. The Sixth district congressional convention will be held on July 16, and the friends of Merriam-Clough will find it exceedingly convenient to be absent from St. Cloud on that day.—Penny Press.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1896.

A bombshell has been exploded in the camp of the jubilant McKinleyites by the positive announcement that Speaker Reed will not under any circumstances play second fiddle in the McKinley orchestra. Mr. Reed is a thoroughly disgusted man. He thought he had his party in hand as well as he has had the republican majority of the House, and it hurts him to be knocked out by the man who has less ability than any of the prominent candidates for the nomination; and makes him mad to see men who had pledged their support to him falling all over each other to announce their allegiance to McKinley.

President Cleveland was not surprised when Congress passed the River and Harbor bill over his veto, nor has that changed his opinion of the merits of the bill, and predictions are freely made that a very small portion of the money appropriated by the bill, now a law, will be paid out by the present administration. There are more ways to kill a dog than hanging him.

The Butler bill prohibiting the further issue of bonds without the consent of Congress was passed by the Senate, the vote being 32 to 35, silver being the dividing line, but was quickly shelved by the House, which voted to lay it on the table, after it had been adversely reported fom the Ways and Means committee.

Unless the difficulty of keeping a quorum present in the House, which is becoming greater every day, shall delay the transaction of business Congress will adjounn by the middle of next week, probobly a little sooner. But there are several members of the House who stop everything by raising the point of "no quorum" every time they get the opportunity. There is no expectation of doing anything else than to finish up the regular appropriation bills.

Ex-Gov. Campbell, of Ohio, who is considered by many to stand a good show for the democratic nomination, is in Washington. He doesn't believe there will be a split in the party at the Chicago convention. Speaking about it, he said: "I feel quite certain that when the democrats meet in National convention at Chicago they will exercise good enough wisdom and moderation to frame a platform liberal enough and broad enough for all members of the party to stand upon. I believe that conservatism and good sense will prevail, and that differences of opinion will be subordinated to party welfare. The silver men appear to be in the majority and will doubtless exercise the rights always accorded a majority, but that is no reason for imagining that the party will split into fragments, as has been so cheerfully predicted by a good many people who don't in the least know what they are talking about. The democratic party has survived too many ordeals to dread ship wreck now, and it will continue to exist and to win victories as it has been doing from the beginning."

It would be amusing, if it were not such a really serious matter, to see the care with which the republicans in Congress are guarding their talk in Cuban affairs. Such men as Senators Sherman and Chandler, who are talking nothing but ripsnorting jingoism a few weeks ago are now as mum as Quakers on the subject. The reason is that somehow or other the republicans have become convinced that President Cleveland is getting ready to beat Congress at its own game, by an early recognition of the outright independence of Cuba. Whether the President has any such intention is a matter about which those who could speak by authority will not talk. It is probable that the republican scare grew out of President Cleveland saying to Senator Sherman and two other members of the committe on Foreign Relations, who called at the White House to discuss Cuban affairs, that he thought recognition of the independence of Cuba was preferable to recognizing the Cubans as belligerents.

It is now openly conceded even by such sturdy opponents of silver as Secretaries Smith and Morton that a large majority of the delegates to the Chicago convention will be silver men, but there is much less talk of a bolt by the opponents of silver than there was when the control of the convention was in doubt. In fact, a number of the strongest advocates of the gold standard in Congress have voluntarily stated to silver democrats their intention to support loyally the ticket and platform of the Chicago convention. So far the democrats in Congress are doing very little talking about any particular candidate for President, and while most of them have a personal preference there is nothing like a concentration of sentiment upon any one man.

A One-Idea Apostle.

As McKinley's enemies now concede his nomination on the first ballot it is time for his friends to begin to explain what they mean by calling him "the apostle of prosperity."

This sounds well in a Republican family quarrel, and it has been highly effective. But the campaign is not to be a mere family affair. It is to be fought before the people and McKinley is to run on his record. What is there in that record to show that he has the least idea of what business success means?

One idea he has shown in his whole career, and only one. He has done his best to close the markets of the country against foreign trade. When he had an opportunity to carry his purpose into effect he did it in such a clumsy way that he delivered his cause and the cause of protection helpless into the hands of his enemies. Not only the radicalism but the blundering of his bill forced the defeat of his party. Never before did the "free-traders" have opportunity to measure themselves against so vulnerable an opponent. The law checked the prosperity of the country, and what had been a heavy surplus in the Treasury became the deficit which has ever since operated to disturb trade and make it difficult to secure the stability without which prosperity is impossible.

Where is there a weaker candidate the man who stands for the monopoly and restriction that are the curse of American business?—N. Y. World.

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Democratic Primary Election.

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DIED.

DUSA.—In Franklin, Friday, May 12, Mrs. Agnes, wife of Franz Dusa, aged 61 years.
Funeral from the Catholic church on Sunday, at 3 P. M.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

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Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

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A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA. 28

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

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O. E. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan. 11, 1896.

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Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARBER, Pastor.

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DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at..... 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday.. ..... 10:00 "
Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

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DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... .....
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

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Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m.
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REV. LAWRENCE ZOWADZKI.

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Councilmen,	JOHN COOLEN, WASH RADER, ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder,	WYATT JOHNS.

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Justices of the Peace,	W. H. FRAZEE, R. M. WALTER.

Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.

Board of Health.	T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.

Village Marshal, GEORGE GOODRICK.

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HOBERT! HEBERT! Whose he?

MOSES E. CLAPP, undoubtedly the best man the Republicans have for Governor, is having a hard time with Dave Clough, Bill Merriam and the gang. But the rank and file are in favor of Moses, believing him a good man.

WE acknowledge receipt of the Hamline University catalogue for 1895-96. The Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons has become the Medical Department of this institution; a Divinity College of Theology has also been added, which, with the College of Liberal Arts makes this a center of learning among the first. Look them over before going elsewhere for your learning.

IT seems strange, that after all the blowing done by Republicans about Bill Merriman buying his way to the front in politics they will now advocate the re-election of Gov. Clough, whom they have said was not fit for the position, with the expectation that the Governor will appoint Bill Merriam U. S. Senator as soon as C. K. Davis is promoted by McKinley, to a cabinet position. But such is Minnesota Republican politics.

THE late Democratic State Convention to elect delegate to the National Convention which will make the platform for the Democratic party of the U. S. for '96, represented the voters about as much as the caucus in the different precincts all over the counties representing them. Most of the precincts in the state did not hold a primary election, or a caucus of any kind. Whole townships were unrepresented at the county conventions that were held, and even counties were unrepresented at the state convention, and some counties whose full vote was announced did not have a majority of delegates from their county with them. Complaint was made in open convention that 9 votes for some county were being voted by one man. The local papers charge that Sherburne and Meeker our near neighbors held no caucuses and were counted in as full delegations. This sort of thing ought not to be. Chairman Hall announced that the convention had no right to disfrancise Who was to blame for their disfranchisement. Only the voters in the counties unrepresented.

Each voter should take it upon himself to see that under the new law three notices of primary election be posted six days bepore the time for holding it, and that his neighbors all turn out to the polls, and have a fair expression of the voters.

SEVERAL societies in our county started out to get up Fourth of July celebrations in different parts of the county. While we are heartily in favor of every church, society, political party, and every American citizen, celebrating the Fourth of July to his hearts content, we must maintain that it looks too clanish to be in harmony with the true American spirit for any one elan, clique, or society, to take exclusive control of the days exercise in any place. When our Revolutionary fathers shouldered their muskets it mattered not whether they were from this or that country, or to what church or secret society they belonged or if they were members of none. All were good enough to take their places in defense of their homes. So now, when we remember these stirring times by observing this anniversary, every village and hamlet should celebrate in the same manner, our Nation's birth day. If it be necessary or desirable to parade for advertising purposes or for other reasons any society or party, or if any are in need of funds let them choose another day for these purposes. The citizens should celebrate the 4th of July as American citizens; they should as their forefathers stood, elbow to elbow, to defend and protect our land, now stand and work as a whole to celebrate the recurrence of each anniversary of our nations birth. Delano offers to all a welcome to participate in the coming 4th of July celebration in good old American style. Everybody is to be looked upon as an American citizen and an American patriot, and if he is not, at heart, he is out of his element at Delano on the 4th of July.

THE Republicans should have nominated a man for Vice-President as well known the country over, if possible, as their nominee for President. This way of putting up a man for that important office for the purpose of carrying a doubtful state is all wrong and cannot be too stronly denounced. McKinley and Reed would have been strong.

Too Bad.

The government has just completed an immense steel vault in which to store away the $50,000,000 free coinage dollars that can't be forced into circulation.—St. Paul Globe.

It is too bad the goyernment can't get rid of its silver dollars when there is 65,000,000 people in the United States and only, according to the Globe, 50,000,000 silver dollars to be distributed. Why, thats not a dollar apiece, and there are plenty of people about here that would be glad to take even more than one dollar and work to pay for it too. Isn't there some other excuse for piling up the silver dollars in the vaults of the Treasury? That one is entirely too lame, even though it is advanced by the Globe's paragrapher.

Republican County Convention and Primary Election.

A republican County Convention for the County of Wright will be held in Dudley's Opera House in the village of Buffalo, in said County, on Saturday the 27th day of June 1896 at 12 o'clock m. for the purpose of electing nineteen delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held at the city of St. Paul on the first day of July, 1896, to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney General. Also to elect twenty delegates to Republican Congressional Convention for the sixth Congressional District of Minnesota to be held at the city of St. Cloud on the 19th day of July, 1896, to nominate a candidate for Congress in said District.

The several election districts in said Wright County are entitled to representation in said county convention as follows: One delegate at large from each election district and one delegate additional for each forty votes or major fraction thereof, cast for Knute Nelson for Governor in 1894, to-wit:

Albion	4	Rockford	5
Buffalo	4	Silver Creek	3
Chatham	2	Southside	3
Clearwater	4	Stockholm	6
Cokato	6	Victor	4
Corinna	2	Woodland	3
Frankfort	3	Annandale V	3
Franklin	3	Buffalo V	4
French Lake	5	Cokato V	3
Maple Lake	2	Delano V	3
Marysville	4	Howard Lake	3
Middleville	4	Montrose	2
Monticello	4	Waverly	1
Otsego	3	Monticello V	4
		Maple Lake V	1

The primary elections for the election of said delegates will be held in all the election districts in said Wright county on Thursday, June 25th, 1896, the polls to be opened at 3 o'clock p. m. and remain open until 5 p. m., said primaries to be conducted under the primary election law: the town and village committees to fix the place for holding the said primary elections, and give at least six days notice thereof as the law requires.

Dated June 1st 1896.

By order of County Committee,
J. T. ALLEY, Chairman.

People's Party County Convention and Primary Election.

A People's Party County Convention for the County of Wright, Minnesota, will be held at 11 A. M. on Monday, the 22nd day of June, 1896, at Buffalo, to elect fourteen (14) delegates to the People's Party convention to be held at Duluth on June 25, 1896, to choose seven (7) delegates and seven (7) alternates to the National People's Party Convention to be held at St. Louis, July 22, 1896.

The several election districts in Wright County will be entitled in said county convention to a representation as follows:

One (1) delegate at large from each election district, and one (1) delegate additional for every twenty-five (25) votes or major fraction thereof cast for S. M. Owen for Governor, as follows, to-wit:

Albion,	4	Marysville,	3
Buffalo,	2	Middleville,	5
Chatham,	2	Monticello,	2
Clearwater,	2	Otsego,	2
Cokato,	4	Rockford,	3
Corinna,	4	Silvercreek,	3
Frankfort,	3	Southside,	3
Franklin,	2	Stockholm,	5
French Lake,	5	Victor,	3
Maple Lake,	3	Woodland,	6
Annandale Village,			2
Buffalo Village,			3
Cokato Village,			3
Delano Village,			3
Howard Lake Village,			2
Maple Lake Village,			3
Monticello Village,			1
Montrose Village,			1
Waverly Village,			3

The primary elections for the election of said delegates will be held in all the election districts in Wright county on Thursday, June 20 1896; the polls to be open at 3 P. M. and remain open until 5 P. M.. Said primaries must be conducted under the new primary election law; the town and village committees to appoint the place and give six (6) days notice by posting notices in three (3) public places in the district. Where there are no committees let notices be posted by any qualified People's Party voter in the district.

By order of Committe,
DAVID CTCHRAN, Chairman.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1896.

President Cleveland adhered to his sensible rule of refusing to go to the Capitol to sign bills during the last hours of the session, and insisted upon having all bills sent to the White House, where he could give them careful examination, as is usually the custom.

By far the most interesting event of the closing hours of the session of Congress was the short humorous speech made in the House by "Private" John Allen, of Miss. After referring to the "universal criticism" of his silence during the session, he said: "I desire to say, however, that there has been little of this session of Congress to inspire a man to be loquacious. And I want to say further that I am not the only great statesman whose recent career has been destinguished by his silence. There are a good many of us leaders, Mr. Speaker, who have not been talking much lately. But I have not got anybody to go around and certify as to what my views are. I notice that a distinguished gentleman, who they say is about to be nominated for the Presidency of the United States, has a man in every ballwick giving a certificate of what his views on the financial question are, but we cannot hear anything from him. Now, I do submit that people are authorized to certify all sorts of ways for him, for he has certified all sorts of ways for himself in times gone by. I have an number of his speeches in my pocket. I do not know which one he stands on now, but he has stood on all sides of this question, and people are giving out certificates for him on all sides of the question. They say that an egg that goes around the country with a certificate that it is a good egg is not a safe egg to buy, because, they say that egg never starts out with a certificate until it gets under suspicion." Mr. Allen's speech was interrupted at every sentence with laughter and applause and it was evident that Speaker Reed enjoyed his whacks at McKinley.

Gov. Boies, of Iowa, who is himself a candidate for the democratic nomination doesnt take any stock in the idea that Senator Teller, or in fact anybody but a tried and true democrat, will head the ticket nominated by the Chicago convention. In a letter from Gov. Boies, received by a close friend in Washington this week, he says: "It would in my judgement, be absolutely impossible to unite any considerable number of the delegates to that convention in favor of nominating any one outside of the party, for the head of the ticket, at least."

The House and Senate split their differences on the battle ship question, and the bill as sent to the President provided for three battleships, one to be constructed on the Pacific coast, provided it can be done at a cost not exceeding 4 per cent in excess of the price paid for the others, and directs the Secretary of the navy to make no more contracts for armor plate until Congress acts on the subject.

Representative Stallings, of Ala., denounced the remarks made by Representative Linney, of N. C., in favor of the unseating of Representative Underwood, of Ala., which was accomplished by a vote of 116 to 107, as "the dirtiest abuse of his own section ever delivered by a white man".

Secretary Carlisle's answer to the Senate subcommitte which will investigate the bond issues, by direction of a Senate resolution, was given to the papers this week. It is a long document and goes quite fully into the details of the bond issues, giving the reasons for every act of the administration in connection therewith, and showing that the causes originated under Harrison's administration. It is expected that secretary Carlisle will be one of the first witnesses who will be heard when the investigation begins, which will probably be inside of ten days.

Senator Gallinger, of N. H., who has aspirations to help manage McKinley's campaign, was asked what sort of a platform the St. Louis convention would adopt. His reply was: "It will be the kind of a platform that will win." That tells the whole story. While there are a few republicans like Senator Hawley, who is a single standard gold man, and Senator Teller, who is a silver man, who put principle above everything else, the great majority of the party and of the delegates to St. Louis, are only intent upon framing a platform that will win, regardless of principles.

Nearly all the republican members of Congress have gone to St. Louis to help fix up that straddle to be used as the financial plank of the republican platform.

While it is generally believed that McKinley will get the republican nomination, his managers have got to keep wide-awake or they will see him get tricked out of it. There has been a heap of plotting here, and if an opportunity is given them the plotters will upset the McKinley machine.

Advertise in the GAZETTE.

GRADUATING ORATION.

BY MISS ESTELLA L. DAVIS, OF THE DELANO HIGH SCHOOL.

The Path to Fame.

It is the aspiration of every noble heart entering upon the broad area of life to become famous. In order to do this one must strive to crown every effort with success. Like money, fame must be neither despised nor worshipped, but that it may perpetuate the name of one who has gained it must be obtained by prudence, industry, and perseverance.

We see millions of toiling people struggling along the path of life, hoping at its terminous to enjoy peace, honor and renown.

But while thousands are reaching the lofty hights to which they aspire, thousands are slowly but surely descending to the dark valley of shame. While some may write their names upon the imperishable canvas of fame others will smk to the depths of misery. Which of these destinies will be the evening of each ones life, his labors and efforts must tell.

A firm mind is almost indispensible to success in life. In the life of Henry Clay one of those silver tongued statesmen who made the Senate chamber ring with eloquence we have a fine example of that indominable will and perseverance which makes men famous.

People who are easily persuaded are ill qualified to become famous. A little ridicule or obstacle hardly worth noticing will cause some to bury in the tomb what once was the lofty hight to which they aspired while others are as firm as an oak to stand against such obstacles.

Great achievements may be planned, but unless every effort is put forth to perform them they are in the end nothing more than at first; mere air-castles. A poor mariner it is who does not dare to brave a storm. Little we think of a hero who stands in the rear of battle for fear of death.

We would have sneered at our American heroine, Dr. Grace Kimball, had she left Armenia when the trouble began, but now that she has remained and had courage to stay and aid them we look to her as one of our truly famous women.

Our American poet, Holland, has said:

"Heaven is not reached by a single bound,
But we build the ladder on which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And mount its summit, round by round."

It is said that the painter West might have become great had he not been rewarded by too early success. This should be remembered, for how often others have given up in despair because the goal of their ambition was not reached as soon as desired. There must always be a bud before a blossom and both before the fruit. The acorn must grow for years before we have the sturdy oak. Our success does not go before us to light up our path but follows to make that path shine ever afterward. Lord Byron has said: "Though fame is smoke its fumes are frankincense to human thought." This is so only when our fame is true. For there is a false fame and this when gained by some impulsive act or brave deed done by chance lasts only long enough to make the world darker for its owner after it is gone. Patience and perseverence are the keys which unlock the gate which leads to success. Many of our greatest men and women have been nearly half of a century in attracting the admiring notice of mankind, but their star will never fade from the heavens, and their name will be handed down to remote generations.

A man possessing an irresistable faith and determination can be depressed by no misfortune. Under these principles great obstacles have been and will be surmounted. One of the greatest causes of failure in this life is discouragement.

Egotism and vanity only detract from fame. When we see a person who is vane enough to praise his own deeds, however great or small, do we not think he deserves to be punished by the silence of others. We often soil our brightest deeds by magnifying them. Likewise the praise and flattery of our friends, instead of being helps to aid us on our journey are difficulties which must be overcome.

If we would become famous, we must remember that the head which wears a crown will surely be the target of numerous weapons hurled against it by men who have not been powerful enough to gain the loft hight it has reached. But Envy and Persecution are darts hurled against true fame only to fall harmless at its feet and strengthen that which they cannot overthrow.

That a child has been born of humble parentage need not hinder him on his road to eminence. Many a boy and girl has started out in life from a lowly cottage and struggling against a sea of obstructions has cast a light upon the world which will never die.

As an example take the boy who was born in the little log cabin in Elizabeth town Ky., and although quick and eager to learn was forced to earn his own bread at an early age and consequently had to gain most of his education at spare moments.

Later he is found as a store keeper, a surveyor, studying law, in the legislature and at last President of the United States.

Does any American boy or girl need to be told his name? No. For we have learned to look to him with the greatest love and honor.

Success is rarely, and still more rarely safely gained at a bound. It requires no small effort of the will to struggle onward year after year to gain knowledge and experience for the use of which no opportunity seems to present itself, but remember:

"The hights, by great men reached and kept,
Were not attained by sudden flight;
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward through the night."

ESTELLA L. DAVIS.

CORRESPONDENCE

ROCKFORD NEWS.

There will be a grand celebration here on the 4th. of July, everybody come to Rockford and have a good time. There will be games and races of all kinds also a large dancing pavillion on the grounds. Howard's Picaninny Band of twenty pieces will furnish music for the day.

There is to be a game of base ball between the Montrose and Rockford teams, next Saturday, the 20th. Inst.

As the correspondence came too late we were not able to publish the rest.

McGary Again.

MR. EDITOR.—For sometime past, according to reports, it has been first class cyclone weather in many of our neighboring states, but with us at present we are having good corn weather, the first corn weather we have had this season.

On last Saturday morning the sweet song of the early bird awoke me from my slumber, and on getting out of bed I was reminded at that very moment there was an engagement due with a friend of mine to accompany him to Minneapolis over the vehicle route to attend a kind of peoples' convention, being in the interest of the tax payers of Hennepin county, outside of the city of Minneapolis. Our horse was true and sturdy and we arrived on schedule time.

The meeting was called for 1:30 P. M. to be in the criminal court room of the old court house. (you know it would not do for farmers to meet in the new court house). At the hour of the meeting there was quite a respectable number present and the business was begun. B. F. Shaver, of Long Lake, was elected chairman, and T. Baily, of Bloomington, Secretary. The first business in order was to find out whether or not it was to be a partisan organization or a free fight for all. This caused some little discussion pro and con, but it was finally decided that the organization must be political and of the republican variety, so this debarred your correspondent out, but many of the best men in the meeting opposed its being a partisan organization but it was very plain to be seen that there was some present who had an ax to grind and so it was declared a political organization. One of my friends in the meeting said in his speech he thought I would yet swear allegiance to the Republican party. I arose to my feet and said I would swear allegiance to nothing save my country and the flag. The money question was not brought up in the meeting but I found in private conversation that there was a good many free silver men in the crowd, also had a private talk with County Attorney Nye, found him a free silver man and well posted on the issues of the day.

Transacted some little business, looked over the new court house some, (That mammouth monument to Shylock and his bloody gang). In asking our County Commissioner if he could do anything for our town in the way of giving money for roads, said he would do what he could, that we would get some any way, but must first pay $86,000 interest on the new court house by the first of July, this he says goes to Wall Street.

Now if Wall street, New York, and Lombard Street, London, own us financially, it would seem that our case is almost hopeless.

But Mr. Editor I will take up no more space in your valuable paper, but would say I am just now reminded that the national republican convention at St. Louis is on and that the contention will be long and loud.

Through force of habit a good many Republican papers keep sneering at the Democrats for resolving for free silver. The time may come when they would like to steal the Democrats thunder in that respect. J. H. M.

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LATEST NEWS

McKinley and Hobert on the Golden Platform.

The Republican National Convention, at St. Louis, adopted the gold platform presented by ex-Goyerno Merriam, of Minnesota, and nominated William McKinley, of Ohio, for President, and Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, for Vice President Several of the prominent silver delegates withdrew from the convention, and have declared themselves as in favor of a silver movement in opposition to this.

Congressman C. A. Towne at the Sixth Minnesota district, has declared that whereas the Republican party has forsaken its beaten paths on the money question, which he considers the issue of the coming campaign he will run Independent for re-election to Congress.

THE New York World

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

JUNE—1896.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	....	....	....	....

A Minnesota teacher used a piece of rubber hose on a pupil in place of the regulation birch. It gave the boy a pneumatic tire.

The glass put out by the tornadoes has caused a greatly increased glass output by the glass factories. It was, in fact, a trade wind.

A man without money or standing in the community never has an expensive disease like appendicitis. His exit is via stomach trouble and heart failure.

People who have been picked up, thrown down and jumped on will be pleased to read that a tornado has three motions—an upward motion, a downward motion and a rotary motion.

Von Kotze, the German duelist, who was sentenced to prison for two or three years, has had his term commuted to a week. It is now in order for the other noblemen whom he has marked for slaughter to take to the woods.

The immense corn crop of last year is followed by an immense production of pork this year. One was the natural consequence of the other. With grain plentiful and cheap, hogs have been better fed than is ordinarily the case.

The Massachusetts legislature has passed a law defining the tramp. The class is held to include the persons who roam about the country with no visible means of support and who ask for food or other assistance. This gives the tramp a legal status, but the honor will be anything but satisfactory to him, since it makes more easy the application of the vagrancy penalties.

Sara Bernhardt has returned to Paris, and has taken an early occasion to pay a graceful tribute to the women of the United States, which conveys by indirection a similar compliment to its men. She says: "The one who makes law in America, gives tone, and invents fashion, is woman, and the American woman is intelligent, educated, and refined beyond anything imaginable."

Death in a horrible form accompanied the unexampled magnificence of the coronation fetes at Moscow. It was the grimmest of irony that an occasion designed especially to give delight to the peasants was turned into an awful tragedy, and that over 1,300 persons were killed in efforts to reach the food and other articles which the Russian czar's largess had provided.

In California a federal court has decided that the children of Chinese parents who were born in this country, can vote on attaining majority. This new voting element is getting quite large in California and an effort is making to have the supreme court decide on the question. The decision is obviously correct. The children of other aliens born in this country are American citizens without naturalization.

It is one of the privileges and duties of the mayor of even Greater New York to unite in marriage lovers who call upon him. The other day he performed this duty and neglected "to salute the bride" until she pursed up her lips and did not propose to move until the ceremony was completed. A leading paper plainly tells Mayor Strong that if he has got too old to salute the brides "he had better resign at once." The public will not sanction such official dereliction.

The very latest argument offered in favor of wheeling is that the bicycle is the means of drawing together husband and wife in the performance of a common exercise. The husband has no longer any reason for taking exercise alone when his wife can accompany him. The healthy development of strength, the purity of the open air, help to give joy and health, to create between man and woman that good fellowship of the road that will last through the journey of life, etc.

The execution of Mrs. Annie Dyer in Newgate prison in London removes one of the most remarkable criminals of the age. Children were her victims, and it is believed that the list of her murders will easily reach 60, and perhaps 100. She traded on the indiscretions of society, and an awful fact brought out in her trial was that many of the mothers knew in advance what would be the fate of their children. She cloaked her nefarious life in a show of piety, and it was only after repeated charges had been made against her that conviction could be obtained and just punishment meted out.

There are plans and plans to prevent disaster by tornado and flood, but before such floods as that of Johnstown, and before such tornadoes as that of St. Louis, all the works of man are as nothing. The strongest bridge, the most solidly built structures, foundations that should last under ordinary circumstances through ages, all are as playthings in the grasp of the hurricane. High buildings fare no worse than low ones. Great warehouses are crushed, while sky-scrapers stand. After he has done his best man stands in the earthquake, or the flood, or the hurricane as helpless as if he had made no effort.

The rivalry between two distinguished Arctic explorers for the possession of a few dozen tons of meteorite now imbedded in the soil of Greenland promises to furnish novel entertainment this summer. Prof. Peary says he saw the heavenly contribution first, and Prof. Dyche, of Kansas, says he will be satisfied if he can get it first, and each has given rush orders for an expedition to set out and gather in the coveted mass. It is to be hoped that one or both will bring some of the treasure back with them, as the public would relish the novelty of getting some more tangible substance from expeditions to that clime.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the First Session.

Washington, June 11.—The senate disposed of the appropriation bills yesterday and fixed four o'clock p. m. today as the time for final adjournment. Bills were passed to increase the pay of letter-carriers, to prevent the shipment of liquor under false labels, and the bill giving right of trial by jury in all contempt cases. In the house the concurrent resolution for the final adjournment of congress at four o'clock p. m. today was received from the senate and agreed to. The senate amendments to the sundry civil bill were concurred in and many bills were passed, among them being one to extend the scope of investigation of the agricultural department into the question of road improvement.

Washington, June 12.—The senate adjourned sine die yesterday after passing resolutions expressing thanks to Senator Frye, of Maine, president pro tem., and Vice President Stevenson for the uniform courtesy and ability with which they had presided over the senate. In the house a resolution offered by Mr. Turner (dem., Ga.) was adopted thanking Speaker Reed for the ability, efficiency and strict impartiality with which he had discharged the arduous and responsible duties of his office, after which the house adjourned sine die.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Total appropriations of the Fifty-fourth congress, including permanent annual appropriations, were $515,759,820.49, against $989,239,205 made by the Fifty-third congress.

In Washington the special senate committee, of which Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, is chairman, appointed to investigate the recent sales of government bonds, began its inquiry.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 12th aggregated $937,886,593, against $957,218,078 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week in 1895 was 6.5.

In the United States there were 234 business failures in the seven days ended on the 12th, against 249 the week previous and 252 in the corresponding period of 1895.

Under the act of July 14, 1890, to June 1, 1896, the total number of silver dollars coined from bullion purchased was 46,104,651. Upon this coinage there was a profit of $10,117,234.

The president issued another civil order that brings under the civil service rules all government employes carried on the pay rolls as laborers who really perform clerical duties.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 15th was: Wheat, 49,486,000 bushels; corn, 9,406,000 bushels; oats, 8,420,000 bushels, rye, 1,590,000 bushels; barley, 878,000 bushels.

THE EAST.

A fire destroyed the building of the American horse exchange in New York and over 125 horses were burned to death, the loss being $200,000.

In Albany, N. Y., Isaac H. Maynard, aged 58, ex-judge of the court of appeals, dropped dead in the Hotel Kenmore.

Flames in a tenement-house in Pittsburgh, Pa., caused the death of Mrs. Z. Garbies and her five-year-old son, and her daughter, aged 12 years, was fatally burned.

It was reported that the steamship Bermuda left Philadelphia with another cargo of arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents.

The leading commercial agencies in New York reported trade as being very dull throughout the country.

Charles M. Nes, aged 69 years, died in York, Pa. He was the inventor of the Nes silicon method of converting iron ore into steel.

Percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 13th were as follows: Baltimore, .622; Cleveland, .619; Philadelphia, .583; Cincinnati, .583; Boston .568; Washington, .535; Pittsburgh, .523; Brooklyn, .522; Chicago, 500; New York, .426; St. Louis, .295; Louisville, .222.

At her home in Hartford, Conn., Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe celebrated her 85th birthday.

Wind and rain did great damage at Atlantic City and Asbury Park, N. J.

In New York George B. Wyckoff, president of the Bank of New Amsterdam, was probably fatally shot by a crank because he refused to hand over to him $6,000

The business manager of the New York Tribune, E. H. Master, of Orange, N. J., died on the steamer City of Rome while en route to London.

WEST AND SOUTH.

R. Douglas & Co., dealers in crockery in St. Joseph, Mo., failed for $100.000.

Reuben S. Woodworth, aged four years; Frank Jahrenski, aged nine, and Max Zerag, aged 12, were drowned in Milwaukee while boating.

The doors of John A. Thompson's bank, one of the oldest banking institutions in Johnson county, were closed at Edinburg, Ind., the liabilities being $75,000.

All the whisky distillers in Kentucky will close on July 1 until January 1, 1898.

At Larned, Kan., the First national bank closed its doors.

The Minnesota democrats in convention at St. Paul elected delegates to the national convention on a gold platform.

The free silver democrats of the Eleventh Ohio district nominated William E. Finck, of New Lexington, for congress.

A boiler in the Michigan salt works near Marine City, Mich., exploded, killing William Mowbray, foreman, and John F. Haley.

Congressional nominations were made as follows: Michigan, Fourth district, A. E. Beebe (pop.); Illinois, Sixteenth district, W. H. Hinrichsen (dem.); Kentucky, Eighth district, G. M. Davis (rep.).

By the death of an uncle in the St. Louis tornado George Delong, a berry picker at Benton Harbor, Mich., has fallen heir to a fortune of $150,000.

Burglars entered the bank of Palmer, Kan., blew the safe open and robbed the cash-box of $1,100.

W. P. Hepburn was renominated for congress by the republicans of the Eighth district of Iowa.

Fire destroyed the Taylorville (Ill.) coal mining works and three men and 20 mules perished in the flames. The property loss was $75,000.

In southwestern Michigan grasshoppers were doing great injury to the peppermint crop.

The execution of John Johnson (colored), who on the night of March 31 murdered Charles Carter, a well-known and prominent young man, took place at Lancaster Courthouse, Va.

Mrs. Mollie Gaines and Mrs. Robert Gresham fought a duel at Travers, Fla., because of trouble over the former's husband and killed each other.

At Jackson, Miss., Shep Palmer, a negro, was executed for the murder, in December last, of Charlie Cordell and wife, a newly married couple.

The prohibition state convention at Seattle, Wash., nominated for governor Rev. R. E. Dunlap, of Seattle.

At the age of 90 years Alpheus Felch, who in 1845 was governor of Michigan, and in 1847 was United States senator, died at his home in Ann Arbor.

Jesse Massey and J. T. Chance were murdered at Tunis, Tex., by unknown parties.

Flames destroyed a large warehouse of the White Mills Distillery company in Louisville, Ky., the loss being $125,000.

In session at Louisville, Ky., the supreme lodge of the Knights of Honor decided not to admit women to the order by a vote of 51 to 36.

In 12 hours pigeons flew from Alton, Ill., to Green Bay, Wis., a distance of 403 miles.

A rain and electric storm did much damage at Danville, Ind.

While playing ball at Pataskala, O., Willam Swartz was struck on the head by a pitched ball and died in a few minutes.

In the vicinity of Niles, Mich., the fruit crop promised to break all previous records.

St. Vincent's sanitarium at Santa Fe, N. M., conducted by sisters of charity, was burned, the loss being $100,000.

Near Montford, Wis., a hailstorm did great damage to growing crops and many bridges were washed away.

In St. Louis Chauncey M. Depew addressed 3,500 merchants on the financial question, and every reference to the maintenance of the gold standard was heartily applauded.

Flames at Clinton Junction, Wis., destroyed the Taylor house, Chicago & Northwestern depot, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul depot and American express office.

At Denver George Card broke the world's bicycle record for an amateur paced mile, making the distance in 1:48.

An unknown man was shot and instantly killed while trying to rob the store of Joseph Garlott at Mongo, Ind.

Democrats of New Mexico, in convention at Las Vegas elected free silver democrats to the national convention and indorsed R. P. Bland, of Missouri, for president

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

In Havana there was much talk in official circles of arranging the Cuban question on a basis of concession of home rule, similar to that in Canada.

John Hays Hammond, Col. Rhodes, George Farrar and J. W. Leonard, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, were released from prison at Pretoria upon paying a fine of $125,000 each.

In the British house of commons it was announced that negotiations were proceeding with the United States with the view of bringing about a settlement by arbitration of the Venezuelan dispute.

Free masons were attacked and several of them were burned to the stake in the Indian revolt in Oaxaca, Mexico.

While on a voyage from Colombo to Pondicherry the British cruiser Bonaventure lost 70 men by sunstroke.

Insurgents blew up bridges and an aqueduct in the outskirts of Havana, and the water supply of the city was partially destroyed.

In Cuba a council of Spanish generals decided to suspend operations against the insurgents owing to the rains.

Off Southwold, England the steamer Bertha was sunk by collision with the steamer Claverly and six of her crew were drowned.

Police hanged seven Armenians in different parts of Galata, a suburb of Constantinople.

Mons. Falconio, archbishop of Acerenja, will succeed Cardinal Satolli as apostolic delegate to the United States.

LATER NEWS.

The party of oarsmen from Yale university who are to compete at the Henley regatta in the contest for the grand challenge cup arrived the 16th from Southampton. They were under the guidance of Robert Cook, business manager of the Commercial Advertiser, of New York, who has coached many Yale crews. The oarsmen were welcomed on the platform by the mayor and corporation of Henley, and crowds of people were assembled about the station anxious to take the measure of the young Americans.

Judge Carpenter, of the circuit court, at Detroit, Mich., the 16th, refused to grant an injunction to restrain the improved Order of Knights of Pythias from using that designation.

A son of John Nix, of Nix Corners, Wis., with a team of horses, was killed by lightning during a fierce storm the 16th.

The first National bank and the Bank of Cheney, Wash., have suspended payment. Hard collections and inability to place securities are the reasons for the suspension.

It is reported that three hundred Turkish troops were killed in a recent encounter with the Cretan insurgents at Comonert.

The Louisiana democratic state convention has adopted free silver resolutions, and elected the following delegates-at-large to Chicago: John Fitzpatrick, S. D. McEnery, N. C. Blanchard, S. M. Roberts,

The governor of Oregon has ordered the First regiment, national guard, to proceed to Astoria to preserve order among the striking fishermen. No bloodshed has been reported from Astoria or vicinity, but the authorities say they are no longer able to protect the lives of the non-union fishermen and property of the cannery men, so that the governor was called on for assistance.

Twenty-three people at Elma, Io., were poisoned by eating ice cream.

THE MARKETS.

Minneapolis, June 16.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern	55	@	5[illegible]
No. 2 northern	54	@	[illegible]
July			53⅜
HAY—Timothy	9 00	@	10 00
Good wild	6 50	@	7 50
OATS—No. 3 white	17	@	17½
CATTLE—Steers	2 25	@	3 45
Cows			3 50
HOGS	2 75	@	2 90
SHEEP—Muttons			3 75
Lambs			3 80
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	13	@	14½
Creamery, second	10	@	11
Dairy, fancy	12	@	13
Dairy, choice			10
POULTRY—Turkeys	11	@	12
Spring chickens	10	@	11

THE CONVENTION OPENS

Charles W. Fairbanks Chosen Temporary Chairman.

The Platform Will Declare For Gold, While the Radical Silver Men Will Prepare a Declaration that May Mean a Bolt.

St. Louis, June 16.—The national Republican convention was called to order promptly at 12 o'clock by National Committeeman Carter, in a few brief words.

He named Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, as temporary president, who was chosen without opposition.

Mr. Fairbank's address dealing, as it did, with a review of the existing situation was not designed to fire the imagination. The telling points which Mr. Fairbanks made were, however, appreciated and applauded. When he reached that portion of his speech enunciating the Republican doctrine of the currency his first reference to the party's friendship for silver was marked by scattering applause over the western and middle states delegations which was increased perceptibly by

C. W. FAIRBANKS.

the acquisition of the emphatic applause of the eastern delegates when he added that the party believed in the maintenance of the present standard. "Solid gold," shouted some of the enthusiastic Massachusetts delegation. The demonstration reached its climax when he announced the unalterable opposition of the party to a "fifty cent dollar." The silver people from the West, headed by Senator Teller, however, took no part in the demonstration. They sat perfectly silent. Senator Teller's lip curled with scorn. The magnetic name of Blaine as he attributed to the great Republican idol the authorship of reciprocity, carried hundreds of men to their feet and was the signal for cheers from all parts of the house. His expression of sympathy for struggling Cuba were also warmly greeted. As he closed with a declaration that the issue was protection and honest money against free trade and free silver the convention heartily cheered.

The committe on resolutions organized by electing Foraker of Ohio chairman over Dubois of Idaho by a vote of 35 to 4, the silver men voting for Dubois. There were twelve members absent. The test vote shows the feeling of the resolutions committee on the money question.

The sub-committee on resolutions have adopted the following financial plank:

The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for resumption of specie payments in 1879, since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained, the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency now in circulation must be maintained at a parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

"We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American shipping, the product of American labor, employed in American shipyards, sailing under the stars and stripes, and manned, officered and owned by Americans, may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce."

Civil service reform is approved and the extension of the principle wherever practicable. The use of public money for sectarian purposes, and the union of church and state are opposed. A declaration is made in favor of arbitration between employers and employes but no specific legislation is demanded.

A declaration is made in favor of liberal pensions, and the present administration is denounced for dropping from the rolls without examination deserving soldiers.

The building of the Nicaragua canal by the United States government is favored.

Minneapolis is well advertised by comparison with four years ago. The accoustic properties of the hall here are of the worst possible kind.

LITTLE FUNNIGRAPHS.

Her Father—"Has my daughter given you any encouragement, sir?" Suitor—"Well, she said you were always a very generous parent."—Philadelphia American.

She—"When they hear you are going to be married, dear, won't they raise your salary?" He—"I am afraid not, darling; they have heard it so often before."—Truth.

"Mary, I hope you took good care of my animals while I was away." "Indeed I did; only once I forgot to feed the cat." "I hope she didn't suffer." "O, no! She ate the canary and the parrot."—Fliegende Blatter.

Bobrey—"Did Mr. Slimpley buy those tickets you expected to sell him for the concert in aid of the orphan asylum?" Gimbey—"No; but he promised to write a letter expressive of his sympathy for the glorious cause."—Roxbury Gazette.

"Standing committees in our club?" said the new woman. "Certainly. All formed of members who are in the habit of riding in the trolley cars." The man, in conscious guilt, blushed vociferously, as Mr. Stephen Crane might say.—Indianapolis Journal.

THE SESSION ENDS.

Both Branches of Congress Adjourn Sine Die.

Vice President Stevenson and Speaker Reed Receive Votes of Thanks—Their Remarks on Closing the Session.

Washington, June 12.—If the first session of the Fifty-fourth congress has been a "do-nothing session," as had been predicted, the closing day of the senate furnished a fitting culmination to the session. It was a day of inactive drifting, a laborious effort to kill time by doing nothing until four o'clock, when, according to the concurrent resolution agreed to Wednesday, the two houses were to adjourn. The senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, when the District of Columbia appropriation bill was received and immediately signed by the vice president, thus disposing of the last of the general appropriation bills, so far as the legislative branch was concerned. A bill was passed granting a pension to the widow of Gen. W. H. Gibson, of Ohio.

The Adjournment.

At 1:20 a recess was taken until three o'clock, when the usual resolutions of thanks to the vice president and president pro-tempore were offered by Senator Allison, of Iowa, and Harris, of Tennessee, respectively, and unanimously agreed to. Promptly at four o'clock the vice president arose and slowly and clearly delivered the following valedictory, at the close of which the gavel fell and the senate stood adjourned sine die:

"Senators: I am deeply touched by the resolutions personal to myself adopted by the senate. It has been my earnest endeavor impartially to execute the rules prescribed for the guidance of this body. For the aid you have so generously given me in the discharge of the duties that pertain to this office, as well as for the courtesy uniformly shown me, I am profoundly grateful. And now wishing each of you a safe return to homes and constituents, it only remains for me to declare the first session of the Fifty-fourth congress adjourned without day."

Last Session of the House.

Washington, June 12.—The first session of the Fifty-fourth congress gently and quietly, almost without incident, glided into history Thursday at four o'clock, the shortest "long" session of congress, with two exceptions, in the history of the government. In the course of the session a number of private pension and relief bills were passed, and Representatives Pitney (rep., N. J.), Blue (rep., Kan.) and Dockery (dem., Mo.) were appointed members on the part of the house of the commission to sit during the summer and investigate the charities of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Turner, the second democratic member of the committee on ways and means, acting for the minority in the absence of ex-Speaker Crisp, offered a resolution thanking Speaker Reed for the "ability, faithfulness and strict impartiality" with which he had discharged the duties of his difficult position; and at the suggestion of Mr. Dockery and other democrats there was a rising vote that the expression of heartiness back of the resolution might thereby be emphasized. As the hour for adjournment arrived Speaker Reed closed the session with the following remarks:

"Gentlemen of the house of representatives: Before pronouncing those words which close the session, I desire to offer to the house my grateful recognition of its kindness. The thanks of the house of representatives is always a high honor, but is especially so at the end of a session where the speaker has been forced to say "No" more times, perhaps, than in the history of any other congress. While thanking you for your kindness to me, I must congratulate the house on its conduct of the public business. Ordinarily, a majority of two and a half to one, a majority of 150, means disorganization, faction and discord. In this house 150 new members of both parties have behaved with the steadiness of veterans, and if our connection with other branches of government with different ideas has prevented us from serving the country as we might have done, we at least have behaved with dignity, fairness and credit. With the kindest personal wishes to you all, I again return thanks. By virtue of the concurrent resolution of both branches, I declare this house adjourned without day."

MEXICO MAKES A CONCESSION.

American Troops May Pursue Desperadoes Across the Border.

Washington, June 15.—The most important subject of diplomatic interest recently is the formal agreement and treaty between the United States and Mexico by which armed forces of either government are permitted to cross the Rio Grande in pursuit of renegade Indians or of criminals. It removes a barrier which has greatly hampered the border rangers and regular troops in their efforts to capture men who have committed depredations on American soil and were able to reach the river and cross into Mexico. The concession has been demanded by the United States for many years, but until the present time the request has always been refused.

Thief Kills Himself.

Chicago, June 12.—Confronted with the evidence of his guilt and closed in by his accusers, ready to take him into custody, a well-dressed thief, whose name the police have not learned, shot and instantly killed himself Thursday afternoon at the residence of George W. Chamberlin, second vice president of the Commercial Loan and Trust company, No. 4420 Greenwood avenue. The man had attempted to get away with a parcel which a delivery boy had left at the door of the house and was intercepted.

Programme for Warship Michigan.

Washington, June 13.—The designation of the war ships that will take out the several naval militia organizations was made by Secretary Herbert Friday. The Michigan will be at Detroit from July 6 to 11, at Saginaw from July 13 to 18 and at Chicago from July 27 to August 10.

Spring Catch of Seals.

Ottawa, Ont., June 16.—Returns to the fisheries department of the spring catch of seals by Canadian vessels taken off British Columbia and Washington coasts show a decrease of nearly a thousand skins.

Fate of an Assassin.

Constantinople, June 11. — An Armenian spy was assassinated in the vicinity of the Armenian patriarchiate in this city on Monday evening by a member of the Armenian revolutionary committee. The assassin ran away and was pursued by the police patrol, who, after an exciting chase, shot him dead.

Resume Work in Navy Yards.

Washington, June 13.—In view of the approval of the president of the naval appropriation bill orders were telegraphed by the secretary of the navy to commandants of all navy yards to resume work at once.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

Bike Race.

The greatest bicycle race of the year will be pulled off in Minneapolis, arrangements having been completed with Fairmon's manager for that rider to meet John Larson, the "Terrible Swede," in the Flour City. Negotiations have been pending for some time, but the powers behind the throne demanded a guarantee of $2,000 before they would consent to have the race take place in Minneapolie. Atlantic City and Nashville made bids for the event and offered that amount, but Minneapolis was prepared, if similar inducements could be offered. The guarantee has been raised and the race will take place.

A Dirty Thief.

The beautiful gavel made by the pupils of the sloyd training classes and given to the Commercial Club of Minneapolis, was stolen from the rooms of the courthouse, where the manual training exhibit was held. The gavel was not missed until just as the exhibit was closed. It was there early in the evening, and must have been stolen by some one during the evening. It was a fine specimen of the students' work, made of layers of maple, cherry and walnut woods, put together and then turned and polished. It had a letter "C" inlaid in each end.

Victim of a Scorcher.

Philip Rush, seven years of age, residing with his parents at 194 Sherburn street, St. Paul, was fatally injured in a peculiar manner recently. A scorching bicycle fiend ran into the little fellow and the force of the shock threw him under the wheels of an interurban car. The skull was fractured and the doctors had very little hope of saving him, as the nature of the injury necessitated the removal of a square inch of bone from the head.

Disturbed.

The coal companies that operate in the Northwest from the head of the lakes are decidedly disturbed over a threatened demoralization of their business. They have discovered that under the revision of freight rates, which may be adopted, Virginia coal can be delivered in the Twin Cities by all rail shipment at a less rate than the present lake and rail rate via Duluth. That is, for less than the combined rate from the Pennsylvania mines to the Twin Cities via Duluth.

In Doubt.

There seems to be a considerable doubt as to whether the annual eight-oared race between the crews of the Wisconsin 'varsity and the Minnesota Boat Club will be rowed over the Lafayette conrse this year. Usually the race has been rowed on June 22, but this season the Wisconsin crew is due to race the Yale freshman eight at New Haven on June 27, and this makes it necessary to put the Minnetonka event off until July 4.

A Suicide.

John Kuhule, of Rush City, after quarrelling with his wife about some property, left the house in a rage and shortly afterwards was found dead in the woods near his farm. A rope with a noose was lying near by but the post mortem examination showed no evidence of violence, and the supposition is that poison which he took did the work before he could adjust the noose. He was jealous.

News in Brief.

Attorney Sharpe won his libel suit against B. B. Larson, a prominent merchant of Halstad, the jury returning a verdict of $500 damages, after 20 minutes.

Work has been commenced upon the waterworks at Hector.

The German Catholic church at St. Leo has been dedicated. A big crowd from Canby, Boyd and Clarkfield attended. It was one of the events of the season.

Magnus Paulson, a prominent farmer living four miles east of Sacred Heart, was struck and instantly killed by lightning.

Indications are that if the Kentucky Pythians leave their state this summer they will hie themselves to Minnesota rather than the encampment in connection with the meeting of the supreme lodge at Cleveland.

The talk of organizing a plate glass company in St. Paul continues, and it is claimed that the company will be formed before the summer is over.

Anton Peterson, a jeweler of Minneapolis committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

All the compositors on the Twin City daily papers, except the Penny Press, struck the night of the 8th. The trouble arose over a question of wages.

The annual tramp scare is on at beautiful Minnetonka and all sorts of depredations have been committed during the last few weeks, the North Shore residents being the chief sufferers.

The I. E. Burt Company, dealers in picture frames and art goods in Minneapolis, have made an assignment.

H. W. Gilbert secured a verdict of $1,900 against the Duluth Water, Light and Power company for injuries done to his son by a live wire.

Herman Kaiser, of Minneapolis, fired two bullets into his head, but will recover.

The attempt of Severin Clausen to commit suicide, at Ada, was a hoax on his part, and was done to frighten his family.

At the United church conference at St. Paul, resolutions were adopted to the effect that the 12 suspended congregations be formally excluded from the church Jan. 1, 1897, providing they do not make satisfactory amends before that time.

Chief of Police Goss received three important instructions from Mayor Doran, at St. Paul. The first was to see that the midnight saloon closing law was enforced, the second that there be no wine rooms in any of the saloons, or places where women could gather, and the third that the law regulating the sale of liquor to minors be enforced.

The delegates of the farmers' mutual insurance companies organized at Mankato the "State Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Association of Minnesota," following the plan of the Iowa state association very closely. Its permanent place of meeting will be Mankato, on the second Wednesday of each January.

C. C. Smith has the contract for the erection of the city hall at Pipestone for $6,900. Work will at once be started.

A prize fight scheduled to take place at the Albemarle club in Minneapolis was stopped by Mayor Pratt.

PICTURING A SEA FIGHT.

How Instantaneous Photography Figures in the Modern Painter's Art.

Instantaneous photography has made it easy to-day for men with little knowledge of seamanship to place ships and boats under sail in a picture, but in early days, says Temple Bar, the power of doing so correctly was limited to a few men like Stanfield and Capt. Beechy, R. N.

The difficulty of obtaining anything like a reliable description of a sea fight, even from those who had taken part in it, was, according to Stanfield, very great, and he told us how, when planning his picture of "The Battle of Trafalgar," he applied to Capt. Hardy for advice as to the position of the Victory. Hardy's answer being that, owing to the smoke, it was impossible during the height of the action to see beyond the ships alongside, adding: "I am about the worst man you could come to, for some time before that which your picture represents the Victory's tiller ropes had been shot away, and I was below in the steerage attending to them and the helm, and down there we knew so little of what was going on that we continued to load and fire one of her stern guns until ordered from the deck to stop because we were firing into one of our own ships."

Like Loutherbourg, Stanfield had been at sea as a young man, while both owed much of their facility and power of composing a subject to their early training in the scene loft. But I think Loutherbourg greatly surpassed Stanfield as a draughtsman and in knowledge of naval architecture.

Government Lands.

Devils Lake, N. D., June 10.—Register Noble, of the United States land office, says more entries of government land have been made with him in the past 12 months than during any equal period in the history of the office. The splendid crop of 1895 shows the possibilities of the country. Free land, capable of yielding from 30 to 50 bushels of wheat, 18 to 25 of flax and other cereals in proportion to the acre ought not to remain vacant. There is no railroad land grant in the northern part of the state alternating with the government domain, so large parties of homeseekers can find locations near together. The Dunkards, or German Baptist Brethren, now have 16 settlements at various points along the Great Northern Railway.

SOUTHARD learned the art of combining colors by closely studying butterflies' wings; he would often say that no one knew what he owed to those tiny insects.—S. Smiles.

Grand Excursion to Buffalo July 5th and 6th.

The National Educational Association will hold its next annual meeting in Buffalo, and the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," has made rate of one fare for the round trip plus $2.00, association membership fee. Send stamp for "Notes for Teachers," containing valuable information relative to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and 10 cents for a "Summer Note Book" fully descriptive and profusely illustrated of the Summer Resorts of the North and East. City Ticket Office 119 Adams Street. O. W. RUGGLES, Gen'l Pass'r & Tk't Ag't.

"ETHEL, did you really steal that etching from a borrowed book?" "Yes, I just had to—the curve of the chin and throat were so perfect."—Chicago Record.

New Train Service on the Monon Route.

Commencing Sunday, June 7th, the Regular Sleeping Car for Indianapolis via the Monon Route will be carried on the Fast Mail Train, leaving Chicago at 2:45 a.m., arriving at Indianapolis 8 a. m.

The Sleeper will be ready for occupancy in Dearborn Station (Polk Street Depot) at 9:30 p. m., thus giving passengers an opportunity to spend the evening in Chicago, go to the theaters or other places of amusement, and retire any time after that hour. City Ticket Office, 232 Clark St., Chicago.

CRUEL.—"I know that age is telling on me," said Miss Sereleaf. "Yes, dear; but you needn't mind so very much. It isn't telling the whole truth."—Sketch.

Homeseekers' Excursions South.

On the 15th and 16th of June, also July 6, 7, 20 and 21st and several dates during August, September and October, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. will sell first class round trip tickets, good 31 days from date of sale, for one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip, to all points in Florida and the South. Tracks, trains, time, all the best. For further information address C. W. Humphrey, N. P. A., St. Paul, Minn. City Ticket Office, 182 Clark St., or C. L. Stone, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

"YOUNG man," said the merchant to the prospective office boy, "are you fairly well educated?" "I be," replied the boy, proudly.—Tit-Bits.

Rome Wasn't Built in a Day.

Neither are the obstinate maladies, to the removal of which the great corrective, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is adapted curable in an hour. To persist in the use of this standard remedy is no more than just. Biliousness, constipation, malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaints and nervousness are among the complaints which it eradicates.

NEVER write anything that does not give you great pleasure; emotion is easily propagated from the writer to the reader.—Joubert.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not afflicted with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only, and sold by all druggists.

WHO was the first wheelman? Father Time. From the beginning he has gone on by cycles.

A GREAT diamond robbery—stealing a base.—Philadelphia Press.

Only

Think what a long train of diseases arise from impure blood. Then keep the blood pure with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are always reliable. 25 cents.

You Poor Rheumatic.

There is a remedy, thoroughly reliable, called "Allen's Vegetable Extract," that we will guarantee will cure you, or it shall cost you nothing. If you will write us fully about your case, we will gladly consider it, and sell you our medicine if we feel sure it will cure you; not otherwise. 130 doses by mail for $1.00. THE ALLEN SARSAPARILLA CO., Woodfords, Me.

OPIUM and **WHISKY** habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA. Name this paper every time you write.

HAVE YOU TRIED YUCATAN?

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

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THE VILLAGE.

The elms are old in the village,
A shelter from rain and sun,
The May winds make a murmur
As over the boughs they run.

'Tis a pleasant sound, but a sweeter
Is the anvil's merry ring,
And the tap, tap of the cobbler,
And the mill wheels, as they sing.

A long, long mile is the village,
When the oxen draw the wain;
And long to the feet of the children,
And long to the funeral train.

The wain is gone to the thicket
For the aromatic pine,
The children are off to the pastures
With the slowly-moving kine;

And the tongue in the belfry is tolling,
To many a hill and glen,
That a soul like the mist of a morning,
Will never come back again.

Oh, a merry time for the living,
With the high boughs overhead;
And down by the Lombardy poplars
Is a sunny home for the dead!
—James H. Morse, in N. Y. Independent.

THE RELIEF CASHIER.

A hansom pulled up at the door of the Westminster branch of the London and Suburbs Banking company. The fare was an elegatly-dressed man of a little over 30, wearing his silk hat just a degree or two out of the perpendicular, and sniffing the carnation in the lapel of his frock coat.

He entered the bank, passed through the private door leading behind the counters and had taken off his hat and coat, while the manager of the branch glanced at the letter he had brought. It was an ordinary letter of introduction from the general manager of the company, stating that the bearer was Arthur Gordon Durrant, whose signature would be found attached, and who had, in accordance with advices previously forwarded, been instructed to join the Westminster branch on temporary service as relief cashier.

The manager having watched this new member of his staff sign the book, mechanically compared the autograph with the firm, bold "Arthur G. Durrant" at the foot of the letter of introduction, handed the newcomer his supply of cash and retired into his own sanctum.

Arthur Gordon Durrant, who had now been with the London and Suburbs Banking company for some years, had long been eagerly anticipating the time when he should become attached to one of the London branches, for it had been Durrant's fate to spend a month or two at most of those branches which were at the greatest distance from the metropolis.

The specific hardship of this destiny will not be apparent until it is mentioned that it was in Kensington that Miss Florence Kendal abode, and that, therefore, Kensington was the center of the universe, according to Durrant's geography.

And, to be perhaps unwarrantably frank about the heart affairs of a lady, Miss Kendal had not heard the news of her admirer's transference to London without revealing a glow of pleasure.

Her father had arranged to call for Arthur at the bank and bring him home to tea; and as the hour of their anticipated arrival approached, the sprightly Florence's trills became merrier, and more critical became her inspections of the pretty dimpled face, framed with clusters of loose and wayward brown curls, which smiled saucily at her whenever she passed a mirror.

But Mr. Kendal came home alone, and a little cloud rapidly traveled over her face and obscured the sunshine which had hitherto played there.

"Where's Arthur?" she demanded, coming frankly to the point with a directness which made her parent avoid her gaze.

"Well," he replied, with marked hesitation, "I don't exactly know. He wasn't at the bank when I called, and I didn't wait."

Perplexity took undisputed possession of Miss Kendal's face, causing her eyes to dilate and her little mouth to open and expose the regular ivory teeth behind her coral lips.

"Why, father," she exclaimed, "you are strange!"

"Can you stand a piece of most unpleasant news, dear?" asked Mr. Kendal, very gravely.

"Tell me, father."

"When I called at the bank Mr. Scotland, the manager, informed me that Arthur Durant had duly arrived at the bank in the morning, had gone out at lunch time and had not returned. His cash was then overhauled, and—shall I go on, Flo?"

The girl would not trust her voice. She nodded a pained assent.

"There was found to be missing $5,000 in gold and a smaller amount in notes. Of course, there was only one inference to be drawn."

"Not that Arthur—" Poor Florence could not frame the sentence. Her father interrupted the attempt.

"Well, my child, there can be no other possible explanation. The young man is now being hunted for all over the country, and the manager told me he had wired to the head office for instructions about issuing a reward."

Had the door opened a second later Florence would have been in hysterics. But her father had involuntarily called: "Come in!" in response to the knock, and the parlor maid tripped over to Mr. Kendal with a card upon the salver.

Had it been a message from a mahatma, precipitated through the substantial ceiling under which he sat, he could not have been more astounded. Suddenly he jumped up, and, without a word, darted through the door.

There in the hall, looking ill and pale, but obviously in the highest spirits his feebleness permitted, stood Arthur Durrant.

It was with a mingling of blank astonishment and distant constraint that Mr. Kendal met the young man's cordial greeting.

But Florence, with a little scream, ran at him, and was caught in an embrace which she returned with an interest which Arthur willingly set off against the father's chilliness.

"My word! it was an adventure, wasn't it?" said Arthur, reluctantly disengaging himself from the fetters around his neck.

Mr. Kendal preserved a noncommittal silence.

"Haven't you heard?" pursued Arthur, correctly divining the meaning of this strange reception. "They've got the couple, and, so far as is at present known, they've recovered every farthing of the money."

"Begin at the commencement, Arthur," said Mr. Kendal, as soon as the house had finished the spinning motion which the rapid succession of startling events had given to it in his distorted impressions.

"It has been done by people who have a good acquaintance with banking practices," he commenced, "as you will see as I proceed. It will turn out to be some former employe of one of our branches, I should think.

"Well, last night—to-day's Monday, isn't it? I'm not myself yet, by any means. Yes, last night, before I had been in my lodgings an hour—I had arrived at Euston at 7:35—I received a note brought by hand, stating that Cecil Horsham, whose name I knew as that of one of our directors, would like to see me immediately on urgent business admitting of no delay, if I would favor him by forgetting for the moment that it was Sunday evening.

"No. 18 Grantham square was the address at the head of the note, and I took a cab there immediately. Of course, being unaware of the exact nature of the business, I thought I would let Mr. Horsham see, at all events, that I was not without intelligence, and I therefore took my bank papers, not dreaming that it could be anything outside of bank affairs.

"You know what fine houses they are in Grantham square? Well, 18 was a handsome place, and I have rarely seen a grander room than that into which I was shown. The pictures were—"

"Yes; leave out the description for the present, Arthur, dear, and you can tell us that afterward."

"Well, it was a place which would have impressed anyone, and that's how it affected me. I had just had time to take in my surroundings when a lady, young-middle-aged, of very stately bearing, richly dressed, came in. Her husband, Mr. Horsham, would not be long. He had taken a cab to the residence of one of the other directors. There was something of vital importance pending, and she hoped I would be worthy of the trust Mr. Horsham had decided to place in me.

"In her grand and yet very pleasing manner she invited me to take a glass of wine while waiting for Mr. Horsham, and she so took it for granted that I would accept her hospitality I did not dream of declining. I drank a glass of claret.

"It was drugged. I must have been overcome by it in a few moments, for I recollect nothing more at this time."

"Oh, how terrible!" ejaculated Florence, in the deepest concern.

"Yes; it's getting quite melodramatic," was Mr. Kendal's comment.

"Don't mind father's interruptions, Arthur. Go on."

"My first sensation on coming round was a most awful racking pain in the head, a feeling such as that left by too much whisky over night—according to all the descriptions I have heard," added Arthur, hastily.

"I involuntarily groaned and was about to turn over on my side, when either a sponge or a handkerchief, saturated, I presume, with chloroform, was clasped over my mouth and nose. I had neither the wit nor the energy to resist, and again I lost consciousness.

"The next time I came round there was, fortunately, nobody in the room, and I had time to regain my presence of mind partially before a man and a woman reentered. I simply pretended to be still under the power of the soporific. The woman—I recognized the tones of the pseudo Mrs. Horsham—suggested that I ought to have a little more chloroform in case I awoke, but the man replied to her that they didn't want to corpse me, and that chloroform was too dangerous to use any more than necessary, as it was sometimes fatal even when administered by skilled doctors.

"However, he was kind enough to add that, when he was gone, the woman was to be sure and send me off again the moment I showed signs of wakefulness.

"Gradually their scraps of conversation revealed to me the nature of the plot, which, I suppose, has been pretty clear to you all along, with your brains free from narcotic control.

"It was about three hours after the man's departure, I should imagine that the woman left, after bending over me and deceiving herself that I was still unconscious.

"Reflection showed me that, as ultimately proved to be the case, these two people had taken these grand apartments and paid a handsome sum in advance, merely with the object of obtaining a place to which to decoy me.

"I rang the bell, got the people of the house to wire to Scotland yard and, then, apparently, relapsed into stupidity, for I remember a doctor attending me before I could make myself intelligible to the police inspector.

"I was able to tell him, thanks to the scraps of conversation I had overheard, that Newhaven, for Dieppe, was the destination of the thieves; and, sure enough, the local police, acting upon instructions, telegraphed to them, met the couple as they detrained and bagged them effectually."

Florence was still looking puzzled, and Arthur had to supply a few more details.

"Don't you see that while they had me there hors du combat in Grantham square the man, armed with my letter of introduction, marched down to the bank and calmly impersonated me? That he could easily do, because there isn't a soul there who had ever seen me. Of course they know the explanation of it all at the bank by now?"

"No," replied Mr. Kendal; "the local inspector who saw the manager doubtless did not known himself at that time, and Mr. Scotland is applying for authority to offer a reward for Arthur Gordon Durrant. But I see he is captured. Flo seems to have him pretty securely, and for a young man with a price upon his head he seems to be fairly happy."—Sketch.

—Welcome to the parents the puny struggler, strong in his weakness, his little arms more irresistible than the soldier's, his lips touched with persuasion which Chatham and Pericles in manhood had not. His unaffected lamentations when he lifts up his voice on high, or, more beautiful, the sobbing child, the face all liquid grief, as he tries to swallow his vexation, soften all hearts to pity and to mirthful and clamorous compassion.—Emerson.

—Ducks are more than usually noisy on the approach of a storm, and their loud quacking is considered by farmers to be an almost unfailing sign of rainy weather.

—Dupont's is the highest place in Delaware, 282 feet above the sea level.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS

—When a doctor advises a patient to go away, it's a pretty good sign that he is prosperous and has lots of others to fall back on.—Philadelphia Record.

—"Louise, where does the intellectual exercise come in in playing whist?" "O, in getting other people to pay attention to the game."—Chicago Record.

—A wife has no business sewing for the heathen when her husband wears a heavy, long-tailed coat in summer to avoid embarrassment. — Galveston News.

—Miss Gushington—"How did you feel when you found that the ship would surely go down in ten minutes?" Capt. Salted—"I felt for a life-preserver."—Melbourne Weekly Times.

—It always rains when you leave your umbrella at home, and you always lose it when you take it down town; so what's the use of growling about the weather?—Atlanta Constitution.

—Cunliffe—"Did Roaring ever realize any of his political ambitions?" "No, poor fellow; he never got any higher than the position of favorite son."—Philadelphia North American.

—Hopkins—"There's no reform about these bloomers the women are wearing." Brown—"Why?" Hopkins—"I find it just as hard as ever to find my wife's pocket."—Philadelphia North American.

—Let the Test Be Made.—Cumso—"I'd like to see a photograph of a cloud made with the cathodic ray." Cawker—"Why?" Cumso—"I'm suspicious about the silver lining."—Detroit Free Press.

—"I'd like to be a man," she said, regretfully. "I like you better as you are," he replied; and her smile made it evident that, after all, she was thoroughly satisfied with affairs as they stood.—Philadelphia North American.

GROWTH OF INSECTS.

Influence of Heredity and of Environment Considered.

Possibly few branches of scientific thought are more active at this time than that which is considering the influence which environment has in governing form and general character. A recent author who objects to the extent to which environment has been carried in forming theories of evolution well remarks that it must have some influence or it could not have captivated so many leaders in scientific philosophy. But he contends that it is a weak and not a strong agent, and is limited in its powers. He illustrates by the common housefly. When an insect emerges from the pupa stage, it has reached its full size.

But there are small houseflies as well as larger ones—these do not grow larger or smaller after being once formed. It must have some "condition of environment" that led to these variations in size. Possibly some inability in one case to make available nutrition at a certain period of growth, made the dwarf, and opposite conditions favored the giant. But heredity is also a potent factor, and is able to hold what has been brought into existence. If the small flies could be so isolated that they would mate with each other only, heredity might result in bringing about a race of small houseflies. Such a race might, under some conditions, be regarded as a species—yet it would be due rather to heredity than to conditions of environment. The great probability would be that when "environment" again acted on some one member of the small race so as to change its puny character, it would be to remand it to the race of giants again, and thus make it again larger.—Meehan's Monthly.

BUILDINGS THAT PUZZLE.

Their Origin and Uses Have Been a Mystery for Centuries.

For centuries past the ingenuity of learned men has been exercised on the Noraghe of Sardinia, but to this day they have no more been able to discover that origin of these famous buildings than had the Romans before them. They were unable to say whether they were used for tombs or fire temples, for trophies of victory, for observatories or merely for human dwelling places.

More than 3,000 of them have been counted in Sardinia, standing on artificial mounds 30 or 60 feet high, and measuring at the base 100 to 300 feet in circumference. They are usually in the shape of towers, built with immense blocks of stone, roughly hewn with hammers. No cement is used in their structure, nor is there any inscription to indicate their origin.

A low entrance at one side leads into a long and lofty passage, communicating by a very low door with a domed chamber beyond. On either side of this small cells have been formed in the walls, a spiral staircase rising steeply from the dome, leads to another, but somewhat smaller chamber above, and again beyond this to be broken top of the Noraghe.

Nothing has been found within these buildings, and to this day their existence is a mystery.

In the same vicinity other buildings have been discovered which are no less puzzling to antiquaries. The general opinion is that they were built for the purpose of burying giants. — London Tit-Bits.

Around the World in Thirty Days.

In connection with the new train de luxe between Ostend and St. Petersburg, the Independence Belge points out that with the completion of the Trans-Siberian railway in 1900 the tour of the world in 30 days will become an accomplished fact. The time of the transit from London to St. Petersburg will be 45 hours, the journey to Port Arthur being performed in 250 hours. From here the steamers of the Russo-American company, now in course of formation, will convey the travelers to San Francisco in seven days, hence ten days will suffice for the return to London. The entire fare is calculated to cost $250 to $400.—N. Y. Sun.

Never Sees the Papers.

Silk ribbons are used in the court of Victoria to hold newspaper clippings designed for the royal perusal. She never sees the papers in their original state. They are carefully perused by an official, who cuts out what he thinks will please her, pins the clippings on the ribbons, and lays them on the table. —St. Louis Republic.

Becoming Blonde.

She —This novelist writes of his heroine as a tall girl with becoming blonde hair.

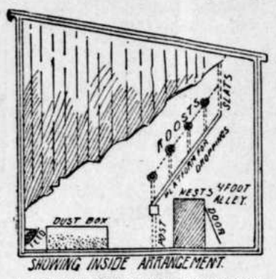
He—I suppose he means by that that she was having it bleached.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

Let the Dear Girl Hunt Hens Rather Than a Husband.

Much has been said and written on "keeping the boys on the farm," and many pleas have been made urging farmers to give their boys an interest in some kind of stock or crop, and thus make their labor of some pecuniary value to themselves. Every boy likes to have a little money that he may call his own, and that he can spend as he likes. But how is it in regard to the girls? Have you ever seen anything written in regard to "keeping the girls on the farm?" Or are they of so little account that the only thought is to get them married off as quickly as

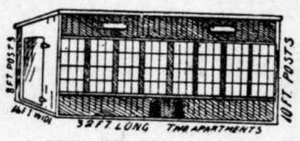


A HENHOUSE FOR THE DAUGHTER.

possible, so that some other fellow can support them, and so save that item of expense? I say to farmers, give your girls a chance, and they will beat the boys all "hollow," not only in the thoroughness of their work, but in their enthusiasm for results, and in the results themselves.

But you ask: Shall I set my daughter to planting potatoes or hoeing corn? Or would it be better to start her in business by breaking the two-year-old colt, or the brindle steers, or feeding and caring for the hogs? No, my dear sir; while I have no doubt she would be successful if she undertook to do any of these things, and would surprise you by the results obtained, still it is not necessary for her to engage in any such masculine labor.

Again you ask: What, then, would you have her do? Let me whisper in your ear, the one little word, poultry. Now don't shrug your shoulders and exclaim: "Bosh!" for if you knew it there is more profit in the "hen business," for the amount invested, than in any other stock. And who is more fitted to attend to such "stock" than the daughters of the family? Just try it, if you have one or more daughters that have nothing to do, and are just eating their heads off; invest $150 in poultry, and a house to put it in (the interest on this will be but nine dollars a year); or perhaps you already have some building that, with a few dollars expended for repairs, would answer. Let her keep strict account of all eggs used in the family, sold, or used for setting, all young chickens raised, either for home consumption or market, figuring the value of droppings as worth 25 cents for each mature



A CHEAP AND SIMPLE HENHOUSE.

fowl for the year. Also keep a strict account of all feed used, whether bought or raised on the farm. If you are not surprised at the result, then I would consider you beyond all hope of redemption, and be willing you should jog along in the "good old way," letting the hens spend the winters in idleness, and the girls hunting husbands.

The cuts show pictures of a convenient henhouse, which will accommodate 100 hens, and at the same time is not expensive. It may be constructed of matched boards, or of unmatched, and lined with tarred paper, the smell of which is not offensive, and tends to keep away vermin. If your daughter is not well posted on the "hen business," get for her some good book on poultry. Give her what help you can by advice, etc., and then let her go ahead. By the time she is ready to buy her wedding outfit, she will have the money to pay for it, and thus save you the expense.—Rural New Yorker.

Pests of the Poultry Yard.

This is the season for lice, and it is only the well-kept coops and yards that are free from the vermin. Lice will drive the sitting hens off the nest, will force others to lay on the ground outside, will cause the chicks to droop and die without apparent disease affecting them, will invite disease by debilitating the fowls, and will cause loss where profit should be the result. Do not wait for lice to come, but keep the pests away. Frequent whitewashing of the coops, the rubbing of kerosene oil on the roosts, the sprinkling of tobacco refuse over the nests, and the liberal use of Persian insect powder well dusted into every crack and crevice as well as over the floor, the nests, and everywhere else, will be the only safeguard.

When to Use Soft Food.

One meal of soft food is sufficient, and it should be given early in the morning, warm. No meals are necessary at noon, as it is better to allow the hens to be hungry so as to compel them to scratch than to keep their crops full, in which case they become very fat. At night scatter the grains so that the hens will have a job searching for them. Should any be left over they will be found by the hens the next morning. Soft food may consist of anything that can be fed in that condition. It is the meal to which all the extra foods are added. It should never be very soft, but of a consistancy to allow it to be crumbled.—Prairie Farmer.

What Subirrigation Means.

Subirrigation is understood to mean any system whereby water is applied to the subsoil of field, garden or orchard for the purpose of furnishing the crops growing upon the surface with the proper amount of water for their growth and perfection. This is generally done by means of lines of disjointed tile pipes laid about 20 feet in depth so as to be beyond the reach of a plow or other means of cultivation. Other plans have been tried and all have been failures as far as reported to this office.—C. W. Irish, Chief Irrigation Inquiry, U. S. Dept. of Agr.

SWEET CORN FODDER.

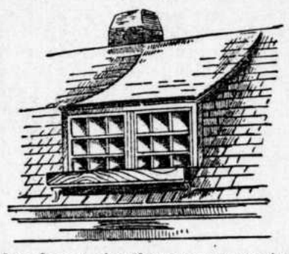
It Has Been Fed with Excellent Results Down in Maine.

Mr. Walker McKeen, secretary of Maine state board of agriculture, says: "Previous to having a silo we fed quite large quantities of sweet corn fodder cured, with excellent results. The best way to manage this after it is cut is to shock carefully and allow it to dry thoroughly, then dray to the barn and pack, preferably in a bay, in alternate layers with oats, wheat or barley straw. Make each layer not more than one foot thick. The straw takes up the moisture, prevents molding, and is made better for feed by contact with the corn fodder. We never packed corn with ears on in this way, but see no reason why it would not work equally well, the only objection we can think of would be the danger from mice. If well packed, however, and fed from every day with plenty of oats about the premises we should not fear much damage from this source. If you do not care to try this plan stand as closely as you can in some sheltered place, being sure to have it placed in such a manner that it will remain standing. When feeding if you have a large proportion of corn you will probably get better results by cutting or shredding before feeding. If you have but a small proportion you will have no trouble in feeding it by using a small amount each day along with other fodders. Animals will do well on this fodder. One of the finest and largest herds I know of kept for selling milk in a city is fed largely in winter on this dried corn with ears on, their owner using a large cutter, and two-horse power, cutting a week's feed ahead and allowing it to heat slightly. For our own use, however, we should prefer the silo, as there will be a saving of labor and succulent food."

PRETTY ROOF WINDOWS.

The Illustration Tells the Whole Story of Their Construction.

The chambers of many old-fashioned houses are dark and stuffy. They need light and air, which can be secured by letting windows into the roof. Double-roofed dormer windows are not particularly attractive, are quite expensive to build, and frequently leak. Besides



they do not give the proper amount of room inside that is needed. A much better plan for roof windows is shown in the accompanying illustration, which tells its own story of construction. Here we have graceful lines and the maximum of room inside, the ceiling of the room finishing flush right out into the addition. In front of the window, if desired, can be constructed a window box for flowers, as shown. In this case a gutter must be placed above the window to catch the drip. The rafters for such a dormer window can be cut from seven-eighths-inch boards, these being perfectly strong to support the weight of the dormer roof, which is, of course, very light. Cut from boards it is very easy to get the curved roof. Such windows can be added to a roof very cheaply and will give the greatest satisfaction, as the writer knows by experience. —Orange Judd Farmer.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

To plow manure deep is to lose a good part of the possible benefit.

Very few animals are as dainty or as choice in their food as sheep.

The health of the animal affects the quality and quantity of the wool.

The first gait to teach the young colt is a good, strong smart walk.

Feed the lambs as soon as they are able to eat, and keep them growing.

Mixed husbandry in gardening and fruit growing is essential to success.

A little boiled linseed meal given in the milk will be found good for colts.

In selecting and breeding horses look for three things, size, action and sense.

Both the fertility and moisture needed by growing crops is taken up by the weeds.

It does not pay to keep all kinds of and all sizes of hogs in the same pen and on the same feed.

A careless hand will often cause more loss than he is worth. Pay a fair price and secure good help.

Under present conditions it does not pay to raise mongrel cattle, as they cost as much as good grades and sell for less.—Farmers' Review.

Hogs on Grass and Clover.

Swine growing can best be made satisfactory by the use of grass and clover fields. This kind of food is for growth and development, which are essential to good size and vitality. Therefore, the ground devoted to grass and clover for this purpose is as profitable as any of the farm. The hog must be grown before he is ready to fatten, and when so grown he is ready to receive the more concentrated foods of corn, linseed meal, etc., for a quick finish for market. It cannot be too strongly urged that the clover field is a large element of profit in the swine economy. On corn diet alone, from start to finish, a 150-pound hog can't be grown in a year, just for the same reason that cider can't be made out of turnips. The muscle-forming element is not in corn sufficiently to do it. The experiment has been made over and over.—Rural World.

Reseeding Clover Meadows.

The Ohio Experiment station is now planning some experiments in attempting to get a stand of clover on fields sown last spring, but which failed to make a perfect stand, owing to the drought. The bare spots in these fields will first be gone over with a sharp spike harrow, or with a disk harrow; crimson clover and common clover will then be sown side by side, and lightly covered in with smoothing harrow. A light seeding of oats as a nurse crop may be added on part of the land, for comparison, but we expect the best results from seeding the clover alone. Last season's experience demonstrated that the nurse crop may prove a robber instead of a nurse, by taking all the water from the soil and leaving none for the clover.

The Steamer Rustler.

Jennings, Mont., June 11. — The steamer Rustler left today on her first trip of 125 miles north to the Fort Steele mining district. She is 140 tons burden, with ample accommodation for passengers, and is the third steamboat now operated on the upper Kootenai river between this point and the mines. The North Star mine has a contract to deliver 7,000 tons of ore this season to the Great Falls smelter. Four Great Northern cars were loaded yesterday and seven today. The East Kootenai mining country is exceedingly rich in placer and quartz, and the indications point to a large development this year. The river and harbor bill just passed by congress over the president's veto gives us $5,000 for the improvement of the river. This will remove several obstructions and materially improve the channel.

PROSPECTIVE CONTESTANT—"The testator was a very ignorant man and drew the will himself." Lawyer—"In that event I can offer you small encouragement."—Detroit Tribune.

Three for a Dollar!

Three what? Three charmingly executed posters in colors, drawn by W. W. Denslow, Ethel Reed and Ray Brown, will be sent free of postage to any address on receipt of One Dollar. All who are afflicted with the "poster craze" will immediately embrace this rare opportunity, as but a limited number of the posters will be issued. The scarcity of a good thing enhances its value. Address GEO. H. HEAFFORD, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

"THEY say the jewelers are down on bicycles." "Yes, it has got so that a fellow who rides a wheel doesn't care whether he owns a diamond pin or not."—Chicago Record.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 933 Arch st. Phila., Pa.

NEW FATHER—"What's the baby crying for?" Mother—"Because I told him he looked like you."—N. Y. Morning Journal.

PISO'S Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. HARDY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, '94.

THE truth is bound to leak out, but the trouble with some men is that it leaks out all at once.—Philadelphia Record.

A SALLOW skin acquires a healthy clearness by the use of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

PATIENCE—of whose soft graces I have her sovereign aid, and rest myself content —Shakespeare.

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A. N. K.—G. 1609.

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The good pill has a good coat. The pill coat serves two purposes; it protects the pill, enabling it to retain all its remedial value, and it disguises the taste for the palate. Some pill coats are too heavy; they will not dissolve in the stomach, and the pills they cover pass through the system as harmless as a bread pellet. Other coats are too light, and permit the speedy deterioration of the pill. After 30 years exposure, Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills have been found as effective as if just fresh from the laboratory. It's a good pill with a good coat. Ask your druggist for

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

More pill particulars in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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E. V. M. POWELL, Immigration Agent, Harrison, Ark.

Inclose One Dollar. Remit by Money Order or Registered Letter.

Refers to Bank of Harrison and Boone County Bank, Harrison, Ark.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

--Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—John Plattner is learning to ride a bicycle.

—J. Coolen received a car load of brick Tuesday.

—We have got a good Photograph Gallery in town.

—Binder twine is beginning to move. People expect a crop to be tied up.

—Read the notice for bids for a bell and hose tower by the City Council.

—The Watertown mill shipped a car load of flower via Delano this week.

—Junior Epworth League will meet in the M. E. Church Sunday. 3. P. M. A full attendance is desired.

—The new watering fountain for R. R. Ave., has arrived, and it is expected to have it in position and ready for use in a few days.

—Two saloonkeepers have made application for license to sell intoxicating liquors. Read the applications in another column.

—Our band and many of the citizens expect to attend the feast at St. Michels July 2. Everybody says they always have a good time there.

—Delano is getting up an old time Fourth of July Celebration. Everybody and all their friends are invited to participate in the enjoyments of the day.

—Mrs. Maggie Anderson has her house nicely papered and put in repair generally, and intends taking life as easy as possible the the balance of her days.

—The Ladies of the M. E. Church will give a social on the lawn in the Church yard Friday eyening. Ice-cream and cake will be served. Every-body invited.

—Delano has long been noted for her first class Fourth of July celebrations. The committees and citizens generally dont intend this year's celebration shall fall below par. All that is on the programme, is Delano's Motto.

--The Wright County Bank had its doors closed Monday and a sign up conveying to parties interested the intelligence that the officials had gone to Buffalo to attend court. The doors were open again next morning all right.

-The Crickets visited the County seat on Saturday last engaged in three innings of base ball with Buffalo boy's nine. Score 16 to 0. They then gave up the grounds to the Mens clubs of Waverly and Buffalo. This game is reported to have been 9 to 9.

—Notices have been posted that the Village Council will meet at the Recorders office on Monday, June 22, to readjust the assessments of any one who feels himself agrieved on account of his assessment. If you are not satisfied be there and make it known.

—I. Gutzwiller, Jr. has put down a cement sidewalk around the Eagle Office this week. Although not exactly on the grade, it is more in conformity with the ground and the neighbors ideas of grading than the grade established by the surveyor and the then City Council of a few years ago.

—Quite an excitement was occasioned on lower River Street Saturday evening by a heated debate over the subject of riding logs in the water. J. P. Berneck and Henry and John Leudasher, were chief disputants. After the discussion, John Leudasher showed the large assembly how to berl a log, and he didn't get wet either. The water in the river is at a fair stage for such fun now and a log riding contest could easily form one of the chief attractions among the sports of the 4th of July. The sports committee should include this and a tub race in the after supper fun.

—The Delano Cemetary Association held a meeting last Saturday evening, at the office of R. M. Water. Dr. Catlin was chosen chairman, and R. M. Walter acted as Secretary. The resignation of Ole Erwig from the board was accepted. Joseph Van Eman having moved away from town, his place on the board was declared vacant. T. M. Shaw and W. D. Freeman were elected to fill vacancies. The board then elected T. J. Catlin President of the board for the ensuing term. The Secretary was instructed to dun up delinquents. A committee of two, R. M. Walter and W. C. Lewis, was appointed to make estimates for setting out hitching posts and restaking the cemetery lots. The meeting adjourned to meet on Saturday, June 27, at 8 P. M.

—The annual camp meeting of the German M. E. church was held at the beautiful grove on Capt. Seibels farm west of town, commencing on Thursday of last week and closing last Monday night. It was well attended and many old friends shook hands with each other once again. Revs. Reihle and Leihnert well known in this community took part. Through the kindness of the former we are enabled to give our readers a list of the ministers present as follows:

Rev. W. F. Fritz, Pres. Elder, 1018, 13th Ave. S. Minneapolis. Rev. E. J. Blume. 1020, 13th Ave. S. Minneapolis. Rev. J. G. Bauer, 703, 18th Ave. N. Minneapolis. Rev. J. F. Steiner, 208 10th Ave. N. E. Minneapolis. Rev. Gothulf Raible, Brownton. Rev. E. F. Bublitz, Clearwater. Rev. E. L. Lehnert, 517, E. 5th Ave., Duluth. Rev. J. J. Hoffman, Osseo, Minn. Rev. G. A. Fritz, Montrose, Minn. Prof. C. Hertzler, Pres. College, St. Paul Park.

—Roads are fine for bicycles.

—A splendid rain fell last night refreshing nature generally, and making people feel better.

—Quite a numbea of bicyclists ride up from MinneapolisSunday mornings and return in the afternoon.

—Read the graduating oration by Miss. Estella Davis, in this weeks issue. Subject, "Path to Fame."

—Residents of lower River Street complain that the Swine ordinance is not being passed as it was expected it would be.

—A little lime sprinkled about privies and where rubbish has been removed and in the cellar after it is cleaned helps to purify things. Try it.

—Births and deaths must be reported to the Health Officer within ten days after their occurence. Persons neglecting to report are liable to a fine.

--The city council has ordered the poles, and wire for the extension of the electric light system on west side, and also one light at the corner of R. R. Ave. and Fourth Street.

—The Alumni Association of the Delano High School has been organized and officers elected as follows: President Edward Freeman. Secretary and Treasurer Francis Bauman.

—Our school board is quibbling again over hiring teachers. The school must have good teachers and enough of them in order to keep up the high grade established. There are other things that could be retrenched on to much better advantage than teachers salaries, printing for instance, and the furnishing of supplies by members of the board. Retrenchment is all right, but not at the expense of the effeciency of the school.

—The village council met Monday evening; the full board was present.

The usual number of bills were allowed.

The bill of the Eagle Printing Company which was allowed at the last session of the board was reconsidered, and referred to the Company for correction.

Simon Weldelee made application for license to sell intoxicating liquors.

Bids were opened for printing. The bid of the Buffalo Gazette being found the lowest it was elected as the official paper of the Village for the ensuing year.

Bids for painting the Band stand were opened. The Delano Furniture Co. haying bid lowest, takes the job for $13. Committes were instructed to report at the next meeting the probable cost of extending the water and light system to Minneapolis Street on the South side of the track. Also to bring plans and specifications before the board for a tower for drying hose.

County Cullings.

The North Rockford Fourth of July Celebration has been declared off and Rockford is taking steps to get up a good time for all.

John Belden, of Montrose, and Editor Dare, of Elk River, are in the field as Republicans, trying to capture the nomination for the legislature.

It is generally presumed that John Nugent will head the Democratic county ticket as Sheriff this campaign. That would ensure a lively time.

Wright County, it is claimed, will have the expense to stand of the trials set for her court, even though a change of venue is had to another county.

District Court continues to drag along. Some think things might be hustled a little more if witnesses and others were always promptly on hand.

Theodore Petitt and Loxley Culp plead guilty and Petitt was fined $125 or a year in jail. Culp was sentenced to the St. Cloud Reformatory until discharged by law.

Attorney Tarbox, of Monticello, appears to be having clear sailing for the nomination, on the Republican ticket for Judge of the 4th Judicial District. The country is certainly entitled to some recognition on the bench and Mr. Tarbox is said by good authority to be eminently fitted for the position. Of course if the Democrats have up a good man it would be in order to vote for the Democrat, as out of six the Democrats ought to have two counting on the re-election of Judge Seagrave Smith as a foregone conclusion.

Teachers' Training School.

The Teachers' Training School for Wright County will be held at Buffalo, commencing at one o'clock, July 20th and continuing four weeks. E. J. Donaldson, assisted by Misses Hattie Dunton and Rebecca Mattson will have charge of the school. E. O. McFadon will have charge of the class in music during the first week. It will be for the interest of all progressive teachers to be present at the opening and remain during the entire session.

It will not long be possible for those who neglect the opportunities offered by the state for the improvement of teachers to keep up to the standard required by the state It is the duty of the County Superintendent of Schools to select the best material that is offered in candidates for teachers, and among other things considered will be the work done at the training school.

J. F. LEE,
38 Co. Supt of Schools.

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Southern California.

To any person desiring information regarding Southern California, a beautifully illustrated booklet descriptive of the fairest portion of this semitropic region will be mailed free. Address: Observer, Ontario, Calif.

Personal.

Fred Darrow, of Rockford, was in town Tuesday.

Charles Bronkow, made Minneapolis a business visit Tuesday.

Mrs. Lutz, and Mr. Haefer, of Hanover, were in town this week.

John Lanz, of St. Michaels, drove over to Delano, Thursday.

F. A. Barth and family visited Delano friends last Sunday.

Rev. J. L. Farber and son Fred made a trip to the prairies this week.

Mr. E. J. Ingalls, of Hastings, made Delano a professional visit, today.

Mrs. Astrop left, yesterday for her son in-law, at Markville, for a visit.

Messrs. Roosen and Probst attended court at Buffalo, this week, on business.

Rev. Father Schaus visited Rev. Zawodzki, at Minnerpolis, Wednesday evening.

Dan Mccarter, of Hamline, was visiting relatives and friends in town, this week.

O. Wright, of Wis., is now in the employ of his brother, the photographer at this place.

Miss Sadie VanEman, of Watertown, spent a few hours with Delano friends the past week.

C. J. Buckley and Miss Stella Jacobs were among passengers for Minneapolis yesterday evening.

Vernon Wilder and Ed Freeman wheeled to Minneapolis and returned, yesterday. They say it was warm.

Dr. Catlin attended the State Medical Society meeting at Minneapolis, Wednesday evening, returning home yesterday morning.

Drs. Soper and Howes, late of the State University, were in town recently looking for locations. One or both may locate here.

Among Our Exchanges.

Although no convention was called nor held in this county we notice that 10 votes were cast for Meeker county in the state convention at St. Paul last Thursday. Somebody must be carrying the Democracy of Meeker county in his vest pocket.--Litchfield Independent.

Application for Liquor License.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF WRIGHT, VILLAGE OF DELANO. } June 15th, 1896.

TO THE VILLAGE Council of the Village of Delano, County of Wright, State of Minnesota: The undersigned Simon Weldelee makes application for a Liquor License to be granted to him to sell Intoxicating Liquors for the term of one year.

From July the 1st, 1896, to July the 1st, 1897. The place where the business is to be carried on is as follows:: In the one story frame building situated on lot 2, Block 8, original townsite of Delano.

Said applicant prays that such license be granted pursuant to the ordinance of the Village of Delano, and the Statutes of the State of Minnesota, in such case enacted and provided.

SIMON WELDELEE.

Dated, this 15th of June, '96 38.

Application for Liquor License,

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF WRIGHT, VILLAGE OF DELANO. } June 18, 1896.

TO THE VILLAGE COUNCIL of the Village of Delano, County of Wright, State of Minnesota:

The undersigned, Charles Wiese, makes application for Liquor License to be granted to him to sell Intoxicating Liquors for the term of one year from July the 1st, 1896 to July 1st, 1897. The place where the business is to be carried on is as follows: In the one story and a half frame building situated on Lot (4) four, Block (5) eight, original town site of the village of Delano.

Said applicant prays that such License be granted pursuant to the ordinance of the village of Delano and the Statutes of the State of Minnesota in such cases enacted and provided.

Dated June. 18, 1896. CHARLES WIESE.

Notice to Contractors.

The Village Council of the Village of Delano, will receive bids from this date to the first day of July, 1896, to build or construct a Bell and Hose Tower in the Village of Delano, on grounds near the City Hall. Any or all bids may be rejected. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Recorder's office. Contractor to furnish all material according to plans and specifications.

W. R. JOHNS,
Village Recorder.

DELANO, June 19, 1896. 3-2t.

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Eggs,	.06
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Pork	4.00
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.05
Chickens, dressed,	.09
Turkeys, dressed,	.12

BORN.

JOHNSON.—On Friday, June 19, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Johnson, a son.

MARRIED.

CZECH. MACHALLA.—On Tuesday, June 16, at the catholic church, Mr. Valentine czech and Miss Lizzie Machalla.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1896. NUMBER 39.

Business Directory.

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W. H. CUTTING. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA. 28

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O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan. 11, 1896.

DR. CORNELIUS WILLIAMS. Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist, 145 W. Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

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Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

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Pastor.

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Preaching..... 11:00 "
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WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching.....
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:00.
REV. T. DAVIES.

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REV. LAWRENCE ZOWADZKI.

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Recorder, WYATT JOHNS.
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F. H. LINDSLEY and C. S. HAWKER.

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IT looks reasonable for a Democrat, in favor of free speech, free press, free schools, free trade, and a free country to advocate money good in any country. Both gold and silver as of yore. But how a high protective tariff man can so strenuously stand out for a gold standard to do business with other countries beats all for inconsistency.

IF the Democratic Convention at Chicago makes a platform after the good old fashion; after the pattern adopted when Samuel J. Tilden was elected President; or after the model on which Grover Cleveland was elected there is a good fighting chance for another victory by placing on such a platform a candidate who is known as a genuine, thorough going Democrat. But if they declare for free silver and stick up a high protective tariff man for an opponent to McKinley, it is more than likely they will succeed in doing what they have on several former occasions done, driving to the Republican party a sufficient number of independent voters to elect their man.

THE free silver republicans, if they are in earnest in electing a free silver candidate for President did the right thing in not nominating Teller at once at St. Louis. This would have smacked loudly of trying to capture the plume of office rather than the principle of free silver. The Democrats have had such doses fixed up for them too many times; and they never have worked and are not apt to now. Republicans wouldn't even help to elect old Horace Greeley whose New York Tribune some of them had called their law and Gospel, and Democrats are no more anxious to have a Republican head both tickets now than they were then. If people are in earnest why don't they wait until the Democrats nominate a first class Democrat who favors their principles, then all join in and support him. As for Populists they want low tariff or free trade, so do Democrats, and not anxious to support high protective tariff men for the sake of getting a free silver President. Let Democrats declare their principles, if they have any, and stand by their guns till the ship goes down or until they ride triumphantly into power on their merits and not on their trades and intrigues and alliances. Honesty is the best policy, even in politics.

A Plank Without a Straddle

It seems as if the committee on resolutions at the Republican national convention in St. Louis this week ought to have submitted the following plank for the platform, as embodying the present position of the party on protection and the monetary standard.

We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection, for the purpose of discouraging the purchase of products in foreign markets, and promoting profitable industry in our own country. We favor the gold standard of value, and demand that the currency of the country be made of gold value in foreign markets, for the purpose of encouraging the purchase of products abroad, and pleasing the goldbugs of Europe. We denounce the inconsistency of all political parties but our own, and point with pride to the beautiful harmony of the principles set forth herein.—Brainerd Journal.

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Republican County Convention and Primary Election.

A republican County Convention for the County of Wright will be held in Dudley's Opera House in the village of Buffalo, in said County, on Saturday the 27th day of June 1896 at 12 o'clock m. for the purpose of electing nineteen delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held at the city of St. Paul on the first day of July, 1896, to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney General, Also to elect twenty delegates to Republican Congressional Convention for the sixth Congressional District of Minnesota to be held at the city of St. Cloud on the 19th day of July, 1896, to nominate a candidate for Congress in said District.

The several election districts in said Wright County are entitled to representation in said county convention as follows: One delegate at large from each election district and one delegate additional for each forty votes or major fraction thereof, cast for Knute Nelson for Governor in 1894, to-wit:

Albion	4	Rockford	5
Buffalo	4	Silver Creek	3
Chatham	2	Southside	3
Clearwater	4	Stockholm	6
Cokato	6	Victor	4
Corinna	2	Woodland	3
Frankfort	2	Annandale V	3
Franklin	3	Buffalo V	4
French Lake	5	Cokato V	3
Maple Lake	2	Delano V	3
Marysville	4	Howard Lake	3
Middleville	4	Montrose	2
Monticello	4	Waverly	1
Otsego	3	Monticello V	4
		Maple Lake V	1

The primary elections for the election of said delegates will be held in all the election districts in said Wright county on Thursday, June 25th, 1896, the polls to be opened at 3 o'clock p. m. and remain open until 5 p. m., said primaries to be conducted under the primary election law: the town and village committees to fix the place for holding the said primary elections, and give at least six days notice thereof as the law requires.

Dated June 1st 1896.

By order of County Committee,
J. T. ALLEY, Chairman.

Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

Golden Clouds with a Silver Lining.

"All is not gold that glitters." Neither are all the arguments advanced by gold standard advocates unanswerable.

It is claimed that if we have a double standard that silver being the cheaper metal will drive all the gold out of the country. This country for about a century had a standard of both metals. why did not silver drive gold out then?

Gold standard advocates claim to be in favor of bimetallism; to want both gold and silver, equal as money. Why don't they vote for both if they are in favor of both?

How foolish it looks to buy silver and pay 50cts for enough to make a dollar, and try to keep it at par. Why not remonetize it and have it as it always was, a silver dollar as good as a gold dollar anywhere in this country at least?

A great big fuss is made about the endless chain of greenbacks requiring bonds to be sold every little while to redeem them in gold. How much heavier a chain will the people of the United States have forged about their necks when they have established the bimetallism advocated by the gold standard advocates. Want these dollars made out of 50cts. worth of silver all have to be redeemed in gold every time anybody asks for it? Why not remonetize silver when a silver dollar would be worth just as much as a gold dollar in the U. S. at least.

Globe gets a Glimmer.

The St. Paul Globe appears to be as badly at sea on the money question as the veriest tyro in the back woods, and ought not to be so severe in criticising some of its correspondent's articles. This money question, at present, deserves at least an intelligent and fair discussion. Only last week the Globe said: "The government has just completed an immense steel vault in which to store away the $50,000,000 free coinage dollars that can't be forced into circulation." This week, Monday, the Globe, in replying to Mr. C. C. Sylvester, of Madelia, among other things says: "He can not be aware that there is not an ounce of silver bullion belonging to the government in its possession. For all the bullion received under the Sherman act treasury notes were issued, and the bullion is kept as security for their redemption. That is to say every dollar's worth of this silver is already in circulation by means of its paper representative, and the government has no more right to lay hands upon the smallest fraction of it than a banker has to use for his personal expenses the funds of his depositors."

The Globe editor may have taken Sunday to look up the question a little, and has certainly learned something on the money question. There is quite a difference in the Government building a steel vault to hold "free coinage dollars that can't be forced into circulation" and building it to hold dollars "already in circulation by means of its paper representative." Most reading men in this country long since understood the latter explanation to be the fact of the matter; and most of them still insist that there is even now, a seinorage which Congress tried to pass a law to com and which should become a part of the standard money.

We are pleased to learn that the Globe has concluded to base its money arguments more on the condition of things and not on the fine spun golden theories of the Bill Merriam stripe.

The Globe has quite evidently cought a glimmer of light and may yet conclude that the white metal has a place along with gold as it has had before 1873.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1896.

President Cleveland's letter stating that he, "as an unflinching democrat who has been honored by his party and who desires hereafter no greater political privilege than to occupy the place of private in its ranks," could not have been surprising to readers of this correspondence, in which it was positively stated, by authority, many months ago that President Cleveland was not and would not be a candidate before the Chicago convention, and that he would whenever he deemed such action desireable write a letter to that effect. What was stated then has now come to pass. That letter has been written. It was not surprising, either, in view of Mr. Cleveland's consistent opposition to silver, that he should have used that letter to make a fresh attack upon the free coinage of silver. There is a very decided difference of opinion among democrats as to what, if any, effect the President's letter will have upon the Chicago convention, and only time will tell which are right. Republicans say they will use the letter as a campaign document if the Chicago convention adopts a free silver platform.

Secretary Lamont probably talks as little to the public ear as any man in public life, but he has a way of accomplishing what he starts out to do that many more talkative men lack. When Secretary Lamont wrote a letter opposing the bill to revive the grade of Lt. General of the army in order that Gen. Miles might be promoted thereto, and giving the reason for his opposition, many supposing that Congress being anti-administration in both branches would pass the bill just because the administration didn't want it passed, but your Uncle Daniel knew better. If anybody will take the trouble to hunt it down that Miles bill will be found in a committe pigeon hole, nicely covered with dust and cobwebs, and there it will probably remain. You couldn't persuade Sec. Lamont to say a word about it now. He got what he wanted and that ends it with him.

Representative Amos Cumming is admittedly an authority on N. Y. politics. While in Washington this week he said; "I am sanguine that New York will go democratic this year, it matters not what the Chicago convention does on the financial question. The people of New York state are thoroughly disgusted with the reform administration that have produced the Raines bill and other monstrosities of legislation. They are mad all the way through and 90 per cent of them are more interested in turning down a party that encroaches on their liberties and brings back an era of blue law and puritanism than in the platform of a National Convention."

Mr. W. G. Conrad, a banker and cattleman of Montana, and a good democrat, says of the political situation in that state: "The democrats can carry the State for a silver candidate for the Presidency, and if they combine with the populists, which they probably will, they can elect the Govenor easily.

They might carry the legislature, too, but that would not be of supreme importance seeing that no U. S. Senator is to be chosen by that body. Gov. Boies seems to be the favorite Presidential candidates out our way; at least we hear more about him than of the rest. If he gets the nomination there is no doubt of his getting Montana's electoral vote.

Never was the result of a National Convention received in Washington with more apathy than that of the one which has just been held at St. Louis. Of course, when one stops to think, that is not difficult to account for. People do not enthuse over the announcement of a cut and dried affair, and the only thing that was ever for a moment in doubt about that convention was who would be the candidate for Vice President. Czar Reed remained in Washington to hear the news, and if he would only tell what he thinks about it - but he won't. Democrats do not regard the ticket nominated at St. Louis as a strong one. On the contrary, they think it would have been difficult for the convention to have picked out one that would have been weaker. Aside from the enmity of many of the republican leaders because of the methods adopted by Mark Hanna McKinley will fail to get the votes of many republicans who regard him as a one-idea man. The bolt of silver republicans because of the financial plank of the platform makes it doubtful whether McKinley can carry a single western state. In short, it is the opinion of the best informed democrats that if the democrats can't beat McKinley they could not beat anybody, and that the republicans have added very largely to the chances for democratic success.

BUFFALO GAZETTE and DEMORIST'S MAGAZINE. One year for $2.50.

GRADUATING ORATION.

Woman in Law.

BY MISS ERMA WILDER, OF THE DELANO HIGH SCHOOL.

The point of view changes from time to time according to the instincts and opinions of a generation.

Up to the middle of the present century, refined and educated people, with ages of culture at their backs, hesitated at allowing a woman to work for money. She might of course labor under the home roof without any compensation, but she must not seek employment nor accept a salary. To do this seemed, in the eyes of the people, to be little short of disgrace. Then, a woman's husband worked for her support, or, if she were a spinster, she had her natural protectors, a father or brother on whom she could depend.

Until a very recent date, women constituted, at least nominally, the only recognized aristocracy. From one part of the land to another, one had but to need it, and the uttermost resources of man, in strength, civilty, and kindness were laid at woman's feet. But, in the hot competition of the "new woman period" we have lost something very precious and beautiful in the decline of reverance of woman and yet have gained a counterbalancing good with which we would be reluctant to part.

In days dream-like and mist to you who are older, and almost undreamed of by recent graduates, the woman who had to gain her own livelihood might choose between several lines of employment. She might sew, teach, or in some cases, the art of skillful housekeeping kept the wolf from the door. These three professions, teacher, seamstress, and housekeeper, limited the opportunity for women, while yet there was the dawn of a day quick ening with splendid possibilities. The hedges are now broken down and the paths, for which women long, are open to her, pioneered by brave spirits who went before, dared ridicule, breasted antagonism, defied repulse and could well exclaim in the words of Caesar, "they came, they saw, they conquered."

Ours is another era and with it the point of view is changed. The single woman today, young, strong, and educated, doing nothing for herself is justly regarded with contempt by other women.

Nearly all the professions formerly embraced by men are now open to women.

Law presents a most inviting opportunity to the woman who dares to undertake its duties and fulfil its arduous work. Invincible patience, continual attention to details, power of synthesis, power of analysis, a habit of noticing both sides of a question, are very necessary parts of a woman lawyer's outfit. Why should women study law as a means of gaining a livelihood? For the very same reason that men embrace the profession; for the same reason that has induced women to adopt other professions; and another very good reason is because civilization has arrived at that point where women are no longer conceived as being mentally subordinate to men.

Why should women not study law? One reason why women have so long become debarred from entering this profession is because precedent more than anything else aids the judges in rendering decisions. It may also be partly explained through misinterpretation, on the part of the public of the character of the profession, especially among the clergy is a lawyer looked upon as a person who must frequent courts where trials of all descriptions and natures are held and perhaps be an attorney in some of them. But members of the bar declare such an idea to be very remote from the true state of affairs. The main and important business of a lawyer in regard to a case is, or at least, should be, generally spent in his own private office looking up the details of the case, and the law bearing upon it.

In this profession it seems to be a question of intellectual training rather than sex which should qualify a woman to become a lawyer.

One of our best lawyers, Mrs. Sutro, in one of her essays says "actual experience has proved that in the classes which have been opened to women for the study of law (as since time immemorial they have been to men) women take as high a rank if not higher than men." And are there not a great many avenues of this profession outside of real court practice, where women equal and surpass men in result obtained?

There are also certain fields to which women are particularly adopted by nature. For instance, where the legal interests of women and children are concerned, women lawyers are far more successful than men.

The colleges for the study of law require a thorough educational training before admitting any candidates for the profession and a so-called Regents examination must be taken by all applicants for admission.

Thus we see that women have a great many difficulties to contend with in taking up the study of law, but they can and will succeed.

Shakespear's Portia is not without her parallel in actual life.

There was Deborah in Israel, Aspasia in Greece, and Hortensia in Rome.

Cassandra Fidelis, born in 1465 made her mark as a jurist.

Ages ago Aristotle said "Jurisprudence is the most perfect branch of ethics." Blackstone calls it "a science which distinguishes the criterion of right and wrong; which tends to employ the one and punish or redress the other; which employs in its theory the noblest faculties of the soul and exercises in its practice the cardinal virtues of the heart, a science which is universal in its use and extent, accomodated to each individual, yet comprehending the whole community.

Let women take courage! Let them not underate the difficulties which they will have to surmount in entering upon this profession, but let them go out "from school life into life's school" with a generous independent spirit and lying before them is a glorious future full of golden opportunities furthering the advancement of woman in the profession of law.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Headquarters Democratic State Central Committee of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., June 20.—The Democracy of Minnesota is hereby called to meet in convention at the city of Minneapolis, on

TUESDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1896,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates to be voted for on Tuesday, November Third, 1896, for the office of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, attorney general. Also for the purpose of selecting nine electors for president and vice-president of the United States.

The representation will consist of two delegates from each county and one additional for each 150 votes or major fraction thereof cast for the Democratic candidate for president in 1892.

Upon this computation the several counties of the state will be entitled to representation in said convention to the number of delegates indicated as follows:

Aitkin	3	Martin	6
Anoka	7	Meeker	10
Becker	4	Mille Lacs	3
Beltrami	2	Morrison	13
Benton	6	Mower	11
Big Stone	5	Murray	5
Blue Earth	18	Nicollet	8
Brown	10	Nobles	6
Carlton	4	Norman	4
Carver	12	Olmstead	15
Cass	4	Otter Tail	13
Chippewa	5	Pine	5
Chisago	5	Pipestone	4
Clay	6	Polk	12
Cook	2	Pope	4
Cottonwood	3	Ramsey	87
Crow Wing	5	Redwood	6
Dakota	15	Renville	9
Dodge	6	Rice	14
Douglas	6	Rock	4
Faribault	9	Rosseau	2
Fillmore	11	St. Louis	26
Freeborn	7	Scott	15
Goodhue	15	Sherburne	4
Grant	4	Sibley	10
Hennepin	112	Stearns	32
Houston	10	Steele	11
Hubbard	3	Stevens	5
Isanti	3	Swift	7
Itasca	7	Todd	9
Jackson	7	Traverse	4
Kanabec	2	Wabasha	14
Kandiyohi	5	Wadena	4
Kittson	4	Waseca	9
Lac qui Parle	5	Washington	14
Lake	2	Watonwan	5
Le Sueur	14	Wilkin	4
Lincoln	5	Winona	27
Lyon	5	Wright	14
McLeod	12	Yellow Medicine	4
Marshall	4		
TOTAL			861

By order of Committee.
THOS. J. McDERMOTT, Chairman.
M. J. CLARK, Secretary.

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LATEST NEWS

Desperate men claiming to hail from Missouri, Texas and Kentucky have comitted murder in our usually quiet State the past week. Last Saturday at Wyoming three men attempted robbery of Dr. Foster of St. Paul and shot Edward Paul, and Jacob Hayes at Wyoming. The murderers were followed by enraged citizens until surrouded where one was shot and the other taken and placed in the Stillwater jail.

On Wednesday two men got into a quarrel with a farmer near Glencoe about a dog which they shot. The farmer sought to have them arrested and when Sheriff Rogers in company with an assistant came up to them and informed them they were under arrest one of them shot the Sheriff. His associate procured help and carried the dead body back to Glencoe when fire bells were rang and about 400 men and boys, from there and other places, joined in the persuit. The two men were captured about twelve miles away and brought back to Glencoe, where Capt. Bean of St. Paul with a company of Militia has been statsoned to prevent a lynching. Minnesota has proven before to be an unsafe State for people to go about shooting at her citizen. Lynch law is wrong but so are the long drawn out trials granted some of the quibbling lawyers over such cases.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., • MINN.

A NEW HAVEN inventor has designed a triangular shaped pneumatic bicycle tire. It has all the merits of the ordinary pneumatic tire, and is proof against damage by puncture. If a hole is made, the tire simply becomes a cushion tire, and serves all the purposes of a tire.

PHILADELPHIA is seriously discussing a proposition to appropriate $250,000 with which to filter the water for one district of 100,000 inhabitants as an experiment. In case this should prove satisfactory then arrangements will be made to filter the water supply for the whole city at a much greater outlay and permanently.

THERE are under the ocean, spreading to almost every civilized part of the world, no fewer than 1,167 submarine telegraph cables, having a total length of 142,780 nautical miles, and representing a capital of nearly £40,000,000. To keep these cables in repair requires the exclusive service of 37 specially constructed and equipped telegraph steamers.

AT the public library at Macon there is a barometer made simply of a thin strip of cedar and a thin strip of white pine, placed together and stuck perpendicularly in a base rest of wood. When it is going to rain the strips bend dowa, and when it is to be dry they stand rigidly stiff and straight. It is said to indicate coming storms unfailingly.

A SURVEY of the hills around Dow Center, Col., shows numerous prospects with silver ore assaying from $8 to $100 per ton. On the slope of Dow mountain is the Favorite mine, which gave assays of over $4,000 to the ton at a depth of fifteen feet. The White mine, owned by Denver parties, an assay of $1,200 and a mill run of $68. The Stone mine is down seventy feet and has struck $100 ore.

THE survey of the volcano Popocatepetl, Mexico, for the purpose of determining the best location for an aerial cable railway to the summit, has just been completed. The new railway will be a great attraction to tourists, who will now be able to make the ascent to the summit 18,000 feet above the sea, and also to descend to the crater, where the process of extracting sulphur is now being carried out.

A POTATO tercentenary is proposed in England. In 1596 the first potato was planted in England, in Holborn, about the time that Sir Walter Raleigh was planting the first Irish potato at Youghal, near Cork. For two centuries the potato continued as a botanical curiosity. When first eaten it was a delicacy, sometimes roasted and steeped in sack, or baked with marrow and spice, or preserved and candied.

THE death of Mrs. Robert J. Niven in Paris is expected to bring to another American girl a fortune which will entitle her to be ranked among the richest young women in this country. Miss Edith Collins, the ward of Chauncey M. Depew, is Mrs. Niven's granddaughter, and, as there are no other heirs, it is believed she will inherit her grandmother's estate, which has been estimated at about $7,000,000.

YOSEMITE tourists will thank Gov. Budd, of California, for his efforts to reduce the many overcharges in the famous valley. What he proposes to do is to break up the combine between the railroad and the stage line so as to reduce the fare to $13, to make the hotels give rates graded according to rooms, to furnish greater facilities to camping parties, and to abolish the tolls on certain roads.

THE Buffalo wheelmen are in for a hard time, if the new city bicycle ordinance is enforced to the letter. It prescribes that every person "by means of a bell or whistle shall give proper and sufficient warning upon approaching a pedestrian," so as to enable such pedestrian to avoid a collision. Another part of the ordinance prescribes a penalty of $25 for "any such person who shall fail or neglect to give such warning."

A PLAN is on foot in Philadelphia to prevent any street music—including of course strawberry and potato howling—before nine o'clock in the morning, and after ten o'clock at night. A similar law has gone into effect at Asbury Park. In New York street musicians are forbidden to approach nearer than 500 feet any school house or church, and if warned they must not get nearer than 250 feet to any private dwelling.

IT is announced that England's famous Westminster hall, the home of the two great deliberative and legislative bodies of the British empire, can not last many years longer. The structure, with its beautiful river front, was originally built upon a bog, and the dampness has seriously affected the magnificent building. The floors of the vaults are covered with slime, and the limestone used in the construction is rapidly disintegrating, and all efforts to stop this ravage have ended in failure.

IT is expected that within a year the monument of Gen. George Washington which the Pennsylvania branch of the Society of the Cincinnati is erecting at the Green entrance to Fairmount park, Philadelphia, will be completed. From the top of Washington's hat the monument will measure forty-five feet, while the base is to be ninety-one feet three inches by seventy-seven feet nine inches. It has cost $250,000, and an additional $47,000 will be required to put it in its place. When it is finished the monument will be one of the finest of the many fine ones in the United States.

A MAINE minister recently received a visit from a woman whom he thought "not quite up" in point of intellect. She informed him that she was going to be married, and had come to secure his services in advance. He did not want to be a party to the contract, and politely informed her that she must get some one else. She "flared" in an instant. "You are going to be sorry for this, sir," she said. "Perhaps you didn't know that I attend your church sometimes, and sometimes I talk in meeting." She got married elsewhere, and the parson has scarcely recovered from the rebuff.

M'KINLEY NOMINATED.

Republican Convention Presents His Name for President.

Proceedings of the Big Assembly at St. Louis—Leading Silverites Bolt the Party—Platform Adopted—McKinley and Hobart.

St. Louis, June 19.—At 10:35 Thursday morning the president, Senator Thurston, announced that the divine blessing would be invoked by Rev. John R. Scott, of Florida.

The chairman said the first order of business was the reception of the report of the committee on resolutions, and the chair recognized for that purpose Senator-elect Foraker, of Ohio.

As Mr. Foraker approached the financial plank Mr. Teller left his seat with the Colorado delegation and moved up to the platform where he seated himself at the end of the second row of seats to the right of the chairman. With the opening sentence "the republican party is unreservedly for sound money," which Mr. Foraker read slowly and very emphatically, a burst of cheering occurred, and the applause was repeated with redoubled volume when the pledge to promote international agreement for free coinage was read. The cheering at this point was so prolonged that it interrupted the proceedings for some time and compelled the chairman to rap for order.

Teller Presents Minority Report.

Then the chair, amid the breathless attention of the convention, recognized Senator Teller, who sent to the secretary's desk and had read the following minority report:

"We, the undersigned members of the committee on resolutions, being unable to agree with that portion of the majority report which treats of the subjects of coinage and finance, respectfully submit the following paragraph as a substitute therefor:

"The republican party favors the use of both gold and silver as equal standard money, and pledges its power to secure the free, unrestricted and independent coinage of gold and silver at our mints at the ratio of sixteen parts of silver to one of gold."

Teller Addresses the Convention.

Mr. Teller then advanced to the front and in earnest tones addressed the convention in explanation of his course. He disclaimed that his advocacy of free silver was in any manner controlled by the fact that he represented a state which produced silver. He contended for it because he believed that no country could prosper without it, and because he believed that it was the great weight which was now weighing down the country. Professing tolerance for those who differed from him, he said his decision had been arrived at after many years of deliberate thought. The great contest whether there should be one flag or two in this country was not more important than this. Confronted for the first time in the history of this glorious party of ours with the danger of a financial system which in our judgment would be destructive to the country, they were called upon to decide whether to adhere to it or reject it.

Teller's Substitute Tabled.

Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on resolutions, moved to lay Teller's substitute on the table.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, seconded the motion.

The yeas and nays were demanded by the states of Colorado, Montana and Idaho and the vote was taken.

The result of the roll call was announced: Yeas, 818½; nays, 105½.

So the motion to lay Senator Teller's substitute free silver plank on the table was carried.

Mr. Foraker was recognized to move the previous question on the passage of the resolutions.

Financial Plank Adopted.

Mr. Dubois demanded a roll call of states on the passage of the financial plank, and Colorado and Montana seconded the call.

The roll call proceeded amid so much confusion that the chairman had to suspend it until order was restored.

The result of the roll call on the question of the adoption of the financial plank was announced: Ayes, 812½; nays, 110½. "And the financial plank is adopted," added the chairman amid cheers.

The rest of the platform was adopted with a ringing chorus of ayes, there being but one solitary "No."

Silver Men's Declaration of Withdrawal.

Mr. Frank Cannon, the youthful senator from Utah, advanced to the platform and with Senator Teller sitting by his side, read in ringing tones and with many gestures the following protest:

"We hold that this convention has seceded from the truth; that the triumph of such secession would be the eventual destruction of our freedom and our civilization. To that end the people will not knowingly follow any political party; and we choose to take our place in the ranks of the great mass of citizens who realize that the hour has come for justice. Did we deem this issue less important to humanity we would yield, since the associations of all our political lives have been intertwined with the men and the measures of this party of past mighty achievements.

Withdrawal from the Party.

"Accepting the flat of this convention as the present purpose of the party, we withdraw from this convention to return to our constituents the authority with which they invested us, believing that we have better discharged their trust by this action which restores to them authority unsullied than by giving cowardly and insincere indorsement to the greatest wrong ever willfully attempted within the republican party—once redeemer of the people, but now about to become their oppressor, unless providentially restrained by the votes of free men."

A Wild Scene.

At Mr. Cannon's closing words, declaring that the republican party, once the redeemer of the people, was now about to become its oppressor, a storm of hisses and groans was raised from all parts of the hall and cries of "Down" were raised.

The chair, with his resonant voice rising above the tumult, said: "The chair suggests to this convention that the republican party in convention assembled need not fear any declaration." Here an outburst of cheers, which lasted several seconds, interrupted the chairman.

"Good-By, My Lovers, Good-By."

The names of the signers to the protest as read by the secretary were treated with hisses, and a voice in the rear called out: "Good-by, My Lovers Good-by," as Senator Teller and his associates then filed out of the hall, marching down the main aisle. The whole convention rose and yelled and waved flags, hats and fans while the band played patriotic airs, the assemblage singing the chorus: "Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue" to the accompaniment of the band, and shouting till they were hoarse.

Senators Mantle, of Montana, and Brown, of Utah, were recognized. Both protested against the adoption of a gold plank by the convention, but declared they would remain in the party.

THE NOMINATIONS.

McKinley and Hobart Selected as Candidates for President and Vice President.

St. Louis, June 19.—After a ten hours' session in torrid heat and distressing noise the 11th national republican convention named William McKinley, of Ohio, and Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey, for president and vice-president, respectively, of the United States. No effort was put forth to carry out the much-talked-of purpose of conferring the second place upon Gov. Levi P. Morton. Mr. Hobart went through on the first ballot with many votes to spare. The chief supporters of the four unsuccessful other candidates for the presidency, Senator Lodge, for Reed; Mr. Hepburn, for Allison; Gov. Hastings, for Quay, and Mr. Depew and Mr. Platt, for Morton, came out in ringing little speeches moving to make McKinley's nomination unanimous and pledging him the loyal support of their respective states. Whatever enthusiasm was lacking in the early days of the convention was supplied when the nominations were made. A more boisterous scene of yelling, plume and banner waving and other manifestations of joy has seldom been heard or seen than that which for nearly half an hour occupied the convention after the nomination of William McKinley. The silver bolt was largely discounted and its effect was to a great extent neutralized by the speeches which Senators Mantle, of Montana, and Brown, of Utah, and others made, declaring their continued allegiance to the republican party, notwithstanding their disappointment on the silver plank.

After the adoption of the platform Chairman Thurston directed the call of states for nominations for the presidency.

Depew Presents Morton.

When the state of New York was called Mr. Sutherland, of Rochester, rose and said that the name of New York's favorite son would be presented by another "favorite son of that state and of all the states, Chauncey M. Depew." Mr. Depew then, in a most eloquent address, nominated Gov. Morton.

As Ohio was called and Gov. Foraker came to the front there was such cheering as had not marked the proceedings of the convention at any previous time. He characterized the four years of democratic administration as one stupendous disaster which had fallen on all alike, the just and the unjust. But this affliction had one compensating advantage, it had destroyed the democratic party. Their approaching national convention was an approaching national nightmare.

No one knew what they were going to do, and no one was seeking the nomination except a limited few who had proclaimed their unfitness by announcing a willingness to stand on any kind of platform. If the republican party made no mistake here, it would be reestablished in control of the government to hold it till Providence in His infinite mercy chose again to chasten the nation. [Laughter and applause.] The people wanted something more than a good business man, a fearless leader, a wise statesman, one who, in addition to all these, presented qualifications which were exactly the opposite of this free-trade, deficit-making, bond-issuing, democratic administration.

"I present to you such a man," said Gov. Foraker, "in William McKinley."

Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, was recognized by Temporary Chairman Hepburn, and seconded the nomination of McKinley.

At the close of Mr. Thurston's effective speech, cries of "Vote" were raised, interspersed with cries for "Quay." In the midst of this Gov. Hastings took the stand and placed in nomination the name of Matthew Stanley Quay.

The Vote.

Following is the official detailed vote for president:

States.	McKinley.	Morton.	Quay.	Reed.	Allison.
Alabama	19	1	..	2	..
Arkansas	16	..	..	..	..
California	18	..	..	..	..
Colorado	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	7	..	..	6	..
Delaware	6	..	..	..	..
Florida	6	2	..	..	..
Georgia	22	..	2	2	..
Idaho	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois	46	..	..	2	..
Indiana	30	..	..	..	..
Iowa	..	..	..	..	26
Kansas	20	..	..	..	..
Kentucky	26	..	..	..	..
Louisiana	11	..	½	4	½
Maine	..	..	..	12	..
Maryland	15	..	..	1	..
Massachusetts	1	..	..	29	..
Michigan	28	..	..	..	..
Minnesota	18	..	..	..	..
Mississippi	17	1	..	..	..
Missouri	34	..	..	..	..
Montana	1	..	..	..	..
Nebraska	16	..	..	..	..
Nevada	3	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire	..	..	..	8	..
New Jersey	19	..	..	1	..
New York	17	55	..	..	..
North Carolina	19½	..	..	2½	..
North Dakota	6	..	..	..	..
Ohio	46	..	..	..	..
Oregon	8	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	6	..	58	..	..
Rhode Island	..	..	..	8	..
South Carolina	18	..	..	..	..
South Dakota	8	..	..	..	..
Tennessee	24	..	..	..	..
Texas	21	..	..	5	3
Utah	3	..	..	..	3
Vermont	8	..	..	..	..
Virginia	23	..	..	1	..
Washington	8	..	..	..	..
West Virginia	12	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin	24	..	..	..	..
Wyoming	6	..	..	..	..
Arizona	6	..	..	..	..
New Mexico	5	..	..	..	..
Oklahoma	4	..	..	1	1
Indian Territory	6	..	..	..	..
Dist. of Columbia	..	..	..	1	1
Alaska	4	..	..	..	..
Total	661½	58	61½	84½	35½

Montana gave Cameron 1; blank, 4.

Necessary to a choice, 454.

Total number of delegates present, 906.

A Memorable Scene.

All of the states having been called, the president proceeded to state the result of the vote. When he announced that William McKinley had received 661½ votes the scene of an hour ago, during Foraker's address, was repeated. Delegates and spectators arose and cheered and waved flags and banners and the pampas plumes of California; the band struck up "My Country 'Tis of Thee" and cheers and huzzas rent the air.

There was not a single one of the 15,000 or 16,000 people in the great hall who did not do his or her best to swell the sounds of jubilee and to join in the grand popular demonstration in favor of the successful candidate. The women were as enthusiastic as the men. It seemed as if no one would be seated again, and as if orderly proceedings would never more be attempted. One young man on the platform waved on the point of the national banner a laced cocked hat such as the conquerer of Marengo is represented as wearing. This symbol of victory added, if possible, to the enthusiasm, and the noise was swelled by the booming of artillery outside.

At last the president got a chance to continue his announcement of the vote. Thomas B. Reed, he said, had received 54½ votes; Senator Quay, 61½; Levi P. Morton, 58; Senator Allison, 35½, and Don Cameron, 1.

Made It Unanimous.

After quiet had again been restored Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, on behalf of the friends of Mr. Reed offered a motion to make the nomination of Mr. McKinley unanimous. Another wild scene followed his short speech. Gen. Henderson, of Iowa, seconded the motion on behalf of the adherents of Mr. Allison. Thomas C. Platt, on behalf of Mr. Morton's friends, also seconded the motion, and in doing so pledged the state of New York for a mighty majority for the nominee. Gov. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, seconded it for the supporters of Mr. Quay.

Cries of "Mark Hanna" were raised. Mr. Hanna, from the body of the hall, responded in a few words which were almost inaudible in the confusion, pledging himself to take his place in the ranks and work for the election of McKinley.

The chair put the question: "Shall the nomination be made unanimous?" and by a rising vote it was so ordered, and the chair announced that William McKinley, of Ohio, was the candidate of the republican party for president of the United States.

TICKET COMPLETED.

Garrett A. Hobart Named for Vice President on the First Ballot.

Senator Lodge then offered a motion to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for vice-president, and that nominating speeches be limited to five minutes. Notwithstanding many expressions of dissent and cries to adjourn this motion was declared carried, and at 6:20 p. m., the convention having now been in continuous session nearly eight hours and a half, the roll of states was called for nominations for vice-president. When Connecticut was reached Samuel J. Fessenden took the stand and placed in nomination ex-Gov. Morgan C. Bulkeley, of Connecticut.

When New Jersey was reached on the roll Hon. J. Franklin Fort, of that state, arose and said:

"I rise to present to this convention the claims of New Jersey for the vice-presidency. We come because we feel that we can for the first time in our history bring to you a promise that our electoral vote will be cast for your nominees. If you comply with our request this promise will surely be redeemed. We believe that the vice-presidency in 1896 should be given to New Jersey. We have reasons for our opinion. We have ten electoral votes; we have carried the state in the elections of 93, '94 and '95. We hope and believe we can keep the state in the republican column for all time. By your action to-day you can greatly aid us.

"Not for himself, but for our state; not for his ambition, but to give to the nation the highest type of public official, do we come to this convention by the command of our state, and in the name of the republican party of New Jersey—unconquered and unconquerable, undivided and indivisible—with one united voice speaking for all that counts for good citizenship in our state, and nominate to you for the office of vice-president of this republic Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey."

The roll call of states was resumed, and New York made no nomination. When the state of Rhode Island was called, Mr. Allen, of Rhode Island, came to the stand and nominated for the vice-presidency Charles Warren Lippitt. When the state of Tennessee was called, Mr. Randolph, a delegate from that state, nominated for the vice-presidency Henry Clay Evans, of Tennessee. The nomination of Mr. Evans was seconded by Mr. Smith, of Kentucky (a colored delegate). Mr. I. C. Walker, of Virginia (colored), put in nomination his fellow delegate, James A. Walker.

The balloting for vice-president then began. The call had only proceeded as far as South Dakota when it became evident that Hobart had been nominated on the first ballot, and the delegates and the crowd in the galleries began to leave.

For Vice President.

The following is the detailed vote for vice president:

States.	Hobart.	Bulkeley.	Evans.
Alabama	10	1	11
Arkansas	10	1	5
California	14	1	3
Colorado	..	..	..
Connecticut	..	12	..
Delaware	6	..	..
Florida	5	..	3
Georgia	5	..	21
Idaho	..	..	..
Illinois	44	..	..
Indiana	12	..	16
Iowa	3	10	5
Kansas	20	..	..
Kentucky	8	..	17
Louisiana	8	..	8
Maine	2	2	5
Maryland	14	1	1
Massachusetts	14	4	12
Michigan	21	..	7
Minnesota	6	..	12
Mississippi	13	..	5
Missouri	10	..	23
Montana	1	..	..
Nebraska	16	..	..
Nevada	3	..	..
New Hampshire	8	..	..
New Jersey	20	..	..
New York	72	..	..
North Carolina	1½	..	20½
North Dakota	..	..	3
Ohio	25	6	15
Oregon	8	..	..
Pennsylvania	64	..	..
Rhode Island	..	..	..
South Carolina	3	..	15
South Dakota	8	..	..
Tennessee	..	..	24
Texas	11	..	12
Utah	3	..	1
Vermont	8	..	..
Virginia	..	..	..
Washington	8	..	..
West Virginia	12	..	..
Wisconsin	3	..	20
Wyoming	6	..	..
Arizona	4	1	..
New Mexico	..	..	6
Oklahoma	4	..	2
Indian Territory	6	..	..
Dist. of Columbia	2	..	..
Alaska	4	..	..
Total	535½	39	277½

Virginia's 24 votes were cast for James A. Walker; Rhode Island's 8 votes went to Lippitt; Reed received 3 votes; Depew, 3; Thurston, 2; Fred Grant, 2; Morton, 1.

Total vote, 895.

Necessary to choice, 448.

The chair then formally declared Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey, the nominee of the convention for vice-president of the United States.

The Convention Ends.

The chair informed the convention that it would be necessary to appoint two committees to wait upon the nominees for president and vice-president and notify them of their nomination, and he requested the delegations from the various states to choose two of its members to act on these committees, which, he said, would meet this morning at the Southern hotel. Resolutions were offered and agreed to appointing the chairman (Mr. Thurston) and the temporary chairman (Mr. Fairbanks) chairmen, respectively, of the two committees to notify the nominees for president and vice-president.

The roll call for the committees being completed, the convention at 7:51 p. m. adjourned sine die.

ITS CREED.

Text of the Platform Adopted by the Republican Party.

St. Louis, June 19.—Following is the full text of the platform adopted Thursday by the national republican convention:

"The republicans of the United States, assembled by their representatives in national convention, appealing to the popular and historical justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of 30 years of republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

"For the first time since the civil war the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted democratic control of the government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor and disaster. In administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an unceasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by $262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates, and reversed all the measures and results of successful republican rule. In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise, and crippled American production while stimulating foreign production for the American market.

"Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable to conduct it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for 30 years administered it with unequaled success and prosperity. And in this connection we heartily indorse the wisdom, the patriotism and the success of the administration of President Harrison.

Tariff.

"We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm, and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift, and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism.

"We denounce the present democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit, and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands.

"We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement and then it wants rest.

Reciprocity.

"We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last republican administration was a national calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries, and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories.

"Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of republican policy and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both and both must be reestablished. Protection for what we produce; free admission for the necessaries of life which we do not produce; reciprocal agreements of mutual interests which gain open markets for us in return for our open market to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade, and secures our own market for ourselves, reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

Sugar.

"We condemn the present administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use, and for which they pay other countries more than $100,000,000 annually.

Wool and Woolens.

"To all our products—to those of the mine and the field as well as to those of the shop and the factory—to hemp, to wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woolens of the mill—we promise the most ample protection.

Merchant Marine.

"We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign-carrying trade, so that American ships—the product of American labor, employed in American shipyards, sailing under the stars and stripes, and manned, officered and owned by American citizens, may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

Money.

"The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.

"All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

Pensions.

"The veterans of the union army deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril.

"We denounce the practice in the pension bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls, as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people.

Foreign Relations.

"Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous and dignified, and all our interests in the western hemisphere carefully watched and guarded.

"The Hawaiian islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them.

"The Nicaraguan canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States; and by the purchase of the Danish islands we should secure a proper and much needed naval station in the West Indies.

Armenian Massacres.

"The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, and we believe that the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers and American property destroyed. There and everywhere American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards, and at any cost.

Monroe Doctrine.

"We reassert the Monroe doctrine in its full extent, and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect by responding to the appeals of any American state for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment. We have not interfered and shall not interfere with the existing possessions of any European power in this hemisphere, but those possessions must not on any pretext be extended.

"We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemisphere, and to the ultimate union of all the English-speaking part of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

Cuba.

"From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

"The government of Spain, having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

The Navy.

"The peace and security of the republic, and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth, demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We, therefore, favor the continued enlargement of the navy and a complete system of harbor and seacoast defenses.

Foreign Immigration.

"For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship and of the wages of our workingmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced, and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write.

Civil Service.

"The civil-service law was placed on the statute book by the republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

Free Ballot.

"We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast.

Lynchings.

"We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the uncivilized and barbarious practice well known as lynching, or killing of human beings, suspected or charged with crime, without process of law.

National Arbitration.

"We favor the creation of a national board of arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and employed engaged in interstate commerce.

Conclusion.

"We believe in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the republican party, and urge the passage by congress of the satisfactory free homestead measure which has already passed the house and is now pending in the senate.

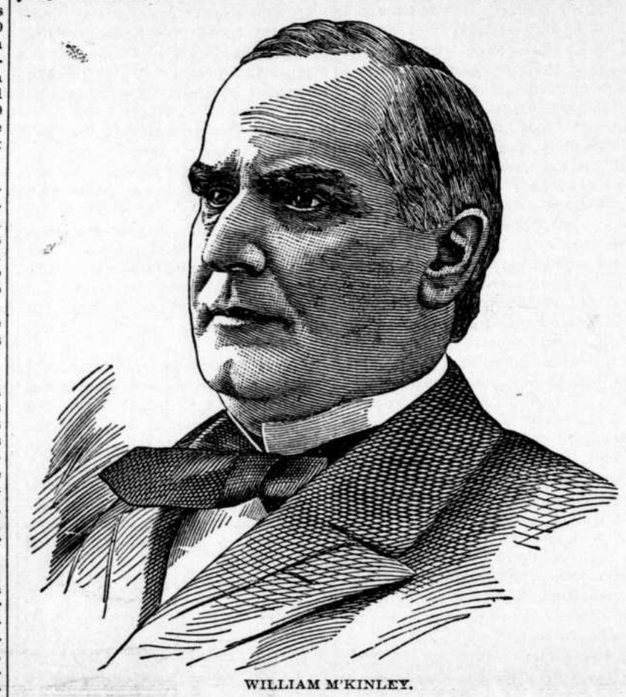
"We favor the admission of the remaining territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the territories and of the United States. All the federal officers appointed for the territories should be elected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

"We believe the citizens of Alaska should have representation in the congress of the United States, to the end that needful legislation may be intelligently enacted.

"We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

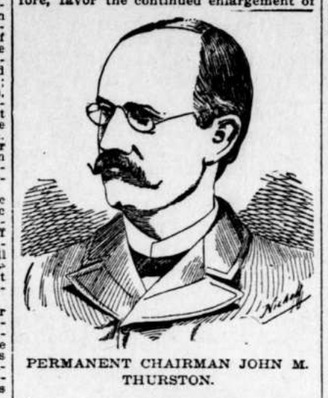
"The republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protection to the home. We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness and welcome their cooperation in rescuing the country from democratic and populistic mismanagement and misrule.

"Such are the principles and policies of the republican party. By these principles we will abide and these policies we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people. Confident alike in the history of our great party and in the justice of our cause, we present our platform and our candidates in the full assurance that the election will bring victory to the republican party and prosperity to the people of the United States."



WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

GARRET A. HOBART.



PERMANENT CHAIRMAN JOHN M. THURSTON.

SHOT THEM DOWN.

A Chicago Thief Killed and His Pal Badly Wounded.

Chicago, June 23.—Birdie Maroney, a well-known Chicago thief, was instantly killed Monday night while trying to hold up a saloon at the corner of Clark and Taylor streets, and his partner, James Bartley, who was with him at the time, was seriously wounded and sent to the county hospital. The two men went into John Clark's saloon Monday morning, and with drawn revolvers took a valuable ring from the finger of the bartender, Jim Harris. No money was secured, as the cash was in a pocket in the skirt of Mrs. Clark. The robbers went away, threatening to return later in the day and find some money. Clark immediately went out and purchased two revolvers. He claims that he stationed himself in a dark place across the street and was on the lookout for the robbers when they returned at night. Maroney had commenced operations by striking the bartender in the face, when Clark entered and commenced firing. Maroney was killed instantly, but Bartley, the other thief, may recover. The place was filled with people of bad character and a panic ensued.

Cheated the Gallows.

Columbia, S. C., June 20.—The sheriff of Aiken county had a trying experience Friday. Some time ago Dan Robertson was convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged Friday. While preparations were being made for the execution about 1:30 o'clock the doomed man suddenly drew a knife which he had in some way secured, and slashed his throat, severing the jugular vein. Sheriff Alderman wired these facts hastily to Gov. Evans asking what he must do. The governor granted a respite of a week, but Robertson has since died.

Arrested the Wrong Man.

London, June 23.—William R. Brown, who was arrested in Liverpool last week as he was landing from the steamer Aurania, upon the strength of a warrant cabled from New York asking the authorities to arrest W. W. Damon, alias W. R. Brown, was arraigned in the Bow street police court Monday morning and discharged, he having proved that the police had arrested the wrong man. Brown claimed to be a director of a bank at Fort Valley, Ga.

Don't Like American Laws.

Catherines, Ont., June 23. — Sir Charles Tupper, premier of Canada, in a political speech here Sunday said he regretted the alien labor legislation of the United States congress and added: "If the Americans persist in carrying out a method so unfair, it will compel the government and parliament of Canada to take up the subject at no distant date with a view to protecting the industries and the people of Canada."

Select San Francisco.

Louisville, Ky., June 23.—The North American Turnerbund Monday selected San Francisco as the city in which to hold the next biennial convention. St. Louis will continue to be headquarters.

Pure

Blood is essential to health. Now is the time to purify and enrich the blood, and thus give vigor and vitality, by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

WISHING ON HAY.

A Motorman Says It Is Wonderfully Effective in Love Matters.

She was a very nice looking girl, and evidently belonged to what may be called the smart set. She was riding on a Brightwood car, and was well out on Seventh street road, says the Washington Star, when she spoke to the motorman. "I am nearly dying to get something," she remarked, "and I want to wish for it on a load of hay. I was told that if I rode out on this line I could meet any number of wagons full of hay coming to the city."

"Right you are, miss," answered the motorman, "and here come five loads down the road. You can wish all you want now."

It is presumed that the necessary wish or wishes were made, for as soon as the loads of hay passed the young lady got off and took a car back to the city. Then, turning to the Star writer, the motorman said: "You heard that, didn't you? Well, sir, I have had a similar experience on this car several times. There are a certain number of ladies, young and otherwise, who ride out with us for no other reason than to meet a load of hay, so that they can wish on it. There is very little trouble meeting hay wagons on the Seventh street road, for there is scarcely a trip of a car that we do not meet from one to six, especially in the morning hours and in dry weather. There is a great deal in it, too. My wife tells me she never meets a load of hay without making a wish. She wished for me before she got me, she told me. Well, you see, she got a prize, though there never has been a time since we were married when I have had money enough saved to buy a load of hay half the size of that the young lady wished on. I hope her better luck, though. In love matters wishing on a load of hay is wonderfully effective."

Half A MILLION DOLLARS

To be Given Away in Articles of Real Value to the Users of

Mail Pouch

"Chewing and Smoking"

(The Only ANTI-NERVOUS and ANTI-DYSPEPTIC)

TOBACCO.

SAVE YOUR COUPONS (OR EMPTY BAGS UNTIL COUPONS APPEAR) AND GET IN EXCHANGE FREE THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE AND USEFUL ARTICLES:

VALUABLE PICTURES.

- Handsome Water Color Fac-similes, Landscape and Marine, size 14x28, 12 subjects.
- Fine Pastel Fac-similes, Landscape and Figures, size 20x24 inches, 12 subjects.
- Beautiful Venetian Scenes, Works of Art, size 20x30 inches, 4 subjects.
- Magnificent Water Color Gravures, after famous artists, size 22x28 inches, 4 subjects.

NO ADVERTISING ON ANY OF THE ABOVE. *Such Excellent Works of Art have never before been offered, Except Through Dealers, at very high prices. They are suitable decorations for any home, and to be appreciated must be seen.*

CHOICE BOOKS,

Cloth Bound Standard Works, over 150 selected titles; by Eminent Authors.

Popular Novels, 300 titles by Favorite Authors.

TOBACCO POUCHES,

Rubber, self-closing. Convenient and useful.

PIPES,

French Briar (Guaranteed Genuine).

POCKET KNIVES,

Jack Knives and Pen Knives, first quality, American manufacture, Razor Steel, hand forged, finely tempered Blades. Stag Handle

RAZORS,

Highest Grade Steel. Hollow Ground.

POCKET BOOKS,

Finest Quality Leather, Ladies' and Gents'.

CYCLOMETERS,

1000 Mile Repeating. For any size Bicycle.

EXCELLENT Open Face WATCHES,

The "Mail Pouch" Watches are made by a leading American Watch Company and *are guaranteed, without qualification.* The "works"

WHITNEY SPEAKS.

Refuses to Be Considered as a Candidate for Nomination.

Russell Backs Out of the Race—Democrats Disclaim Any Fear of a Bolt—The Boies and Bland Booms.

New York, June 22.—Hon. William C. Whitney, who has been named as a candidate for the democratic presidential nomination, has given a statement to the press. He says far too great importance has been attached to his decision to go to the Chicago convention. He says he will not assume any position of leadership. His decision to stay was simply based on the duty of every person who believes in the party for its principles, to stand by and lend his aid and take his chances when a great crisis is upon it. Mr. Whitney says a crisis is upon the democratic party now. Fundamental differences of principle exist inside the party, marked almost by sectional lines. For the past 15 years leaders of public opinion in the south and west have been advocating as the great remedy for existing ills the free coniage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, with or without the cooperation of other nations.

"It cannot be denied," he continues, "that the feeling among our people is that this free coinage by the United States alone will not give us the gold and silver money at a parity with each other (which is the assumption upon which it is undertaken), but will bring to us silver monometallism and a change in the standard of values. And that change, it is believed, means immediate ruin to our industries and no permanent good to anyone."

Mr. Whitney goes on to say that if the democratic party goes on to a silver platform this time they will meet the most disastrous defeat that any party has ever had in this country.

The statement is concluded by an emphatic refusal to be a candidate for president. He says he has no personal motive whatever for entering the fight.

Still a Fighting Chance.

New York, June 23.—William C. Whitney was seen Monday before he left for Albany to attend a conference of democratic leaders. He said:

"The report that I said that the eastern democrats were discouraged by the overwhelming majority of silver men that will be delegates in the democratic national convention is untrue. We are by no means discouraged and propose to put forth our most persuasive powers to induce the national convention to adopt a gold plank. We are willing to admit that the silver men will have almost a two-thirds' majority in the convention. We rely, however, on our arguments, and hope for a victory. We are inclined to believe that we may induce the silver men to recognize the importance of having a gold plank in the platform. Despite the reports that we are discouraged, we are more strongly than ever convinced that we have a fighting chance. Gold men in the east are just getting keyed up on the subject, and every day more interest is expressed in the situation by men of importance."

Not a Candidate.

Boston, June 23.—When seen Monday in regard to the report that he was going to Chicago with ex-Secretary Whitney, ex-Gov. William E. Russell, said:

"At the earnest request of Mr. Whitney and others I am going to Chicago to give him whatever help I can in the struggle in the democratic party for sound money against free silver. My own views on the subject are well known, and have been often stated. Believing the issue to be of the gravest importance, not only to the country, but to the present and future of the democratic party, I cannot remain inactive if it is thought I can be of any service at Chicago. I cannot, however, go to Chicago under the least suspicion that I am there for any personal reasons, nor can I take part in this fight embarrassed by any personal interest in the result. I shall, therefore, decline to have my name presented to the convention as a candidate."

Don't Fear a Bolt.

Hamilton, O., June 23.—Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell returned from the east Monday morning. Regarding the threatened bolt at the Chicago convention he had this to say:

"If the democratic party should favor the free coinage of silver at the national convention the party may drive a few gold men from our ranks. The platform of the party will be carefully planned and each plank considered and weighed. There will be no bolt, but a thorough understanding before the convention acts. It is true that several democratic states in the east favor a gold basis, and there is some trouble anticipated should the convention declare for silver, but this trouble is only apprehended by the action that New York, New Jersey and Connecticut may take in the event of a silver platform."

Philadelphia, June 23.—National Chairman Harrity was asked if he anticipated any such bolt at the democratic convention as took place in St. Louis. In answer he said: "None of any consequence. Should the gold standard men be in the majority, Tillman, of South Carolina, and the Colorado delegates might walk out. If the silver men should be in control, probably a few gold men would withdraw; but I do not anticipate a bolt like that at St. Louis."

Attack on Boies.

Waterloo, Ia., June 23.—Gov. Boies was interviewed Monday afternoon in regard to the report that his candidacy for president was being opposed by certain parties in the Illinois democratic convention on the ground that he spoke in defense of Cleveland's action in sending troops to quell the A. R. U. strike in Chicago. The speech in question was one which he delivered as permanent chairman of the democratic state convention held at Des Moines August 1, 1894. In this speech he took strong grounds against the exhibition of mob violence which had taken place at Chicago and elsewhere during this period. In speaking of the matter, Gov. Boies said that he had understood that an attack of this kind was to be made upon him at the Peoria convention, and he expressed himself as being perfectly willing to meet it. He said:

"If the whole of the speech was published I do not think there would be any cause of complaint. It will be found that I made very prominent the fact that the tariff, by its effect in fostering trusts and monopolies, brought oppression upon the laboring man, and was thereby responsible for the strike. I made this point very strong in this speech on that occasion, for I believed it. I do not care to discuss the matter further for publication at this time, but I simply desire by calling attention to the fact that I described the troubles which the country passed through at that time to place myself right before the people."

Bland's Boom Started.

St. Louis, June 23.—Free silver and Bland's boom are to receive an impetus from Missouri oratory. The Bland campaign fund has grown to working proportions, and a stumping tour was mapped out at a silver meeting here Sunday. Speakers have been assigned to duty in Texas, Ohio and Illinois, and several of them have already departed for their fields of action. Other volunteers will receive assignments and soon be on the stump for Bland and silver.

McKINLEY HONORED.

Two Hundred and Fifty Citizens Visit Him at Canton.

Canton, O., June 23.—Maj. McKinley Monday evening received a visit from 250 citizens of Zanesville and Muskingum county. They came under the auspices of the Business Men's Republican club of that city. The train reached Canton at seven o'clock and, escorted by the local drum corps and cavalry company organized for the campaign, marched with drums beating and banners flying to the McKinley residence. They were joined en route by hundreds of Canton's populace, so that when they reached their destination the crowd comprised several thousand people. Congressman H. C. Van Voorhis was spokesman for the visitors.

Maj. McKinley was received with cheers as he mounted a chair to respond. His remarks were on this occasion chiefly notable for his first reference, in any of his speeches, to the financial plank in the platform, when he said: "When we give a full day's work we are entitled to be paid in a full dollar." It was also notable that this evoked the first applause. Maj. McKinley said:

"We have had some experience in the last three years and a half; experience has superseded prophecy, and cold facts have taken the place of prediction. We all know more than we knew three years and a half ago, and we are all ready and anxious to get back to the period of 1892, when this country was enjoying its highest prosperity, with the largest domestic trade it ever enjoyed and the largest foreign trade with the nations of the world. We want to get back to that policy, my fellow-citizens, which will give to us work and wages, give to agriculture a home market and a good foreign market, which was opened up by reciprocity legislation of the republican party. We have come to appreciate that protective tariffs are better than illeness, and that wise tariff legislation is more businesslike than debts and deficiencies, and all feel that the sooner we can change that policy which increases the debts of the government to the policy of 'paying as we go' the sooner we will reach individual and national prosperity. And, my countrymen, there is another thing the people are determined upon, and that is that a full day's work must be paid in a full dollar."

Paterson, N. J., June 23.—This city was brilliantly illuminated and decorated Wednesday night in honor of Garret A. Hobart's nomination for vice president. Between 5,000 and 6,000 citizens of all political parties joined in a procession to the armory, where 5,000 persons, mostly women, were waiting for the parade. All the musical organizations in the city were engaged for the occasion. Short addresses were made by Judge John Hopper and Mayor Braun, both democrats. The addresses were strictly of a congratulatory nature. When Mr. Hobart advanced to the front of the platform the audience went wild with enthusiasm. Mr. Hobart confined his remarks to the city and people of Paterson, and said that he would rather have the esteem and confidence of the people than any office within the gift of any political organization.

TEN THOUSAND DEAD.

Terrible Result of the Late Earthquakes in Japan.

Yokohama, June 20.—It is now estimated that 10,000 people were drowned by the tidal wave on the island of Yesso, the northern part of Japan, which accompanied a succession of frightful earthquakes, lasting about 20 hours.

In addition to the town of Kumaishi, which was wholly destroyed, many other coast towns have been washed away entirely or in part.

[Yesso, or Jesso, as it is sometimes called, is the most northerly of the four principal islands which compose the empire of Japan. It lies north of the central island of Nipon, from which it is separated by the Sangar strait. It is about 350 miles in length from east to west and 250 miles in extreme breadth. The estimated area is 62,500 square miles and the population is about 120,000. The surface is mountainous. A rugged mountain chain traverses it from north to south and it contains many active as well as extinct volcanoes. It is rich in minerals, well watered and has coasts indented by numerous bays and harbors. The northern part is especially fertile. There are some valuable gold and silver mines, but the chief products are wheat, rice, hemp, tobacco and fish. The chief town on the island is Matsmai, on the south coast, whose population is about 50,000. After Matsmai, the most important seaport is Hakododi.]

HON. BENJAMIN BRISTOW DEAD.

Was Secretary of Treasury Under Grant—Was Candidate for President in 1876.

New York, June 23.—Hon. Benjamin H. Bristow, the well-known lawyer and former secretary of the treasury, died at his home in this city Monday of peritonitis.

[Benjamin H. Bristow is best known as President Grant's secretary of the treasury for two years from June, 1874, until June, 1876, and as a candidate for the nomination for the presidency at the republican convention of 1876 in which he received 113 votes on the first ballot. Rutherford B. Hayes was nominated. Benjamin Helm Bristow was born June 20, 1832, at Elkton, Todd county, Ky. He was graduated at Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, in 1851, and in 1853 was admitted to the bar at Elkton, Ky. When the civil war broke out he threw in his fortunes with the union side and became lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-fifth Kentucky infantry. From 1863 to 1865 he served in the Kentucky senate. As United States district attorney for the Louisville district for five years, beginning in 1865, he proved so efficient that he was appointed solicitor-general of the United States. In 1873 President Grant sent his name to the senate for the place of attorney-general, but the senate refused to confirm the nomination. The following year Mr. Bristow became secretary of the treasury. Since 1876 he had practiced law in New York city.]

Perished in the Ruins.

San Francisco, June 23.—By the collapse of a three-story frame building on the corner of Fifth street and Mint avenue, Monday afternoon, five people were killed outright and 17 others more or less seriously injured. An unknown lady, who was passing by the building at the time of the collapse, was struck by falling timbers and instantly killed. The mangled remains of an old man, which have not yet been identified, were removed from the top of the wreckage, together with the body of an unknown male occupant of the lodging house. The employes and guests of the restaurant, 11 in number, have all been rescued. Some of them are seriously injured. It is known beyond doubt that two, or possibly more people, are still buried in the debris.

Milwaukee Boycott Is Off.

Milwaukee, June 20.—The boycott, resulting from the street car strike here May 4, was officially declared off Friday by the union.

President James Flint, of the Amalgamated Association of Street Employes, said that his organization had discontinued running busses, and no longer asks the public to refrain from riding in the cars. He stated, however, that the strike has not been declared off, and that it will not be as long as the men feel as they do at present.

FIENDISH WORK.

Two Men Killed at Wyoming by Robbers.

The Thugs Are Rounded Up in the Swamp Near North Branch by a Posse of Officers—One Killed and the Other Two Captured.

Minneapolis, June 21.—News of a terrible crime at Wyoming Station, 40 miles out from Minneapolis, on the St. Paul & Duluth railroad, at about 1 o'clock Saturday morning, reached this city yesterday. Edward Paul and Jacob Hayes, proprietors of a restaurant at Wyoming, were shot down in cold blood by three desperadoes, who were in the act of robbing Dr. B. Foster, of St. Paul, who had been closely followed from that city on a St. Paul & Duluth train.

Dr. Foster had been on board the No. 6 west bound passenger train, which left Minneapolis between 10 and 11 o'clock Friday night, reaching Wyoming station at midnight.

He had been summoned to Wyoming to see his wife, and had only reached the station a few minutes before the tragedy. He went to the eating house kept by Paul & Hayes and made arrangements to hire a team to take him out into the country.

While the three were talking the murderers entered the place and demanded what money they had. Resistance was offered and a fight ensued, in which Dr. Foster was beaten over the head with the butt of a heavy revolver. He was badly injured. Paul and Hayes were both shot dead.

After the murderers had secured all the money about the place, including $75 which Dr. Foster had they took to the woods. In a short time the community was aroused and a party of men were in pursuit.

North Branch, Minn., June 21.—The three desperadoes who killed Edward Paul and Jacob Hayes at Wyoming on Saturday morning, while attempting to hold up Dr. Foster, of St. Paul, were captured near here today after a desperate resistance, in which one of the outlaws was shot to pieces. The dead thug is known as Bill Wilson. The others are James Cunningham and George Kelley, and are in jail at Stillwater.

When Sheriff Anderson received the information of the shooting at Wyoming Saturday morning he left for that town to learn the particulars, and having found that the men had gone north he immediately formed a cordon around the swamps. Last night the murderers succeeded in passing the line and entered a residence here, from which they took five loaves of bread, $10 in money and a gold watch. Men who were stationed north of the town halted them, but the hunted men dropped their plunder and made for the woods.

This morning Sheriff Anderson organized a posse and took up the trail. Men had also gathered from Rush City, Forest Lake, Wyoming, Stacy, Harris, and the surrounding country, until the man-hunters numbered 200, armed with shotguns and rifles.

When the murderers left the railroad last night they laid quiet until this morning. The searchers found their trail leading to the big swamp one mile northeast. A posse under the sheriff and Commissioner Rystrom entered the swamp after them.

About 12 o'clock Rystrom's party was met by a volley of shots. The hunted men rose from behind a log when their pursuers were within 10 feet of them, and it is a miracle that some of the pursuing men were not killed or injured.

A pitched battle immediately took place and perhaps 50 shots were fired before the two surviors surrenderd. The dead thug, known by the others as Bob Wilson, is the one that did the shooting at Wyoming. He had not intended to surrender, for he was found with his revolver in position for reloading. He is the man that [illegible] Foster struck, as he had a black eye from the effects of the blow. The names given by the two men captured alive are George Kelly and James Cunningham. Kelly, who was shot through the nose, had confessed that they were the party who did the Wyoming shooting.

St, Paul June 21.—When the posse returned to North Branch with the Wyoming desperadoes the town was filled with people who had come in from the surrounding towns and the sheriff became afraid that some movement might be organized against his men. He made arangements to take his prisoners to Stillwater for safety. He swore in a few deputies and stopped the train. It was feared that there would be some demonstration at Wyoming, and at White Bear when the prisoners changed cars the large crowd gatherd at the depot made threats but no attempt was made to do violence. At Stillwater they were placed in the county jail.

A coroner's jury held an inquest on the remains of Bob Wilson and the verdict was that the deceased had come to his death from lead poisoning administered by hands unknown. The inquest on Paul and Hays will be held tomorrow morning.

Cunningham has done most of the talking since the arrest. He insists that he had no part in the shooting, but that Kelly did the shooting, and that Wilson was the man who was going through Dr. Foster. Kelly seems the desperate man of the trio. All three are from the South, coming from Missouri, but they will not give any more definite information.

HINTS FOR GIRLS.

When small biscuits are served with the soup they are eaten from the fingers and not broken into the soup.

A girl who has a good skin, or even one who has a bad skin, is very foolish to chance filling the pores of it with powder.

A young man who writes to a young woman extending invitations or making appointments on postal cards should be entirely ignored.

A young lady who is not the hostess need not rise when a gentleman enters the room, unless he should happen to be a very old gentleman.

When people insist upon coming on other than your "at home" day you may, with perfect propriety, have your maid excuse you and say that you are not receiving.

White lace or embroidery should be wrapped up in colored tissue paper or it will turn yellow. There is something in the white paper that discolors white materials.

A young girl in deep mourning could not with propriety wear a silver belt buckle. If she wears an all-white gown it should be one without lace or ribbon decorations.

TELLER FOR PRESIDENT.

Prominent Populists Indorse the Silverite's Candidacy.

St. Louis, June 22.—As the result of a series of conferences between committees appointed by the seceding silver men of the recent national republican convention and a committee composed of prominent populists an address was issued Saturday night from the headquarters of the people's party national committee in this city advising populists throughout the country to make Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, their national standard bearer. Immediately after the silver men walked out of the convention they appointed a committee, of which Charles H. Hartman, of Montana; Senator R. F. Pettigrew, of South Dakota; C. F. Cannon, of Utah, and Senator Fred T. Dubois, of Idaho, were members, to confer with a similar committee of populists. That evening at the Planters' hotel they met H. E. Taubeneck, of Illinois, chairman; Dr. Howard S. Taylor, of Chicago, and Thomas M. Patterson, of Denver, of the national populist committee, and as a result of that and subsequent conferences the following address was issued:

"Expressly disclaiming any purpose or right to bind any party or person by the views here set forth, we but yield to an overpowering sense of duty in saying what we do to members of the people's party and to all other good citizens who, apprehending the approach of a momentous crisis in our country's life, are willing to avert it by acts of exalted patriotism. We came to St. Louis as citizens, members of the people's party, to be present at the meetings of the national republican convention, that we might determine more definitely for ourselves the true aim of that organization in the present struggle. Here we have seen the 'boss' in politics more securely enthroned, more servilely obeyed and more dictatorial as to candidates and policy than was ever witnessed before in the field of national politics. One man, the perfection of his type, representing the millionaires, the banks, the corporations, the trusts and every other remorseless and plutocratic element in our country's life, has, through the power of money, dictated the nomination of Mr. McKinley and shaped the platform of his party.

"This convention, slavishly responding to the will of the money power, has forced an issue which must be met. It is a challenge to the yeomen of the land. If it is declined, or if it shall succeed, the fetters of a tyranny more grinding than that of the czars and emperors will be riven upon the plain people of the country, fetters which must be indefinitely worn with the contemptible spirit inseparable from willing serfs or in the end be broken with the irresistible power of a mighty revolution. That issue is formulated in the demands that 'the existing gold standard must be preserved' and for the enactment of 'all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money—either coin or paper—at the present standard.'

"This means that silver shall be permanently degraded into mere money of change, and that it be deprived of its legal tender quality except for some paltry sum: that the greenback and all other forms of government paper money shall be redeemed and destroyed; that the national banks shall be swollen into a power of triple their present ability to contract the volume of money, to absorb the earnings of industry and to grip the throat of all industrial and commercial life, while from time to time it terrorizes the voters into choice of its tools for all legislative, judicial and administrative positions.

"The money power has forced this issue now, because, in its judgment, those whom its policy will enslave are divided into hostile political families which cannot be united in time to resist its onset. It regards it as impossible that harmonious action can be secured between the different organizations that favor monetary reform and resistance to their insatiate greed. With populists, silver democrats and independent bimetallists supporting different nominees for president and the national congress, it feels assured of victory, and it has determined to press now and without abatement the advantage which this apparently lamentable condition raises before it in this, the most threatening crisis that has menaced the country since the civil war.

"Though simply citizen members of the people's party, we venture to make momentous suggestions to you, our brethren. In doing this we have neither desire nor thought to impair in the least degree the efficiency of our noble organization, charged as it is with the liberties of present and future generations, and whose integrity and growth is essential to the perpetuation of our free institutions. Our constant aim will be to defend it from foes within and without and to preserve it as a power consecrated forever to the defense of humanity's dearest rights upon the American continent. In view of the shameless submission by the republican convention to the most extreme demands ever made upon Americans by the money power, every thought and effort of American manhood should, from this hour, tend toward creating and cementing a union between those who would resist the conspiracy of wholesale robbery and grinding oppression. Measures must be gained or defeated through men. After all, the chief problem in this crisis is to find a man upon whom patriots can unite, whose life is witness that if intrusted with authority over national legislation and enforcement he will defy every allurement of wealth and every menace of power, standing unflinchingly by the cause of the people in the fierce struggle inseparably connected with the enactment of our proposed financial reforms.

"We see in the private and official life of Henry M. Teller a beacon, burning brightly, warning the people off of the threatening shores of dissension. He has but now publicly abandoned the republican party, with which he has been associated since its first organization. When to his official record are united an unsullied private life, a character without blot or stain, a grateful, generous nature, a patriotism that knows neither state nor section, we feel that we are but performing a duty to our beloved country in thus calling attention to Mr. Teller's merits and availability as a candidate for president; as one upon whom all populists may consistently unite, while they strenuously preserve and strengthen their organization. The necessity and wisdom of a dispassionate consideration of his claims upon the support of American people have become the more apparent since the patriotic republican leaders who abandoned their party under his inspiration, have announced him as their nominee for president of the United States."

KILLED IN BATTLE.

Gen. Wilson, an American in the Service of Cuba, Slain.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 23.—Advices here by messenger from the island of Cuba report the death of Gen. W. W. Wilson, the leader of the American expedition which landed in Cuba on December 8 in order to assist the insurgents. Gen. Wilson is said to have been killed in battle near Guanatanamo. Gen. Wilson, with about 18 men, four of whom were graduates of West Point, landed in Cuba early in December last with 200 rifles, 50,000 rounds of ammunnition, supply of dynamite, etc. The expedition was fitted out at New York by Americans who are interested in Cuba. Gen. Wilson had seen service in Central and South America and was with Garza on the Mexican border some years ago.

Adopts a Gold Standard.

Washington, June 20.—Minister Andrade, of Venezuela, has received advices from Caracas as to the final ratification of the constitutional amendment by which Venezuela adopts the gold standard. President Crespo advised congress some months ago to meet the prevailing agitation for a depreciated currency by a constitutional enactment. Congress passed the law, and it has now been confirmed by all the states. The silver already in circulation will not be retired. The future coinage will be restricted to gold and gold certificates representing actual gold on hand.

A POSTMASTER'S WIFE.

A Leeds Woman Who Astonished Her Friends and Neighbors.

Near to Death But Restored so Completely That She Has Been Accepted by a Life Insurance Company as a Good Risk.

From the Journal, Lewiston, Me.

A bright little woman, rosy and fresh from her household duties, dropped into a chair before the writer and talked with enthusiasm shining in her snapping, black eyes.

The people in the pretty village of Leeds Center, Me., have watched with some interest the restoration to complete health of Mrs. W. L. Francis, wife of the postmaster. So general were the comments on this interesting case that the writer who visited Mrs. Francis and learned from her that the statements regarding her troubles and her subsequent extrication therefrom are entirely true. All of her neighbors know what has been the agency that has performed this cure, but that others may be benefited by her experience, Mrs. Francis has consented to allow her story to appear in print.

"If there is anything on earth I dread more than another," she said, "it is to see my name in the papers. But in this case I conquer my repugnance and give publicly the same credit to the savior of my life as I would to one who had dragged me from a death beneath the waves. In fact, I have extolled my preserver so enthusiastically and unreservedly; have sought out sufferers and recommended the remedy to so many friends and acquaintances that already my neighbors jocularly call me 'Pink Pills Francis.' But really, my recovery is something that I consider wonderful. I know that there are so many testimonials of medicine in the papers nowadays that people do not pay as much heed as formerly, but I do wish folks who are suffering would remember that what I say comes right from the heart of a woman who feels that she had a new lease of happy life given her.

"Eleven years ago I was afflicted with nervous prostration. My existence until two years ago was one of dragging misery. Anyone in the village will tell you of my condition. My blood seemed exhausted from my veins and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but their medicines helped me only spasmodically, and then I fell into relapses more prostrating than ever.

"In the night I used to be awakened by the most excruciating pains in my heart and side, and was obliged to use pellets of powerful medicine that the doctor gave me for relief in such attacks. At last my condition became so grave that I went out only infrequently. We live upstairs, you notice, over my husband's store, and in descending the stairway I frequently was obliged to sort of fall and slide over the steps in order to descend, such was the strain on my system resulting from even this slight exertion. Occasionally I visited the neighbors, but I was obliged to sit and rest to recover breath while ascending any elevation. In short, it did not seem that I could live, such was my complete physical prostration.

"One day I saw an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and although my faith in remedies was weak by that time, I sent for a box and tried them. That was two years ago. Now I call myself a well woman. Isn't it wonderful?

"I haven't had one of those excruciating pains in the heart for a year and a half. Why, even the first box of pills helped me. I can walk miles now; can do my work easily; have gained in weight constantly, and you would scarcely believe it, but a little while ago I was examined for endowment life insurance and was accepted unhesitatingly after a careful examination by the physician.

"Do you wonder that I'm shouting 'Pink Pills' all through our village? I haven't taken any of the remedy for some months for it has completely built me up, but at the first sign of trouble I know to what refuge to flee.

"Last year my aunt, Mrs. M. A. Blossom, of Dixfield P. O., was here visiting me. She was suffering from lack of vitality and heart trouble, but she was skeptical about my remedy that I was so enthusiastically advocating. At last, however, she tried it and carried some home with her when she went. A little while ago I received a letter from her and in it said: 'I am cured, thanks to God and Pink Pills.' She also wrote that her husband had been prostrated but had been restored by the remedy.

"We feel up this way that such a sovereign cure cannot be too widely known. That is the only reason why I allow my name to be used in this connection. I know also that by personally recommending them I have helped many of my friends back to health, for I never let an opportunity pass when a word of counsel may direct some one."

One of the persons to whom Mrs. Francis recommended Pink Pills is station agent, C. H. Foster, of Leeds Center, and the reporter found him patrolling the platform awaiting the arrival of the morning train. Mr. Foster, who is one of the most trustworthy, capable and energetic men in the employ of the Maine Central railroad, appeared in unusually good health and spirits and we made inquiry as to the cause.

"Do you know," replied he, "I think I've made a discovery, or at least Mrs. Francis has for me. I have been in poor health for a long time with a heart trouble variously complicated. We have been so fully interested in Mrs. Francis' wonderful recovery that I at once determined to give the medicine recommended a thorough test. So, about two months ago, I bought the first box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Only two months, please note, yet already I am so much improved, so much better able to fulfill my duties, so sanguine that I am on the road to recovery, that I feel like a new man. I can now walk without the fatigue I once experienced, my heart affection appears to be relieved, and I have joined the Pink Pills' Band in our community."

Mr. Foster commenced taking the pills at a time when he was completely prostrated after he had suffered such a severe attack of heart trouble that it was necessary to carry him home from his office. Since then he has faithfully adhered to the remedy and is constantly improving, so much so as to excite his enthusiasm and his gratitude.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

"You surely do not favor petticoat government!" said an objector to a woman suffrage advocate. "No, I don't," was the reply. "I favor bloomer government."—Detroit Free Press.

One Fare to Washington, D. C., and Return.

On July 3, 4, 5 and 6 tickets will be sold from all points north and west of Chicago to Washington and return at one fare account International Convention Young People's Society Christian Endeavor. Ask for tickets via the BIG FOUR ROUTE and CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RY. This route combines every essential feature of a first class Tourist line. Finest mountain scenery in America, Virginia battlefields, electric-lighted trains, perfect track and dining car service unsurpassed. Tickets may be extended returning until July 31. For further particulars, beautifully illustrated pamphlet and sleeping car reservations address, U. L. Truitt, N. W. P. A., C. & O.—Big Four Route, 234 Clark Street, Chicago.

"Er some men," said Uncle Eben, "could think ez fas' ez dey kin talk dey' hab 'stonished de worl' long befo' dis time."—Washington Star.

Grand Excursion to Buffalo July 5th and 6th.

The National Educational Association will hold its next annual meeting in Buffalo, and the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," has made rate of one fare for the round trip plus $2.00, association membership fee. Send stamp for "Notes for Teachers," containing valuable information relative to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and 10 cents for a "Summer Note Book" fully descriptive and profusely illustrated of the Summer Resorts of the North and East. City Ticket Office 119 Adams Street. O. W. RUGGLES, Gen'l Pass'r & Tk't Ag't

$29 00 to Washington, D. C., and Return. Through Sleeping Car.

July 3, 4, 5 and 6 tickets will be sold from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Washington and return account International Meeting Young People's Society Christian Endeavor at the above rate. A Through sleeping car will be run over the NORTHWESTERN LINE, Big Four Route and Chesapeake and Ohio Ry., leaving Minneapolis on the Northwestern Limited train 7:30 p. m. Monday evening July 6th. This route combines every essential feature of a first class tourist line. Finest mountain scenery in America, Virginia battlefields, electric-lighted train, smooth track and dining car service unsurpassed. For further particulars, limit of tickets, sleeping car space, etc., address City Ticket Office NORTHWESTERN LINE, 13 Nicollet House Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

BANKRUPT.—Dyer—"What is your business, may I ask?" Boorish Stranger—"I am a gentleman, sir. That's my business." Dyer—"Ah! You have failed, I see."—Truth.

Homeseekers' Excursions South.

On the 15th and 16th of June, also July 6, 7, 20 and 21st and several dates during August, September and October, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. will sell first class round trip tickets, good 31 days from date of sale, for one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip, to all points in Florida and the South. Tracks, trains, time, all the best. For further information address C. W. Humphrey, N. P. A., St. Paul, Minn. City Ticket Office, 182 Clark St., or C. L. Stone, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

TOMMY—"Paw, what is a limited company?" Mr. Figg—"Two is the limit; three's a crowd."—Indianapolis Journal.

If Remote from Medical Help,

Doubly essential is it that you should be provided with some reliable family medicine. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best of its class, remedying thoroughly as it does such common ailments as indigestion, constipation and biliousness, and affording safe and speedy help in malarial cases, rheumatism and inactivity of the kidneys.

FALSEHOOD is susceptible of an infinity of combinations, but truth has only one mode of being.—Rousseau.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 933 Arch st. Phila., Pa.

GRIEF or misfortune seems to be indispensable to the development of intelligence, energy and virtue.—Fearon.

A MAN intimately acquainted with the nature of things has seldom occasion to be astonished.—Henry Home.

JONES—"Good morning, Benson. How do you find business?" Benson—"By judicious advertising."—Harlem Life.

THOSE there are whose hearts have a look southward, and are open to the whole noon of nature.—Bailey.

AFTER six years' suffering, I was cured by PISO'S CURE.—MARY THOMSON, 2½ Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, '94.

O, FRIEND, as long as I study and practice humility, I know where I am.—Cleobulus.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

THERE are follies as catching as contagious disorders.—Rochefoucauld.

CALAMITY is a man's true touchstone.—Beaumont and Fletcher.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

You can reach practically all the great resorts of America, by the through car lines of "America's Greatest Railroad"— The New York Central.

You Poor Rheumatic.

There is a remedy, thoroughly reliable, called "Allen's Vegetable Extract," that we will guarantee will cure you, or it shall cost you nothing. If you will write us fully about your case, we will gladly consider it, and sell you our medicine if we feel sure it will cure you; not otherwise. 150 doses by mail for $1.00. THE ALLEN SARSAPARILLA CO., Woodfords, Me.

"Cut Down Expenses."

BattleAx PLUG

A woman knows what a bargain really is. She knows better than a man. "BATTLE AX" is selected every time by wives who buy tobacco for their husbands. They select it because it is an honest bargain. It is the biggest in size, the smallest in price, and the best in quality. The 5 cent piece is almost as large as the 10 cent piece of other high grade brands.

Mistress and Maid

both have their part in the great savings that come from **Pearline.** Suppose you're the mistress. There's the economy of it—the saving of time, etc., and the actual money that's saved by doing away with that steady wear and tear on everything washed. Suppose you're the maid. There's the saving of labor; the absence of rubbing; the hardest part of the housework made easier and pleasanter.

But suppose you are mistress and maid, both in one, doing your own work. Then there is certainly twice as much reason why you should do every bit of your washing and cleaning with **Pearline.** 507

FREE HOMES FROM UNCLE SAM

Nearly 2,000,000 Acres of Government Lands NOW OPEN TO SETTLEMENT IN NORTHERN ARKANSAS

They are fertile, well-watered, heavily-timbered, and produce grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables in abundance. North Arkansas apples are noted. The climate is delightful, winters mild and short. These lands are subject to homestead entry of 160 acres each. Now is the time to get a home. For further information address

E. V. M. POWELL, Immigration Agent, Harrison, Ark.

Inclose 10c in Silver. ☞Refers to Bank of Harrison and Boone County Bank, Harrison, Ark.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Our farmers have begun haying again; the crop is a fine one.

—Quite a few car loads of lumber have been shipped to Delano lately.

—The poles for the extension of the electric light system arrived last week.

—The band stand has received a new coat of paint. Babb and Coffin did the job.

—Our new photographer is doing a rushing business. He takes a good picture.

—Don't forget to vote at your party's primary election. Your vote may help.

—The Ladies Aid, of the M. E. Church gave a nice little lawn sociable in the church yard Friday evening.

—The new iron fountain was placed in position last Tuesday and is now ready to moisten the lips of the noble equine.

—Prof. Bohn is engineering the construction of another band stand, to be on River Street, "Competition is the life of trade.

—Dr. J. S. Shrader, lately returned from Shebyogan Wis., has moved into the Rebecca White house, on the corner of Third and Bridge streets.

—Rev. Zachman is to hold first mass at the St. Michaels church on Thursday, July 2. A large number from abroad, including Delanoites, are to be present.

—Eph Jacobs is putting up a fine residence on his farm on the Buffalo road. The view from there is grand, taking in Crow River, and Delano in the distance.

—Fishing parties are seen returning from neighboring lakes more frequently than for years past, and the strings of fish appear much more plenty and of finer quality.

—The Oregon Indian Medicine Co. concluded that Delano was not just the right kind of a town to do business in and therefoe moved to Myers Wednesday morning.

—Dr. Balcome, son of Dr. E. Balcome, formerly of Delano, of Macalester, is figuring on buying out the practice of Dr. Fassett, at Rockford. He is a homeopath.

—Martin Conzet, of Greenwood, desires us to thank, for him and the people of his town, the people of Buffalo, who so grandly entertained the Old Settlers on Saturday last.

—John Cunningham and family and I. Gutzwiller and Mrs. Bentz and May Mowatt represented Delano at the Old Settlers meeting, at Buffalo last Saturday. A good time is reported.

—Farmers are growling considerably because they are afraid there is going to be too much rain. Yet the grain, corn, potatoes, etc,, etc,, keeps right on growing, It beats all how hard some people are to please.

—The fine, new, non-freezable watering fountain has been placed in position opposite the Meister House. It will be all right until the first cold snap, when if it don't freeze up it is a good one; water pipes for drainage should be more than two and a half feet underground in this country.

—The time for school meeting is drawing nigh. Try to elect two members of the school board who are the best our town affords. The school is usually what the board makes of it. If a board hires inefficient teachers and cuts expenses in the wrong place the school can't keep up its standard.

—The present stage of Crow River furnishes better bathing facilities than it has for several summers, and the Delano boys enjoy a good swim almost every evening. They have to get out before the mosquitoes begin their evening concert though, or have numerous bills presented, persistently demanding blood.

—When Harrison instead of Blaine was nominated for President and Delano Republicans hoisted the flag half way up the pole, where it got stuck, and remained for several days, people thonght they were not very zealous Harrison men. But now when they have the boasted Nepoleon of tariff fame on a "sound gold" platform not a flag, an anyil, or even a hurrah has yet been let loose; and they have had plenty of time to have cought their second wind, too.

—On good authority we are informed that an able bodied man, recently moved to town, was out in the country a few days ago with his arm tied up claiming to have injured it in trying to save his team, and by other pitiful stories endeavoring to work on the sympathies of those he met, to the tune of a few nickels. If things are as reported, the man with the arm tied up should have been forcibly or legally ejected from the premises instead of given money.

—Two cases of small children getting hold of bottles of medicine and drinking a part of the contents happened in Delano this week, giving the parents and neighbors quite a scare, but fortunately no grater harm done. It is a wonder when people keep so many bottles of medicines, patent and otherwise, some of them strong poisons in the house so carelessly that their children dont grow suddenly ill or die more often than has been the case. Medicines should be carefully placed beyond its reach of small children if they must be kept in the house.

—A car load of hogs was shipped from Delano last Tuesday.

—Village Assessor, Valentine Eppel handed us the following, for which he has our thanks:

Personal Property, Village of Delano,	Board of Review.	Assessor.
	$52639	$54021
Real Property,	$85093	$85068
Exempt Peal Property,		$36865

—Yesterday afternoon a sad drowning occurred in Crow River, near C. W. Ingerson's place. After being blacked up and marching around town to advertise the Catholic School Sociable for the evening the boys went in bathing, and in a few minutes Amber Dedrick aged 13 years, son of Len. Dedrick, sank to the bottom to rise no more. His companions came to town for help. Among others his father was soon at the place, and by diving got him out. But with all efforts made the spark of life could not be rekindled. The afflicted family have the sympathy of the entire town in thir sad bereavement which came so suddenly upon them.

Personal.

Martin conzet visited Delano friends Monday.

Miss Estelln Davis is visiting friends at Buffalo for a week.

Mrs. Jones and daughter Merel visited Dassel friends last week.

Vernon McCoy, of Dassel, bicycled to Delano and return last week.

Ray and George Borrell are on the farm near Morris helping grandpa.

A Andersen is home from the rural districts for a brief visit with his family.

Nick Frank, of St. Bonifacius, was at home n Delano, Sunday, seeing the folks.

M. Doyle, of Greenwood, was a business visitor at the GAZETTE office Monday morning.

Rev. J. L. Farber and Dr. catlin visited Buffalo Tuesday afternoon. They say it rained then, also.

J. H. O'Leary, of Buffalo, and Mr. Moore, of Maple Lake, took dinner at the Danforth House, today.

Issac H. Grafft, of Hamline, was in Delano Saturday, looking after his property and visiting friends.

Mr. Furror, after a few weeks visit with his daughter, Mrs. C. G. Roosen, at Delano, returned home to Montreal Saturday evening.

Prof. Dewey and family, of Morris, passed through town, Monday evening, on their way to Minneapolis. She on the train, he by the bicycle route.

A. A. Uhlharn and two brothers, of Watonwan county, passed through town, Monday, with a team, on their way to visit friends at Elk River. They returned today.

County Cullings.

The call for the Democratic State Convention Aug. 4th at Minneapolis is out. Read it in another column.

It is a false claim that free silver coinage means repudiation.

The glorious 4th is "run" these days for what money can be made out of it. —X Ray, Buffalo Journal.

R. M. Walters of Delano informs us that he has received a commission as Game Warden for the counties of Wrigt, Anoka and at large. He will, doubtless see that the game is undisturbed.

The Peoples Party Convention at Buffalo last Monday is said to have been well attended and quiet enthusiastic. They elected 14 delegates to attend the Congressional Convention at Duluth.

A Silver Convention has been called to meet at Minneapolis Thursday the 16 day of July, at Harmonia Hall to elect delegates to attend the National Bimetallic Convention at St. Louis, on the 22nd of July.

The following were elected delegates to the People's Party Convention at Duluth, by the Wright County Convention at Buffalo last Monday. D. Cochran, W. S. Belt, Christ Hohl, Chas. Mathers, E. W. Johnson A. E. Johnson, N. I. Vanderson, A. O. Morton, J. W. Kuhnley, A. O. Rustad, Sam McGuire, John Robinson, John Giblin Jr., C. McClatceie.

Our Republican newspapers who are trying to uphold the gold standard platform made by Bill Merriam, are having kind of up hill business. They have lost no chance of telling the public what a smart man Mr. Towne was and what a great orator; and ex-Senator Eaton is known as head and sholders above most of the would-be Wright County politicians, intellectually considered, and both these leaders and many other reading and thinking people are for free silver regardless of other countries.

In talking with a man of intelligence, who a few years ago came to this country from Southern Austria we took occasion to enquire as to the kind of money used there. His answer was gold, everybody gets gold, a few years ago foreigners were paid in gold but home officials were paid in silver, now it is changed, the home officers are paid in gold. In order to bring this about money was borrowed and Rothschilds made millions out of the deal while the people are paying taxes for interest on the gold to pay their officers with. Isn't that quite similar to the effect of the gold standard in the United States, as far as we have got?

Among Our Exchanges.

The Buffalo Journal has come out for free silver and almost against the republican party. This is nothing strange or new. It is simply that the expected has happened. However, the world still moves.—Wright County Times.

There was a sharp rise in silver yesterday, but the prices of the other securities dealt in on Wall street went "down like McGinty to the bottom of the sea." This hardly bears out the theory that a rise in silver will enhance all other prices.—Tribune.

Although no convention was called nor held in this county we notice that 10 votes were cast for Meeker county in the state convention at St. Paul last Thursday. Somebody must be carrying the Democracy of Meeker county in his vest pocket.--Litchfield Independent.

Otto Zachmann, Winona, will celebrate his first Mass at St. Michael's Minn., on July 2; sermon by Abbot Peter.—St. Cloud Times.

A report was received at a late hour this afternoon at the court house that Judge Seagrave Smith had been seriously injured in a runaway accident about 2 o'clock.—Penny Press.

At the last meeting of the board of education it was wisely decided to reengage the teachers who have so efficiently served the past year. It is the poorest of policy to change teachers every year and the boards action in this matter will be commended by every patron of the school.—Waverly Trique.

The six leading dailies of the twin cities, of which four are Republican, are of course all outspoken advocates of the single gold standard. They are owned and controlled by eastern capitalists, and the men who write the editorials are simply hired men at so much per week. They have absolutely nothing to say about the course of the papers they edit except to follow instructions from headquarters. The same state of affairs is true of every prominent daily paper in the country, with but few exceptions. It is different with the county press. The rural papers are usually owned by their publishers and their utterances are the individual opinions of their owners. This should not be lost sight of by the public in reading up on public question. --Litchfield Independent.

WOMAN'S COLUMN.

THE WRIGHT COUNTY W. C. T. U.

MRS. ELIZABETH C. FRISBIE, Co. Supt. Press work.

The eighth annual convention of the Wright Co. W. C. T. U. convened at Rockford, June 16, 1896, in the A. C. Church, convention was called to order by the Pres., Mrs. M. B. Hillier. Morning programme, scripture reading, Mrs. C. Brookins, Monticello; prayer, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Frisbie, Monticello; song; minutes of the last meeting were read and approved; Mrs. May, of Howard Lake, read the treasurers report, which was accepted. The following committees were appointed. Credentials, Mrs. C. Brookins, Mrs. Coondale; courtesy, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Walker; resolutions, Mrs. Hoover, Mrs. Frisbie, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Perkins. The report of Monticello union was read by Mrs. Stokes, Howard Lake union, Mrs. Corey, a verbal report was given of Montrose union. The reports were all good and encouraging to the Convention.

A bible reading was given by Miss Alice R. Palmer, our round-the-world missionary; noon.tide prayer, by Mrs. Neal. Afternoon session, song, scripture reading, Mrs. May; song. The address of welcome was written by Miss Downie and read by Miss Walker, response by Miss Pauline Moore. The Pres. address was very interesting. The report of press work by Mrs. M. E. Hoover, was splendid, she will be sadly missed in Wright Co. Instrumental music by Miss Waren, of Rockford, a paper on social purity was read by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Frisbie, Monticello. A parlimentary drill was conducted by Miss Palmer. A discussion, shall we adopt the Co. plan in Minn. led by Miss Frances Neal, Pres. Hennepin Co. Mrs. Hoover, Mrs. Neal, Miss Palmer, were made members of the convention. Remarks were made by Rev. Jackson, of Rockford; Miss Alice Palmer gave a talk on the relation of temperance to missions. Scripture reading at the evening session by Miss Pauline Moore; prayer was offered by Rev. Jackson. The recitation by Miss Lilian Walker was finally rendered; a duet with guitar accompaniment by Miss Lottie and Celia Yeeny, was excelent, Miss Alice R. Palmer gave one of her most interresting addresses; appropriate remarks were made by Rev. Jackson; benediction by Rev. Fassett, this closed the Wright Co. convention, which was a success in every way, as we enter upon the duties of our new year, we would place our hand in the masters and say, "Lead kindly light. Lead thou us on." The following officers were elected, Pres. Mrs. M. B. Hoover, Buffalo, Vice Pres. Mrs. F. H. Johnson, Rockford, Sec., Miss Pauline Moore, Montrose, Treas. Mrs. M. B. Bryant, Monticello; Sect. Sunday School work, Mrs. M. B. Bryant; Supt. Press Work, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Frisbie, Monticello; scientific temperance work, Mrs. May, Howard Lake.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS WERE ADOPTED.

The Wright County Woman's Christian Temperance Union in convention assembled, in gratitude to our Heavenly Father who has led our organization through nine years with what we believe to be blessed results, hereby offer the following resolutions:

RESOLVED that we will earnestly strive to co-operate with our State union in its plans for reform. We will therefore prosecute to the best of our ability such departments of work as apply to our various localities.

RESOLVED that we feel the great need in our county of well trained speakers who shall go before our people and advocate our principles. We therefore willingly promise to contribute our quota towards a fund to be used by the state in prosecuting our work by this method.

RESOLVED that we advocate equal suffrage as a measure of justice, a means of reform and a weapon of defence against the giant evils that menance the home, which is the foundation of our government.

RESOLVED that we extend our sincere thanks to the editors of Wright county for favors received

RESOLVED that we will lend our support to such political party as shall, in our judgement, present the best embodiment of the principle of prohibition.

RESOLVED that we heartily thank the trustees of the A. C. church for the use of their pleasant and comfortable building for our convention; Miss Waren for instrumental music; the choir for their excellent music at the evening session; and to all who generally assisted in making the convention a success.

Committe, MARY E. HOOVER.
MRS. ELIZABETH C. FRISBIE.
MRS. PERKINS.
MRS. PARKER.

Teachers' Training School.

The Teachers' Training School for Wright County will be held at Buffalo, commencing at one o'clock, July 20th and continuing four weeks. E. J. Donaldson, assisted by Misses Hattie Dunton and Rebecca Mattson will have charge of the school. E. O. Mc Fadon will have charge of the class in music during the first week. It will be for the interest of all progressive

It will not long be possible for those who neglect the opportunities offered by the state for the improvement of teachers to keep up to the standard required by the state. It is the duty of the County Superintendent of Schools to select the best material that is offered in candidates for teachers, and among other things considered will be the work done at the training school.

J. F. LEE.
38 Co. Supt. of Schools.

Notice of Application for Liquor License.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF WRIGHT, VILLAGE OF DELANO.

Notice is hereby given that applications have been made in writing to the village council of said village of Delano and filed in my office praying for license to sell intoxicating liquor for the term of one year, commencing July 1st, 1896, by the following named persons and at the following named places as stated in said applications, respectively to-wit:

SIMON WELDELES. In the one story frame building situated on lot 26, Block 8, original townsite of Delano, Minn.

CHARLES WIESE. In the one story and a half frame building situated on Lot (4) four, Block (8) eight, original townsite of the village of Delano, Minn.

Said applications will be considered by said village council at the council room, in the village of Delano, on Monday evening, July 6, A. D. 1896, at 8 o'clock.

Witness my hand and seal of said village of Delano this 25th day June 18, 1896.

[SEAL.] W. R. JOHNS.
39-2t Village Recorder.

Notice to Contractors.

The Village Council of the Village of Delano, will receive bids from this date to the first day of July, 1896, to build or construct a Bell and Hose Tower in the Village of Delano, on grounds near the City Hall. Any or all bids may be rejected. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Recorder's office. Contractor to furnish all material according to plans and specifications.

W. R. JOHNS,
Village Recorder.
DELANO, June 19, 1896. 38-2t.

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Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.05
Chickens, dressed,	.09
Spring chichen,	10
Turkeys, dressed,	.12

DIED.

DEDRICK.—On Thursdry, June 25, Albert Louis Dedrick, aged 13 yrs. 7 mo., son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Dedrick. Funeral from Catholic church at 10 a. m. Saturday.

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VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1896. NUMBER 40.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. F. COLLINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN. Smith Lake. - - Minnesota.

W. H. CUTTING. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON. ATTORNEY AT LAW. COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA. 28

F. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. C. B. AMES. Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office over W. R. John's Confectionery Store

E. A. SHANNON, M. D., Buffalo, Minn., Calls day or night promptly attended to Office in the building between McKnight's store and residence. Residence on corner north of School House.

O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan. 11, 1896.

DR. CORNELIUS WILLIAMS. Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist, 145 W. Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dr. G. H. KOHLER, Dayton Building, Cor. 6th St. and Nicollet Ave Minneapolis, Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 17-tf.

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Prayer meeting every Thursday..... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARBER, Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

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Sunday School every Sunday..... 10:00 "
Pastor.

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Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on every third Sunday.

DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching.....
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m. Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. LAWRENCE ZOWADZKI.

DELANO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

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Councilmen: JOHN COOLEN, WASH RADER, ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder: WYATT JOHNS.
Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.
Justices of the Peace: W. H. FRAZEE, R. M. WALTER.
Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health: T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.
Village Marshal, GEORGE GOODRICK.
Constables: J. P. BERNECK, GEO. GOODRICK.

DELANO BOARD OF EDUCATION.

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TEACHER'S EXAMINERS.

F. H. LINDSLEY and C. S. HAWKER.

THE UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS Washington Grove, No. 9, meets at Cramer's Hall, in Delano, every Thursday of every month, at 8 p. m.

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"THE love of money is the root of all evil," and there is lots of evil now-a-days.

DEATH has claimed as its own the venerable author of Uncle Tom's Cabin and Harriet Beecher Stowe died at Hartford Conn., July 1.

WHILE looking up a standard for money that would be "catching" it is a wonder the St. Louis Convention didn't stumble into "American tin."

WESTERN people who own lands horses, crops, and other property which is saleable for a less amount of money every day are beginning to think it would be a good thing to stop legislating in favor of money makers.

THE present law allowing anyone to be elected to the high and honorable office of Vice President of the United States simply by clinging to the tail end of the Presidential ticket should be changed. The people ought to have a chance to say a little bit about who shall be Vice President.

READING and thinking men are fast becoming bimitallists, or so called "free silverites," while country merchants and commission men, under the advice of travleing men, working in the selfish interests of their employers are dropping into the "gold standard" ranks. Read and think for yourselves. Dont grab at golden straws alone while you can get hold of more substantial support.

IT seems to us pure gall for a lot of Repnblicans who have been driven out of their party by its stand on the money question coming to the Democratic Convention and asking to nominate the Candidate for President, and that from among their own number It would look better if the Democrats would nominate their own choice and the Republicans who prefer a free silver candidate to McKinley could vote for him.

CLOUGH has been nominated for Governor and according to the newspapers he is being warmly supported by men who have been working against him and claiming that he was using unfair means and was unfit for election to this high. If these men were telling the truth they appear to be greater simpletons than even they say he is, when they climb into his band wagon. Why don't they vote as they talk? Against corruption in office? Or have they been converted to that kind of politics?

Republican Convention.

The County Republican Convention met at Buffalo, Saturday. J. T. Alley called it to order and was elected temporary Chairman and James A. Wharton, temporary Secretary. Committees were appointed:

On Credentials—G. A. Kemper, Lee Isensee, J. M. Belden, A. McCornack and James Stodart.

On Permanent Organization—E. D. Washburn, C. A. Pidgeon and L. McGraw.

On Resolutions—J. C. Tarbox, J. A. Wharton, S. J. Swanson, O. M. Palmquist, Geo. W. Wright. An adjournment was taken till 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Chairman Alley called the convention to order at 11:55 p. m.

G. A. Kemper read report of committe on Credentials.

The committee on Credentials reported the following delegates entitled to seats in the convention:

Albion. H. A. Bartholomew, John Buckman, William Bullock, Albert Ziedler.

Buffalo. Lafayetae Varner, S. O. Helmer, C. O. Taylor, August Hafften.

Chatham. C. G. Holmberg, James Berthiaume.

Clearwater. Lee Isensee, H. A. Wiganel, L. L. Fish, S. H. Ponsford.

Cokato. Jacob O'Jampera, S. J. Swanson, Fred Swanberg, Frank Swanson, John , John N. Lool, W. D. Gordon, W. W. Mann.

Frankfort. Wm. H. Cochran, H. Bruska.

Franklin. Johnson, Owen Graves.

French Lake. O. M. Palmquist, A. J. Lindburg, N. O. Nelson.

Marysville. S. E. Anderson, John Robarge, Erick Kauston, J. Miller.

Middleville. Levi Rowan, August Salberg, Leslie Workman, R. C. Workman.

Monticello. A. McCormick, Daniel Mast, H. A. Irvine, H. A. Bertram.

Otsego. A. J. Wod, E. D. Washburn, L. B. Hamlet.

Rockford. James Stoddard, Charles Beach, Adolph Hohl, Benjamine S. Parmeter, J. W. Teeney.

Silver Creek. J. Grant, J. A. Ferguson, H. J. Whitney.

Southside. Thomas King, O'Deakin King to have two votes.

Stockholm. Ole Mattson, James O. Erickson, August G. Johnson, Auton P. Moody. James J. Erickson, Gustoff Moody.

Victor. H. C. Kuhlman, W. B. Spray, J. A. McVeety, G. A. Kemper.

Woodland. None.

Annandale Village, W. H. Towle, Geo. A. McGoon, J. F. Lee.

Buffalo Village. G. W. Burrows, W. O. Gilbert, C. A. Pidgeon, J. T. Alley.

Cokato Village. Axel Hammerstein, J. W. Larson, C. R. Peterson.

Delano Village. James A. Wharton, F. H. Lindsley, J. W. McDonald.

Howard Lake Village. James S. Graves, Lemuel McGrew, M. J. Towsley.

Maple Lake Village. Charles Malghen.

Monticello Village. J. C. Tarbox, W. J. Thompson, John A. Holler, H. C. Brasie.

Montrose Village. J. M. Belden, G. M. Wright.

Report adopted.

Report on Permanent organization by E. D. Washburn; that the temporary organization be made the permanent organization.

F. H. Lindsley moved report be adopted; carried.

REPORT ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Republicans of Wright county in convention assembled endorse and ratify the Republican national ticket McKinley and Hobart under the leadership of McKinley and inspired by his candidacy we pledge to the party a sweeping victory in Wright. We adhere and subscribe to the National Republican platform and are proud that the party continues to stand for a protective tariff: for a sound currency, and for good government generally. (applause.)

Impelled by the voices of our constituents we commend the vigorous and able administration of State affairs by our present governor, and in pursuance of precident and fair play we consider the Hon. D. D. Clough is entitled to nomination by the Republican party to the position of Governor of this state. (applause) Wright county has, for forty years, furnished Republican majorities but never a Republican candidate for state, congressional or judicial honors. At this time we propose one of our citizens, William E. Culkin, (applause) to the Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District, as our choice for the Republican nomination for member of Congress (applause).

WE take pride in presenting him and feel that in his hands the Republican banner would be honorably upheld, (applause) a loyal Republican an upright and able citizen, and in all respects qualified for the past for which we urge him, we hereby instruct the delegates from this county to the congressional convention at St. cloud, to present his name to the convention there assembled and to use all honorable means to bring about his nomination. (applause)

Com. on Resolutions: JAMES C. TARBOX, J. A. WHARTON, O. M. PALMQUIST, GEO. M. WRIGHT, S. J. SWANSON

Chair announced we will now vote for delegates to state convention.

E. D. Washburne said he would not run for delegate.

Towle moved each Commissioner District choose 3, 4 to be chosen at large.

Tarbox asked that Delegates to Congressional convention at St. Cloud, be elected, 4 to each district, carried.

Each district was assigned a room in which to caucus.

Delegates to State Convention reported by districts.

TO STATE

1st. L. H. Sunnett, A. J. Lindberg, J. F. Lee.

2nd. C. O. Taylor, C. A. French, A. H. Bertram.

3rd. D. R. Thompson, J. W. Mc Donald, B. S. Parmeter.

4th. J. M. Belden, Levi Bowman, John Buckman.

J. J. Erickson, S. J. Swanson, Lemuel McGrew.

CONGRESSIONAL

1st. W. H. Towle, Robert King, W. Gordon, John Ferguson.

2nd. J. T. Alley, Thomas McLeod, C. A. Pidgeon, Dr. R. F. Linch.

3rd. J. A. Whrrton, F. Lindsley, C. M. Johnson, J. W. Tenny.

4. S. K. Bartholomew, J. M. Wright, H. A. Bartholomew, John Buckman.

5th. G. A. Kemper, J. O'Jampera, Axel Hammersten, J. A. McVeety.

W. E. Culkin was called on for speech. He said, in substance, among other things:

It is hardly in order to congratulate Republicans to day. We meet as Republicans. There are enough Republicans left to do business; because we believe in Republican party principles.

We love the Republican party because we love the American; its destinies and fates. It is necessary for all people of the country that the principles of Republicans be maintained in this country.

Four years ago in aberration the people placed in power Democrats. Nothing is left even of the Democratic party. They came, asking endorsement, they ask to build highways with hungry men and women.

Populists come with any false flag, no matter what comes behind; that they might wipe out hope of country.

Republicans will do duty with William McKinley. Who dares doubt he will be president? As the clouds which now overhang us in the sky will blow away, and the sun will shine, so will the political clouds be cast aside.

No man can get rich through law. With proper statute laws everybody will be prosperous. There is a lobby in the country. If silver was stopped it would belong to the miners; not to us. Let us legislate for ourselves; and not for men we do not know.

I am one of those who firmly believe that the country cannot prosper except through the action of the Republican party. Let us go hence amongst those that sent us here. Go amongst people of any political persuasion and preach the doctrine. Wright county is not going to betray the Republican party, Republican principles or Republican men. Republicans of Wright county never failed to treat me with utmost respect. They have never placed in my hands a trust which was not performed as best I could. Two years ago people went out advocating the election of a man. He has failed us. Holding a Republican commission as a member of Congress; he has turned his back upon Republican doctrines; declared himself no longer a Republican. So long as a man holds a Republican commission so long will he be loyal to the party that elected him. (applause It was with great pain; a personal loss; that we learned of this. It left us without a candidate. who will we nominate? 30 years has Wright county been loyal without a candidate for high office, and now speaks in thunder tones. If they refuse to recognize us we will cease to recognize them. You have said; and I have considered whether best to go with a candidate. I will say for myself wile no one should refuse to accept, our chances are small. If we loose as perhaps we may, I will still remain your debtor. I have one regret: that Wright county, herself cannot nominate a candidate.

There are those of us in dog days, when men are speculating, who see danger in the Republican party. Flowers wither. I expect to see massed in solid phalanx, nothing can resist, torches, lights for McKinley, next November. Some may imagine that will not be. I am sure that Wright county will roll up a rousing majority for the Republican ticket from top to bottom. I thank you from the bottom of of my heart; and promise that any Republican trust or popular duty placed in my hands will be performed.

Mr. Tarbox made a short speech in response to the repeated calls, advancing the following ideas: The Republican party takes a stand not for policy, but for a sound principle, true. one thing made my heart beat harded, and blood run more rapidly was that the St. Louis convention made no straddle, no question, no mistake in platform. I honor Mr. Towne, when he leaves the party; Teller also. The Republican party is bound to win, because it is right, true, according to reason and fact. The poet says: "Truth struck to earth shall rise again." We stand on principle, lead, others may follow. "You may deceive a part of the people all of the time; all of the people a part of the time; but you can't deceive all of the people all of the time." The more our principles are analyzed, the stronger they grow. We will have a celebration in November. This will be a campaign of education. We trust our future will not be as our past. We have been disregarded. When they around for votes we are found, but when standard bearers are wanted they overlook us. Thank you for the honor conferred in asking me to address you, knowing I am no orator.

The convention on motion was then adjourned.

Among Our Exchanges.

If the silver dollar be dishonest, who have made it so? What men and what parties have been in power in this country for the past 25 years? They must be the fellows who made our silver dishonest if it be so. The fact is that the dishonesty is in the legislation which enables the gold dollar to take twice as much of labor's products to pay a debt as were required when our national and other debts were contracted—twice as much wheat or cotton to get a dollar as in 1873 when silver was clandestinely stricken down by legislation.—Waseca Herald.

One of the most important laws enacted by the fifty-fourth congress, was the measure providing for trial by jury in cases of contempt of court. It limits the arbitrary exercise of authority of federal judges, as summary punished for contempt can only be inflicted when the offense is committed in the presence of the judge. In all other cases of contempt, such as violations of injunctions, etc., the defendant is guaranteed all the rights of the ordinary precednre in criminal trials. Eugene V. Debs imprisonment was consequently not in vain, as in the future no labor leader can be imprisoned for contempt of court upon the mere opinion and decision of one man.—Prison Mirror.

Southern California.

To any person desiring information regarding Southern California, a beautifully illustrated booklet descriptive of the fairest portion of this semitropic region will be mailed free. Address: Observer, Ontario, Calif.

GRADUATING ORATION.

Americans for America

BY MR. GEORGE KURTZ, OF THE DELANO HIGH SCHOOL.

The nations which have deeply impressed themselves on the humane family, which have left to posterity the highest civilization, which have aided the world in its greatest advancement and given it its greatest institutions, have been homogeneous nations. Religion, literature and art have flourished and social and political institutions have prospered only under a united and homogeneous people, people having the same thoughts and living the same life for a long period of time.

Every nation has institutions adapted to itself. The welfare and prosperity of a nation depends upon the conformity of these institutions. An institution may flourish in one nation, but if it were transferred to another nation, whose climate, inhabitants, social and political institutions differed, it must either transform the people or be transformed itself.

Such a great influx into a community like ours of men of foreign birth, training and ideas as is going within the United States at the present day cannot but be accompanied by serious results. These people represent various nationalities and climates, who have adopted and have been trained to the peculiar institutions of their native country. They still cling to these institutions and nourish them and they are usualy of such a character that they are an evil to our country. They also represent countries whose political development has been worked out upon far different lines than ours, therefore they are ignorant of the requirements and management of our government. Citizenship is a free gift and permitted on the easiest possible terms, hence, the foreigner, in an extremely short time, becomes an American citizen and is allowed a voice in the management of our government. Suffrage is permitted him and he is allowed to stand before the polls and cast a vote equal to that of the American citizen without being able to speak our language. His vote is easily bought and influenced and he is often used as a tool for office-seekers. When he votes according to his own ideas he votes for people of his own nationality caring not whether they are capable of performing such duties as are required of them or not; he votes that he may exist under the same laws, have the same institutions as in his native country and be governed by people of his own nationality and not for the benefit of the country in which he lives and furnishes him his livelihood. He has already created the various votes which bear his name for which politicians bid, and which have already been decisive in determining state elections and might easily determine national.

Immigration was gladly welcomed as long as it came from English speaking countries or from countries whose customs and institutions compared favorably with those of ours. But the immigrants who are taking up their abode today are far different from what they were a half a century ago. Then they were composed of ablebodied and industrious men, men of education and wealth who assisted us in our struggles for liberty and the preservation of the union and helped to make our glorious country what it is. To-day, although many come to us in full sympathy with our free institutions and desire to aid us in our attempts of advancement, they do not represent the mass of immigrants. The typical immigrant is an European peasant, whose moral and religious training has been meagre or false, and whose ideas of life are low. He cares not for our free institutions and does not take advantage of them and instead of attempting to cultivate himself and learn of our customs and institutions he isolates himself. Vast sections of our country have been purchased and settled by him. Here all clases of business are carried on by foreigners, he has his own society, his own schools and teachers, newspapers printed in his own language and everything is carried on by foreigners for the benefit of foreigners. We are today breeding diversity of language, religion, and customs, such as never before existed in the United States, because foreigners will not adopt our institutions and become Americans.

The only place for children to be educated to fill the places of American citizens is our public schools. Foreigners should be compelled to learn our language, they should become acquainted with our history as a nation, learn the cost of our liberty and its value. They should grow up learning to respect our institutions and with an ever increasing anxiety for America's prosperity. They should conform to our habits and exert an influence upon their friends until all have become broadly Americanized.

When we view our glorious country and see it dotted here and there by these foreign communities each diverging in its tendencies from the nation's perfection we can readily see how dangerous it may become. The danger is yet small but it is sufficient to warn us to act while there is time and while it can be done easily and efficiently. The time has come if not to stop at least to check and sift our immigrants. Our gates have remained open to the world and left ungarded and the time to guard them is now. Whether or not our civilization can maintain itself and make progress against these vast multitudes of foreign training and ideas; whether it is to master or to be overcome in the struggle is the great problem which the century is to solve.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Headquarters Democratic State Central Committee of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., June 20.—The Democracy of Minnesota is hereby called to meet in convention at the city of Minneapolis, on

TUESDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1896,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates to be voted for on Tuesday, November Third, 1896, for the office of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, attorney general. Also for the purpose of selecting nine electors for president and vice-president of the United States.

The representation will consist of two delegates from each county and one additional for each 150 votes or major fraction thereof cast for the Democratic candidate for president in 1892.

Upon this computation the several counties of the state will be entitled to representation in said convention to the number of delegates indicated as follows:

Aitkin	3	Martin	6
Anoka	7	Meeker	10
Becker	4	Mille Lacs	3
Beltrami	2	Morrison	13
Benton	6	Mower	11
Big Stone	5	Murray	5
Blue Earth	18	Nicollet	8
Brown	10	Nobles	6
Carlton	4	Norman	4
Carver	12	Olmstead	15
Cass	4	Otter Tail	13
Chippewa	5	Pine	5
Chisago	4	Pipestone	4
Clay	6	Polk	12
Cook	2	Pope	4
Cottonwood	5	Ramsey	87
Crow Wing	5	Redwood	6
Dakota	15	Renville	9
Dodge	6	Rice	14
Douglas	6	Rock	4
Faribault	9	Rossean	2
Fillmore	11	St. Louis	26
Freeborn	7	Scott	15
Goodhue	13	Sherburne	4
Grant	4	Sibley	10
Hennepin	112	Stearns	32
Houston	10	Steele	11
Hubbard	3	Stevens	5
Isanti	3	Swift	7
Itasca	7	Todd	9
Jackson	7	Traverse	4
Kanabec	2	Wabasha	14
Kandiyohi	5	Wadena	4
Kittson	4	Waseca	9
Lac qui Parle	5	Washington	14
Lake	3	Watonwan	5
Le Sueur	14	Willkin	4
Lincoln	5	Winona	27
Lyon	5	Wright	14
McLeod	12	Yellow Medicine	4
Marshall	4		
TOTAL			861

By order of Committee.
THOS. J. MCDERMOTT, Chairman.
M. J. CLARK, Secretary.

"American Poisons."

The Frenchman, not without reason, calls our iced drinks "American poisons." As a matter of fact, cool spring water will allay thirst much better than iced water; but it is very difficult to convince those addicted to the iced-water habit of this fact. The grave harm caused by iced water is from swallowing it quickly and in large quantities. If sipped slowly and held in the mouth for a moment, the temperature is raised appreciably before it reaches the stomach, and its cooling effects reach that part of the body where they are most needed,—the head throat and upper part of the chest. For this reason ice cream is much less dangerous than iced water: we eat it slowly, and it is not only entirely melted, but also perceptibly warmed, before it enters the stomach. This well known fact, which everyone can verify for himself, is entirely ignored by those alarmists who draw so harrowing pictures of the internal economy, representing the stomach and its contents as almost paralyzed by the suddenly congealing influence of the introduction of a mass of frozen cream. Of course, if this were so the danger would be immense, for when the stomach is attending to its appointed duties—actively engaged in the process of digestion—it is a little furnace, and any tampering with its fires results in the immediate discomfort of its owner and overseer. When you deluge it with iced drinks you put out the fires, and arrest digestion means acute pain and discomfort. Don't ask it to do so much work when the thermometer goes above 80 degrees; then the fires will not have to be so hot and, you will not suffer from what you feel is a consuming thirst.—From "Summer Hygiene," in Demorest's Magazine for July.

IF YOU READ THIS AD, OTHERS WOULD READ YOUR'S

LATEST NEWS

Republicans assembled in St. Paul on Wednesday, and nominated a State ticket as follows; for Govenor David M. Clopgh, for Lieut.-Gov. John L. Gibbs, State Treasurer A. T. Koerner, Sec, of State Albert Berg, Attorney Gen. Henry W. Childs.

This mornings' Globe has a great article on "Is it a political Bogey?" It claims that "a silverite paper says that the prediction that free coinage would precipitate a temporary panic is but one of the bogies the gold standard men are flaunting in the faces of the people to frighten them." The Globe tries hard to make out it is more than a bogie; but after saying that in case of free silver everybody would wan't gold to hord and the gold would go out of circulation makes a very poor defense. If with gold and silver both as money the gold would all be hoarded would it not be much worse for the country when only the single gold standard was used for hoarding and everything else.

ROCKFORD NEWS.

(Too late for last week)

Montrose and Rockford Base Ball Nines crossed Bats here last Saturday. Score 20 to 21 in favor of Rockford.

The Montrose Church will endeavor to take the purse from the Rockford Boys on the Fourth.

C. M. Johnson visited Clearwater a few days this week.

W. J. Sullivan and family started for Hastings last Sunday for a visit with relatives.

F. L. Benner and his best girl visited in Minneapolis with her relatives last week.

The Ice Cream Social a Mrs. Coyerdales last Saturday was a success.

Dr. Ridgway of Annandale was in town Professionably this week.

Roy Miller came out with a new wheel this week. Roy is keeping up with the boys.

There will be a Bowery dance on the Picnic Grounds, here on the 4th. Best of music and best of order.

Mrs. Moores went to Cokato last Wednesday to visit her Nephew who is very sick.

Notices are posted for a game of Ball betwee two Ladies Nines here next Saturday. Ice Cream will be served on the grounds.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., • MINN.

JULY—1896.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	....	....	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	....

When you travel carry flaxseed in your pocketbook. They will find a cinder or speck of dirt in your eye in a moment, almost, and save you a world of pain.

Brown university has yielded and women have won. Old Brown has organized an "annex for women." They all have got to come to it. The girls are here to stay.

It is stated that since trees have been extensively planted in southern California the rainfall of the region has become much more uniform and favorable to agriculture.

A suit of armor worn by Joan of Arc recently discovered at Rheims proves her height to have been five feet four inches. The famous French girl was a daughter of the gods, but not divinely tall.

The Egyptians believed that the soul lived only as long as the body endured; hence their reason for embalming the body to make it last as long as possible. It is estimated that altogether there are 400,000,000 mummies in Egypt.

The government always withholds the fractions of a penny in its periodical distribution of dividends on account of the national debt. It is said that from this source the state has accumulated in the last 100 years the sum of $750,000.

A couple of Kansas men have a scheme to take a very mean advantage of the train robber. It is an apparatus which throws a great stream of boiling water in every direction when a button is touched. It can be readily seen that such a machine would drive the train robber out of his chosen business.

Queen Victoria has completed the 59th year of her reign. It has been the intention to celebrate the event by a grand public demonstration, but, owing to her majesty's health and to her expressed desire on the subject, the plan was abandoned. The project of celebrating the 60th anniversary is already under consideration.

Japanese women are as industrious and as skillful as the men and are doing their share in developing the foreign trade of their country. They are employed in the large factories that are springing up in every Japanese city and some of them are receiving what are reckoned as large wages in Japan for their work as designers and artists.

Reports from Alaska are to the effect that two persons have discovered a "solid ledge of gold quartz, 600 feet wide and 3,000 feet long, beside which the great Treadwell ledge is a mere stringer. There is enough ore to keep 500 stamps going 100 years night and day." Coming on the eve of the failure of crops caused by the grasshopper plague, this is important.

Archbishop Falconio, the successor of Cardinal Satolli as the pope's ablegate to this country, speaks English fluently and has already spent fifteen years on this continent. He was at one time president of the Beneventure college at Allegheny, Pa., then he was sent as vicar general to Newfoundland, and from there he was transferred to Rome, where he has held high executive offices in the Franciscan order.

A Chicago man is the first to invade the realm of fishes with labor-saving machinery. Oscar Plath, according to reports from Washington, is the person who has invented a rod that jerks the fish out of the water by a spring attachment while the fisherman may sleep or otherwise employ himself. The owner's only duty is to bait the hook and the fish and the rod do the rest. Next to the process of catching the finny tribe at convenient fish markets, this device is the most advantageous of any that have recently appeared.

Bicycling has killed gardening for women. At least that is the statement made in New York, alluding to residents in the suburbs, where the practice was once a favorite occupation with the ladies of the household. Women who used to put on a coarse apron, a pair of thick gloves and a broad-brimmed straw hat, and then plunge wildly into gardening, have changed their amusement, and now look for pleasure on the wheel. Seedsmen say that their trade this summer is not half as large as it was this time last year, and that bicycling is carrying everyting along on the stream of its popularity.

At the time of the St. Louis tornado there was so much uncertainty as to the value of the property destroyed and so many wild guesses and estimates that the official figures furnished by the president of the board of assessors of that city are of interest. According to his estimates, which have been made with care and must be regarded as fairly accurate, the loss of property amounted to $10,239,000. This is not so high as some of the early estimates, but the sum is sufficiently large, particularly when coupled with the heavy loss of life, to stamp the St. Louis disaster as one of the greatest calamities of the decade.

The blue laws of New England are not in force in Chicago, but it seems to be dangerous for a man to kiss his wife in public. George Beban and his wife started out the other evening, and when the husband had to go to his lodge, he kissed his wife good-by, but did not leave her. Two policemen saw Beban kiss his wife and arrested both of them for disorderly conduct. They were locked up at the police station for five hours because two policemen regarded kissing in public as disorderly conduct. This, says the Inter Ocean, is nothing short of an outrage, and the policemen ought to be dismissed from the service.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the first six months of this year 788 miles of new railroad have been built in 29 states and territories on 53 lines, an increase of about 20 per cent. over the first six months of 1895.

In the United States there were 217 business failures in the seven days ended on the 26th, against 276 the week previous and 256 in the corresponding period of 1895.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 26th aggregated $899,553,832, against $1,038,570,508 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week in 1895 was 11.0.

For the calendar year 1895 the mineral products of the United States were valued at $611,795,200, against $527,368,594 for 1894, an increase of $80,000,000.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 29th was: Wheat, 47,860,000 bushels; corn, 8,760,000 buhsels; oats, 8,716,000 bushels; rye, 1,547,000 bushels; barley, 729,000 bushels.

THE EAST.

On the Hudson, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the Harvard-Cornell-Columbia-Pennsylvania four-mile straightaway boat race was won by Cornell's eight in the record-breaking time of 19 minutes 29 seconds, Harvard second, Pennsylvania third and Columbia fourth.

James Romkey, aged 44, shot and killed his wife and then committed suicide at New London, Conn. Unfaithfulness on the part of the wife was given as the cause.

Miners were at work in the Twin Shaft mine at Pittston, Pa., when the roof of the slope caved in and it was believed that 100 persons perished.

Fire destroyed the Todd silk mill at Paterson, N. J., the loss being $100,000.

Percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 28th were as follows: Baltimore, .648; Cleveland, .647; Cincinnati, .633; Boston, .611; Washington, .529; Chicago, .525; Philadelphia, .509; Pittsburgh, .509; Brooklyn, .500; New York, .418; St. Louis, .263; Louisville, .207.

Stephen Legeza, who had served half of a ten-year sentence for a murder committed in Jefferson county, Pa., in 1890, was found to be an innocent man.

By the collapse of a wharf at South Boston, Mass., four boys were drowned and 13 persons were hurt.

By the upsetting of a boat four choir boys and the choirmaster of St. John's Episcopal church at Charlestown, Mass., were drowned.

The Cuban filibuster barkentine, F. F. Cassen, Capt. F. A. Cassen, commanding, was said to have left Boston, successfully eluding the government authorities.

R. W. Dunlop and William Turner, who confessed to having robbed their employer, I. Townsend Burden, of $66,000 worth of jewelry, were sentenced in New York to nine years each in prison.

In Pittsburgh G. Augustus Page, cashier of the Equitable Life Insurance company, was arrested at the funeral of his wife on the charge of causing her death.

At the Charlestown (Mass.) navy yard, W. D. Wilson, naval constructor, was stricken with apoplexy while on duty and died.

WEST AND SOUTH.

A cloudburst did great damage in Marshal, Wetzel and Tyler counties in West Virginia.

At Jackson, Mich., the Collins Manufacturing company, makers of all sorts of road vehicles, failed for $240,000.

John U. Putnam and his sister Anna and Miss Bessie Newhall, all of Minneapolis, and a young man named Sherman, of St. Paul, were drowned at Annandale by the upsetting of a sailboat.

Advices from 50 wheat counties in Minnesota and the Dakotas show that the crop will not exceed 190,000,000 bushels, or considerably less than the estimate.

North Carolina democrats met at Raleigh and nominated Cyrus B. Watson, of Forsyth, for governor, and elected free-silver delegates to the national convention.

In Denver the first state convention of the national silver party met and elected delegates to the national convention which meets in St. Louis July 22, and indorsed Senator Teller for president.

The Georgia democrats met at Macon and renominated W. Y. Atkinson for governor and elected free-silver delegates to Chicago.

The largest and one of the oldest manufactories at Cuyahoga Falls, O., the Falls Rivet and Machine company, failed for $375,000.

The delegates to the democratic national convention have all been chosen and a canvass of every state and territory on the currency question shows 578 delegates to be for the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, against 328 delegates instructed for the continuance of the present gold standard.

For no cause known Mrs. Bierner, wife of a farmer near San Antonio, Tex., drowned herself and her three children, aged two, four and six.

Fences, chimneys, dead walls and outbuildings all over Creston, Ia., were leveled to the ground by a tornado.

A tornado at Atlantic, Ia., blew down the amphitheater and floral hall on the Cass county fair grounds and did great damage to crops in the vicinity.

Murderers were executed as follows: At Canyon City, Col., Thomas Colt, Elbert Noble and Dominica Romero, who killed Policeman John Solomon in Trinidad; at Washington, Irving L. Ford (colored), for killing Elsie Kreglo; at Marshfield, Ore., Carl Albrecht, for the murder of his wife; at Elkton, Md., James H. Truss, for killing Thomas Camp; at Mariana, Ark., Arthur Taylor (colored), for the murder of his wife.

Thomas Sharkey and James Corbett have agreed to meet in a finish fight for $10,000 a side within six months.

Republicans of the Tenth district of Kentucky nominated John W. Langley, of Floyd county, for congress.

A cloudburst near Marietta, O., swept away houses, stock of all kinds was drowned, and crops were ruined for 20 miles, causing a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

In a quarrel Charles and Richard Golden, sons of Harry Golden, a well-to-do farmer living near Kingston, Ky., killed each other

A fire at Point Pleasant, W. Va., destroyed Hoof's opera house and several stores, shops and dwellings, causing a loss of $100,000.

In Montana the wool clip this year is estimated at 15,000,000 pounds, which is several million more than ever before.

Irene Williamson Leonard, convicted of the murder of her husband, was sentenced at Wichita, Kan., to 30 years in the penitentiary.

Near Edwardsville, Ill., two young ladies, Mary and Rose Hurriman, of Marine, while driving along a country road were drowned in their buggy by a cloudburst.

Flames destroyed the two lumber mills of Carson & Weidler in North Portland, Ore., the loss being $300,000.

In Des Moines, Ia., S. R. Dawson, who shot and killed Walter Scott, his son-in-law of one hour, last December, was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

Judge Wright decided in the circuit court at Champaign, Ill., that the state law requiring the national flag to be displayed over every schoolhouse in the state during school hours was unconstitutional and void.

Throughout the west and northwest the general crop outlook was said to be never better or more promising than at the present time.

At the age of 113 Peter McGivney died at St. Louis. He was at one time a well-known horseman.

While bathing two boys, sons of Nicholas Minninger and Patrick Buckley, farmers, were drowned in the mill pond at Lowell, Ind.

Mrs. O. A. Risum, Lewis Gokey and wife, Mrs. Herman Drackrey, Miss Emma Garbrecht and Miss Margaret Crowe were drowned in the lake at Shawano, Wis., by the capsizing of a yacht.

A cyclone wrecked many buildings at West Louisville, Ky., and Pearl Hicks, aged 16, was killed.

Abraham Jones, a hardware merchant of Butler, S. D., and Rev. James Williams, pastor at Bradley, S. D., were drowned near the Simpson Park camp grounds in Big Stone lake, Minnesota, by the upsetting of a boat.

At Port Tobacco, Md., Joseph Cocking, awaiting trial on a charge of murdering his wife and her sister, Miss Daisy Miller, on April 23, was taken from jail and lynched by a party of men.

The death of Patrick McKeown, nominated at the Ohio democratic convention for state food and dairy commissioner, occurred at his home in Cincinnati.

A syndicate which was formed at Youngstown, O., two years ago to establish newspapers from New York to San Francisco, has failed.

John R. Gentry broke the world's record for stallions, going a mile in 2:03½ at Red Oak, Ia.

Maj. William McKinley was officially notified at Canton, O., of his nomination for the presidency by the notification committee appointed by the national convention at St. Louis. In accepting the honor Maj. McKinley said that the platform adopted by the convention had his unqualified approval.

David Meekeson, mayor of Napoleon, was nominated for congress by the democrats in the Fifth district of Ohio.

A boiler exploded in the office of the Evening Age at Houston, Tex., killing Miss Mattie Loeb, E. E. Emery and Henry Lyons.

By the swamping of a boat Misses Jessie Kelso and Sadie Reese and John Samson were drowned in the Mississippi river at Tekamah, Neb.

George Haycock, Victor Erickson and Frank Cramer were killed by the caving-in of a mine at Ely, Minn.

Flames destroyed Ryan's packing house at Dubuque, Ia., the loss being $100,000.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Spain has spent $19,321,000 since March, 1895, in attempting to suppress the Cuban rebellion.

Oxford university conferred the degree of D. C. L. upon Thomas F. Bayard, United States ambassador to England.

The Cuban insurgents served notice on the people of Havana that every vestige of the city would be wiped out this summer by means of dynamite, if it be necessary to go to that extreme to deprive Spain of the island.

Advices from Buda-Pesth say that the peasants revolted in Mehadeka and eight were killed and 20 fatally wounded by the soldiers.

Over the northern section of Newfoundland forest fires were sweeping, doing immense damage.

LATER NEWS.

In a quarrel over the admission of colored children into the white district school ten miles east of Guthrie, Okla., J. H. Swain, a negro school teacher, was shot and killed by W. H. Arnold, a white school director.

Another extensive cave-in occurred the 30th in the workings of the Twin shaft near Wilkesbarre, Pa., shortly after midnight. The cave-in was in that portion of the mine where the victims of the previous cave-in are thought to be. It made a terrible report and was heard all over the town. It had the effect of driving the rescuers out of the slope. The news of the second cave-in had a most discouraging effect on everybody.

The 10-round fight between Solly Smith and Johnny Lavack, at Cleveland, O., the 30th, was declared a draw.

A fire at Brooklyn, N. Y. the 1st burned G. W. Piper's kindling wood factory, E. C. Smith's lumber yard, Ritchie, Brown & McDonald's iron works, Post & McCord's iron works and Brown & Bainbrick's asphalt works. Loss $1,000,000.

James Ross, a leading attorney of Winnipeg, Man., committed suicide the 30th by drowning himself.

The indications are that the excess of government expenditures over receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30 will be about $25,500,000, as compared with a deficit of about $43,000,000 for the fiscal year 1895. The receipts for the month of June will exceed the expenditures by about $1,400,000.

At at early hour the 30th, the dead body of Cecil Wayland was found dangling from a tree in the woods near Hannibal, Mo. A few days before he had outraged a respectable woman of the neighborhood.

An explosion of gas in a coal mine at Fayette City, Pa., the 30th, killed Mike Barbaras and Louis De Risti, two Italians.

President Cleveland passed through New York City the 30th, on his way to Buzzards Bay.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, June 30.		
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	53	@	54½
No. 2 northern	51¾	@	52
July			52¾
HAY—Timothy	9 00	@	10 00
Good wild	6 50	@	7 50
OATS—No. 3 white			15½
CATTLE—Steers	2 25	@	3 00
Cows			2 90
HOGS	2 75	@	3 10
SHEEP—Muttons			3 75
Lambs			3 80
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	13	@	13½
Creamery, second	10	@	11
Dairy, fancy	11	@	11½
Dairy, choice			10
POULTRY—Turkeys	11	@	12
Spring chickens	10	@	11

FORMALLY NOTIFIED.

McKinley Told of His Nomination by the Republicans.

Senator Thurston Was Spokesman of the Committee — Text of His Address and the Reply of the Candidate.

Canton, O., June 30.—The committee, consisting of one member from each state and territory, which was selected at the St. Louis convention to convey to Maj. McKinley the official notification of his nomination, arrived in Canton on a special train from Cleveland at 11:30 o'clock Monday morning. The day was charming and the members of the committee enjoyed the ride from Cleveland. They were met at the station here by a reception committee, composed of some of the foremost citizens of Canton, and were driven in open carriages to Maj. McKinley's residence, accompanied by a mounted escort. The preparations at Maj. McKinley's were simple. Seventy-five chairs were placed on the front lawn under the trees and facing the house. On the rear lawn a large tent was erected, and in it was a long table on which covers were laid for a hundred guests.

Maj. McKinley received the members of the committee on the veranda. The streets about the house were filled with men, women and children. The crowd surged in at the gates and pressed close up to the chairs where they sat

Senator Thurston's Speech.

Senator Thurston was in excellent voice. His tones were as clear and commanding and far-reaching as they were in the St. Louis convention hall. His speech was received with much enthusiasm and applause.

"Gov. McKinley: We are here to perform the pleasant duty assigned to us by the republican national convention recently assembled in St. Louis, that of formally notifying you of your nomination as the candidate of the republican party for president of the United States. We respectfully request your acceptance of this nomination and your approval of the declaration of the principles adopted by the convention.

"We assure you that you are the unanimous choice of a united party, and your candidacy will be immediately accepted by the country as an absolute guaranty of republican success.

"Your nomination has been made in obedience to a popular demand, whose universality and spontaneity attests the affection and confidence of the plain people of the United States. By common consent you are their champion. Their mighty uprising in your behalf emphasizes the sincerity of their conversion to the cardinal principles of protection and reciprocity as best exemplified in that splendid congressional act which justly bears your name.

"In 1892 your countrymen, unmindful of your solemn warnings, returned that party to power which reiterated its everlasting opposition to a protective tariff and demanded the repeal of the McKinley act. They sowed the wind. They reaped the whirlwind. The sufferings, losses and disasters to the American people from four years of democratic tariff are vastly greater than those which came to them from four years of civil war.

"But your nomination means more than the indorsement of a protective tariff, of reciprocity, of sound money and of honest finance, for all of which you have so steadfastly stood. It means an indorsement of your heroic youth; your fruitful years of arduous public service; your sterling patriotism; your stalwart Americanism, your Christian character and the purity, fidelity and simplicity of your private life. In all these things you are the typical American; for all these things you are the chosen leader of the people. God give you strength to so bear the honors and meet the duties of that great office for which you are nominated, and to which you will be elected, that your administration will enhance the dignity and power and glory of this republic, and secure the safety, welfare and happiness of its liberty-loving people."

When Mr. Thurston finished Gov. McKinley, who was standing a few feet from him and slightly in the rear, stepped forward, holding the manuscript of his speech in his left hand. Maj. McKinley read his speech in a clear, far-reaching voice. It was listened to intently and he was compelled to halt several times by reason of loud applause and cheers. He said:

Maj. McKinley's Response.

"Senator Thurston and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee of the Republican National Convention: To be selected as their presidential candidate by a great party convention, representing so vast a number of the people of the United States, is a most distinguished honor, for which I would not conceal my high appreciation, although deeply sensible of the great responsibilities of the trust and my inability to bear them without the generous and constant support of my fellow countrymen. Great as is the honor conferred, equally arduous and important is the duty imposed, and in accepting the one I assume the other, relying upon the patriotic devotion of the people to the best interests of our beloved country and the sustaining care and aid of Him without whose support all we do is empty and vain. Should the people ratify the choice of the great convention for which you speak, my only aim will be to promote the public good, which in America is always the good of the greatest number, the honor of our country and welfare of the people.

Great Issues Involved.

"Great are the issues involved in the coming election and eager and earnest the people for their right determination. Our domestic trade must be won back, and our idle working people employed in gainful occupations at American wages. Our home market must be restored to its proud rank of first in the world, and our foreign trade, so precipitately cut off by adverse national legislation, reopened on fair and equitable terms for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing products. Protection and reciprocity, twin measures of a true American policy, should again command the earnest encouragement of the government at Washington. Public confidence must be resumed and the skill, the energy and the capital of our country find ample employment at home, sustained, encouraged and defended against the unequal competition and serious disadvantages with which they are now contending. The government of the United States must raise enough money to meet both its current expenses and increasing needs. Its revenues should be so raised as to protect the material interests of our people, with the lightest possible drain upon their resources, and maintain that high standard of civilization which has distinguished our country for more than a century of its existence.

Will Protect American Credit.

"The party that supplied, by legislation, the vast revenues for the conduct of our greatest war, that promptly restored the credit of the country at its close, that from its abundant revenues paid off a large share of the debt incurred in this war, and that resumed specie payments, and placed our paper currency upon a sound and enduring basis, can be safely trusted to preserve both our credit and currency with honor, stability and inviolability. The American people hold the financial honor of our government as sacred as our flag, and can be relied upon to guard it with the same sleepless vigilance. They hold its preservation above party fealty, and have often demonstrated that party ties avail nothing when the spotless credit of our country is threatened.

"The money of the United States, and every kind or form of it, whether of paper, silver or gold, must be as good as the best in the world. It must not only be current at its full face value at home, but it must be counted at par in any and every commerical center of the globe. The sagacious and farseeing policy of the great men who founded our government, the teachings and acts of the wisest financiers at every stage in our history, the steadfast faith and splendid achievements of the great party to which we belong, and the genius and integrity of our people, have always demanded this, and will ever maintain it. The dollar paid to the farmer, the wage-earner and the pensioner must continue forever equal in purchasing and debt-paying power to the dollar paid to any government creditor.

Indorses the Platform.

"The platform adopted by the national republican convention has received my careful consideration and has my unqualified approval. It is a matter of gratification to me, as I am sure it must be to you and republicans everywhere, and to all our people everywhere, that the expression of its declaration of principles are so direct, clear and emphatic. They are too plain and positive to leave any chance for doubt or question as to their purport and meaning. But you will not expect me to discuss its provisions at length or in any detail at this time. It will, however, be my duty and pleasure at some future day to make to you and through you to the great party you represent a more formal acceptance of the nomination tendered me.

Expresses His Gratitude.

"No one could be more profoundly grateful than I for the manifestation of public confidence of which you have so eloquently spoken. It shall be my aim to attest this appreciation by an unsparing devotion to what I esteem the best interests of the people, and in this work I ask the counsel and support of you, gentlemen, and of every other friend of the country. The generous expressions with which you, sir, convey the official notice of my nomination are highly appreciated, and as fully reciprocated, and I thank you and your associates of the notification committee and the great party and convention at whose instance you come, for the high and exceptional distinction bestowed upon me."

After McKinley's speech, H. H. Smith, of Michigan, presented to him the gavel used by Chairman Thurston at the St. Louis convention.

Before sitting down to luncheon, the members of the committee filed through the reception-room and were introduced to Mrs. McKinley and the governor's mother.

The notification committee sat down to luncheon shortly after the speech making. After lunch they were driven about the city for an hour or two and left for Cleveland about five o'clock.

BURIED IN A MINE.

Disastrous Cave-In Occurs in a Colliery at Pittston, Pa.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 29.—One hundred miners were caught Sunday morning under a fall of rock in the Twin Shaft mine at Pittston, nine miles north of here. It is believed that all perished instantly, but there is a possibility that some are imprisoned in the drift between two cave-ins.

It appears that several days ago the officials discovered that the rock between the fifth and sixth veins had commenced "working" and to prevent a continuation of this all day Saturday and Saturday night the full complement of day men and such others as could be pressed into service from off the streets were set at work pillaring and propping the sixth vein so as to insure the safety of the workmen who were to go to work to-day. Orders went forth that about midnight Saturday that as many men as possible should be sent down to assist in this dangerous work, as constant cracking and splintering of the roof gave indication that the possibilities of danger were most strongly founded. In accordance with this order between twelve and one o'clock Saturday morning about 30 additional workmen left their homes and loved ones and journeyed to what now seems their end.

The men worked hard and faithfully until a little after three o'clock, when, probably without warning, the roof on the 1,000-foot slope where the men were at work fell in. The concussion was so great that it was felt for a distance of four miles. The foundations of nearly every house in Pittston were shaken, and the citizens first thought a violent earthquake had taken place.

Wilkes Barre, Pa., June 30.—There were no new developments Monday at the Twin shaft of the Newton Coal company at Pittston, the scene of the terrible mine accident. Superintendent Owens, of the Exeter colliery, and Superintendent Thomas, of the Lafflin colliery, who were in the shaft all night directing the rescuers, came to the surface Monday morning. From them it is learned that the work of rescuers toward reaching the entombed miners is progressing rapidly.

It is not now possible to give the exact number, but there is reason to believe there are not less than 70 men entombed, leaving 48 widows and 125 orphans.

PEFFER WON'T SUPPORT TELLER.

Declares That Populists Cannot Fuse with Democrats.

Washington, June 26.—Senator Peffer left here Thursday for home. Before starting he said concerning the populist attitude on the presidential question:

"The recent pronunciamento of a few populist gentlemen at St. Louis urging the democratic convention to nominate Mr. Teller was, in my judgment, an impertinence, and it was treacherous so far as it attempted to speak for the populist party as a whole. These gentlemen spoke without authority from the populist party, and I do not believe the party will sustain them. They have not conferred with the party and had been given no commission to speak for it.

"Personally, I have a high regard for Mr. Teller, but I have no idea that the old party spirit of the democratic organization will be so far relaxed as to bring about his nomination. In any event, I do not think existing conditions warrant populist indorsement of the democratic presidential ticket, even though the nominee is for free silver and the platform contains a positive free silver declaration. I regard the integrity and perpetuity of the populist party as essential to carrying out the plan of reforms we have espoused. The money question is but one of these. While the democratic convention doubtless will be for free silver, yet it will not be expressive of those other great questions of land tenure and of labor which the populist party regards as vital."

NATIONAL PARTY.

Arrangements Are Under Way for the Campaign.

Alliance, O., June 27.—Arrangements have just been completed at the national headquarters of the national party in this city for a grand interstate rally of the friends of the new movement in Minneapolis June 29 and 30. Ex-Gov. John P. St. John, of Kansas, who is vice chairman of the national executive committee, will be one of the principal speakers of the occasion. The leaders of the national party are seemingly jubilant over its prospects. Conventions for the nomination of state tickets and presidential electors have already been arranged for in the following states: Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana, Kansas, Colorado and Arkansas.

Four Persons Perished.

St. Paul, Minn., June 26.—By the capsizing of a sailboat at Clear Water lake, near Annadale, Minn., three Minneapolis young people and a St. Paul woman lost their lives Thursday morning. They were John U. Putnam, bookkeeper for J. Q. Adams, of the corn exchange, Minneapolis; his sister, Miss Anna T. Putnam, a kindergartner employed in the Minneapolis kindergartens; Miss Bessie Newhall, Minneapolis, and Mr. Sherman, of St. Paul. The party had just embarked for a sail on Clear Water lake, and had proceeded not more than 100 yards from shore, where the water was rough, when a gale struck them.

FRIENDS OF SILVER.

They Hold a Mass-Meeting in New York City.

Addressed by Senator Tillman, of South Carolina—Resolutions Urge Democrats to Declare in Favor of Free Coinage.

New York, June 26.—The silver mass meeting at Cooper Union Thursday evening filled the large auditorium and all the available standing room. The audience was enthusiastic and applauded loudly every time an opportunity offered itself. George F. Keeney, organizer of the American silver organization, presided. He said that the object of the meeting was to get resolutions adopted declaring for the free coinage of silver and urging the adoption of free coinage by the Chicago convention.

After Senator Bixby had made a few remarks, in which he said that the country needed free silver, and was going to get it, Hon. Alexander Delmar was introduced as a recognized authority the world over on the money question. He made a lengthy speech in which he said that this nation, if it is to remain independent, must devise and maintain its own system of money, and that he saw with the monetary commissions of 1876 and 1878 that all attempts to render money international are doomed to disastrous failure.

It took several minutes for the vast crowd in the auditorium to get through cheering when United States Senator Tillman was introduced. Senator Tillman began by paying his respects to the newspapers. He said that the night would give an opportunity to show the members of the audience that the newspapers were unconscionable liars. The owners of the newspapers, he said, were prostituting journalism, and not a paper in New York would dare print his speech in full. The speaker said that though he had been much talked about and lied about, he had written his name on a page of South Carolina history in such a way that it would remain there always. Coming to the money question, the senator said:

"If the Chicago convention does not give us democracy and return to the faith of Washington and Jefferson I will have nothing to do with it afterwards. The money question is up and it has got to be settled. It is as important as was the slavery question, and if enough of you can get together to reverse the verdict of the two millionaire conventions you will deserve the thanks of the whole country."

The following resolutions were adopted, and it was resolved that a committee attend the populist conveniton in St. Louis to urge the adoption of the demands as means to harmonize all elements of reform, in order to unite all reform forces for the pending campaign.

They demand the incorporation in the platform of the national democracy of the following:

First—That the mints of the United States shall be reopened to equally unrestricted coinage for gold and silver into unlimited legal tender money of the United States, the gold to issue in the present standard gold coins and the silver to issue in the present standard silver dollars.

(B)—Depositors of the gold or silver at the mint to receive, if they prefer, in lieu of coin at the coining value, coin certificates of the United States, which shall be redeemed on demand in gold or silver coin at the option and according to convenience of the United States.

(C)—And as a safeguard against panic and money stringency the secretary of the treasury shall be empowered to issue such coin certificates additionally against deposits of interest-bearing bonds of the United States, the interest accruing on the bonds to insure to the United States pending their reexchange for the coin certificates, which coin certificates, when returned, shall be canceled; provided that such additional issues of coin certificates shall not reduce the percentage of coin and bullion reserved for coin certificates and silver certificates below 60 per cent. of the aggregate sum of coin certificates and silver certificates outstanding. The now outstanding silver certificates, gold certificates and treasury notes of 1890 to be retired as they come into the treasury.

This (A) is free coinage at sixteen to one, the convenient gold certificate (B) to take the place of gold certificates, silver certificates and treasury notes of 1890. The safeguard (C) would provide for a temporary increase of $327,000,000 of paper money against the silver reported in the treasury June 1.

Second—We demand provision for direct legislation by means of the optional initiative and referendum.

TRADE REVIEW.

Effect of the St. Louis Gold Plank as Viewed by Dun and Bradstreet.

New York, June 27.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"The monetary outlook is not yet clear to some. The strength shown in recent conventions by advocates of silver coinage and expectation that all the elements favoring that policy may yet be concentrated, incline them to a waiting attitude. Their uncertainty retards improvement, notwithstanding the more widely prevalent feeling that the monetary action of the St. Louis convention will be sustained by the people. But many mills have waited as long as they can with safety, and signatures have been given by enough cotton mills of Fall River to insure a temporary stoppage, it is said, the nature of which is now under discussion in conference with the Providence manufacturers. Meanwhile the Pacific, of Lawrence, and the Naamkeag, of Salem, have closed for a time, and practically all the southern cotton mills will be represented at a meeting on Monday with the same object. Woolen mills are active without concert, but 14 are mentioned in dispatches as having closed this week. There is no similar movement in other industries, though the period of summer closing is at hand in many of them and important controversies as to wages of iron puddlers and other hands make it likely that the annual stoppage in that industry may last longer than usual.

"Failures for the week have been 217 in the United States, against 256 last year, and 24 in Canada, against 22 last year."

"The weakness of wheat, which has declined 2.10 cents, and of cotton, which is an eighth lower for spots, though less for futures, have full explanation in decidedly good crop prospects. It may be doubted whether the boot and shoe industry has ever been in better shape on the whole, though manufacturers complain that an advance in price is necessary, which dealers are very reluctant to pay.

"The great combinations, which the Iron Age wisely reasons, tend to cause disastrously low prices hereafter, still control the markets both for material and finished products of iron and steel, though it is reported that lower prices will soon be made for coke, owing to better utilization of products, and for nails, owing to heavy decrease in consumption.

Manley Quits.

Canton, O., June 30.—J. H. Manley, of Maine, has written a letter declining to be secretary of the republican national executive committee, on the ground that the position ought to be held by some one more closely connected with Maj. McKinley. Col. Osborne, of Boston, will probably be selected for the place.

A Brutal Negro Hanged.

Washington, June 27. — Irwin Ford (colored) was hanged in the district jail yesterday forenoon for the assault and murder of Elsie Kreglo, a 16-year-old white girl, on May 4 last.

Econo-

my—just think—every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses. This is true only of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, headache.

Wonderland, '96.

Every year we have brought to our attention by the enterprising management of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. that this system is the one that takes the traveler to the Yellowstone park.

It is well we are reminded of this, for in our eager pursuits of wealth and pleasure we lose sight of this wonderful region, and of which we have such a limited knowledge. Great wisdom was shown by the government in securing this park for all time to come for future generations, and the time will come when not to have visited this famed region before going abroad will be a reproach.

Only think of a lake at 8,000 feet elevation, and miles across, skirted with mountains, with a steamer to take the sight-seeker around.

The Yellowstone Park is rightly named "The Wonderland," and it must be seen to form any adequate idea of its beauty and grandeur.

In seeking for a pleasure trip, here at our door is one that should be investigated, and every American citizen should have enough national pride to know all about the Yellowstone park.

By addressing the general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific railroad, Chas. S. Fee, St. Paul, Minn., and inclosing ten cents in stamps, you can secure that beautiful souvenir book entitled "Wonderland, '96."

This book will give you all desired information, and contains maps and engravings of the highest order.

"But, waiter, if this is spring chicken, where is its wishbone?" Waiter—(equal to the occasion)—"It was too young to wish, sir."—Detroit Free Press.

$29.00 to Washington, D. C., and Return. Through Sleeping Car.

July 3, 4, 5 and 6 tickets will be sold from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Washington and return account International Meeting Young People's Society Christian Endeavor at the above rate. A Through sleeping car will be run over the NORTHWESTERN LINE, Big Four Route and Chesapeake and Ohio Ry., leaving Minneapolis on the Northwestern Limited train 7:30 p. m. Monday evening July 6th. This route combines every essential feature of a first class tourist line. Finest mountain scenery in America, Virginia battlefields, electric-lighted train, smooth track and dining car service unsurpassed. For further particulars, limit of tickets, sleeping car space, etc., address City Ticket Office NORTHWESTERN LINE, 13 Nicollet House Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

ASPIRING AUTHOR—"Do you run a 'Poet's Corner' in your paper?" Business Manager—"No. Our editor is a poet scorner."—Somerville Journal.

An Appeal for Assistance.

The man who is charitable to himself will listen to the mute appeal for assistance made by his stomach, or his liver, in the shape of divers dyspeptic qualms and uneasy sensations in the regions of the glands that secretes his bile. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, my dear sir, or madam—as the case may be—is what you require. Hasten to use, if you are troubled with heartburn, wind in the stomach, or note that your skin or the whites of your eyes are taking a sallow hue.

AMONG THE BOHEMIANS.—"Where do you dine to-night?" "I do not dine—and you?" "Nor do I." "Very good. Let us dine together."—Courier des Estas Unis.

The Modern Mother

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only.

MR. BOODLES—"You began life as a barefooted boy, I understand?" New Clerk—"Yes, sir; I was born without shoes."—Tit-Bits.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 933 Arch st. Phila., Pa.

"UNCLE BOB, what is a pedestrian?" "Why, he's the fellow who makes a row when a bicycle runs over him."—Chicago Record.

WE have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—LIZZIE FERREL, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, '94.

BIFKIN—"Every one that rides in a Fifth avenue stage pitches into them." Snifkin—"Yes, and out of them."—Harlem Life.

Half A MILLION DOLLARS

To be Given Away in Articles of Real Value to the Users of

Mail Pouch

"Chewing and Smoking"

(The Only ANTI-NERVOUS and ANTI-DYSPEPTIC)

TOBACCO.

SAVE YOUR COUPONS (OR EMPTY BAGS UNTIL COUPONS APPEAR) AND GET IN EXCHANGE FREE THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE AND USEFUL ARTICLES:

VALUABLE PICTURES.

Handsome Water Color Fac-similes, Landscape and Marine, size 14x26. 12 subjects.

Fine Pastel Fac-similes, Landscape and Figures, size 20x24 inches, 12 subjects.

Beautiful Venetian Scenes, Works of Art. size 20x30 inches, 4 subjects.

Magnificent Water Color Gravures, after famous artists, size 22x28 inches, 4 subjects.

NO ADVERTISING ON ANY OF THE ABOVE. *Such Excellent Works of Art have never before been offered, Except Through Dealers, at very high prices. They are suitable decorations for any home, and to be appreciated must be seen.*

CHOICE BOOKS,

Cloth Bound Standard Works, over 150 selected titles; by Eminent Authors.

Popular Novels, 800 titles by Favorite Authors.

TOBACCO POUCHES,

Rubber, self-closing. Convenient and useful.

PIPES,

French Briar (Guaranteed Genuine).

POCKET KNIVES,

Jack Knives and Pen Knives, first quality, American manufacture, Razor Steel, hand forged, finely tempered

The GLORIOUS 4TH.

THE church bells are merrily clanging
At the first red flush of the morn,
And cannon are flashing and banging,
And hoarse peals the ear-splitting horn:
On the air floats the banner of glory—
New stars its bright azure adorn—
And all of the day tells the story
When a nation to freedom was born!

All day, through the heat,
Sounds the tramp, tramp of feet!
'Tis the rampant small boy,
In a frenzy of joy,
Over crackers a-cracking,
And the snappy whack-whacking
Of pistols, torpedoes, and such—
Ah, for him there is never too much!
No pleasure can thrill him,
No music can fill him
With rapture so sweet
As the popping of powder
(Now softer, now louder),
And the rub-a-dud beat
Of the drum, and the life-
Stirring scream of the fife.

But night, with her mantle of peace,
At last shutteth silently down
Over country and village and town;
For awhile in the air
The bright, sky-rending flare
Of the rocket, the sheen
Of the candle's tumultuous glare,
Out-shining the starlight, are seen—
Then quietly, one by one,
Like the going down of the sun,
The tumult, the glory, surcease,
And the day, that so noisily rose,
Sinks down to unbroken repose.
Unbroken? Ha! ha!—
Bang! bang! bang! fizz—
Bang! bang! fizz—
Bang!—
Fizz!—
And the world sleeping is.
—C. O. Thomas, in Christian Work.

JASON'S DOUBLE INDEPENDENCE

[Original.]

ON'T be much of a holiday to-morrow, I'm afraid," remarked the storekeeper of the prairie settlement to the company gathered in his little room.

"Because the cattle's comin'?" put in a settler from across the creek. "Little thing like that hadn't ought to prevent Lone Prairie's havin' a good time on Fourth o' July."

"We'll have too much to do. The herd's a big one, or Jason Moore would not come in with it."

"His first trip to town in six years, I'm told. A woman was in it—wasn't there?"

"Yes, his girl married another man, or something like that."

Two well-dressed gentlemen, sharp contrast to the settlers, entered. They were buyers from the city at the mouth of the river, come to inspect the big herd of Texas cattle to come in off the range.

"What did you say this peculiar herder's name is?" one of them, tall and dark, asked.

"Jason Moore, the best known herder on the grazing ground—an' the best one, too, I reckon."

The stranger seemed a little startled, but he only remarked: "Good day for him to come to town—Fourth of July."

"But there ain't much going on that I know of."

There was something going on, and each member of the settlement found out what it was the next morning early when a small boy on horseback made the rounds, firing a large torpedo at every cabin door and announcing to the startled inmates that a flag-raising would take place at noon out at the schoolhouse.

"Guess we might as well go out and see the fun," remarked George Harlan, the dark-visaged stock buyer. "It's mighty dull hereabouts."

"All right," added his friend, and the two went across the level plains with the rest toward the tiny schoolhouse, set in the midst of the prairie five miles away. A few cottonwood trees were making a brave effort to shade the yard, but were somewhat bent by the steady south winds.

A considerable company of farmers, ranchmen, boys and girls, wives and sweethearts, were gathered and the teacher, pretty, blue-eyed Anna Leland, was busiest of all arranging the programme and preparing for the raising of the silk flag which some friends in her old home in western New York had sent to the school.

"Now, Mr. Graham," to the storekeeper, "I shall ask you for a speech."

"Don't do it—I'll break down," yet everybody knew that he could talk longer than any speaker on Lone Prairie.

As the strangers rode up they were closely watched by the settlers and the assembled families. Harlan was a graceful rider, and not even the Texas pony on which he was mounted could unseat him. He was not in time to see the school-teacher, for she had gone inside the building.

Before he reached the steps another matter of interest had attracted attention. Off to the south, already so near at hand as to surprise all that it had not been noticed before, was a cloud of dust. It was many rods wide and reached in a long irregular line up from the plains of the south.

"Cyclone's comin'!" shouted some excitable individual, and the women were perceptibly nervous.

"No such a thing," reassuringly put in the storekeeper. "That's the herd from the ranches we've been lookin' for, an' it ain't a mile away."

Silently they gazed. Then, as if a commander had come out of the midst of an army, a single horseman was distinguishable in front of the wall of dust and was evidently advancing on the schoolhouse group, gaining rapidly on the herd, now visible, plodding along behind.

"It's the boss herder, comin' in to pick a camp," remarked Graham.

He was right.

In a few minutes a wide-hatted, handsome cowboy dashed up and dismounted, his big spurs jingling merrily as he walked.

"Well," he began, with a light smile breaking over his naturally stern features, "are you here to give me a reception?"

"Hardly," said Graham, coming forward; "we didn't expect you quite yet."

"We're here, just the same, and the cattle are coming fast, too. They're anxious."

He was right. The herd had advanced very fast and the settlers were all on the opposite side of the schoolhouse watching the approach.

As the herder stood there beside the steps, with the bridle reins hanging loosely to his arm, suddenly came a vision in the doorway. It was a young woman, dressed in a fresh pink gown; she had laughing blue eyes and a pleasant face.

But the face grew pale and the girl started back nervously.

"Anna!" said the herder, in a voice which told of deep emotion.

"Jason!" Her words were as strangely spoken.

For a moment neither said more; then the herder went on:

"Why are you out here?"

"Why shouldn't I be? We couldn't all live on that little Illinois farm, and wages are better out here on the prairies than there."

"But—but they told me you were married—to Harlan."

"Who told you?"

"It came from him, I think, and if I find him—"

"Hush—you can find him, for he is not far off. I saw him pass the window a moment ago. He, too, is a westerner and is buying cattle."

"I've been raising them, out on the Texas plains, an' I have almost forgot I had a country, so long has it been since I saw civilization. This is my first trip in from the ranch in four years or more."

"Well, you'll know you have a country on this trip, for to-day is the Fourth of July."

"Is that why all these folks are gathered here?"

"Yes, and I'm to have a flag-raising. You must make a speech. Don't you remember how you used to 'orate' in the lyceum?"

Remember it! It was burned into his mind, and along with it was the recollection of long rides homeward with this same woman who stood before him—then a schoolgirl for whose favors he had striven and in whose good graces he had a formidable rival in Harlan. The herder kicked impatiently at the sunburned grass.

Anna Leland watched him closely and noted the change made by the passing years in her old-time admirer, and she wondered if he still thought of her as he did then.

Suddenly a shout took them to the

HE LEANED FAR OVER.

side of the schoolhouse. The herd was coming and the younger part of the company was enjoying the tilt between two of the big steers that captain-like led the advancing horned host.

Five thousand head of cattle! A little sea of thin, nervous faces and wide-spreading, sharp-pointed horns. Sometimes so wild as to defy any but the most expert riders, mounted on fresh ponies; again seeming like farmyard inhabitants in their harmlessness.

These, browsing through the ravines and now feeding quietly while the herders, sitting on their ponies, awaited the boss herder's pleasure, were in the latter wood, and it seemed impossible that they could become as ungovernable as the beasts of the forest. Even as the spectators looked, an exhibition was to be given which would exemplify it all.

The boys of the school were watching the spectacle and likewise trying to do something to show their allegiance to the nation. For the latter purpose they were provided with several large firecrackers. It seemed to them that now would be an opportune time to begin the celebration, and accordingly the fuse of a particularly vicious cracker was lighted and the whole thrown far out in the grass.

Nobody can tell what will cause a stampede. The crack of a stick, the whistle of a quail—anything sudden and strange. In this case it was a Fourth of July firecracker, and it did its work well.

"Bang!" A thousand heads were raised. Bellowing sounds came from the leaders' throats; forefeet stamped angrily and then came the start! With heads thrown back, a dozen steers started off on their wild career. Hundreds followed them, and soon the herd was in motion. It became a blind, unreasoning horde, carrying death to whatever living thing came in its way and controllable only by adroit side-riding of the cowboys.

Jason and the school-teacher stood watching the transformation. They saw, besides the hurrying herders, a stranger in a light suit riding fast in front of the herd.

"That," spoke the girl, "is Harlan."

Jason strained his eyes, gazing at the man. Then he turned to watch his companion jealously. Did she feel an interest in Harlan? He could not tell.

Then something happened. In an instant, the twinkling of an eye, the horse Harlan was riding gave a lurch and fell headlong, his rider partly under it. Coolly Jason watched them. The horse was evidently hurt, for it did not rise—neither did the man, though he freed himself from the saddle.

But why need Harlan rise—a dozen rods away came the wave of flesh which was to make of himself and horse an indistinguishable mass hammered into the sod by thousands of hoofs.

Jason knew this and he felt conscience-stricken that his heart contemplated the catastrope rather gladly than otherwise. What could he do anyway?

That he could do something was evidently the school-teacher's view, for turning to the boss herder, she spoke clearly and firmly one little word—but its speaking meant life or death. It was: "Go"

Jason's brown face colored and with a bow in which Anna thought she realized some of his old-time courtliness, he leaped in the saddle, pressed the spurs deep into his pony's flanks and was off.

Faster and faster until the pony fairly flew over the level sod, but the herd was also advancing. The stranger who lay on the ground looked pitifully at the destroyers. The crowd of spectators at the schoolhouse was intensely interested and excited and wondered what the outcome was to be.

Boldly Jason rode and well. He plunged in ahead of the foremost cattle and with a speed which kept him in the lead made a direct course for Harlan. The latter had half risen and was, bewildered, awaiting his destiny. As Moore drew nearer he was recognized and Harlan felt deep down in his heart that his case was hopeless. For the instant that the two men gazed into each others eyes the old fire of hatred shone—but Jason did not even tighten the reins. He felt for that instant how easy it would be to fail but he did not intend to.

Catching one spur safely in the cinch straps he leaned far over in the opposite direction until his brawny hand could sweep the grasses. The cattle were not ten feet away and a single slip meant a life.

But he did not make it. The trembling form of Harlan met the strong wrist and arm of his rival and Harlan was swung across the saddle bow. Then on and on like the wind, taking the precious load to a place of safety. When he had reached it and the avalanche went roaring by, only to be stopped after miles of mad racing by the mere force of weariness, they rode more leisurely.

"Blessed if he ain't fainted," was Jason's first comment when he reached the schoolhouse and laid his burden on one of the long desks. But Harlan was not seriously disabled. Some water in his face revived him, an ex-physician among the settlers pulled a dislocated limb into place and he looked like himself again.

The rescuer, avoiding the crowd that came forward to praise him for his bravery, sought the blue-eyed woman whose heart he thought he now knew beyond a doubt.

"He's all right," Jason began.

"Thanks to you, sir."

"I don't care to be thanked," bitterly. "I've sat up nights hating that man out there on the ranches—I don't hate him now, but I don't care to have too much glory out of this thing for fear I will."

Anna said nothing. She was a very clever woman.

"Come," she called to the settlers, "it is 12 o'clock and the stars and stripes are waiting for the prairie breezes to kiss them." Several young people giggled.

In a moment all were seated on the grass in front of the building and the teacher stood before them. They sang "America," and then Miss Leland came forward:

"There are two kinds of independence," she began, "one of country and the other of heart. This flag we are about to raise will teach us the first, and yet the other is of as much importance. To-day a member of this circle, strangely brought among us, has thrown away a needless slavery which has bound his heart. He has a new independence that will make him better and worthier." Then she told them how the flag was sent her, the big scholar of the school read the Declaration and, amid the racket of a dozen of the largest firecrackers, the silken banner was pulled up the pole and its folds floated proudly in the breeze.

While Mr. Graham made his speech Anna went to the other side of the schoolhouse—and Jason followed.

"Did you mean that?" he whispered.

"Mean what?" Anna was very innocent, as well as clever.

"That word 'needless?'"

"Did I say that—probably I meant it."

A small boy who peeped around the corner was greatly shocked to see the big-bearded cowboy kiss the teacher.

"I don't believe," remarked Jason, a little later, "that my independence did me much good. I seem to have lost it again mighty quick."

Anna did not argue the question.

CHARLES MOREAU HARGER.

A Patriotic Thing.

"The thief who broke into my shop last night," said the false-hair merchant, "reminded me very much of a firecracker."

"How was that?" asked his friend.

"He went off with a bang," sighed the hair merchant.—Harper's Bazar.

A Resolution.

He put too many scallops on his Fourth
And his swollen head was torn and rent
with pain,
Then he solemnly resolved another year
To celebrate his independence plain.
—Chicago News.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

Working Harmoniously.

The conference committe composed of representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Knights of Pythias and the Carnival Association, held a meeting at the Commercial Club in Minneapolis. An enthusiastic handful of men of the sort who always do the work in big events was present, and a fine program of entetainment was mapped out for encampment week.

As a result of conference, the great parade of the G. A. R. verterans will be held Wednesday, September 2, in St Paul, and all Pythian attractions will be scratched off the program for that day knights will be held in Minneapolis, when to give the visiting knights and the thousands of strangers who will be in the city, as well as Minnesota people, a chance to see the grandest parade in all the world. Then on the following day, Thursday September 3, the great parade of the uniformed, the same courteous inducement to witness the parade will be held out to the G. A. R. verterans and the people of St. Paul.

Finally Arrived.

In evidence that great bodies move slowly the long delayed medals and awards of merit from the World's Columbian commission are now finding their way to the respective destinations, after the world's fair has been a thing of the past for nearly three years. The Minneapolis School of Fine Arts is the recipient of bronze medal and diploma as award for excellence of exhibit in the Liberal Arts building. The studies for which the awards were conferred have been an ornament of the school room since their return from Chicago, and the medal and diploma will find place by them.

The medal is a bronze disc, bearing on its face a relief of Christopher Columbus as he took possession of the new world in the name of his king. The reverse side bears the commemorative inscription, "World's Columbian Exposition, in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Columbus."

Lost $500.

James Vongle, a Minneapolis fruit dealer, was robbed of $500 by two supposed friends, for whom the police have since been vainly searching. One of the two is known as Charles Bindin. The name of the companion is not known, but both were Italians. The two men professed to be interested in business at Duluth, and had persuaded Vongle to enter the firm. He drew $500 from the bank with that intention, and placed it inner breast pocket of his coat.

Ducing the afternoon the three men were about the city, and entered a saloon on Hennepin avenue. Vongle says he had his money while standing at the counter, The men excused themselves for a moment, and shortly afterwards he found the money was gone.

In for 16 Years.

Henry Wyman and George Whittaker, the two young men who have made themselves notorious through their wholesale highway robberies in the Twin Cities, received their sentence at the hands of Judge Kelly at St. Paul. The court spoke with great feeling in sentencing Whittaker, who seemed moved, but made no sign. In sentencing Wyman, the court seemed to take consideration of his youthfulness, and gave him one year less than Whittaker. The sentence is a cumulative one, 16 years and six months in all. The court in charging Wyman made the statement that he would leave the state prison in advance of Whittaker, and advised to avoid him.

Boom for Twine.

There has been a wonderful increase in the orders received for prison made binder twine, and up to recently 47 cars had left the prison containing 1,000,000 pounds of twine. This is distributed in all parts of the state. The convicts employed in the twine factory are now working over time and as a result the daily weave of twine has been increased from 13,000 to 16,000 pounds. It will be impossible to fill late orders for twine.

News in Brief.

James W. Griffin, of the national committee of the American Silver Organization for the state of Minnesota, has called a mass convention to meet at Harmonia Hall Minneapolis, July 16, at the hour of 11 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting 30 delegates to represent the state at the national silver convention in St. Louis, July 22. Prominent bimetallists are expected to be present and address the convention.

The postoffice at Hannaford, Itaska county, has been discontinued. Mail will be sent to Rainy Lake.

Recently the authorities searched a Great Northern train at St. Cloud for an offender and found over 100 tramps.

Theodore Rignell was killed by lightning while working on the railroad near Winthrop.

The residence of Judge Stark, at Rochester, was fired by lightning. The fire was soon extinguished before much damage was done.

Lightning struck the clubhouse of the Minnetonka Yacht Club and tore a large hole from roof to floor.

An incendiary fire was started in a lumber pile in the yards of Youmans Bros. & Hodgins, at Winona. Its early discovery and prompt work by the fire department prevented a serious conflagration.

Charles Baldwin, foreman in the mill of the Nelson Paper Company, in Minneapolis, was fatally injured by falling into the rotary pit of the mill. He was seen standing near the mouth, and by some means not definitely known, fell backwards, striking the stone bottom, 16 feet below.

Frank Waltman, ex-member of the park police, residing at Minnehaha Falls, committed suicide by shooting himself in the mouth with a 38-calibre revolver. It is claimed that the deed was the result of his dismissal from the park police force three weeks ago after he had been allowed the privilege of explaining away certain charges.

Mathias Holzmer, of Hampton, an early resident of Dakota county, was found dead at his home by his family upon their return from church at New Trier, he having committed suicide by shooting himself with a shot gun in the right eye. He was 88 years of age.

A young man named Christoperson, residing near Rothsay, was drowned in Long Lake while bathing.

Miss Cora B. Nichols, while riding her wheel at Duluth, lost control of the same and would have gone into the lake had not an unknown man stopped her. The man was bruised and the girl sustained a severe scalp wound.

The Temple of Serpents.

The small town of Werda, in the kingdom of Dahomey, is celebrated for a loathesome den called the Temple of Serpents. It is a long building dedicated to the priests and mystery men of the kingdom, and in it they keep thousands of snakes of all kinds and sizes. These slimy, crawling creatures literally own the village, as well as the temple which has been erected for their special accommodation, and may be seen hanging from the rafters and door posts of any house in town. In Werda to kill a serpent is a crime punishable by death. The serpents in the sacred temple are fed by a regular corps of hunters, who are paid for their services out of the public exchequer.

The Dewfall in Britain.

Wells estimates the total annual deposit of dew on the British isles as being in the neighborhood of five inches, or about one-seventh of the total amount of moisture received from the atmosphere. This means 22,161,337,355 tons of dew a year, reckoning the ton at 252 imperial gallons.

EXAMPLES of vicious courses practiced in a domestic circle corrupt more readily and more deeply when we behold them in persons in authority.—Juvenal.

One Fare to Washington, D. C., and Return.

On July 3, 4, 5 and 6 tickets will be sold from all points north and west of Chicago to Washington and return at one fare account International Convention Young People's Society Christian Endeavor. Ask for tickets via the BIG FOUR ROUTE and CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RY. This route combines every essential feature of a first class Tourist line. Finest mountain scenery in America, Virginia battlefields, electric-lighted trains, perfect track and dining car service unsurpassed. Tickets may be extended returning until July 31. For further particulars, beautifully illustrated pamphlet and sleeping car reservations address, U. L. Truitt, N. W. P. A., C. & O.—Big Four Route, 234 Clark Street, Chicago.

"THE count seems to have no trouble in getting picked up by society." "Of course not. The handle to his name was such an aid."—Indianapolis Journal.

IT is positively hurtful to use ointment for skin diseases. Use Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c.

WHEREVER the tree of beneficence takes root, it sends forth branches beyond the sky.—Saadi.

MONEY is like manure, of very little use, except to be spread.—Bacon.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

WHAT is dishonestly got vanishes in profligacy.—Cicero.

Homeseekers' Excursions South.

On the 15th and 16th of June, also July 6, 7, 20 and 21st and several dates during August, September and October, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. will sell first class round trip tickets, good 31 days from date of sale, for one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip, to all points in Florida and the South. Tracks, trains, time, all the best. For further information address C. W. Humphrey, N. P. A., St. Paul, Minn. City Ticket Office, 182 Clark St., or C. L. Stone, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

AYER'S ARGUMENT.

If there is **any reason** why you should use any sarsaparilla, there is **every reason** why you should use Ayer's. When you take sarsaparilla you take it to cure disease; you want to be cured as quickly as possible and as cheaply as possible. That is **why** you should use Ayer's: it cures quickly and cheaply—and it cures to stay. Many people write us: "I would sooner have one bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla than three of any other kind." A druggist writes that "one bottle of Ayer's will give more benefit than six of any other kind." If one bottle of Ayer's will do the work of three it must have the strength of three at the cost of one. There's the point in a nutshell. It pays every way to use

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DON'T FORGET, no matter how much you are charged for a small piece of other brands, the chew is no better than "Battle Ax."
DON'T FORGET, "Economy is wealth," and you want all you can get for your money. Why pay 10 cents for other brands when you can get "Battle Ax" for 5 cents?

Cut this out, it will not appear again.

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The above premiums will be awarded to the successful contestants in DUNHAM'S WORD CONTEST, the object being to form a list containing the greatest number of English words from the letters contained in the words DUNHAM'S SHRED COCOANUT.

RULES AND CONDITIONS

Words must be formed entirely from the letters contained in the words DUNHAM'S SHRED COCOANUT. No letter can be used oftener than it occurs in those three words.

Only words defined in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary will be allowed—none others.

Contest closes August 31, 1896, and premiums awarded immediately thereafter. List of the awards mailed to any one enclosing stamp.

Lists received first will be given the preference in case of ties. Write clearly and distinctly, giving full name and address, and state number of words contained in list. All postage must be fully prepaid. Any inquiry requiring answer must be accompanied by stamp for reply.

Each list must be accompanied by the trademarks cut from the front and back of one package of Dunham's Shred Cocoanut (any size).

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Dr. Niven July 20 and 21. 40-3t.

—The Delano Brass Band looks fine in its new summer clothes when it first starts out.

—The Eagle's position on the money question "a happy medium" turns out to be a gold standard.

—The Good Templers will hold a special meeting in the M. E. Church Tuesday Eve. July 7th at 8 o'clock P. M.

—The new band stand on lower river street has been completed and last Sabbath afternoon the Franklin Band played several pieces in it.

—The band, the St. Anthony Benevolent Society, and other citizens of Delano visited St. Michels Thursday. They were royally entertained.

—Tramps seem to infest this part of the Country in greater numbers than usually. Instead of becoming less numerous their number are daily augmented.

—A Mayor and a member of the school board should aid in enforcing the laws; not in breaking, and opsnly violating them; setting the best possible example of anarchy.

—Some towns wouldn't tolerate a Mayor who invites the brass band into the back door of the saloon on Sunday "to have something" not for a day; Some of our citizen are not very proud of him.

—J. W. McDonald reports quite an encounter between himself and team and a couple of men walking on the road near Horsch's farm west of town one day last week. After passing the couple, John says he made good for town.

—Rev. J. L. Farber preached a splendid Missionary sermon on Sunday evening; to a fair sized audience; The choir rendered some fine selections The Elder won his case judging from the more than usually liberal contribution taken up at the close of the sermon.

—Come to Delano and have a genuine 4th of July Celebration. Prof. Chas. S. Hawker is orator of the day. John Steffes will read the Declaration of Independance, The Delano Band will discourse sweet music, and any amount of sports of various kinds will aid in entertaining you. Besides it is a good day to meet old friends from all over the country. And patriotism is not entirely dead about here.

—At a meeting of the Epworth League held last night, officers for the ensuing six months were elected as follows: President, Prof. Charles S. Hawker, 1st Vice Pres., Mrs. C. H. Green, 2nd. Vice Pres., Miss Mary Catlin, 3rd. Vice Pres., Mrs. H. V. Wilder, 4th. Vice Pres., Miss Julia Cunningham, Secretary, John J. Catlin, Treasurer, Emery Cunningham. The time of holding regular business meetings was changed to the first Thursday evening of each month.

—Prof. Hawker and a friend were shipwrecked in Big Stone Lake while out bathing a couple of weeks since. The two young men rowed out quiet a distance from shore and after casting anchor jumped into the water. After a time the Prof. thought he would get aboard, but when he tried to get to the boat he found it drifting with heavy waves rapidly away from reach. After several attempts he succeeded in catching the craft, when on trying to get in, in his haste to assist his friend he overturned the boat. After quiet a time he succeeded in getting the boat and his friend togeter and then waited until help came. About two hours in the water. The next day a party of three went out when their boat sprang a leak and two of the party drowned.

County Cullings.

The Celebration at St. Michels yesterday was a grand success. The St. Michels Church is one of finest churches in the State.

The applause at Saturdays Republican Convention was hardly spontaneous enough. The chairman of the Convention had to start too much of it himself and to work too hard keep it up.

Wonder if Senator Culkin thoug ht he had the Wright County Republican majority in his vest pocket when he announced his determination to bolt if things didn't go to suit him at the coming Conventions.

It seems strange that A. Y. Eaton is not in the Merriman combine while the gang that has been accusing him of being financially interested in favoring that gentleman's projects are climbing over each other to secure Mr. Merriam's smallest wishes. Why these changes?

Hon. "Billy" Culkin ought to be ashamed to face as intellegent an audience as he had at Buffalo and "roast" as he did the Hon. C. A. Towne for sticking to his principles, while himself changing from a bimetallic to a single gold standard platform. But he did'nt show any shame.

If, intimated by Senator Culkin, at Buffalo, Saturday, the Republicas will cease to reconize the standard bearers among which they have no representative of Wright Co., there is a chance for the Democrats to carry the county this time sure. It is about time Old Wrgh had raised a big man of some sort.

Notice the contrast in the speeches of Tarbox and Culkin. The former honors Mr. Towne in adhering to his principles; to what he believs right; in refusing to stand for nomination on a platform antagonistic to his belief; while the other orator denounced him in bitter terms.

Personal.

Jim Sturman drove over to Princeton yesterday to spend a couple of weeks,

Curtis Grafft, of Hamline, is spending a week with friends and relatives in Delano.

J. H. McGary and John Rader were two Independence farmers in town Tuesday,

Mrs. L. H. Pryor and boy and John Belden were Montrose people in town Tuesday,

Messdames Wittman, Peters, and Dickey made a bicycle trip to Monticello yesterday.

Miss Mary Catlin returned Wednesday evening from a couple of week's visit at St. Peter.

Archie McEachran, of Buffalo, who was over to Amber Dedrick's funeral returned home Monday evening.

Robert Muckinhern, of Franklin, was among those who took dinner at St. Michaels Thursday,

A. D. Smith, of Omaha, arrived Thursday morning for a visit with his family at the home of John Cunningham.

Mrs. C. A. Stewart, of Minneapolis, accompanied by her daughters Miss. Anna and Mrs Thore came up Saturday with her brother C W. Ingerson,

District Conrt Proceedings.

The following cases were disposed of by the June term of Court.

Fidelity & Casualty Co. John J. Barrett. Referred by agreement to W. H. Cutting to hear, try and dtermine.

Nicholas Georges vs. John A. Neiss. Order in favor of defen't on supplimental complaint.

Bernard Overmann vs. Henry Lobertmann. Jury verdict for plaintiff, in the sum of $1256.-90. Stay of 30 days.

James E. Dore vs. Mary Quinn et al. Jury verdict for plaintiff $28.95. Stay 30 days.

Walburga Volk vs. Mary A. Reeme and Jos. Reems. Judgmen in favor of defendant.

D. W. Flannigan vs. The Board of County Commissioners of Wright county, Minn. Claim disallowed.

Julia Laughton vs. Joshua Laughton Decree of divorce granted.

H. J. Wall vs. L. C. Holmes. Settled, Dism'd.

Sidney A. Holt vs. The Continental Insurance Co. Judgment for defendant. Stay 30 days.

Matilda M. Buckman vs, Charles V. Buckmad et al. Judgment ordered and filed.

Jas. T. Plant and Henry Pennington vs. H. G. Gerdsen and christian Kraus. Dismissed by stipulation of parties.

N. H. Knowles vs. William Dedrick, cont'd.

Leslie Meclay vs. W. J. Ferrell and E. Ferrell. continued.

John Houchin and Edward Steward vs. Matt Makke. Settled and dismissed.

Gustave Bobrowski vs. John Bobroski et al. Settled and dismissed.

Henry Bobrowski vs. John Bobrowski. Settled and dismissed.

Mary Hollerbach vs. Great Northern R. R. co. Stricken from the calendar.

Frank J. Hollerbvch vs. G. N. R. R. Comp'y. Stricken off.

The Flour city National Bank vs. Henry Prigge. continued by consent.

Grace Klar vs. Gustaf Klar. Divorce grant'd.

John Kohrt vs. Elam S Gibbs. Settled.

Frank T. Aydt et al vs. Ann Woodheuse et al. continued.

Emelik Adicks vs. Fred Adicks, Jr. Decree of divorce granted.

S. E. Andrews vs. C. A. Mathew. Settled and dismissed without prejudice or costs to either.

The Mecormick Harvesting Machine co. vs. M. Martinka. Jury verdict $132.30. Stay 30 d's.

Ellen Woodard vs. chas. Meltz. continued.

Peter J. Bjorklund vs. Peter E. Oslund, S. P. Oslund and P. A. Bjorklund. Jury verdict for $137.62, in favor of defendant.

Peter J. Bjorklund vs. Ole Nystrom, S. P. Oslund and P. A. Bjorklund. Jury verdict for defendant

Peter Faber vs. Michael Roback. Settled and dismissed.

W. F. Strache vs. Ferdinand Kuno. continued.

Tillie Darelius vs. Hannah Davis. To be taken up in the month of August in chambers.

Henry Jasper vs. Albert Westrup et al. To be placed on calender for trial next term.

Henry Jasper vs. Anton Hammers. Next term.

Town of Silver creek vs. chas. H. Bryant. Judgment ordered for defendant.

Town of Silver creek vs. clarence A. Gordon. Judgment for defendant.

Bank of Minneapolis vs. Swinburne Printing co. continued.

Reeves & co. (a corporation) vs. The Board of county commissioners. Tried on demur. Demur overruled.

Jas. T. Plant and H. Pennington vs. Axel Hammersten. Settled and dismissed.

Wright co. Bank vs. Albert Cyris and Ignatz Kowohl. Jury verdict for plaintiff, $192.65.

Julia Loch vs. Frank Lock Argument to be made later.

Angus W. Praught vs. Great Northern R. R. co. Jury verdict for $350. for plaintiff.

Peter Stevenson vs. Christian Peterson et al. Judgement for Plaintiff.

Frank Crolly vs. Board of county commissioners. continued.

Augusta W. Linder vs. A. A. Linder. Decree of divorce granted.

J. W. Morrell vs. Henrietta Morrell. Decree of divorce ordered.

Augusta Fels vs. William Marschal. Settled and dismissed,

Julius Mistelski vs. The German Insurance Co. of Freeport, Ills. et al. Settled and dismissed.

Swan Erickson et al vs. Gustaf Klar Nels Erickson et al. Court ordered judgment as prayed for in complaint.

The Town of Albion vs. The Village of Maple Lake. Jury disagreed, case continued.

State of Minnesota vs. St. Paul Minneapolis and Manitoba R. R. Co. In favor of defendant.

Ryar Stevens vs. Sherman U. Stacy. Continued.

Frank L. Duncan vs. N. L. Berglund. Dismissed with judgment for debt.

Ferdinand Nowack, administrator vs. Herman Fels. Settled and dismissed.

W. H. Thorpe vs. Henry Holt. Judgment of Justice Court affirmed. 30 days stay.

Flora Braychord vs. Ben Rigue. Affermance of judgment below.

CRIMINAL CAUSES.

State of Minnesota vs. John Reardon. Continued.

State of Minnesota vs. Isaac S. Podas. Settled outside.

State of Minnesota vs. Constantine Czock. Fined $35, discharged.

State of Minnesota vs. Constantine Czock. Dismissed, defendant discharged on Motion County Attorney.

State of Minnesota vs. John Halupzok. Fine $75 paid Deft. discharged.

State of Minnesota vs. John R. Howard. Demur to indictment certified. Appealed to Supreme Court.

State of Minnesota vs. Eloff Holmberg. No Indictment found, deft. discharged.

State of Minnesota vs. Archie Gilmer. No indictment. Deft. discharged.

State of Minnesota vs. Alexander Mc Vicar, Nicholas McVicar—escaped, and George Conners—hospital. Alex McVicar fined $75.

State of Minnesota vs. Albert Mestelski. Plead guilty to larceny 2nd degree. Fined $75.

St. of Minnesota vs. Theodore Pettit and Loxley Culp. Culp sent to reformatory. Pettit fined $125, paid.

State of Minnesota vs. John Huss. No indictment, deft. discharged.

State of Minnesota vs. Andrew Thill. No indictment, discharged.

State of Minnesota vs. Frank Dostal. Plead guilty, fined $25, paid.

State of Minnesota vs. Frank Dostal. On motion of County Attorney dismissed, deft. discharged.

State of Minnesota vs. Frank Dostal. On Motion of County Atty dismissed, discharged.

State of Minnesota vs. Frank Snodgrass Assault. Plead guilty, fined $25, paid.

State of Minnesota vs. O. L. Billings. case continued to next term.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1896.

Little except the Chicago convention is talked about by the politicians of all parties who are now in Washington. All sorts of guesses are being made as to what the convention will do, but nobody, pretends to be able to do more than guess. One thing seems certain, if such democrats as Senators Harris, of Tenn., and Jones, of Ark., are in touch with the controlling element in the convention, as they are believed to be. That is, that Senator Teller will not be even seriously considered as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. Another thing which seems probable, if not quiet certain, is that the South will not furnish the candidate. Senator Blackburn who has been endorsed by the Kentucky democrats will, it is stated, declare his appreciation of the compliment and then decline the support offered, because of his belief that it would be unwise to nominate a southern man.

It is generally admitted by democrats that the fight in the Chicago convention will probably be the bitterest since the convention of 1860, but they all hope that the result will not be so disastrious; and are all certain whatever the outcome that there will not be two democratic Presidential tickets in the field this year. Ample time is to be given for the delegates to fully consider platform and the ticket, with the understanding that when action is taken it shall be concurred in by the minority. Notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts which President Cleveland and his friends are making to prevent it, the general impression among all classes of politicians is that the platform will declare for the independent free coinage of silver by this country at the ratio of 16 to 1.

There was no surprise in Washington when it was stated as coming direct from Mr. Hobart himself that his nomination for Vice Pressdent was the result of an understanding months before the convention with Mark Hanna, but when Hobart's talk got back to Hanna there was probably a few remarks made which could not be printed in a family newspaper. One republican remarked when told what Hobart had said that he thought Hanna might at least have selected a man for second place on the ticket who knew enough to keep his mouth shut.

It looks like it may be assertained after a while just what it costs to make armor plate for warships. During the last session of Congress the Senate Naval committee made a bluff at finding out, but it made such a bad failure that the House committee announced its intention to try, and meanwhile insisted upon inserting in the naval appropriation bill a clause instructing the Secretary of the Navy to make no more contracts for armor plate until Congress acted upon the matter, and also instructing him to have an investigation made by naval officers. This week Secretary Herbert appointed a board consisting of Capt. W. T. Sampson, chief of the Bureau of Ordinance; Lt. Commander N. E. Niles, and Lt. A. A. Ackerman to investigate and report to congress. The general belief is that too much has been charged for the plates by the only two concerns in the country which have the plants to make them.

"I see," said a man who served in Congress with McKinley and who knows him too well to vote for him, "that Mark Hanna is reported to have said that McKinley secured that nomination without making any promises. If Hanna said that he must have been joking, for he must know that making promises has always been a weakness with McKinley. Why, it kept him in hot water nearly all the time he was Governor of Ohio, and he even went so far sometimes as to promise the same thing to two different men. In one such case, where both men had too much influence to be turned down he had to get the legislature to help him out at the expense of the State by making two positions at $5,000 a year where only one had existed when he promised it to two men. Not made any promises. Why, I'll bet my very head that McKinley has promised away every position worth having in the gift of the President, and nobody knows it any better than Mark Hanna."

While the rumor mongers were firing off whole broadsides of Fourth-of-July war fireworks, based upon what they supposed would be the nature of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's report on the situation in Cuba, which, by the way, the President has not yet received, the President was catching a few salt water fish, and Secretary Olney was getting two or three days rest out of town. When it comes down to hard work the sensational newspaper man wears the belt all the time.

Notice of Application for Liquor License.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF WRIGHT, VILLAGE OF DELANO.

Notice is hereby given that applications have been made in writing to the village council of said village of Delano and filed in my office praying for license to sell intoxicating liquor for the term of one year, commencing July 1st, 1896, by the following named persons and at the following named places as stated in said applications, respectively to-wit:

SIMON WELDELEE. In the one story frame building situated on lot 26, Block 8, original townsite of Delano, Minn.

CHARLES WIESE. In the one story and a half frame building situated on Lot (4) four, Block (8) eight, original townsite of the village of Delano, Minn.

Said applications will be considered by said village council at the council room, in the village of Delano, on Monday evening, July 6, A. D. 1896, at 8 o'clock.

Witness my hand and seal of said village of Delano this 25th day June 18, 1896.

[SEAL] W. R. JOHNS.
38-2t Village Recorder.

MARKVILLE.

June 24, 1896. Now that the St. Louis convention is over, and the great political economists declare the country safe, and that a great tidal wave of prosperity put up in packages for the dear people is about to be let loose; and we are sure that vile metal that Judas used 40 pieces of to buy the potters field with, is truly turned down for all time, and the golden calf will be worshipped with a true American devotion, we should breath easier; we can say, well done thou good and faithful serpent, for thou hast solved the most profound mystery of the ages, and that the single gold standard, will roll back the cloud of national despair, and buoy up the breaking hearts, fill the land with joy and happiness, and there will be no more sorrow. When we think of the awful mistake of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, and scores of others, in using and recommending silver as money for so many years, carrying the old ship of state through many a hard gale, and now to realize that the gold bug has discovered that our country is on the verge of ruin if we persist in coining and using the vulgar white metal as money.

I say it makes ones heart ache to contemplate the glaring error that our good old patriots of 76 and downward, lived and seemed to thrive under.

L. O. the doctors of finances of 96 discoveres that silver, the good old Democratic money of our country, is the soul cause of all our past misfortunes. Let us thank God for the wise law makers of today, and be doubly thankful that our dear land of the free and the home of the slave is safe at last. Selah.

Now our country is safe, every one about these parts is looking toward the great events at Hotel "La Fayette" which has its formal opening Saturday, June 27. A fine bill of attractions is published and every one is expectant of a big time.

The season was opened about June 20. Owing to the morbid political condition it was hard to open the season, and ou this occasion a large crowbar and a monkey wrench made for the event was successfully used, while the band played "My country 'tis of thee" The season is now declared formally opened.

There is one thing the trimmers of politics have left us yet, the grand old July 4th and the Bald Eagle. July 4th is the day we wrested our liberties from John Bull. They could not stand Yankee thunder, but in 73 and 93 they sprang a financial trap that fixes us more completely in their power than a victory at arms would have done, debased our money, and pelted us with bonds until death in many cases has been a pleasure. Well the dear old "Eagle bird" looks poor and his feathers hang down, his pride is knocked out but good food and attention will put him in trim for July 4th.

A poor old man was found at the road side at "Orono" with his leg broken, and his rig smashed up generally, ally, he was taken to comfortable quarters by the good Samaritan, P. P. Swanson.

We have a new Post Master at Markville.

Mr. Harrington, Wayzata lost two valuable cows by lightning.

The Northwestern Association of spiritualists will purchase 30 acres of land, beautifully located on the lake, near Markville, for permanent camp grounds. They intend making it very attractive.

The strawberry season has just closed. I had about ¼acre. Picked about 600 quarts of as fine berries as I ever saw grow. Generally, the crop was a failure, but "Romana" God of the fruits used me well indeed. "Romana" is a good girl, long may she live.

Farm crops are coming along fine, hope they will prove a mortgage lifter to many a poor fellow.

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Rye, per bu.,	.19
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Eggs,	.07
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Pork	4.00
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.05
Chickens, dressed,	.09
Spring chichen,	10
Turkeys, dressed,	.12

Teachers' Training School.

The Teachers' Training School for Wright County will be held at Buffalo, commencing at one o'clock, July 20th and continuing four weeks. E. J. Donaldson, assisted by Misses Hattie Dunton and Rebecca Mattson will have charge of the school. E. O. Mc Fadon will have charge of the class in music during the first week. It will be for the interest of all progressive

It will not long be possible for those who neglect the opportunities offered by the state for the improvement of teachers to keep up to the standard required by the state. It is the duty of the County Superintendent of Schools to select the best material that is offered in candidates for teachers, and among other things considered will be the work done at the training school.

J. F. LEE.
38-42. Co. Supt. of Schools.

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VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1896. NUMBER 41.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. F. COLLINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN. Smith Lake, - - Minnesota.

W. H. CUTTING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA. 28

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. C. B. AMES. Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office over W. R. John's Confectionery Store

E. A. SHANNON, M. D., Buffalo, Minn., Calls day or night promptly attended to Office in the building between McKnight's store and residence. Residence on corner north of School House.

O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan. 11, 1896.

DR. CORNELIUS WILLIAMS.
Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist,
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Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Ypworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

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Pastor.

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DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching.....
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 16:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m.
Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. LAWRENCE ZOWADZKI.

DELANO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

President — I. GUTZWILLER, JR.
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Recorder — WYATT JOHNS.
Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.
Justices of the Peace — W. H. FRAZEE, R. M. WALTER.
Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health — T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.
Village Marshal, GEORGE GOODRICK.
Constables — J. P. BERNECK, GEO. GOODRICK.

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TEACHER'S EXAMINERS.

F. H. LINDSLEY and C. S. HAWKER.

THE UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS Washington Grove, No. 9, meets at Cramer's Hall the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, at 8 p. m.

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Life is worth living, if we live aright,
Eyes to the front, the final end in view,—
The end when all aims trivial or untrue
Must burst like airy bubbles on our sight.

Life is worth living, if we do our best:
Our best is often greater than we dream.
Immortal souls with mighty forces teem—
They are revealed by him that makes the quest.

Life is worth living when our secret thought
Hides no least wish or impulse, hope or aim,
That can bring disappointment, sorrow, shame,
Or hurt to any fellow being's lot.

Life is worth living when we strive to be
Of greater use tomorrow than today.
Moulding ourselves from rough unsightly clay
To something lovely for the world to see.
—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

THE Minnesota delegation at Chicago are divided like nigger dice, "seben come leben".

SOME of the Republicans in this neighborhood say they are quiet anxious to restore the McKinley bill in its full force. Don't they know it proved inadequate to raise revenues sufficient for the running of the government and don't they know the present tariff system is so near the McKinley bill as to be little better? Would it not be better to have a bill that would raise revenue than one that would "protect" the millionaires in their business of squeezing money from the western farmers.

THE license law fails to regulate the liquor business in this community further than to give a few men a monopoly of the entire traffic in liquors. The contract made between the saloon keeper and the village council is not kept. Saloons are kept open Sunday. Children of tender years go to saloons and buy liquors. Men who have loast control of themselves so that they cannot get home alone are filled still more full, so long as their money lasts. Cards are played in saloons. The license law appears of no use whatever except to allow the few who pay the license the privilege of breaking the laws right along while others who have not the five hundred dollars to put up cannot go into the business: even though they shonld comply in other respects strictly to the law.

PEOPLE are studying political platforms as they never have before. They are reading over the latest made and comparing them with those of former years. They are beginning to learn that their old leaders are, in many instances, leading them astray. They are finding out that instead of such men as Judge Vanderburg, Judge Smith and Hon. C. A. Towne having forsaken the ways they long have trod that they are today, on the leading question at issue, the money question just where they were two years ago, or four years ago, That when the leaders of political parties denounce such men as having turned their backs on their old friends, the leaders are simply barking up the wrong tree. Read for yourselves the following money planks and see what you think.

From Republican National platform, adopted at Minneapolis, in 1892:

GOLD AND SILVER MONEY.—The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetalism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government, shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference, to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

From the Republican National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896:

MONEY.

"The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.

"All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

THE Pioneer Press in an editorial seeks to discourage the bimetallic league. It claims that advocating a ratio of 16 to 1 is pure monometallism; that it would lead to silver money only. The Press pretends to be for both metals and claims that by voting for a single gold standard we will have both gold and silver in circulation. How foolish! If the Press wants both gold and silver for money why don't it work for that and vote for it? and not be wasting its breath howling for gold standard. If a farmer wants both oats and corn for feed, does he sow all oats? or does he plant the entire farm to corn? no! he puts in both kinds of seed and reaps feed better adapted to his business than if he had but the one kind.

Red Hot Reformation.

We were considerably surprised this morning on receiving the following letter from one whom we had known as a staunch Republican. And as it so fully explains the situation with a great many reading and thinking Minnesotians we publish the letter:

MONTEVIDEO, Minn., July 9, '96.

T. J. CATLIN, ESQ,
DELANO, Minn.

DEAR COUSIN: I was sorry you stopped sendiug me your paper but I am under obligations to take and pay for so many now that I am paper poor. But while I never voted a Democrat ticket in my life I shall this year if they nominate Teller; or if they will nominate any good clean silver man and unite the silver factions. I certainly will vote anything to defeat the gold bug republicans. I am no republican. I am opposed to protection that only protects the rich. I say John Sherman is a worse enemy to this country than ever Jefferson Davis was for treason of '73. Call me a Populist, a Democrat or a mugwump; but I will hit the man that calls me a republican. The party that sold itself soul and body to the saloon and not to the Rothschilds, London bankers and Wall Street. No Sir! I hope posterity will disown me if I ever endorse such cowardice and want of patriotism.

I am for law that is of the greatest benefit to the largest number; and saloon license is not; Protection is not; the gold standard is not. Then my principles are at right angles with republicanism.

The best act of a democrat Congress was declaimed unconstitutional by a republican Supreme Court; and a republican Supreme Court denied the right of a jury trial for Debs and I hope the great middle class (the producing class) of our country will rise in the might of united strength in November and snow under the "sound" of the gold bug until we never shall hear the (sound money) "sound" again. Let me hear from you.

Yours for a free country,
THEO. W. KEITHLEY.

A Hint for American Schools.

Belgium schools back up the temperance teachings by a pledge taking day, when the school is decked with flowers, pupils are in holiday costume, and the local officers, the clergy and the parents of the new members, are invited to be present at the ceremony. Children from the age of 12 are invited to pledge themselves to abstain from all strong liquors until they are 20, when it is found they do not usually want to drink.—Waseca Herald.

Misleading.

The attempt of a manufacturing firm in Atlanta, Ga., to practically demonstrate to their workmen the fallacies of free silver by paying them their wages in Mexican silver dollars, simply demonstrates a disposition on the part of the manufacturers to deceive the people. It is a well-known fact that, ordinarily, foreign money, including gold, cannot be disposed of at its face value. Right in our midst Canadian paper and silver money passed at a discount and even British gold is a nuisance for occasional circulation among merchants. Our own silver is looked upon with suspicion in the South American republics, although they know that it passed at par with gold in the United States, and they, like our own people, prefer their own coin for every-day use. The writer of this had occasion, some years ago, to buy several hundred dollars' worth of United States coin in one of the South American republics at a discount of twenty per cent., and his personal experience is that if a manufacturer or farmer had undertaken to pay his workmen in United States silver at its face value it would have been refused.

From present appearence it will be with some difficulty to satisfactorily adjust our financial perplexities, and it seems that an effort ought to be made to discuss this matter honestly and with candor. The time of maneuvering for positions is past; the lines are drawn, and the people, who eventually must decide the whole question, ask nothing but a plain statement of facts, from which to draw their own conclusions. —St. Peter Free Press,

Southern California.

To any person desiring information regarding Southern California, a beautifully illustrated booklet descriptive of the fairest portion of this semitropic region will be mailed free. Address: Observer, Ontario, Calif.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1896.

Chicago is the Mecca towards which thousands of good democrats are now travelling, and towards which millions more are looking with deepest interest. The weal or woe of the democrats, not only for the present campaign, but for the future, will be determined by the convention which meets in the windy city next week. As far as the most important plank in the platform to be adopted by that convention is concerned the matter is already practically settled in favor of silver. The principle contest in the convention will be over the head of the ticket, it is believed, although there is a report that a fight is to be made to drop the rule requiring two thirds of the convention to nominate. There is another report to the effect that a formal bolt is contemplated by the gold democrats, in case the head of the ticket nominated is a radical silver man Your correspondent will have to see this before he will believe it. From the beginning of this unfortungte fight in the party it has been preached up by the gold men that the fight should be fought to a finish inside the party and that when the National convention had adopted a platform it should be loyally accepted by the minority. Now, men like ex-secretary Whitney and Chairman Harrity of the Democratic National Committee, have done that sort of preaching, and I positively refuse to believe that they are going back on it if they fail to get the convention to see things as they see them. National Conventions are courts of last resort to political parties, and no man should take part in one who is not prepared to accept its decisions. There may be individuals who attend the Chicago convention who will leave the democratic party because of its action, as they have a right to do, but I don't believe there will be any bolting on the part of a body of delegates.

The more that becomes known about Hobart the more republican dissatisfaction there is expressed at his selection by Hanna for the second place on the ticket. At first it was thought that his obscurity would cause him to be accepted without protest by the rank and file of the republican party, but since the newspapers of the country have been throwing their search light upon Hobart's record there is a regular republican howl all along the line. They may not be able to force him off the ticket, but it is certain that had they known as much at St. Louis as they do now that the Blane republicans in that convention would never have allowed Garret Hobart to be nominated for Vice President, and it is doubtful whether Hanna would have asked such a thing of the convention had he known that Hobart not only bolted the nomination of Blaine, in the '84 campaign, but furnished a considerable part of the money to pay campaign expenses of Ben Butler, whose running was a factor in the election of Mr. Cleveland. The Blaine republicans were not any too well disposed towards McKinley anyway, and, now that they know the part played by Hobart in keeping their idol out of the White House, nobody need be surprised if thousands of them knife the whole ticket in November.

President Cleveland has no sympathy for men who are convicted of violating pension laws. He refused applications for pardon for three such convicts just before he left Washington for Gray Gables. In the case of Paul A. Marcellino, he wrote on the application for pardon; "This conviot was guilty apparently, of nearly all the crimes and frauds denounced by our pension laws. He seems in every way possible to have cheated and swindled ignorant pensioners and imposed on the government. The punishment meted out to him was all well deserved, and I cannot yield to the unthinking and irresponsible appeal for his pardon." Upon the application for a pardon for Andrew J. Rooks the President wrote; "This convict personated a dead soldier, and through that means procured a pension and robbed the government. He was justly dealt with by the court, and should suffer all the punishment awarded to him," and upon that of S. O. W. Brandon, who was a pension attorney: "Denied. I am unwilling to pardon those who in violation of our pension laws, overcharge applicants for pensions for the services they render in substantiating their claims."

What will be the condition of John R. McLean boom when the balloting at Chicago is over is a matter of doubt, but it left Washington in a healthy condition and its friends were indulging hopes of success. Ex-Congressman Beriah Wilkins, of Ohio, and one of the proprietors of the Washington Post, is one of the chief boomers. Mr. Mc Lean is proprietor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and has important business interests in Washington, where he resides most of the time; but he, of course, retains his citizenship in Ohio.

Advertise
in the
Gazette.

McGary Again.

EDITOR BUFFALO GAZETTE:

"Thou art this head of gold.

The metallic image seen by King Nebuchadnezzar was composed of four different metals." But the Republican platform adopted at St. Louis on 18th of last month was composed of but one metal, gold. William McKinley and Wall street being the head of gold. Your correspondent read the Republican platform with considerable interest, but to my mind much of it seemed misleading. It says the Republican party is unrestrictedly for sound money. Then why did they demonetize silver in 1873 when it was at a premium of three percent. It further says the Republican party caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments 1879. Since then every dollar has been as good as gold. Then why have the leaders of the Republican party been telling the people that we have got only a fifty cent silver dollar, then further on they say we are opposed to free coinage of silver. Then why should we have free coinage of gold? Now it seems to me if a man can read that platform from a nonpartisan standpoint he can plainly see that it is a trap to catch suckers. They say small fish will nibble at any kind of bait and I find that the whole platform nearly is a combination of this, or that, in order to catch the vote of the people and some of it is rather laughable where it says Republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. We call for their admission to wider spheres of usefulness and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populistic mismanagment and misrule. In other words as they have not been able to kill the Democrats and Populists they want the women to help them do it, but what did they promise them in their platform? Nothing.

Just above this read the temperance blank composed of three lines and 19 words. What do you get out of it? nothing. It was not intended to mean anything. It is less void of meaning than Balam's ass was of speech, but this is not to be wondered at for it is said that train loads of beer and other drink was shipped in from Milwaukee and other places to quench the thirst of the convention crowd, and they sold it all day Sunday and Sunday night in violation of the state laws of Missouri, and the drunken rabble howled themselves horse for McKinley; (Will it be the same at Chicago?) but what makes this loook all the worse, the Republican party have always claimed to be a temperance party. If they are a temperance party we pray to the Lord we may never see another temperance party. Now the question is if all our just laws and the prosperity of our government come through the Republican priesthood then the Democrats and no other parties have any right of inheritance.

It seeems many of our best men are undecided upon the money question; think it to complicated and cannot understand the drift of its meaning, but this is only a scare crow set up before them by leaders like Carlisle, John Sherman, and others. Silver is just as much a constitutional money now as it ever was, and the silver dollar just as much a legal tender as it ever was, then why should there be such a discriminating between gold and silver. They tell you free coinage of silver would enrich the mine owner. Then our free coinage of gold must enrich the mine owner. That is not the trouble but the trouble is this: the bankers, bond holders and money loaners know if we get free coinage of silver, every dollar of that will go into circulation and the people will get it, and this is just what they do not want, for this class of men can make more when money is scarce; but the question is, do you want the other fellow to make himself rich at your expense, and thats what they will do when we have a single gold standard. Let us not allow ourselves to be betrayed with a kiss.

Naturally I think McKinley a very good man, and I believe from his heart he is a tree silver man, but in politics is naturally ambitious, and his love of office, popularity and self aggrandizement would not constrain him from accepting a nominatien for President on a single gold standard platform.

Would say to my brother farmers and all those who depend upon their own labor for a living, this single gold standard business means no good luck for you. It is only another link in the chain of oppression which will bind you tighter and tighter, and from which there will be no rescue, only by revolution.

Take the statistical report of the census of 1890 and see what our mortgaged and bonded debt is, and this alone is enough to satisfy any sane man that there is something wrong. Congresss is a combination of lawyers, bank Presidents, Presidents of corporations etc. There is in the United States Senate 57 lawyers and in the House of Representatives, 232 lawyers, making a total of 289 lawyers in Congress. There are two farmers in the Senate and 14 in the House. Now if our laws come through the Republican priesthood (for the Senate and House have a Republican majority) it would seem they are largely responsible for some of the money evils that our nation is afflicted with at present.

The wealth producers everywhere are in debt and especially the farmer and as we farmers do not raise dollars but do raise produce and buy dollars. The dearer and more scarce the dollars the more produce it takes to buy a dollar with which to pay our debts. So it takes no philosopher to see why the bankers, bond holders and moneyed men want a single gold standard.

It is strange that the banking Jews and and a few old fogies like old John Sherman (who should be dressed in petticoats and breech clout, spanked and sent home) should so influence the people that they will go in direct opposition to their own interest.

The mortgage debt of Minnesota, according to the census of 1890 (and it is no less today) was $197,745,989. How will this ever be paid, when you have adopted a single gold standard and the mortgagor must pay a premium on gold to pay it, no, never! This earth will dissolved and melt into fervent heat before it can ever be done under such a system.

Now Mr. Editor I am done but before closing must ask your pardon for taking so much of your valuable time; but this question has become a Leviathan heaped upon the people by a lot of bobtail aristocrats without cause or provocation and I am willing to help carry amunition from the magazine to the siege gun that will blow this across the continent into Polar seas where it will have a chance to cool off.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Headquarters Democratic State Central Committee of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., June 20.—The Democracy of Minnesota is hereby called to meet in convention at the city of Minneapolis, on

TUESDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1896,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates to be voted for on Tuesday, November Third, 1896, for the office of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, attorney general. Also for the purpose of selecting nine electors for president and vice-president of the United States.

The representation will consist of two delegates from each county and one additional for each 150 votes or major fraction thereof cast for the Democratic candidate for president in 1892.

Upon this computation the several counties of the state will be entitled to representation in said convention to the number of delegates indicated as follows:

Aitkin	3	Martin	6
Anoka	7	Meeker	10
Becker	4	Mille Lacs	3
Beltrami	2	Morrison	13
Benton	6	Mower	11
Big Stone	5	Murray	5
Blue Earth	18	Nicollet	8
Brown	10	Nobles	6
Carlton	4	Norman	4
Carver	12	Olmstead	15
Cass	4	Otter Tail	13
Chippewa	5	Pine	5
Chisago	4	Pipestone	4
Clay	6	Polk	12
Cook	2	Pope	4
Cottonwood	3	Ramsey	87
Crow Wing	5	Redwood	6
Dakota	15	Renville	9
Dodge	6	Rice	14
Douglas	6	Rock	4
Faribault	9	Roseeau	2
Fillmore	11	St. Louis	26
Freeborn	7	Scott	15
Goodhue	13	Sherburne	4
Grant	4	Sibley	10
Hennepin	112	Stearns	32
Houston	10	Steele	11
Hubbard	3	Stevens	5
Isanti	3	Swift	7
Itasca	7	Todd	9
Jackson	7	Traverse	4
Kanabec	2	Wabasha	14
Kandiyohi	5	Wadena	4
Kittson	4	Waseca	9
Lac qui Parle	5	Washington	14
Lake	3	Watonwan	5
Le Sueur	14	Willkin	4
Lincoln	5	Winona	27
Lyon	5	Wright	14
McLeod	12	Yellow Medicine	4
Marshall	4		
TOTAL			861

By order of Committee.
THOS. J. MCDERMOTT, Chairman.
M. J. CLARK, Secretary.

IF YOU READ
THIS AD,
OTHERS
WOULD READ
YOUR'S

LATEST NEWS

Chicago Convention.

DEMOCRATS FOR FREE SILVER.

The Democratic National Convention has been in session at Chicago since Tuesday. More than two thirds of the delegates are voting for free silver ideas. David B. Hill was nominated for temporary chairman but beaten by a majority of 207 by Senator Daniels, of Va. Senator White, of Cal. was made permanent chairman.

A platform advocating free silver was adopted by a vote of 628 to 301.

At last nights session ringing speeches were made and nominations for Presidential nominee were made as follows: Bland, of Mo., Boies, of Iowa, Matthews, of Indiana; Blackburn, of Ken., Bryan, of Neb., McLean, of Ohio. From this array of ability it looks as if a good man would be chosen to lead the Democratic hosts to victory.

Report says Bland is the Nominee.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., • MINN.

To prevent flies from alighting on white paint or gilt frames, catch each fly and put it carefully on a piece of sticky fly paper.

A mean man in a neighboring town put a mouse in the tool bag of his wife's bicycle, and when she opened it to get her air pump the atmosphere got a serious puncture.

Under the new constitution of Mexico which went into effect this month the central government alone will have the power to issue money, collect customs and regulate commerce.

Some of the kites with which the weather bureau has been experimenting are powerful enough in fair weather to lift a man from the ground. Perhaps the new kite will be the next American fad. A combination of kite and wheel ought to satisfy the most ambitious scorcher.

Franklin wished that he could live a hundred years longer to see what advance the world would make in that time. It has gone ahead considerably in science and invention, but as far as men are concerned Franklin would find himself second to nobody on earth.

A Vienna professor contends that baldness is a mark of higher evolution, and a French scientist declares that the heels should be higher than the head to reach the full result of intellectual sleep. People will be apt to prefer ordinary, sound, unintellectual sleep, and a Paderewski profusion rather than no hair at all.

The director of the geological survey reports the mineral output during 1895 at $611,795,290, an increase of $80,000,000 over the previous year. This is less in value than the record for 1892, when a total of $648,000,000 was reached. But the quantity in that year was not so great as in 1895, when lower prices ruled.

Both Edison and Tesla are claiming an invention which quadruples the power of the incandescent lamp. The light is produced cheaply in a vacuum tube, and is a brilliant white glow resembling daylight. It seems that the two inventors have been working independently on an idea which is likely to be of great practical importance.

The United States and Canadian governments have entered into an agreement whereby citizens from both sides of the border may enjoy equal fishing rights in the St. Lawrence. This seems reasonable and sensible. It is far better to invest money in fishing tackle and jugs for spring water than in guns and fortifications along the boundary line.

Much is said of the bicycle as a disturbing element in business. One statement is that 2,000 tailors are out of employment in New York because the vast army of wheelmen have ceased to wear fine clothes on Sunday. On the other hand, the profits of the rubber men last year were over $3,000,000. There are always two sides to a business revolution.

Dr. Baraduc, of Paris, and Drs. Istrati and Hasden, of Italy, are having much success in the photography of thoughts, a thought current being sent at times with intensity enough to affect a sensitive plate. The man who sees his neighbor's boy knocking off the pickets of his frontyard fence can photograph his thoughts and send them to the boy's father.

The bicycle, to the front in everything else, is not to be left behind in the most important matter of these summer days—the marrying and giving in marriage. Recently occurred a wedding where the bride and groom, ushers, maids and 30 guests donned cycling costumes and wheeled to the church. The ceremony was performed by a clergyman who is an enthusiastic bicycler. After the marriage service the party rode to the house of the bride for a wedding breakfast.

The St. Louis tornado has led to a great demand for insurance against such risks. Some $2,000,000 of this insurance is said to have been written in St. Louis alone since the calamity. The fact that the insurance losses from tornado damage in St. Louis and East St. Louis together aggregate only about $400,000 shows to how small an extent property had been protected against damage from this source. About one-fourth of this loss is on plate glass broken in the larger city.

Statistics which have been collected show that the annual cost to the people of the British empire for horse racing, hunting, shooting, golf, boating, cricket, tennis and other sports in which they indulge is something in the neighborhood of $200,000,000. The cost of American sports, while undoubtedly much less, will also reach an enormous total. It may be that the English and American people are overdoing the gratification of their sporting proclivities, but it cannot be denied that the Anglo-Saxon race has been greatly benefited by its love of sports.

In his baccalaureate sermon at Harvard Rev. Lr. Lyman Abbott said: "We hear the cry that murders, divorces and all crime should be kept from the press. No! We want a press that shall tell us the vices of mankind as well as the virtues. The press is a looking glass. We look in it every morning and we see ourselves very dirty. But we do not want to find fault with the glass. We want to wash ourselves." The truth never hurt anybody. It is possible to tell it, however, without dwelling on disgusting details, and that is more and more what the press of this country is doing and will do.

Baseball was as a professional game played first at Hoboken, N. J., on June 19, 1846, between the Knickerbocker and New York clubs. The first team was organized on September 23, 1845, but it was not until the following June that a match game was played. It consisted of only four innings, the rules providing that the side being first to score 21 runs should win the game. The bitter rivalry which afterward existed between the Athletics of Philadelphia and the Atlantics of New York gradually gave rise to professionalism, and these clubs were the first to pay their players.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The statement of the public debt issued on the 1st showed that the debt increased $1,820,853 during the month of June. The cash balance in the treasury was $853,905,635. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to $368,584,828

On the 1st the national bank circulation outstanding aggregated $225,912,960, an increase since June 30, 1895, of $14,312,262.

Coinage executed at the United States mints during June aggregated 12,780,615 pieces of the value of $4,623,929, as follows: Gold 140,982 pieces of the value of $2,471,217; silver, 3,143,432 pieces of the value of $1,950,692, minor coin, 9,496,210 pieces of the value of $202,019.

J. C. McKibben, a former member of congress from California, died in Washington.

The new national party executive committee announces that its platform favors absolute suppression of the traffic in liquors as a beverage, equal suffrage regardless of sex, bimetallism at sixteen to one, an income tax, teaching in the American public schools in the English language, election of president, vice president and senators by direct vote, liberal pensions for ex-soldiers and sailors, their widows and minor children, exclusion of pauper and criminal immigrants and prevention of voting by naturalized citizens until one year after naturalization.

The new flag containing the 45th star, representing Utah, came into existence on the Fourth.

In the United States there were 217 business failures in the seven days ended on the 4th, against 217 the week previous and 195 in the corresponding period of 1895.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 4th aggregated $1,103,518,933, against $899,553,832 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week in 1895 was 13.0.

THE EAST.

Work will soon be begun on fortifications for the defense of New York, to cost $50,000,000.

Fire among lumber yards and iron works in Brooklyn, N. Y., caused a loss of $800,000.

The president left Washington for Buzzard's Bay, Mass., and all executive business will be transacted at Gray Gables during the summer.

Scores of glass factories throughout New Jersey have closed down for the summer, giving 5,000 workmen a two months' vacation.

At Fall River, Mass., John Connelly, a spinner, cut his two-year-old child's throat and then killed himself. He was out of work and despondent.

At Scranton, Pa., Crezenzo Merola, who shot and killed Emanuel Loro, a barber at Old Forge, was hanged.

William Kruse, for more than 30 years a trusted employe of the importing firm of C. A. Auffmordt & Co., of New York, was said to have sailed for Glasgow with $100,000 belonging to his employers.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the gifted authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and other works of world-wide reputation, died at her home in Hartford, Conn., aged 84 years.

At Niagara Falls J. E Hardy, a high-wire performer from Toronto, made two trips across the gorge on a three-quarter inch wire rope which was 160 feet above the water.

At Atlantic City, N. J., Charles Williams (colored) cut his wife's throat with a razor and then served himself in the same manner.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's funeral was held at her late home in Hartford, Conn., and the remains were taken to Andover, Mass., for burial.

On a bicycle Arthur E. Smith rode from Chicago to New York in 142 hours and 15 minutes, breaking the record by 4 hours and 54 minutes.

At Rochester, N. Y., Lena Bissig, 12 years old, and Jacob and John Lee, aged 6 and 5 years respectively, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat.

Percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 5th were as follows: Cleveland, .672; Baltimore, .667; Cincinnati, .642; Boston, .607; Pittsburgh, .541; Chicago, .529; Philadelphia, .516; Washington, .500; Brooklyn, .492; New York, .410; St. Louis, .231; Louisville, .190.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Every iron mill in the Mahoning valley in Ohio has closed, pending a settlement of the wages scale, throwing 8,500 men temporarily out of work.

Congressional nominations were made as follows: Minnesota, First district, J. A. Tawney (rep.) renominated; Second, J. P. McCleary (rep.) renominated; Third, J. P. Heatwole (rep.) renominated. Ohio, Fifth district, D. Meekison (dem.); Eighth, M. Dunn (dem.). Illinois, Nineteenth district, A. J. Hunter (dem.); Twenty-first, T. E. Ford (dem.); Twenty-second, J. J. Hall (pop.). Kansas, Fifth district, W. A. Calderhead (rep.) renominated. California, First district, J. A. Barham (rep.) renominated.

Flames destroyed Ryan's packing house at Dubuque, Ia., the loss being $100,000.

For the first time John D. Rockefeller, the founder of the University of Chicago, visited that institution.

Mr. Newall, the assistant attorney general of Illinois, rendered a decision in which he holds that greenbacks are taxable property.

Some 20,000 veterans who followed the fortunes of Lee, Longstreet and Jackson met in Richmond, Va., in sixth annual reunion and to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the Jefferson Davis monument.

Reports as to the condition of the crops throughout the country were favorable.

Arkansas republicans in convention at Little Rock nominated H. M. Remmel for governor. The platform adopted indorsed the St. Louis platform.

The Minnesota republicans in convention at St. Paul renominated David M. Clough for governor and adopted a platform indorsing the national candidates and platform.

While temporarily insane Benjamin Huff, of Boot Jack, Ind., an old man, shot and fatally wounded his daughter-in-law and then killed himself.

Congressional nominations were made as follows: Iowa, Ninth district, A. L. Hager (rep.) renominated; Tennessee, Sixth district, J. W. Gaines (free silver democrat); West Virginia, Fourth district, Welter Pendleton (dem.).

Prohibitionists of Minnesota in convention at Minneapolis nominated a state ticket headed by William J. Dean, of that city, for governor. A broad gauge platform was adopted.

The Michigan republicans will hold their state convention at Grand Rapids on August 5.

The republican nominee for vice president, Garret A. Hobart, visited Maj. McKinley at his home in Canton, O.

In Cleveland troops were called on to suppress labor riots.

Louie Davis, Rufus Buck, Lucky Davis, Naoma July and Sam Sampson, comprising what is known as the Buck gang, were executed at Fort Smith Ark., for assaulting and murdering the wife of Henry Hassan, a farmer.

The Nebraska republican state convention at Lincoln nominated John McColl, of Lexington, for governor, and adopted a platform indorsing the work of the national convention.

In Cleveland one man was killed and dozens were wounded in a riot between striking workmen and the police in the vicinity of the works of the Brown Hoisting and Conveying company, and the troops were called out to stop the fracas.

In Richmond the closing day of the encampment of the United Confederate Veterans was devoted to the laying of the corner-stone of a monument to Jefferson Davis.

Flames destroyed the Mallory steamship line wharf at Galveston, Tex., the loss being $150,000.

Republicans of the Fourth district of Arkansas nominated Judge C. C. Waters, of Little Rock, for congress.

In the Birmingham (Ala.) district 10,000 coal miners received an advance of seven per cent. in wages.

Wisconsin silverites will hold a state silver convention in Milwaukee on July 15 to elect delegates to the national silver convention to be held in St. Louis on July 22.

Yawls of the towboat Fallie capsized at Cincinnati and threw seven men into the river, two of whom were drowned.

After an absence of two years in Asiatic waters the cruiser Charleston has returned to San Francisco.

Managers of the centennial celebration to be held July 22 at Cleveland, O., have asked the war department to detail government troops to take part in the ceremonies.

A railway engine boiler exploded near Hartsville, Ala., killing Engineer James Jones, Fireman Daniel Aikens and Brakeman J. Jenkins.

At Borden, Ind., a cloudburst swept away several houses and stores and in the surrounding country many bridges and all the crops were destroyed.

Near Hillsboro, Ill., Mrs. Robert Young and one child were burned to death in their home, which was destroyed by fire. Mr. Young and five other children escaped.

H. H. Harmon, the town marshal, and Dick Younger, an outlaw, killed each other in a duel near Adairville, Ky.

At Farmville, Va., Solomon Marable was hanged for the murder of Mrs. Lucy Jane Pollard, June 14, 1895.

In a storm at Hardin's Valley, Tenn., Arthur Peake, a young farmer, and two sisters named Swan were killed by lightning.

Bessie Youngren and Rachel Mogstad, two young Norwegian girls, took their own lives in Chicago because of poverty.

At Rockville, Ind., Sidney Randolph, a negro, charged with the murder of little Sadie Buxton, was lynched by a mob.

Fire nearly wiped out Whitehouse, a town of 500 inhabitants 17 miles south of Toledo, O.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

There were 3,598 deaths from cholera in Cairo, Egypt, in June.

Cretan insurgents defeated the Turks in a recent contest on the northwestern coast of the island of Crete, killing 200 of them.

Emperor Wilhelm said during a speech at a banquet in Wilhelmshaven: "Germany is resolved to go its own way, courting no one's favor, doing no one wrong, but ever ready to uphold peace and order in the world."

At Arequipo, Peru, earthquakes were occurring daily and much damage was being done.

LATER NEWS.

The Seattle (Wash.,) Dime Savings bank has suspended. I. N. Bigelow, president and cashier, accounts for the closing by the fact that since the payment of taxes began, and the failure of the Guarantee Loan and Trust company, the deposits have been rapidly withdrawn, and no new ones were being made.

At Castlewood, S. D., Anton Paulson's store was broken open early the 7th, and a robbery committed. The robber made his escape on a wheel belonging to Arthur Paulson, a clerk in the store.

A 13-year-old boy named Erickson, living at Pleasant View, Wis., tried to see if he could touch the cars as the train went by him. He did so and was knocked down and had one foot crushed to a pulp and then thrown into a culvert and is badly bruised all over.

The grand lodge of Elks opened at Cincinnati the 7th, and the city was at once startled by the fact that a new badge was being used. Everywhere, as if by magic, appeared men who were wearing the sign: "I am for Minneapolis in '97" backed by a minature American flag.

In the boat race at Henley-on-Thames, England, the 7th, the Yale college crew was beaten by Leander by one and three-quarter lengths. Time, 7:14.

Another expedition has landed safely on Cuban soil. It consisted of 64 men and they had with them 400,000 rounds of ammunition, dynamite, electric batteries, etc.

The gavel used by Chairman Harrity in opening the Democratic National Convention was presented by Ossian Guthrie, of Chicago, made from an oak timber taken from old Fort Dearborn. The block house from which the timber was taken survived the Chicago fire, and was purchased by Mr. Guthrie and other philanthropic citizens and re-erected in South park, Chicago, as a reminder of the city's frontier days.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, July 7.	
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	53½@	54
No. 2 northern	53 @	53¾
Sept.		53¾
HAY—Timothy	9 00 @	10 00
Good wild	6 50 @	7 50
OATS—No. 3 white		15½
CATTLE—Steers	2 25 @	3 00
Cows		2 90
HOGS	2 75 @	3 00
SHEEP—Muttons		3 75
Lambs		3 80
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	13 @	13½
Creamery, second	10 @	11
Dairy, second	11 @	11½
Dairy, choice		10
POULTRY—Turkeys	11 @	12
Spring Chickens	10 @	11

THE DEMOCRATS.

The Fight Between Gold and Silver Begins at Once.

David B Hill Is Named by the Committee as Temporary Chairman, but the Convention Decides Otherwise—Daniels Was Elected.

Chicago, July 7.—In the capacious Coliseum, in Jackson park, the democratic convention met today.

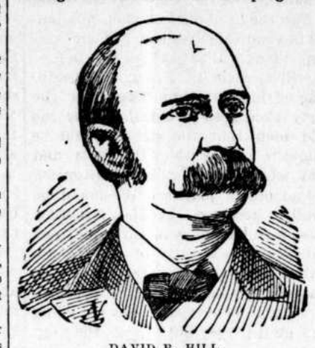
After a brief but decisive battle the silver men vindicated their supremacy. They wrested from the hands of the gold phalanx the control of the convention and gathered the reins of power into their own hands.

The invocation of the boyish chaplain, Dr. Stires, an Episcopal divine, with its appeal of peace, had hardly ascended to the throne of grace before the hosts had met in battle. The gold men carried out their program of presenting Senator Hill for tomporary chairman, but the silver leaders antagonized him with Senator Daniel. For two hours the oratorical gladiators of the opposing forces fought it out on the platform.

The result of the roll call showed 556 votes for Daniel and 349 votes for Hill, practically the strength of the two sides.

Senator Daniel, who assumed the duties of presiding officer, sounded the keynote for silver in a ringing speech.

The silver leaders in control carried through the remainder of the program



DAVID B. HILL.

to-day, and to-night the several committees are in session with silver everywhere in control.

The convention adjourned until 10 a. m. Wednesday.

There is little change in the situation as to candidates to-night. Bland still has a strong lead, but the possibilities of all sorts of complications which may blockade his way have made his followers anxious, and the talk of abrogating the two-thirds rule in his interest has been revived.

The committee on resolutions met at the Palmer House. Senator White, of California, was elected chairman of the committee. Before he could take the chair a committee from the committee on permanent organization called upon him and notified him of his selection for permanent chairman. Senator White accepted the permanent chairmanship.

The sub-committee on resolutions have decided on the following financial plank:

We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometalism is a British policy founded upon British greed for gain and power, and its general adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened upon the United States only by the stifling of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution.

We demand the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, eqnally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such organization as will prevent the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

Chicago, June 8.—At 2:15 o'clock the subcommittee on resolutions finished its labors and the anti-silver men went to Senator Hill's rooms to prepare a minority report briefly as follows:

The financial plank leads the platform with a declaration against free silver and denounces the issue of bonds in times of peace; demands that the power to issue notes be taken away from national banks; declares for a tariff for revenue only and that the reenactment of the McKinley bill would be a menace to prosperity; asks for a constitutional amendment for the enactment of income tax; expresses sympathy for Cuba: demands that pauper emigrants be kept out of the country; favors liberal pension legislation; expresses approval of Senator Hill's bill for regulating cases of contempt of court in the United States courts, and denounces the republican house for not passing the bill; denounces the Pacific railway funding bill now pending in congress; opposes third terms for presidents as a cardinal principle of democracy and denounces the extravagance of the last republican congress.

THAT THEY MAY HEAR

Some fish, like the perch, are provided with a very singular device for hearing. Nerves lead from cavities in the skull to the air bladder, and the vibrations are conveyed to this internal receptacle as to a drum.

There is a curious difference in ears between the donkey and the horse, the ears of the latter being small and well shaped, while those of the former, though he hears no better, are of extremely generous proportions.

Many varieties of jelly fish have in their auditory apparatus small globules of lime called "ear stones," which are believed to serve the purpose for the jelly fish that the carbonate of lime powder serves in the human ear.

The ear of the elephant, like his eye, is very small in proportion to the size of the animal, although the flap of skin which covers it is often of considerable size. The hearing of the elephant, however, is singularly acute.

From the middle ear to the side of the pharynx, a small canal is found. When this is stopped up, as sometimes happens during cold or inflammation, an unpleasant sensation is produced by apparent pressure on the tympanum.

RIOT AND BLOODSHED.

One Striker Killed — Funeral Sermon Arouses Comment.

Cleveland, O., July 3.—Bloodshed again marked the trouble at the Brown hoisting works Thursday afternoon. One man, William Rettger, was shot dead by a non-union man who had attempted to leave the works on his bicycle and was attacked by a portion of the mob. The police managed with great difficulty to rescue him, and the police detail was besieged in a shop and had great difficulty in preventing the lynching of their prisoner. Finally a call for troops was made and two of the four companies under arms were hurried to the scene. The prisoner was finally loaded into a patrol wagon and about 7:30 p. m. was locked up in the Central police station. The troops remain on guard and at midnight there was a sullen mob of at least 10,000 persons hanging around the premises.

Shortly before the hour for quitting several strikers marched up to the Brown works with a big banner, on which was written in black type: "Brown Scabs." At 4:30 o'clock the main body of the workmen were marshaled into line and the police force formed the usual hollow square. Capt. English gave the word, the gates were opened and the solid body of men, workmen surrounded by 150 policemen with clubs in hand, marched out. The crowd gave way, and the procession moved up Hamilton street to Case, on the way to the St. Clair street cars.

The crowd followed, as on Wednesday evening, yelling "Scab!" and making a lively vocal demonstration. Contrary to what the mayor had declared would be done, the police did not drive back the following crowd. At least, they allowed them to follow up Hamilton street. In the meantime the police marched steadily forward to Case, up Windsor to Willson avenue, and reaching the Fourth precinct station near Euclid, a halt was made. Forming two lines, the police allowed the workmen to enter the station.

All out of the way, the police formed again across the street. At this moment the following party was a dense black crowd reaching far down Willson avenue. Suddenly the word "charge" was given. It rang out loud and clear and an awful scene followed. The police sprang forward like a shot out of a gun. In a moment they were upon the vanguard of the crowd. The latter were dumfounded. There was a waver and then all turned and fled. But the deadly work had commenced. The batons of the police were falling like hail on the heads of the men. The crowd was panic-stricken. Two cars blocked the way north of Willson avenue and the men, women and children were packed together in a tight mass, yelling and shrieking. One part broke away and ran down the Cleveland & Pittsburgh tracks close at hand. Another went south on Willson. Men were lying unconscious on the streets or crawling around in a vain attempt to rise to their feet. The police, dividing into squads, charged after each section of the crowd, determined to inflict punishment severe and unrelenting. This lasted for several minutes, and then returning squads of policemen began to gather up unconscious men and others who were staggering around as a result of severe blows.

During the fight the police captured five of their assailants, each of whom was in a bad condition from clubbing. William Hearn, a furniture van driver allowed the strikers to crowd into his wagon and then crying: "Give them h—ll," drove right into the police line with his horses on a run. Several policemen were knocked down before the team was captured. Hearn was dragged from the wagon and clubbed into insensibility before he could be carried into the station. His skull is fractured and his face and head cut and bruised fearfully. Steve D. O'Neill was also on the wagon and has a broken head and a broken leg. Hermann Schaels, a blacksmith, has a terribly cut head and was badly hurt by being trampled on. James Fox and Charles Cuppenbecker were each badly cut about the head. Charges of rioting were preferred against the five prisoners. The mob managed to carry away all of the others who were injured so as not to be able to walk. A conservative estimate is that 50 men were severely injured by the clubbing.

Cleveland, O., July 6.—The funeral of William Rutiger, the striker killed at the Brown hoisting works, was the most impressive funeral pageant ever given a laboring man. In Cleveland there has been but one occasion when there was a larger procession and greater crowds—the funeral of Garfield. Sunday by actual count 10,300 men formed the funeral cortage. The funeral services were held in the Church of the Immaculate Conception. A conservative estimate places the number of spectators about the church and along the line of march to the cemetery at 100,000. The procession moved quietly and save for the dirges played by the many bands no sound save the tread of feet broke the quiet. The white casket in which reposed the remains was literally buried in flowers.

Eugene V. Debs telegraphed that it would be impossible for him to attend the funeral, but that his heart and soul were with the locked-out employes in their fight. Mgr. Thorpe, who it is thought will be made bishop of Buffalo diocese, delivered the sermon and his remarks were not altogether relished. In the course of his sermon he said:

"The body of this young man lies before this altar. We know how he came here. Human passion is strange, and the lesson to-day teaches that we many times go beyond our strength, and that there is no way to reason against human passion. The lesson we must learn to-day is that in society to-day there are two classes, capitalist and wage-earner. Next to capital there is the strong right arm of labor. One cannot exist without the other. The capitalist has the right to manage his capital. He has the right under the laws of the state and nation. He makes hazardous adventure, and on account of the risks in business has the right to do as he chooses. He may abuse that right and forget God in his enjoyment of his riches. If he does, there is a remedy, but it does not lie in passion or violence. I speak to you as brothers. The remedy is public sentiment and the law. There is another class, not banded together as you are. They have their individual rights, and those who administer the law must protect them. Scenes have been enacted during the past week which should never have occurred. These men who have became victims of your hate have rights under the law."

He continued at some length to score the strikers for the scenes of violence. After the funeral the sermon was roundly denounced by many.

Cleveland, O., July 7.—There was no trouble Monday in the Brown hoisting strike. The police and troops are still on guard. Only 50 men were at work. The strikers are very bitter over Manager Thorpe's funeral address and have issued an open letter addressed to him in which he is denounced in unmeasured terms.

AGREE ON A COMMITTEE.

Men Who Will Run the McKinley and Hobart Campaign.

Cleveland, O., July 4.—The republican national committee's headquarters will be in New York city and there will be no branch anywhere. The campaign of education through the dissemination of literature will open immediately and the regular campaign about September 1. The executive committee will meet in Cleveland for the first time about July 20. The members of the executive committee as agreed upon between McKinley, Hobart and Hanna are as follows:

Mark A. Hanna, Cleveland, chairman.
Charles G. Dawes, Evanston, Ill.
W. T. Durbin, Anderson, Ind.
Cyrus Leland, Troy, Kan.
John I. Long, St. Augustine, Fla.
Joseph H. Manley, Augusta, Me.
Warner Miller, Herkimer, N. Y.
Henry C. Paine, Milwaukee, Wis.
Matthew S. Quay, Beaver, Pa.
William McKinley Osborne, Roxbury, Mass., secretary.

Some of these names are dependent upon the agreement of all the party leaders within their respective states, it being Hanna's settled policy not to antagonize any faction by the appointment of an opponent.

TRADE REVIEW.

The Situation as Seen by Dun and Bradstreet—The Failure Record.

New York, July 4.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"Current movements have been so largely of a temporary character or else purely speculative on the day by day plan, that they are not highly instructive. Thus an extensive shut-down of cotton mills is solely in the hope that half production in July and August may clear a largely overstocked market. Stocks fluctuations were still more ephemeral, including two sharp declines and partial rallies within a week, both laboriously ascribed to various political causes, but mainly due to keen operators who saw chances for a quick turn.

"Extended reviews of the half year's operations in leading branches of manufactures go far to explain numerous stoppages. In woolens they are without concern. Mills are waiting for orders, the sales of wool having been not a third of last year's for the same week. Prices are depressed, but still depend on foreign possibilities. In cotton goods the closing of many mills, both north and south, for half of July and August, is in effect a recognition of the fact that heavy stocks of goods manufactured from cotton costing between 7½ and 8½ cents could not be expected to show profits if the mills go on manufacturing until a new and probably heavy crop of cotton is ready. The reduction of prices has brought out a large demand in many cases, but not enough to meet the output of the mills. A further decline in print cloths to 2½ cents is significant, when such a decrease in production is assured.

"Having begun by reducing prices to the lowest ever known, boot and shoe producers are doing a shade better in prices with leather a little cheaper on the whole, though hides have mounted to about the level of January 1. The output of iron has largely decreased, and there is a quite general stoppage of works for repairs, but the annual controversies about wages have in most cases been settled, and it is believed will be settled in all without strikes.

"Wheat declined one-half cent and recovered one-fourth cent, but western receipts continue remarkably large. The stocks in sight are greater than a year ago, and though winter wheat yields less, spring wheat seems likely with fair weather to yield more than last year. Corn promises remarkably well and also oats. Cotton greatly needs rain in parts of Texas, but better reports come from most of the other sections, and a large increase in acreage is generally reported.

"Complete failure returns for the second quarter of 1896, April 1 to June 30, inclusive, cover 2,905 in the United States, against 2,855 in the same quarter of last year. Failures for the week have been 257 in the United States, against 195 last year, and 22 in Canada, against 24 last year."

Bradstreet's says:

"General trade, in both commercial and industrial lines, is duller, but the failing is, in part, the usual midsummer dullness. Comparatively few changes are noted, but most of them are decreases in either price or demand. Quotations for wheat, Indian corn, cotton, oats, iron and steel are lower. Sugar has reacted after the decline of last week, leather remains conspicuously firm, with shoe factories busily employed, and petroleum and anthracite coal are higher. The sentiment of the trade at many points is that the immediate outlook for business is not favorable. At some western centers complaint is made that the purchasing power of the agricultural community is curtailed by prolonged low prices for farm products. The general industrial situation shows no renewal of activity."

HONOR JEFF. DAVIS.

United Confederate Veterans Lay the Corner Stone of His Monument.

Richmond, Va., July 3.—The three-days' meeting of over 100,000 confederates ended Thursday in the laying of the corner stone of the Jefferson Davis memorial monument. Immediately upon the adjournment of the convention sine die the line of procession to Monroe park, where the monument will be erected, was formed. There were 20,000 men in line and 200,000 people witnessed the parade, which was headed by Gen. Gordon, and had in its ranks several well-known surviving heroes of the C. S. A. The column included every branch of the military service, and with inspiring music and national and southern colors floating above it was at every point greeted with enthusiastic cheers. It arrived at Monroe park at four o'clock in the afternoon, and after brief masonic ceremonies and a prayer by Bishop Granbery, Gen. Stephen D. Lee delivered an oration. A benediction closed the exercises and the great crowd disbanded. In his oration Gen. Lee said in part:

"We are here to-day to honor the memory of Jefferson Davis; to lay the corner-stone of a monument to one who needs no monument in our generation beyond that in the hearts of his countrymen. But we think it due to erect one, that posterity may know the reverence felt for the great leader of a cause that failed. It is fitting that he should rest here in Virginia—that greatest of all states, the battle-scarred producer of warriors and statesmen—fitting that he should rest here among her immortals. Many presidents, statesmen, soldiers, lie in Virginia soil—from Washington to the present time—none greater than Davis, but more fortunate.

"Jefferson Davis stood the test of true greatness; he was the greatest to those who knew him best. He was opposed to disunion and did his utmost to prevent the step. At the conference called by Gov. Pettus, of Mississippi, of the representatives of congress from the state in 1860 Mr. Davis declared himself opposed to secession as long as the hope of a peaceful remedy remained. In calmer years, when the last ember of sectional feeling has burned out and the last word of love has gently bound the hearts of all Americans together, fathers will bring their little children to this spot and tell them the story of a pure, great man, who suffered for his people and for the right as they understood it, and how for this they loved him as they loved no other. Long as yonder noble river shall roll its tide to the sea it shall behold no man more kingly."

The monument of which the corner stone was laid Thursday will cost $400,000, and will be one of the most magnificent memorials in the United States. The site was donated by the city council.

OVATION TO TELLER.

The Colorado Senator Warmly Received on His Way Homeward.

Denver, Col., July 2.—Senator Henry M. Teller could have aroused the west to no greater demonstrations of approval had he been a sovereign of an empire or a president of a republic. All Tuesday night his progress west from Omaha along the line of the Union Pacific was marked by noisy demonstrations at every stopping point in Nebraska. Bands met him with energetic martial and patriotic airs, crowds cheered and demanded a speech, and at many places the senator was fairly dragged from the train, mounted upon boxes where he could be seen as he thanked the people for their good feelings towards him and the cause he has been championing. It was long after midnight before his party or any other passengers on the train could take any comfort or rest.

FATE OF AN IOWA BELLE.

Miss Minnie Kiel Murdered by an Unknown Near Bellevue, Ia.

Dubuque, Ia., July 7.—Minnie Keil, 18 years old, was murdered in a meadow four miles below Bellevue Saturday afternoon while en route to a neighbor's to join a party going to a dance. The body was found 24 hours later. The skull had been broken with a stone and club and the scene bore evidence of a desperate struggle. There were no marks below the neck and no attempt at violation. She was the belle of the neighborhood and the authorities believe her preference for one lover excited the jealousy of other young men under surveillance.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hoods' Pills are easy to take, easy to operate.

A FABLE.

The Squirrel, Owl and Mice, Also the Reflections of a Bluejay.

It was in late summer and the owl sat upon a branch looking very wise and doing nothing, while the squirrel busied himself with the nuts lying about on the ground, gathering them expeditiously and stowing them away in hollows and holes.

Winter came by and by and with its sharp cold and deep snow, but still the owl sat upon the branch looking wise and doing nothing. The squirrel jeered at him, thinking that the owl must be hungry and starving, because the bird had not been a provident one. Each day the squirrel grew fatter, but the owl did not change, which the squirrel thought to be due to the feathers stuck out by the owl in his false pride.

When it was at last between fall and spring time, the blue jay one day saw the wise owl leave its perch on the branch and seize the fat, provident squirrel by the neck and eat him, after which the owl returned to the branch, and sat upon it, looking wiser than ever, and the blue jay wondered if it was better to be provident like the squirrel, wise like the owl, or lucky like the mice that thereafter ate of the squirrel's store.

PLAGUED WITH BACILLI.

French Town Which Has Come Into a Heritage of Consumption.

It has long been a cause of controversy among physicians as to whether consumption is contagious or not, and one of the strongest arguments, says the New York Journal, that it is that has yet been produced is the story of the fate of the villagers of Mentone. Forty years ago this place was one of the healthiest villages in France, whose inhabitants were of superb physical development. It was discovered about this time that the climate of Mentone was remarkably beneficial in cases of lung diseases, and people afflicted in this way flocked thither from all parts of Europe. The natural result was that the people who had hitherto been engaged in farming one and all betook themselves to ministering in various ways to the throngs of invalids. The strong and healthy women of Mentone became laundresses and washed, without taking the least precautions, the consumptives' clothes. The place is now described as being a "bacillus pest hole." The very soil and air are said to be contaminated.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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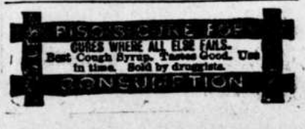

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DAWN.

Dawn came into the drowsy world,
The curtains of night she softly furled

She sang to the world austere and gray:
"Get ready—get ready to meet the day."

She put the sleepy stars to bed,
And tinted the fleecy clouds with red;

She gilded the tops of the tallest trees,
And freed the freshest morning breeze.

Evil shades and the sins of night
Fled away from her honest sight.

The sick man turned his weary eyes
To greet her coming in the skies.

"Would God," she cried, to souls in grief,
"I would to God I could bring relief."

She roused the farmer's wife: "Get up,
Prepare the platter, prepare the cup;

"Out in the barn the cows are lowing,
And clover heads await their mowing."

She roused the birds to life and song,
And opened buds as she passed along.

Oh! the smell of the woods was sweet,
When wildflowers bloomed beneath her feet.

But when she saw the Lord of Day,
Modest Dawn slipped out of the way.
—Blanche Nevin, in N. Y. Independent.

A SUMMER NIGHT.

The hot summer sun was beating down on the long white streets and making the flowers on the balconies droop, and even the leaves of the lime trees hung listless and motionless in the great heat. Not a single soul was to be seen in the usually crowded Andrassy street in Buda-Pesth, and the old porter of the Hotel Esterhazy sat half asleep, his chair well drawn back into the shade; he knew very well that no one would disturb him at that hour.

Esme St. Maur lay down on the sofa, lamenting that her fate had made her spend this grilling afternoon in Buda-Pesth. "However shall I stand three week of it? At any rate, I shall not be in town after to-day, and I hope the country house of the embassy is cooler. What time is it, Klimja?"

"Half past four, milady; but the gentleman mademoiselle expected is waiting downstairs, and wants to know if you will receive him."

"Certainly," said Esme, lazily, fastening a pink rose into her belt; "bring some more tea, Klimja, and take those cigarettes away; I shall not want them now."

A few minutes later a tall, sunburnt man came into the room.

"So sorry, Arthur," said the lady; "I'm positively too tired to move; this heat is killing! I'm so glad to see you," she went on, looking up at him. "Let me see, it is nearly three years since we saw each other; what are you doing here?"

The man hesitated a moment and then became pale, and his mouth twitched.

"I was hurrying to England, Esme," he said, "because I heard a report about you that I could not credit; that you were going to be married."

"Well," said the girl, nervously picking off the leaves of her rose, "it is quite true. No, no, Arthur, it's no use," she continued, sitting up and putting her hand on his arm; "sit where you are and listen. You see, dear, it had to come to this some day, and I may as well tell you here as anywhere else; we cannot fight against fate, and the fates are against us. Look! It would be ten years at least before you could marry me, and then I would be a middle-aged woman. And even if I could wait, what am I to do during those ten years? Grandmamma, you know," she went on, turning her face, now appalling in its pallor, toward him, "and left me £50 a year, and since her death I have been living, yes, living on my sister's husband! Think! The proud Esme St. Maur actually living on charity!"

"But surely," Arthur broke in, "surely—"

"Of course they don't say so, but I know, I know. They have three children to educate, and look at the position they have to keep up! I know Frank's income is by no means large, and I feel I've no right to be a burden to them when I've a good offer."

"Who is the man?" he said, dryly.

"Lord Hillborough," she answered, her eyes down.

"A man almost old enough to be your grandfather!" he said, getting up and standing beside her. "Do you care for him?"

"No," she answered, lowering her eyelids wearily; "no, but I respect him more than—than anyone but you."

"Esme," said Arthur, hotly, "how different you are! How calculating and worldly you have become! I remember my little Esme holding forth fiercely that love was the one thing in all the world, that to marry a man without love was the greatest wrong a woman could do him; that—"

"Arthur," she said, "what can I do? I intend, if I marry Lord Hillborough, to be a good wife to him; I cannot be that if I have another man's image in my heart. I must live it down; I must force myself to forget it."

Arthur walked away to the balcony.

"Do not make it harder for me," said Esme, her voice full of sobs. "What am I to do? I cannot do anything to earn my own living. Look at me," she said, bitterly, drawing herself up to her full height; "a perfect woman, strong and healthy, with a small fortune spent on education; and yet, now that I am thrown on my own resources, why, a shop girl could make a better living than I could! Bear it, dear!" she said, going over to him. "You know this must be the end."

"Dearest," he said, in a broken voice, "it is only the beginning. You love me, and yet you marry this man! It is the beginning of wretchedness for you and him and me, for all our lives!"

"Arthur," she said, slowly, "you know me. I have made up my mind, and I will carry it through. There is no other course for me. I cannot do anything for myself and I will not live on charity."

"You never really loved, if you can sacrifice your love to your pride, if you can let your head govern your heart."

"I cannot help it, Arthur; I am engaged to Lord Hillborough, and shall marry him in October. I cannot bear another scene like this. Bid me good-by and go now—forever," she added, shivering slightly.

The man looked at her for a second and, then took both her hands in his. "Yes, sweetheart, I will bid you good-by and leave you forever. But let me come and spend this last evening with you. It is not much to ask, and I promise not to speak one word you would not like. We will have our coffee on this balcony among the flowers, with the lights opposite, as in those dear old days when we first met at Ostend. Say I may come, Esme, for auld lang syne—the last evening I shall ever spend with you."

Three hours after the witchery of the summer night had fallen upon the city, Esme, sitting on her balcony, moved to and fro and let the mystic beauty of the night steep itself into her feelings. "On such a night as this," she thought, as the old words of the immortal Iramstist came into her mind, "I wonder if such a night as this has played as weighty a part in anyone's love story as in mine, and this is to be the last—ah!" as a shiver of remembrance came over her, "how I shall hate the summer nights after this."

'All in the dark," said a voice at Esme's elbow and Arthur sat down at the other side of the tiny table, where the waiter was putting down the coffee tray.

"Why not, Arthur?" she said. "Who could be barbarian enough to have lights brought now? Look at that queen up there!" pointing to the moon. The man opened his lips, as though to speak, but shut them determinedly again. He looked across at her steadily. Heavens! What a magnificent woman she was, with her tawny hair that gleamed like burnished gold in the moonlight — her great gray eyes and the vivid scarlet lips and cheeks that had before been so pale!

"I do not give allegiance to two queens," he said.

"Don't you?" she said, laughingly, as she handed him a cup of coffee, "but you are a faithful soldier all the same, I hope."

"It pleases you to be merry to-night," he answered, quietly.

"Have you ever read Mrs. Browning's 'Mask,' Arthur?" she said, "How little men understood women, after all! You should know that the thing we seem to be is only a cloak to hide what we are really feeling. But there—we taboced feelings for to-night."

"Did we? I only remember promising to say nothing to reproach you, and I shall certainly keep my word. Indeed, I will praise you. It was awfully good of you to let me come—and have one evening like those in Ostend. Do you remember?" He leaned back, and went on dreamily: "I suppose every man has some particular way in which he pictures the woman he loves. I always thought of you on a balcony, in a white dress, surrounded by flowers, looking—well—as you look to-night. I shall remember you always so."

Esme looked up in surpirse. There seemed a resignation in his tone which had not been there three hours before.

"Arthur, your experience as a man of the world must tell you that in a few years your feelings will calm down; you will come to London and we shall meet as friends."

He looked across at her curiously.

"You speak to me as a man of the world. I know I am speaking to a woman of the world. Not to the Esme of three years ago. But even from your calm standpoint of a woman of the world you are wrong. I admit that a man's love might 'calm down,' as you say, even were it as strong as mine, if he reaches his goal, but the removal of the prize beyond his reach makes him long for it more fiercely. Such, at least, is my case. You see, dearest, we feel so differently. I could never bear to see you another man's wife, and therefore I shall never come near you again. You believe that my love will cool down; I know now that it never will, and I prefer to end it at its height, not to see it die a slow death by the stages of affection — regard—indifference."

"End it?" said Esme; "what do you mean?"

"I mean that after to-night I shall never see you again—according to your own wish—"

"Arthur," she broke in, "you misunderstand me. I meant only until you could see me without—without loving me."

"That will never be, dear," he said, "and as I am never to see you again I am glad to have seen you for the last time as I liked to see you best—as I have always pictured you in my heart."

"You are getting sentimental," she said, with a forced laugh. "Your coffee will be cold."

Arthur took the cup and poured a few drops from a small green bottle into it. "Excuse me," he said. "I had a nasty touch of fever a few weeks ago, and take my drops in my tea or coffee, like an old woman."

"Fever, Arthur?" She bent forward and looked at him. "Yes, you look haggard and ill. I did not notice it this afternoon. I wish you would not go back to that horrid India! Why don't you take more care of yourself? Are you going to London now?"

"Oh, do not talk to me," the man said, hurriedly; "tell me about yourself. What have you been doing all these years? Have you been in Ostend again?"

"No," she answered gently; "I have never cared to go back there."

"Then you really remembered and cared, Esme?" The pain in his voice was terrible to hear, but he suddenly recovered himself. "This is quite like one of those evenings. We only want the music," he added, in a different tone.

A silence fell between them for a few minutes. They seemed unable to talk except on the subject they both wished to avoid. Suddenly, as though in answer to Arthur's wish for music, the curtain on the lower balcony was again drawn back and Paul De Jaerschky stepped out.

"Ah," he said, gently, "on such a night there is but one song, mia cara," and his glorious voice burst forth with passionate feeling into that song—the wonderful love song that has touched so many hearts.

Eme bent forward with a sudden expression of agony and buried her face in her hands. "My God, not that—not that!" she murmured. A great trembling shook the man opposite her, but he restrained himself, and, drinking down his coffee with one gulp, he leaned back in his chair with closed eyes. Meanwhile the great singer went on.

"Arthur! Arthur!" cried Esme, kneeling down beside him. "I have been mad! I have been selfish! I cannot forget! Love is the one thing in this world! Rank—money are nothing! I do love you. I will wait! Why do you not speak, love?" she cried, as the man sat motionless. "Will you not take me in your arms, kiss me, say you forgive me?" His hand fell from her grasp. The truth dawned upon her. —St. Louis Republic.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

The State Fair.

The officers and board of managers of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society held a meeting at the Ryan hotel in St Paul. It was voted to instruct Secretary Randall to convert the old pool room on the grounds into an exhibition hall, and that such space therein as might be required be turned over to the states north and west of Minnesota for state exhibits. The cost of such transposition the secretary was cautioned must not exceed $100.

Smith B. Hall was chosen press agent for the year 1896.

The Deere-Webber company submitted a proposition to pay $1,000 to the board provided one day of the week of exhibition be set aside for bicycle racing and exhibits, to be called "The Deere-Webber Company Bicycle Day."

The proposition was accepted, and Monday, the opening day of the fair, fixed as the day. It will be understood that this exhibit may include all wheels of every make, and that those contesting for prizes may use such wheels as they choose.

The board voted to expend $1,000 in prizes for racing premiums, for the best make of wheels, besides music and other incidentals in making bicycle day a success.

A committee of the publishers and editors of the state and the cities asked that one day be devoted to the editors and to general newspaper interests. The request was granted, and Saturday set aside as the day.

It was voted to retain for the agricultural society the receipts on that day, and to divide the grand stand receipts between the Minneapolis and St. Paul Press clubs and the State Editors and Publishers' Association.

The board voted to distribute the six days of the exibition as follows:

Monday—Bicycle day.
Tuesday—St. Paul day.
Wednesday—G. A. R. day.
Thursday—Minneapolis day.
Friday—Farmers' day.
Saturday—Newspaper day.

The secretary was directed to notify the proper persons that the farmers' institutes, heretofore a feature of the state fair, would be omitted this year.

A Neat Map.

The Minnesota State Immigration association has just issued a folder containing, besides much information, a county map of the state, which is intended as a guide to intending settlers. The map shows the railroads, streams and lakes, counties, towns, congressional districts clearly and accurately as possible. Besides the map there is a description of the various counties and congressional districts, information on the soil, climate, lands, timber and otherwise, taxes and the different advantages of the state and other such information. P. B. Groat, secretary of the association, is sending copies of the map to the secretaries of the district associations and other officials, who will forward them to persons making inquiries about Minnesota.

He Killed Him.

John Adler, a shoe cobbler, doing business at 310 University avenue, St. Paul, shot and killed Bernard G. Nellis, a German baker, living across the street from his shop.

The shooting is said to have been the result of revilement. Adler says he killed Nellis because the latter reviled and spat at him. The killing was done with a revolver with which Adler says he armed himself in anticipation of having some trouble. Nellis died within 10 minutes after he was shot, and the murderer was arrested at once.

Will Not Renew.

Benedicts' Academy at St. Joseph and St. John's University at Collegeville, have decided not to renew their contracts with the government for the education of Indian children, as the government has reduced the allowance one-half. At the university there were 48 boys and at the academy 64 girls. These were returned to the reservations at White Earth, Cloquet and Fond du Lac. Formerly $125 was allowed a year for the care and tuition.

News in Brief.

W. A. Bartlett, conductor on the Milwaukee road was killed near Wells the other night. It appears he either fell from the top of the train or was thrown off by tramps.

John H. Koch, formerly a boot and shoe merchant of St. Paul, put a tragic end to his life by deliberately throwing himself beneath the wheels of a moving freight train in the Omaha yards at the foot of John street.

The body of the 8-year-old son of Carl Morse was found floating in the Minnesota river below Mankato.

Willie, the 17-year-old son of Valentine Salonek, was found dead in an old well on his father's farm near Montrose. Foul play was suspected. There will probably be an investigation.

George Smith was drowned while swimming in the stone quarry at Pipestone. He has relatives in Hamline and Minneapolis.

The proposition to vote $10,000 and lands to erect waterworks and electric light plant at Fosston, was carried by a vote of 90 to 40 at a special election.

Charles S. Benson, one of the leading citizens of St. Cloud, has been named by Judge Sanborn as receiver of the St. Cloud Gas and Electric Light company. He becomes the receiver of the property, assets, rights and the franchises.

A new railroad was incorporated at Duluth known as the Duluth & Southwestern. The contract for the substructure of the bridge between Duluth and Superior was let at Philadelphia to Alexander McGaim, of that place. This means that money has been raised to build the bridge and that work will proceed at once.

General orders No. 11 by Commander-in-Chief Walker of the G. A. R., announces the appointment as aides on his staff of George A. White, Minneapolis, and George F. Sabin, St. Paul.

The recent benefit in Minneapolis for Margaret Fjelde, the widow of the late sculptor, netted $750.

T. H. Pressnell, George L. Roberts and A. L. Hudson have been appointed a board of civil service examinery for the Duluth custom house.

The Naval Veterans' Association met in the Nicollet National bank, in Minneapolis, and agreed to take care of the naval veterans' parade and also look after veteran sailors generally during the G. A. R. national encampment.

By the fall of a staging at the new German church, eight miles north of Grand Meadow, Frank Martin, a builder and contractor of High Forest, was terribly bruised. He will probably die from his wounds.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—Miss Flora (in a pair of stupendous sleeves)—"How do I look, Ned?" Ned (rapturously)—"You're simply unapproachable."—Boston Transcript.

—"Thomas told the mass meeting that he was a self-made man." "Very noble of him to take the whole blame upon himself, wasn't it?" — St. Louis Mirror.

—No Interference.—Burglar—"Don't make a fuss, now!" Householder—"Help yourself! Haven't you heard of the new idea of insurance against burglary? I'm insured."—Brooklyn Life.

—Spratts—"Miss Elder is much older than I thought." Hunker—"Impossible." Spratts—"Well, I asked her if she had ever read Esop's Fables, and she said she read them when they first came out."—Tit-Bits.

—Hungry Higgins—"I don't believe I could walk a mile a day without a drink, could you?" Weary Watkins—"No, I couldn't walk a mile without a drink, though I could walk ten miles to get one. Queer, ain't it?" — Indianapolis Journal.

—"If you're a good boy—" the parent began. But the young man interrupted: "Excuse me, but I know what you are going to say. I have a new proposition to offer. If you are real kind to me, I'll let you take me to the circus instead of Uncle Richard, or Aunt Jane, or the gentleman who lives next door."—Washington Star.

—Wise Man.—"I don't see how you got your daughter to give up bloomers." "I told her they were not becoming." "And did she believe it?" "Not when I told her, but afterward I got her dearest girl friend to tell her that she looked too lovely for anything in them." "And then?" "Why, then she naturally believed me."—Chicago Evening Post.

—"You may now bring up the captive," said the cannibal chief. "Sire," answered the minion, "he seems to be completely used up this morning." "Well, if he is," said the savage potentate, with irritation, "some one else has been to the pantry. I remember distinctly that there were at least three ribs over from last night." He angrily called for a yam.—N. Y. Tribune.

TO MEND KITCHEN UTENSILS.

A Few Useful Hints to Amateurs in Tinkering.

It sometimes happens that a granite saucepan or chafing dish gets a fall, and in this fall a bit of the granite enamel is loosened and finally peels off The dish is of little value, for a hole will soon ensue. Granite is supposed to be unmendable, but we have proved that it can be mended. If the granite is not weakened all around the hole a copper rivet, such as are used by harness makers, may be used to fill up the break. There are different sizes of the rivets—they come with a small head, something like carpet tacks. The rivet proper is slipped through the hole in the granite and then over the end that passes through is slipped a copper washer (which comes with the rivet), then with a few taps of a tack hammer the rivet is flattened down on the washer. This effectually mends the break in the granite and makes it practically as good as new.

If only a very small hole is found a bit of copper wire is used to mend it. The wire is slipped through the hole, after being cut the right length, and then with a tack hammer it is flattened on both sides of the granite vessel which is being operated upon.

The process is so simple that even a woman who is doing "light housekeeping" need not fear to undertake it, providing she can strike a straight blow with a hammer, which women are not supposed to be capable of doing. Though it may be among the new women there may be found a few who can do this. The only thing to be avoided is striking promiscuously upon the granite surface, and so scaling more of the enamel off. The mending is almost as simple as the old method of putting a rag into a hole to mend it.

It once happened that a high wind played havoc with a paper tub, and, after rolling it around promiscuously, it threw it against a stone and virtually wrecked it forever. It also happened that the tub belonged to a woman who had some original ideas, and she straightway went to work to demonstrate that although ventilated it was not wholly beyond repair.

She secured some putty and put it over the hole and smoothed it down carefully until it was about the same thickness of the paper mache itself, of which the tub was made. In case of an article needed for such use it might be well to paint it all over and then it might be decorated if desired. I have seen this paperware decorated with nasturtiums, and it really looked pretty. An occasional coat of paint would do a good deal toward making such utensils lasting.—Cleveland Leader.

The Illusion Dispelled.

An elderly Russian princess much addicted to gambling, and very superstitious, was one day engaged in her favorite pastime when a gentleman of genial aspect, but horribly deformed, came and sat down beside her. "How lucky!" thought the good lady. In this persuasion, and with the assurance common to persons of high rank, she began to stroke the protuberance of the hunchback whilst increasing the amount of her stakes. In the course of half an hour she lost 60,000 francs, yet she did not complain, being firmly convinced that she would recover the whole amount before very long. But suddenly the hunchback stopped playing and, as he stood up, he looked as tall as a grenadier. He thrust his hand up his back and withdrew—the hump. The latter was nothing more or less than a huge felt wide-awake that the wearer had stowed away under his coat to save himself the trouble of leaving it in the cloakroom. The supposed hunchback was as straight as a pikestaff. The princess flew into a passion, called him a swindler and an impostor, and it required the united efforts of all her friends to pacify her.—El Diluvio.

Roast Calf's Liver.

Wash thoroughly and wipe dry, cut a long, deep hole in the side, stuff with crumbs, bacon and onion chopped fine, salt, pepper, bits of butter and one well-beaten egg. Sew or tie together. Lard it over and bake. Serve with gravy and currant jelly.—Boston Globe.

Unreasonable.

"My husband," said a young wife, "is a very unreasonable man!"

"In what way?" asked a friend.

"He expects me to live on nothing and save half."—Detroit Free Press.

HEALTH IN OLD AGE.

An Old Lady Finds the True Source of Vitality.

A Reporter's Interesting Interview with a Lady of Seventy-Two Years, Who Tells a Marvelous Story.

From the Union, Port Jervis, N. Y.

But a short time ago, in a distant part of the country, we heard of a cure by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which seemed almost marvelous, and more recently another substantial evidence of their value reached our ears. Being of an inquiring turn of mind, and wishing to know just how much there was in the story, a reporter was sent to interview the person said to be thus benefited. If the narrative as it had reached our ears was true, it was only simple justice to let it be known—if it proved untrue, it would be well to know it.

The person alluded to above as having been thus greatly benefited by the use of Pink Pills is Mrs. Jane Hotalen, of Hainesville, N. J., a pleasant hamlet in Sussex County, about fifteen miles from this office. The reporter had no difficulty in finding Mrs. Hotalen. It was nearly noon when we reached her pleasant home, a double house, one part of which is occupied by her son. She is a pleasant-faced old lady, looking to be about sixty-five, but is in reality seventy-two years of age. After a few preliminary remarks in explanation of the call, she was asked if she had any objection to giving us the details of the case and how she came to try this now famous remedy.

"Not at all," said she. "If my experience can be of any good to others, I am sure they are welcome to it—it can do me no harm."

"When were you taken sick and what was the nature of the malady?" was asked.

"It was about two years ago. The trouble was rheumatic in character—sciatica, they called it—and it was very painful indeed. The difficulty began in my hip and extended the whole length of the limb, crippling me completely. I suffered intensely from it, and the ordinary treatment gave me not the slightest alleviation. I was under treatment about a month as stated, but grew worse instead of better, and was fast becoming discouraged."

"What brought Pink Pills to your notice?"

"My son called my attention to an article in a paper, in which it was stated that a Mr. Struble, of Branchville, a village in this county, had been greatly benefited by their use, and suggested that it would be a good plan to try them. But I was skeptical in regard to their value—in fact, I had no confidence in their efficacy and rather laughed at the suggestion. But the trouble increased and I was badly crippled. A few days later my son was about to visit a neighboring town and suggested again that it might be well to try this much-talked-of remedy, and I then consented. He bought me a box of them and I began taking them at once. At the end of a week I noted a marked improvement, and by the time I had taken the first box I was able to walk without a cane. I continued their use, taking several boxes, and am, as you see, in a very comfortable state of health."

"Have you had any return of the trouble?"

"Not as yet, though at my time of life, seventy-two, it would not be surprising if I should have. If it comes, I should at once begin the use of the pills. I suppose I inherit a tendency to troubles of this kind—my mother died from them."

"Did you ever note any ill effects from the use of Pink Pills?"

"None whatever. They never disturbed my stomach in any way or caused me any annoyance. Neither did I find it necessary to increase the dose, as the directions say may be desirable. I am able, as you see, to attend to my own work."

The reporter thanked Mrs. Hotalen for her courtesy and bade her good day. It is not often that one can witness such a complete recovery from such a pertinacious trouble at such an advanced age, and such instances cannot fail to produce a profound impression. Readers of the *Union* may rely on the absolute accuracy of all the statements here given—nothing has been exaggerated, nothing withheld.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

GAME-KILLING FOXES.

Their Destructiveness Shown by the Contents of a Burrow.

Arthur S. Burr, of Old Haddam, when going across lots recently discovered the carcass of a woodchuck partly eaten, and a little further along a ruffed grouse. Thinking it was the work of a fox, he made search and found the burrow, with a large black hen and two more partridges at its mouth. Suspecting there were young partridges in the row, he made up his mind to return and dig them out, as the town of Haddam pays a bounty of two dollars a head.

It was five days before he had a chance to do this, and when he dug out the burrow with the assistance of Sherm Fowler he found that the wily mother fox had removed. They were determined to have that bounty, and incidentally the foxes, and after a long search they found a new burrow, picking up two more partridges on the way. On digging out this new hole they took out eight partridges, three rabbits and a very large woodchuck, with five young foxes in the end. The partridges were partly eaten, but the wodchuck was completely cleaned out, nothing but the skin being left.

Sportsmen have long claimed that foxes were more destructive to game than all the hunters, and have noted a great increase of foxes in towns that have not paid a bounty for the last few years. The only incentive the farmers' boys have for killing the fox is the bounty money. Eight partridges in a burrow but four days old show the great destructiveness of foxes.

CAVE DWELLERS.

The Haunt of the Bat on the Colorado River.

A party of hunters have just returned to civilization after a trip along the Colorado river. One of them, Capt. Hurd, tells of an interesting discovery they made. One morning they rose about daylight to take advantage of a long day in which to make a desired excursion. As they passed among the timber on the steep and rocky side of a canyon, they suddenly came upon a big dead tree, every limb of which was literally covered with bats of varying sizes. There were hundreds and thousands hanging to the wood.

But as the hunters watched a curious sight was revealed. There was a hole in the trunk of the tree, and one after another the bats released their hold on the limbs and disappeared in it. They moved in with great regularity and speed, but more than an hour was consumed before all had disappeared. It was evident to the interested watchers that there was not room within the tree trunk for one-tenth of all the bats which had entered, so they determined to cut the tree down and discover the secret. When the tree was felled a cave was found underneath, and in this the thousands of bats found refuge by day. A match dropped in the mouth of the cave brought the inmates out in great numbers.—Philadelphia Press.

Monarchs Meet and Shake.

When the late shah of Persia was in Paris in 1889 he visited the Wild West Show, and there met the famous Indian chief, Red Shirt. The latter was in his tent and was presented to the Persian monarch. To the shah's astonishment Red Shirt held out his hand as though to an equal. The shah hesitated, but when the interpreter whispered: "He is a king," he took the Indian's hand and shook it. He was evidently immensely amused and interested by the dignified old warrior, with his feathers and primitive surroundings.

Yellowstone Park

Is more and more impressing itself upon the public, as the years go by, as being the great park of the land. The strong feature of it is the fact that it is not a man made park. True enough man has built roads and bridges and hotels in order that he may see the park, but he has not yet tried his hand at constructing new fangled geysers, or re-adorning or re-sculpturing the Grand canyon of the Yellowstone. These are as God left them. There, too, the elk, bear, deer and other animals are not enclosed in wire fences. They wander free and unfretted whithersoever they will. Man's handiwork is but little seen and the park is the grander for it. Send Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, six cents for Wonderland '96, and read about the park.

"You nebber jet," said Uncle Eben, "could fin' er man so stingy dat he isn't willin' ter share his loafin' time wif somebody dat's really busy."—Washington Star.

Homeseekers' Excursions South.

On the 15th and 16th of June, also July 6, 7, 20 and 21st and several dates during August, September and October, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. will sell first class round trip tickets, good 31 days from date of sale, for one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip, to all points in Florida and the South. Tracks, trains, time, all the best. For further information address C W. Humphrey, N. P. A., St. Paul, Minn. City Ticket Office, 182 Clark St., or C. L. Stone, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

A HUMAN heart is a skein of such imperceptibly and subtly interwoven threads, that even the owner of it is often himself at a loss how to unravel it.—Ruffini.

HARGREAVES—"I met Buffalo Bill when I was in Chicago the last time." Ferry—"He is about the only bill you ever met, isn't he?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Valuable Franchise Secured.

The franchise of easy digestion—one of the most valuable in the gift of medical science—can be secured by any person wise enough to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, either to suppress growing dyspepsia, or to uproot it at maturity. Bilious, rheumatic and fever and ague sufferers, persons troubled with nervousness, and the constipated, should also secure the health franchise by the same means.

THE manner of a vulgar man has freedom without ease, and the manner of a gentleman has ease without freedom.—Chesterfield.

MUSIC is a prophecy of what life is to be, the rainbow of promise translated out of seeing into hearing.—Mrs. L. M. Child.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 933 Arch st. Phila., Pa.

IT is not your posterity, but your actions that will perpetuate your memory.—Napoleon.

I CAN recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. TOWNSEND, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, '94.

NATURE cannot be surprised in undress. Beauty breaks in everywhere.—Emerson.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

HARD TO BEAT.—A wet carpet.—Melbourne Weekly Times.

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To be Given Away in Articles of Real Value to the Users of

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(The Only ANTI-NERVOUS and ANTI-DYSPEPTIC)

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SAVE YOUR COUPONS (OR EMPTY BAGS UNTIL COUPONS APPEAR) AND GET IN EXCHANGE FREE THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE AND USEFUL ARTICLES:

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Handsome Water Color Fac-similes, Landscape and Marine, size 14x28. 12 subjects.
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Beautiful Venetian Scenes, Works of Art. size 20x30 inches, 4 subjects.
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NO ADVERTISING ON ANY OF THE ABOVE. *Such Excellent Works of Art have never before been offered, Except Through Dealers, at very high prices. They are suitable decorations for any home, and to be appreciated must be seen.*

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Cloth Bound Standard Works, over 150 selected titles; by Eminent Authors.
Popular Novels, 200 titles by Favorite Authors.

TOBACCO POUCHES,
Rubber, self-closing. Convenient and useful.

PIPES,
French Briar (Guaranteed Genuine).

POCKET KNIVES,
Jack Knives and Pen Knives, first quality, American manufacture, Razor Steel, hand forged, finely tempered Blades. Stag Handle

RAZORS,
Highest Grade Steel. Hollow Ground.

POCKET BOOKS,
Finest Quality Leather, Ladies' and Gents'.

CYCLOMETERS,
1000 Mile Repeating. For any size Bicycle.

EXCELLENT Open Face WATCHES,
The "Mail Pouch" Watches are made by a leading American Watch Company and *are guaranteed, without qualification.* The "works" contain all improvements up to date. They will wear and perform well for a life time if only ordinarily cared for.

Coupons explain how to secure All Articles. *One Coupon in each 5 cent (2 ounce) Package. Two Coupons in each 10 cent (4 ounce) Package.*

Mail Pouch Tobacco is sold by all dealers. Packages *(now on sale)* containing no coupons will be accepted as coupons. "2 oz." *Empty Bag as one Coupon,* "4 oz." *Empty Bag as two Coupons.*

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE Mailed on application, giving complete list and description of all articles and Titles of Books and Pictures; *also tells how to get them.*

The Bloch Bros. Tobacco Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
No coupons exchanged after July 1, 1897

Sparkling with life—rich with delicious flavor, HIRES Rootbeer stands first as nature's purest and most refreshing drink. *Best by any test.*

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 5c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

You Poor Rheumatic.

There is a remedy, thoroughly reliable, called "Allen's Vegetable Extract," that we will guarantee will cure you, or it shall cost you nothing. If you will write us fully about your case, we will gladly consider it, and sell you our medicine if we feel sure it will cure you; not otherwise. 150 doses by mail for $1.00. THE ALLEN SARSAPARILLA CO., Woodfords, Me.

SALESMEN WANTED

TO SELL the largest stock of Hardy Fruits, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Forest Tree Seedlings, etc., in the West. We grow our own goods and give *three plans of work. Pay weekly.* Write for terms at once. THE JEWELL NURSERY CO., Lake City, Minn.

A. N. K.—G. 1612.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

"Every one to her taste"—as the old woman said when she kissed the cow." If you'd rather do your washing and cleaning in a slow, laborious way, spending your time and strength in useless, tiresome, ruinous rubbing, it's nobody's business but yours. You are the one that will suffer by it.

But if you want the easiest, quickest, most economical way of washing and cleaning—then you'll have to use Pearline. There's nothing else, among things absolutely safe to wash with, that can be compared to it. 515

"Judgment!!"

BattleAx PLUG

The umpire now decides that "BATTLE AX" is not only decidedly bigger in size than any other 5 cent piece of tobacco, but the quality is the finest he ever saw, and the flavor delicious. You will never know just how good it is until you try it.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Dr. Niven July 20 and 21. 40 3t.

—Tomorrow will be Delano Fair Day.

—School Meeting for the election of two new members of the School Board will be held on Saturday July 18.

—Bock Brothers had quite a lively runaway while hauling lumber one day this week. No serious damage was done.

—Read the inside of this paper for an account of the Cincinnati strike and of the opening of the Democratic National Convention at Chicago.

—David Reibel has moved into M. A. O'Hair's South River Street residence, which has recently been repainted and repared and is now quite a cosy place.

—Charles S. Hawker's 4th of July oration was pronounced by all, as fine as we ever had in Delano. Delano people are justly proud of the Professor.

—The first harvesting we had the pleasure to see this year was a fine row of shocks of rye around the field of Hon. G. A. Ruckoldt, in Rockford last Monday evening.

—The I. O. G. T. held an informal meeting on Tuesday evening. They resolved to meet on Saturday evening July 25, at the M. E. church. Let all members be present.

—Some of the readers of the Eagle who attended the Delano Fourth of July celebration were much astonished to learn that its new editor was such a good hand to "call off" for a dance.

—Rev. Tabor Davies preached a good sermon in the morning at the Presbyterian church last Sunday. The music was fine, Dr. Soper sang "The Holy City" which was highly appreciated by the audience.

—The C. E. Society gave an entertainment in the City Hall, last night, to raise money to help pay for the window in the Presbyterian church. A good sized audience was present and enjoyed the occasion.

—The remains of Herman Johannesberg, who died Nov. 25, 1895, at the age of 5 yr., 5 mo., and 26 days, at Worchester, Mass., was shipped through town yesterday on the way to Watertown for interment in the Swedish Luthern Cemetery.

—The 4th of July was observed in Delano much after the usual fashion, lacking perhaps in some quarters the customary enthusiasm. The parade was the poorest, perhaps, ever turned out in the place. No effort to represent trades, or anything put a few buggies in line, a few ragmuffins and the band, was made.

—The Delano Eagle Printing Co. has secured a slice of the State Printing to do. They intend fixing up the building east of the present office and moving into it and putting in a bindery where they now are, and building an engine room and heating both buildings with steam. This will be quite an improvement.

—The call for the Democratic County Convention appears in another column. It is to be held at Buffalo Saturday Aug. 1. primaries must be held from 7 to 9 p. m. on Saturday July 25. Town and village committees must see to it that six days notice is posted up. These are severe penalties for holding meetings wrong.

—Some of the strangest and most absurd and ridiculous arguments have been heard on the streets lately on the money question. Those who know the least about the question generally, appear to favor a gold standard, and insist that there is no difference between the Republican platform of four years ago and the one of 1896.

—Clark Sturman furnished a part of the amusements at Rockford although not on the programme. His line got caught in the ring on the back of the harness and he could not pilot his team through the mill yard; so rolled out among the logs. The top of the buggy shewed more damage than any of the balance of the rig, including Clark.

—Rev. J. L. Farber preached last Sunday evening on Sabbath breaking. He took the scriptural ground that the Sabbath was made for man, and insisted that it is best to observe it holy, as a day of rest and not recreation. He thought all places of business should be closed and all games should wait for Monday, and that people should attend church on Sunday.

—A gentleman informs us that he was considerably astonished lately by hearing our Mayor offer to bet a hundred dollars that there was no bridge across the Crow River, on a line from the Zeibarth school to the Dean school house; and this after the road had been traveled for nearly two years, and found much shorter than the old road. Surely the world "do move."

—The present arrangement of services between the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches furnishes ample opportunity to all to attend preaching both morning and evening, who desire to do so. The morning hour is occupied by Rev. Tabor Davies at the Presbyterian church; and the evening hour at the M. E. church by J. L. Farber. Good singing is now had at both places, and a good sermon can be heard at both places. Fill up the churches. Church going people are a credit to any community.

—Delano claims the fastest folks in Wright County on wheels.

—Dr. Shrader has a new team, purchased in Minneapolis Wednesday.

—Enos Eppel advises bicyclers to hold on to the oil can while oiling the wheel.

Advertise

in the

GAZETTE.

Personal.

Hans Brandser, returned from Winsted this week.

C. J. Buckley made a flying trip to St. Paul Wednesday.

E. H. Guilbert, of Minneapolis, made Delano a business visit, Tuesday.

Mrs. O'Hair and Marjorie, and Mary Steffes visited Waverly, Wednesday.

John Hinman and daughter, of Rockford, drove over yesterday, on business.

Henry Baker, of Independence, marketed some fine raspberries in Delano, this week.

Miss Ames, of Dassel, is spending a few weeks in Delano visiting Miss Merel Jones.

Mrs. Mitchel, Nee Lottie Swartz, of Chicago, spent Wednesday with old Delano friends.

J. D. Conzet and family, of Eagle Bend came down to see the folks and spend the fourth.

W. D. Young and wife, and Mrs. Dr. Knight, of Minneapolis, spent the Fourth in Delano.

E. J. Swedeback came home from the Messaba range to spend the 4th. with his family.

Charles Cunningham and family spent the Fourth with relatives and friends at Delano.

Prof. Willis E. Johnson and Ferdinand Kelsey wheeled to Minneapolis Sunday afternoon.

Miss Sarah Powers and Mrs. Mary Atwood, of St. Paul, were guests of Mrs. S. S. Ball, over Sunday.

Rev. J. R. Davies and family, of Brooklyn center, visited Delano relatives and friends this week.

Carl Wanderlick and Miss Lena Henderson of Minneapolis were guests at C. J. Buckley's over Saturday.

Clarence and Willie Katteli, of Minneapolis, visited their Uncle W. M. Mowatt and family over the 4th.

C. R. Carlton, and ardent silver man and enterprising Independence farmer, was a GAZETTE caller yesterday.

Eb Brandon and wife, of Independence, drive to town almost daily to get the mail and keep posted politically.

Geo. A. Kohler, of Chicago, now visiting at Watertown, and John Brislain, of that place, came over on wheels, Wednesday.

Ennis Brandon and family, of Annandale, and W. W. Palm and family, of Minneapolis, were among 4th of July visitors at Delano.

J. H. McGary, of Independence, was in town Wednesday, waiting for the morning train to learn if the Chicago convention had gone Democratic.

County Cullings.

Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

O. M. Loyd, has changed his address from Winstead to Waverly, and is now engaged in the grocery business in the latter place.

Frank N. Stacy, of Minneapolis, and Rev. Jackson did the orating at Rockford, on the 4th. Those present claim to have listened to able orations.

J. C. Tarbox seems to have the lead among country aspirants, in fact to be the only one mentioned, at present, to represent the county on the Republican judicial ticket.

"Billy's" boom for Congress like most Republican Wright County projects seems likely never to be very big; and to hardly be recognized outside of the Wright County Republican Party.

John Belden, of Montrose, attended the celebration at Rockford on the 4th. We saw him standing on a saw log, in Florida's millyard, presumably learning to "stump" for legislature this fall.

Post Notices for the primaries for Saturday Aug. 1st. Post three of them six days before the primary is held and all be out and vote. A congressional nominee is to be selected by the delegates at the Congressional Convention.

The selecting of Legislators for our district this year shonld be carefully done. Our state is in need of laws and revisions of laws, and men who can and will be present and watch out for the interests of the State and of the 38th Legislative district should be elected. There are many important questions to be settled and they will be best done dy men who will take an interest in them.

The Waverly Tribune publishes a number of answers of citizens, to the question. "Are you in favor of free silver or are you not?" Among them we notice from J. K. Cullen, who is well known to most of our readerr as a man of experience and wisdom, the following; "Gold and silver have been on an equality since early days, There is no time recorded in history when silver was not on an equality with gold till the demonetizaton of silver in 1873.

Wright County politics seems to be fully as badly mixed up as ever before. Republicans appear to think they are bound to have all the offices so there are numerous seekers for most of the nominations. Democrats are waiting to see what the other parties are going to do. Populists are not tumbling over each other in the scramble for office, while Prohibitionists are keeping unusually quiet. Tere is a very strong undercurrent for the free coinage of both gold and silver as standard money and there is no telling what it may wash up by election day. We hope better times at all events.

Pasture to Let.

Stock pasture, good grass and plenty of water. Call at this office. 34-2t.

Rooms to Rent.

Good, comfortable rooms for residence, to rent. Apply at Green's Store.

Agents Wanted.

To sell Banker's Alliance of California Combined Life and accident. Two policies in one. P. H. GREEAR,
District Manager.
Delano, Minn. 25tf.

FREE! FREE!

The McKinley Bill and the new Tarriff Bill compared item by item. Also Henry George's Protection or Free Trade, and speeches of congress men on tariff and direct taxation
Address Minnesota Democratic Association, 127 Globe Bldg, St. Paul,

Among our Exchanges.

There was an informal meeting of Republicans of the Sixth District at St. Paul last week for the purpose of interchanging views upon congressional candidates. Outside Wright county the prevailing opinion seemed to be that Judge Paige Morris of Duluth was about the right build to defeat Mr. Towne. Of Mr. Towne's defeat there seemed to be very little doubt.—Sherburne County Star News.

Births and Deaths for 1895

The following report of Births and Deaths for Wright County for the year ending Dec. 31, 1895 has been furnished us by our obliging Clerk of court C. H. Vorse.

	Births	Deaths
Albion	41	16
Buffalo	12	9
Chatham	13	4
Clearwater	4	6
Cokato	21	15
Corrinna	21	4
Frankfort	29	14
Franklin	1	2
French Lake	8	4
Maple Lake	21	14
Marysville	36	6
Middleville	47	12
Monticello	42	24
Otsego	23	5
Rockford	26	12
Silver Creek	33	13
Southside	36	11
Stockholm	26	19
Victor	27	18
Woodland	27	24
Villages	**Births**	**Deaths**
Annandale	19	0
Buffalo	20	5
Cokato	1	1
Delano	12	0
Hanover	5	1
Howard Lake	22	6
Maple Lake	15	2
Monticello	2	0
Montrose	11	3
Rockford	3	6
Total	845	256

DR. NIVEN.

Will be in Buffalo, July 18, 19. Delano, July 20 and 21. In Waverly 22. Howard Lake July 23. Dentistry in all branches. Painless extracting with Odontunder and Gas. 41-2t.

Teachers' Training School.

The Teachers' Training School for Wright County will be held at Buffalo, commencing at one o'clock, July 20th and continuing four weeks. E. J. Donaldson, assisted by Misses Hattie Dunton and Rebecca Mattson will have charge of the school. E. O. Mc Fadon will have charge of the class in music during the first week. It will be for the interest of all progressive

It will not long be possible for those who neglect the opportunities offered by the state for the improvement of teachers to keep up to the standard required by the state. It is the duty of the County Superintendent of Schools to select the best material that is offered in candidates for teachers, and among other things considered will be the work done at the training school.

J. F. LEE.
38-42. Co. Supt. of Schools.

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and
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One year for $2.50.

WE DO all kinds of Job Work.

HOW A PUZZLE WAS SOLVED.

When you want a certain article, you want the best make of that article, don't you?

But how to determine which make is best is what puzzles you, isn't it?

And when the puzzle is solved for you, by authority which cannot be questioned, you are pleased, aren't you?

And you would like to hear of one puzzle that has been solved for the people of the whole world, wouldn't you?

Well, we will tell you about that very puzzle, and its solution.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889 at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France.

This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered, the GRAND PRIZE, giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French Government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the most prized honor of France.

That is how the puzzle of the best sewing machine in the world was fully solved by the most competent authority in the world in favor of the No. 9 and No. 12 Wheeler & Wilson machines.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best, it will be your own fault.

Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine, and if he does not keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue, prices and terms.

Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.,
185 and 187 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Democratic County Convention and Primary Election.

The Democratic County Convention for the County of Wright, Minnesota, will be held at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday the first day of August 1896 at the Court House in the Village of Buffalo in said County to elect fourteen (14) delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held at the city of Minneapolis on Tuesday the 4th day of August 1896 for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates to be voted for on Tuesday, November the 3rd. 1896 for the office of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General, also for the purpose of selecting 9 electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

The several election districts in Wright County will be entitled to representation in said Democratic County Convention as follows:

One delegate at large from each election district and one delegate additional for every (30) votes or major fraction thereof cast for the Democratic nominee for Seeretary State at the General Election of 1894, to-wit:

Albion	2	Rockford	3
Buffalo	3	Silver Creek	1
Chatham	2	Southside	1
Clearwater	2	Stockholm	1
Cokato	1	Victor	1
Corinna	2	Woodland	2
Frankfort	2	Annandale V	2
Franklin	5	Buffalo V	2
French Lake	2	Cokato V	1
Maple Lake	4	Delano V	3
Maryaville	3	Howard Lak	2
Middleville	2	Maple Lake	2
Monticello	3	Monticello	2
Otsego	3	Montrose	2
		Waverly	3

The Primary election for the election of said delegates will be held in all the election districts of said County on Saturday, July the 25th. 1896, the polls to be open from 7 o'clock P. M. to 9 o'clock P. M. of said day; said primaries must be conducted under the Primary law, Chapter 276 of the General Laws of 1895; the town and village committees will appoint the place at which said primary elections will be held and give six (6) days notice thereof by the posting of three (3) notices thereof in each election precinct.

By order of the Committee.
JOHN C. NUGENT,
Chairman.

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BALD HEADS.
BALD HEADS CURED,
BALD HEADS CURED SURE.
—TOUKENITE—does the business.
2c stamp gets full particulars.
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My dress is of fine polished oak,
As rich as the finest fur cloak,
And for handsome design
You just should see mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I'm beloved by the poor and the rich,
For both I impartially stitch;
In the cabin I shine,
In the mansion I'm fine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I never get surly nor tired,
With zeal I always am fired;
To hard work I incline,
For rest I ne'er pine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I am easily purchased by all,
With instalments that monthly do fall;
And when I am thine,
Then life is benign—
No. 9, No. 9.

To the Paris Exposition I went,
Upon getting the Grand Prize intent:
I left all behind,
The Grand Prize was mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889, at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France. This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered—the GRAND PRIZE—giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor—the most prized honor of France.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best it will be your own fault.

Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine. If he doesn't keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue and terms. Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory. WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.
Chicago, Ill.

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat, per bu.,	$ .47
Rye, per bu.,	.19
Potatoes, per bu.,	.15
Butter	.06, .10
Eggs,	.07
Hay, per ton,	5.00
Pork	4.00
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.05
Chickens, dressed,	.09
Spring chichen,	10
Turkeys, dressed,	.12

DIED.

HANKE.—In Franklin, on Monday, July 6, Mrs. Rosa, wife of Louis Hanke. Deceased was a daughter of the late Christian Schrader, and had been married but a few weeks.

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VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1896. NUMBER 42.

Business Directory.

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DELANO - MINN.

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Preaching..... 11:00 "
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WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... REV. K. ZEYHER.

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Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m.
Sunday services every Sunday.
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Recorder: WYATT JOHNS.
Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.
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Board of Health: T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.
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DEMOCRATS FOR FREE SILVER AND FREE GOLD.

For President,
WILLIAM J. BRYAN, of Nebraska.

For Vice President,
ARTHUR SEWALL, of Maine.

See pictures of the candidates and read and preserve for reference the Democratic platform on the inside of this paper.

Repudiated Principles.

The Party repudiated the Principles is why the People are repudiating the Party! Just compare the two planks for yourself; carefully, line by line:

From Republican National platform, adopted at Minneapolis, in 1892:

GOLD AND SILVER MONEY.—The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetalism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government, shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference, to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

From the Republican National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896:

MONEY.

"The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.

"All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

DANIEL LAWLER has called for a meeting of 400 or more Democrats to talk over making another ticket. We didn't hardly suppose Dan would bolt. Maybe he won't.

THE people of the United States demand a settlement of the money standard of our country and they desire to vote squarely on the issue, and any clique of men that deprives them of the privilege will gain nothing in favor with the people.

HOWEVER badly scheming politicians may wish by placing a multiplicity of candidates in the field, to throw the election of President and Vice President out of the hands of the people, it should be discountenanced by all honest voters.

MINNESOTA, at the convention lately held passed resolutions favoring a gold standard and now they don't jibe well with the National Democratic platform. The convention at Minneapolis Aug. 4th. will, doubtless, make some that will harmonize with Democracy,

TALK is being indulged in, in some quarters of Nominating David B. Hill on a gold platform. Four years ago he was anxious to be nominated on a silver platform. It looks as if the nomination is what he is after. He will vote for both gold and silver if he is a Democrat.

EVERYBODY is howling for a change in political affairs this fall. Even the Republicans claim they favor a change. but their platform seems to indicate a very small change. They advocate the "present gold standard of money", and they favor the McKinley bill which is too near the present tariff to be much of a change and even that for the worse.

SOME of our state delegates to the National Convention made quite a fuss about the way the National Convention was conducted. Had they paid more attention to the minutia of our own state convention and the primaries, where there was any primaries held, perhaps they would not have judged the silver wing of the party at Chicago quite so harshly.

BOLTERS from the Democratic party are in no more favor than are bolters from the Republican party.

THE St. Paul Globe seems to be in a bad fix at present. It has joined the majority of city dailies howling for gold bugs. The county press is still pretty solid for free silver and gold both as standard money.

GOLD Standard Democrats who favored the Chicago platform if it would say "gold standard" instead of "gold and silver standard" are now trying to pick the platform to pieces, plank by plank. They are making hard work of it.

EX-CONGRESSMAN JOHN LIND, of New Ulm, has finally consented to be a candidate against Gov. Clough. In case the free silver parties unite on his candidacy there will be a lively campaign with big chances for smashing the ring rule in the political machine of Minnesota.

THE Pioneer Press editorials are good reading for free silver people and will doubtless, strengthen many in their views. For instance it claims that if we get fifty cent dollars farm produce will rise accordingly. Want that be good to help the farmer pay his debts that he has been paying interest on for years? Since silver was demonetized.

IF, as some of the Gold Sarndard people try to have us believe, there is nothing in the money question. Why did some of the leading republicans walk out of the St. Louis convention as soon as it declared for a gold standard? And why are some of the Democrats denouncing the Chicago convention because it adopted a platform declaring for the free coinage of both gold and silver? If there is nothing at stake to the people of this country why let that one question dissolve the party ties of a lifetime.

DURING the great tariff campaigns one of the main instrumenas for holding the G. O. P. voter in line was a little pamphlet with a British flag and an American flag side by side and the question which flag are you for? The claim was made that the British wanted Free Trade therefore Americans must not give it to them. How would they like to have the Free Silver men bring around some of these old pictures with the silver question instead of the tariff, and ask them the same question "Which flag are you for?"

WHEN a gold bug argues that the reason we don't want free silver it will run the gold all out of the country. Ask him where it will go to? The chances are, he will tell you, that we owe Europe bonds payable in gold. Then ask him if he don't intend paving those bonds if we have a gold strndard? Likely he will say, Oh yes. Then ask him if it takes all our gold to pay them what he intdnds having for money at home? And again if the gold will go out any quicker if we have more standard money than it will if we don't? Try it on the first gold bng you come to, and see him flutter, and sputter.

OUR gold bug friends say we must have gold as a standard money because of its "intrinsic" value. Webster degnes "INTRINSIC" inward, internal; not merely apparent or accidental. Now applying this definition to gold we would like to ask of what great consequence would gold be in the world if it was treated like silver and "demonetized." How long would a little piece of gold be received in exchange for the commodities of the world if it was not coined as money by any nation? If a man with a pocket full of gold should loose his way on a cold, dark night on a broad prairie his gold would not appease his hunger; it would not protect his body from the biting blasts; he could neither eat nor wear it to advantage; nor even burn it to warm his fingers by. Where then is its inherent value. If the poor fellow had a woolen blanket it would help keep him warm, if he had a loafe of bread he could satisfy his hunger. If we must have money of an "intrinsic" value, why not stamp a blanket, or a loaf of bread, or something more convenient to carry around but which has "intrinsic" value. What could be found with less "intrinsic" value than gold, should the nations of the earth conclude to adopt as a money standard, "American tin" or some other scarce article instead of gold?

THE much talked about intrinsic value of gold is not its only value, and on comparison with other articles dont seem to be the value that is interesting the American party to day. But its commercial value; the value given it by law making it money, is the value we are interested in. Some people insist that the intrinsic value of gold is a permanent thing, and that no laws or other circumstances alter the value of that metal. So far as its intrinsic value goes that is a fact; but its commercial value, its value as money is very fluctuating: fully as much so as the commercial value of anything else with which we have to deal.

The intrinsic value of an ounce of gold in any county and at any time may be unchangable, but men have seen times when they would be glad to give a pocket full of gold for a good meal of victuals, or a drink of water.

The intrinsic value of a horse is to day what it was 10 years ago; he can do as much work, or travel as far in a day as he could then; but his commercial value, measured in the gold standard money of our country is less than half what it then was.

The intrinsic value of gold is the same now as it was ten years ago, but its commercial value has been changed, and now it takes less than half as much gold to buy a horse or to stock up the larder with provisions as it did then.

The intrinsic value of the farmer's years toil is, with improved machinery and methods, worth more, yet he must give twice as much of the products of his laborers to get gold as he did then.

It's not the "intrinsic" value that is making all the disturbance, but the miserly greed for gain in those who have money. It is the hungering after more. "The love of money is the root of all evil."

Pioneer Press vs. John Lind.

By all means trot out John Lind as a candidate for govenor on the Pop-anarchcrat ticket if he will trot. John used to be a good Republican congressman until some years ago he got the notion in his head that the silver 16 to 1 foolishness was popular among the farmers of his district, and he risked and lost his hold on his constituents by committing himself to the fad. But if he is off on the silver question it is hardly likely that he can bring himself to swallow the rest of the Chicago dose of Pop-anarchism—Pioneer Press.

The Pioneer Press don't seem to find any fault with John Lind except that he favors a restoration of silver to its former place as money, as provided for by the constitution of our country. As for the balance of the platform we think the majority of voters in Minnesota will have no trouble in finding it as near up to the times as is the Republican platform.

Debts and Debtors.

The debtor who declares outright that he won't pay his debts at all is more to be respected than one who offers to settle in Confederate notes, or who claims to pay in full when he tenders Bryan tokens worth 50 cents apiece, instead of dollars worth 100 cents in gold.—Pioneer Press.

If there are any dollars worth 50 cts. each, who made them worth that? And what of a party that legislates the money of the country into such a fix? What of a party that requires the man that is in debt to pay in gold what he contracted for in either gold or siver? What would you, Mr. Farmer, think of a neighbor who sold you a horse, agreeing to take for pay 400 bushels of oats or 400 bushels of corn, or part of either as you choose, coming around in the fall after an early frost had killed the corn, asking you to pay him 400 bushels of oats which had appreciated in value to 50 cts. a bushel.

The Political Question.

The political issue before the people of this country has been thoroughly demonstrated to be whether we shall have a single gold standard, as declared by the Republican platform; or both gold and silver as standard money as declared for by the Constitution of the United States; by the usage of the people since the beginning of our government, and as demanded by the Democratic platform on which W. J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall are to be made the presiding officers of our country.

Now that the issue has been clearly defined, it looks as if the way to decide it would be for those favoring a single gold standard to vote for McKinley and Hobart electors while those in favor of a double standard, both gold and silver as the money of our country should support the electors for Bryan and Sewall. If ever there was a time when party ties should be disregarded it loooks as if now was that time. There are both gold standard and free silver republicans and there are both gold bug and double standard democrats, and even the Prohibition party is split on the same question; so the most satisfactory solution of the problem would be for the two giants, Bryan and McKinley to go into the field and without making use of the usual brass band tactics, quietly argue, from as many stumps as possible, the all important question. Educate the masses and let them, for once vote for what they know something about; vote intelligently.

But, owing to the selfish greed of human nature, there are those who are seeking, for personal ends, to divide the votes; to befuddle the voters and place in the field a number of candidates; hoping thereby to so disarrange the workings of the election machinery as to, by some hook or crook, get their own personal choice of men seated in the offices, regardless of political, legal, moral, or any other right principles.

The platforms have been made; representative candidates have been nominated by the two leading parties of the land. The issue is clearly marked out. The candidates are noted debaters; amply able to present their respective cases to the people. Let the fight be honest, fair, and of an educational nature, and let this important question be satisfactorily settled.

BUFFALO GAZETTE
and
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One year for $2.50.

FROM THE EVERGREEN STATE.

BY REV. W. H. WILSON.

Mr. Editor: In view of the fact that many of our people some of which are students, and some who have gotten out of history, know very little of the grandeur and productiveness of this garden of tne world. I have prepared an outline of historical data which has been put in print in several papers out here, and if you find space in the Gazette you may give it to your readers.

This country abounds in both wealth and beauty; one cannot turn the eye unless it meets some freak of nature that at once arouses the deep interest of the thinking man. Often wonder why this country was left so long unnoticed and uninhabited, and yet the wonder vanishes by casting the eye to the right hand, and left hand, those great beautiful mountains stretching away, and nearly shutting out even the remotest idea of their being just beyond, this basin into which frost and snow seldom come. I had thought that Capt. Geo. Vancouver would have fallen so deeply in love with these straits and this tropical climate that he would have dropped anchor in some sheltered nook and spent his days enjoying the comforts to be had in this far away north west. But not so, for the mariner like the true minister must ever push out, and on, discovering to himself and others the hiden mysteries and truths of God.

For two centuries after the discovery of the straights of Juan de Fuca by the Greek pilot, of the same name, there was a complete blank in the history of this country. If the ships of Spain touched the coasts their crews left no record of their voyage. The drift of exploration and settlement had turned in other directions, the native races of the country remained undisturbed for two hundred years. The Indians pursued the occupation of their savage life; generation after generation was borne and engaged in the varied struggle for existence, they were gathered to their fathers, and laid in the fantastically decorated grave yards: I wonder if any of our school boys or girls of Delano have ever visited an Indian graveyard. Just let me pause long enough to tell you of my visit to one of these cities of the dead savages. On the shore of San Junan very close to the side of the tide line, lies one of the many grave yards. I call it that for one can not think of anything else when walking through this bone yard, each grave wide open and, and the bones scattered all over the ground. The Indian is human, and has a soul, and that soul can be touched, and it feels, it loves, and it can hate. I sometimes wonder whether he has not more soul and decency than we give him credit for. This graveyard is a noted and wonderful place, started over two hundred years ago by the Quilliute and Neah Bay Indians, and located on the sound just in behind the spit that reaches out into the bay. I believe I described this spit before. However it keeps the strong winds from sweeping over, showing that the native wished as quiet a place for their loved dead as could be had, this yard has never been fenced or protected from man or beast, one cannot help feeling a peculiar censation creep over him as he stands and gazes upon the bones of these old warriers who have hushed their children to rest in the wigwam, and whispered to them of the great spirit. The Indians bury their dead in a shallow grave, say about two feet deep, when this is scooped out they spread in and over the grave, a clean blanket, upon which the dead body is laid; the ends of the blanket are folded over the form and all this is bound with whang string, then they split out great wide slabs of cedar, and lay these slabs over the body, then more are put on until quite a covering of this is over the grave, then they gather stones and cover all over this, and I am glad to say that these graves have never been disturbed by wild beast, and would have slept there securely until Gabriel sounded the notes of the resurrection, had not the ever inquisitive white man with more than brute ferocity, torn off the covering and scattered the bones all over the ground, and this did not occur until the old Indian guard who has lived with his clutchman (wife) for forty years, just by the side of this city of bones, became so old and infirm, and his wife, old Sarah, became blind, and could no longer protect their loved charge, then the white man came in and tore up the graves and stole away the skulls of the dead. The Indians bury their dead in very peculiar shapes, ones feet may be located near the heart of another so not one particle of ground is wasted, then they have a mourning lodge, this is made by leaning poles up against trees. These would not of course be very close together, nor would they be in a square, but the polls were put up against other trees, onto which were put other poles, and across these, others, and cedar shakes put over this all. Inside this lodge is located a table on which they lay the body of the dead, and then begins the mourning, all the belongings of the dear one is brought and laid down, and the mourners go about bewailing the sad departure. This does not seem so very savage, when we think of the days of our own fore fathers who used to hire their mourners to weep over the dead.

I have made a move to gather all the Indians together from Quillute, Neah Bay, and Squine, in order to impress upon their minds the importance of hiding from view the bones of their dead.

One never gets tired of sight seeing in this far away North West country. There was a time out here when boats, fishing, Indians, and a general wild life was the only occupation for even the white man. But bless God these times are in a measure passed, and men now are turning to God, and we are looking for the time when God for Christ's sake will hear our united prayers and open the windows of gracious providence, and let his convincing and converting grace fall upon Puget Sound, one could not grow weary and faint by the way, and forget God altogether, for on every hand are the visible tokens of his loving kindness.

This is truly a beautiful land. But:

There's a land that is fairer than this,
And by faith I can see it afar,
For our Savior waits over the way
To prepare us a dwelling place there.

Now Bro. Editor if you wish to place this before your readers, and desire me to come again, I will give you some history of this country.

W. H. WILSON,
Former Pastor
Delano.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Headquarters Democratic State Central Committee of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., June 20.—The Democracy of Minnesota is hereby called to meet in convention at the city of Minneapolis, on

TUESDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1896,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates to be voted for on Tuesday, November Third, 1896, for the office of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, attorney general. Also for the purpose of selecting nine electors for president and vice-president of the United States.

The representation will consist of two delegates from each county and one additional for each 150 votes or major fraction thereof cast for the Democratic candidate for president in 1892.

Upon this computation the several counties of the state will be entitled to representation in said convention to the number of delegates indicated as follows:

Aitkin	3	Martin	6
Anoka	7	Meeker	10
Becker	4	Mille Lacs	3
Beltrami	2	Morrison	13
Benton	6	Mower	11
Big Stone	5	Murray	5
Blue Earth	18	Nicollet	8
Brown	10	Nobles	6
Carlton	4	Norman	4
Carver	12	Olmstead	15
Cass	4	Otter Tail	13
Chippewa	5	Pine	5
Chisago	4	Pipestone	4
Clay	6	Polk	12
Cook	2	Pope	4
Cottonwood	3	Ramsey	87
Crow Wing	5	Redwood	6
Dakota	15	Renville	9
Dodge	6	Rice	14
Douglas	6	Rock	4
Faribault	9	Rosseau	2
Fillmore	11	St. Louis	26
Freeborn	7	Scott	15
Goodhue	13	Sherburne	4
Grant	4	Sibley	10
Hennepin	112	Stearns	32
Houston	10	Steele	11
Hubbard	3	Stevens	5
Isanti	3	Swift	7
Itasca	7	Todd	9
Jackson	7	Traverse	4
Kanabec	2	Wabasha	14
Kandiyohi	5	Wadena	4
Kittson	4	Waseca	9
Lac qui Parle	5	Washington	14
Lake	3	Watonwan	5
Le Sueur	14	Wilkin	4
Lincoln	5	Winona	27
Lyon	5	Wright	14
McLeod	12	Yellow Medicine	4
Marshall	4		
TOTAL			861

By order of Committee.
THOS. J. MCDERMOTT, Chairman.
M. J. CLARK, Secretary.

Intrinsic Value.

From the National Bimetallist we clip the following: "The intrinsic value of gold has not changed for twenty-two years," says the gold bug. I reply: "Neither has the intrinsic value of wheat or corn; but the commercial value has changed, and because of legislation brought about by you. The possessor of gold has been benefitted, the raiser of wheat and corn has been injured. No honest, intelligent, truly patriotic man can defend legislation that injures the most important industries of the country."
—D. H. T.

IF YOU READ
THIS AD,
OTHERS
WOULD READ
YOUR'S

LATEST NEWS

Ex-Goyernor Russel, of Mass., died suddenly at a fishing camp near Adelaid Quebeck.

Judge Page Morris, of Duluth, has been nominated for Congressman, by the Republicans of the Sixth District.

The Silver meeting held at Minneapolis last night was a rouser. The crowd was estimated at 6000 people.

Ringing speeches were made by Hon. John Lind, of New Ulm, Hon. Charles A. Towne, of Duluth, and Hon. Frank Nye, of Minneapolis, all endorsed the nomination of W. J. Bryan for President.

The sentiment of the meeting was plainly for John Lind, for Gov. of Minnesota, as evidenced by the cheers that greeted him.

At the convention during the day delegates were chosen to attend the Silver Convention at St. Louis on the 22nd inst., and instructed to vote for W. J. Bryan's nomination.

Said chairman Culkin, of the convention, in refersing to this district's congressman: "Towne is at Minneapolis, listening to the plaudits of his new friends, anarchists and Populists." Senator Culkin may liye to regret this assault upon thousands of his fellow citizen.—St. Cloud Timer.

Superstitions.

Mr. Bryan and his followers must not lose sight of the fact that the candidate was nominated on Friday.—Duluth News Tribune.

Does the News Tribune think McKinley's Friday was any better than Bryan's Friday.

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CORRESPONDENCE

INDEPENDENCE.

Crops and the silver craze are coming along fine.

Most of the farmers have cut their rye and are now busy making hay. The hay crop is good this year.

Hope everybody will remember the annual school meeting next Saturday evening and come out to the meeting

Would say I am for Bryan, of Nebraska for President. He seems to be the peer of all other candidates that were brought up. He is a western man and a free silver man, and I hope a man for the people.

Gorden Granger Post will take in some new members at their next regular meeting.

Hard times are with us just as they have been for some time past.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fogleman are rejoicing over the advent of a girl baby, born July 13 th., all the parties are doing well at this writing. Also Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Batdorf have cause to rejoice over the arrival of a new girl baby born July 10 th. Shurely we are a prolific people.

Last week, ice cream and lemonade was better than gold or fine rubies. It was too hot for comfort.

Mr. Editor not much news this week most everybody too busy to take much interest in any thing but attending to their own business.

It is thought Maple Plain will yet have a creamery, or that is the talk now. Then if we have free coinage of silver can have a mint of our own at Maple Plain and have plenty of money.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., • MINN.

JULY—1896.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	....	....	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	....

A scientist in Minnesota has invented a flying machine that is the most perfect of its kind ever constructed. It has only one defect—it will not fly.

By order of the Servian government 30 villages in the district of Aschitza were completely destroyed not long ago because all other measures had failed to put a stop to the brigandage practiced or connived at by the inhabitants.

Peculiar marriage relations exist, or will exist, in a family in Belfast, Me. About one year ago a couple were married. Now a brother of the first-named groom is to marry the mother of his brother's wife. Two brothers to marry mother and daughter. By this arrangement one brother becomes the father-in-law of the other.

The use of iron in architecture is not so new as people are accustomed to think. At Delhi is a forged iron column 60 feet high. It is 16 inches in diameter at the base and 12 inches at the top. Its weight is estimated at about 17 tons. From records extant it is reasonably certain that it was in existence 900 years B. C.

Forty thousand Japanese have become professed Christians through the efforts of missionaries. Among these are many high in social rank and of the greatest intellectual power and influence. Independent in all things, the Japanese now desire to direct the affairs of the native churches themselves and are growing restive under the leadership and control of mission boards.

Another prophet has arisen to remark that the judgment day is at hand. This time he calls himself Samuel Hendrickson, and he proves his point by voluminous quotation from the Bible and the Declaration of Independence. But he considerately leaves enough of the tattered edge of time for McKinley's administration. The trump is booked to sound in 1900.

The wealth of the United States is nearly twice as great as that of any other nation. Our census of 1890 makes the aggregate wealth of our people $68,000,000,000. Great Britain's wealth is estimated at $47,000,000,000, France at $42,000,000,000, Germany at $31,000,000,000, Russia at $25,000,000,000, Austria at $19,000,000,000, Italy at $14,000,000,000, and Spain at $12,000,000,000.

"Learn to allow others to be mistaken," is the advice one woman has given others, through one of the current magazines. That is pretty good advice. A great deal of friction, annoyance and unhappiness is caused by the tendency of many to call especial attention to the trifling mistakes of others. Unless a mistake is material, or it is liable to grow into a habit, the advice is good, do not call attention to it, but let it pass unnoticed.

Bishop Turner (colored) is still active in urging the better class of negroes in the south—those who are thrifty, able-bodied and ambitious—to migrate to Africa. At Selma, the other evening, he held forth on the subject for four hours at a stretch. An agent of the Liberia Emigration society sat beside him. This agent told a reporter that he had booked about 400 negroes in that part of Alabama and hoped to get 1,500 on his list before winter.

According to present prospects the oat crop in the United States this year will be by far the largest ever known. The demand for oats has suffered a remarkable decline since the substitution of electricity for horses on so many street railways, but there is still a ray of hope for the farmers. The consumption of oatmeal and similar prepared food is rapidly increasing, and it is possible that because of this the growers of oats will eventually have their market restored to them.

It is already evident that the anti-filled cheese law, passed at the last session of congress, will thoroughly accomplish its purpose. Manufacturers of this bogus cheese find that the tax imposed by the law is so heavy that they will have to suspend production, except for the export trade. Ordinarily a law that drives any industry out of business is to be deplored, but in this case the result must be gratifying. Filled cheese is a fraud, and through its sale consumers are deceived, and the law was passed in compliance with urgent requests from dairymen in all parts of the country.

The Boston Herald calls attention to the fact that among 800 essays written recently by school children on the "Three Greatest Americans," Washington and Lincoln were almost universally chosen—the former appeared 776 times and the latter 731 times. As to the third name there was a wider diversity of opinion, as, indeed, there must be among children of larger growth. The name of Grant was chosen by 308, that of Franklin by 220, that of Jefferson by 96, and that of Webster by 83. Authorities must differ as to who are the three greatest, but there is general accord as to the two greatest.

The commissioner of education reports an enrollment of 16,000,000 children in the schools of the country. These are to be of the twentieth century men and women. How will they celebrate the Fourth 30 or 40 years hence in the maturity of their powers? What will be the strength of their allegiance to the principles upon which the moral power and prosperity of this republic depends? As the young tree is influenced in its growth for the future, so are the 16,000,000 children of the schools daily under influences which, in their results upon the young minds, extend far beyond the merely individual life.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Christian Endeavor society convened in 15th annual session in Washington. President Clark in his address said that each year of the 15 years had been noted for some advance step. The report of Secretary Baer showed a total membership of 2,700,000. It was decided to hold the next convention in San Francisco.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 10th aggregated $985,244,072, against $1,103,518,933 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week in 1895 was 14.0.

In the United States there were 219 business failures in the seven days ended on the 10th, against 217 the week previous and 195 in the corresponding period of 1895.

The government net gold reserve held in the treasury to protect the issue of United States notes was on the 10th below $100,000,000 for the first time since February, 1896.

The government crop report makes the winter wheat condition 75.6, indicating a yield of 270,564,000 bushels, and the spring wheat condition 93.3, indicating a yield of 173,294,000 bushels—a total spring and winter wheat yield of 443,858,000 bushels. The average condition of corn is 92.4, against 99.3 in July last year.

Appeals were made at the closing session in Washington of the Christian Endeavor convention for aid for Armenians and the speakers assailed the governments of Europe, England and the United States for their indifference toward the Armenian slaughter.

The agricultural department has made an appeal for the observance of a "bird day" in the schools throughout the country, to protect them from wanton destruction.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 13th was: Wheat, 47,220,000 bushels; corn, 9,188,000 bushels; oats, 8,228,000 bushels; rye, 1,455,000 bushels; barley, 768,000 bushels.

THE EAST.

In national convention in New York the socialist labor party nominated Charles H. Machett, of Brooklyn, for president, and Matthew McGuire, of Paterson, N. J., for vice president.

Mrs. Charles W. Grant and H. F. Allen, her brother, among the heaviest property owners in Jamestown, N. Y., made an assignment with liabilities of $200,000.

The Robert Smith India Pale Ale Brewing company, organized in Philadelphia in 1773, went into a receiver's hands with liabilities of $180,000.

Many leading democratic newspapers, among them being the Sun, Herald, Times and World in New York, the Louisville Courier-Journal, Philadelphia Record, Brooklyn Eagle and Chicago Chronicle, have bolted the democratic national ticket.

Percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 12th were as follows: Cincinnati, .676; Cleveland, .667; Baltimore, .632; Boston, .574; Pittsburgh, .544; Chicago, .533; Brooklyn, .479; Washington, .477; Philadelphia, .471; New York, .409; St. Louis, .250; Louisville, .245.

Fire swept away the business portion of Bartlett, N. H., entailing a loss of $100,000.

In the last fiscal year 263,709 immigrants landed at the port of New York, being 72,781 more than in the previous year.

In Lake Erie the barge Little Wissahickon went down and Capt. McKay, of Bay City, Mich., Mrs. Casey, of Toronto, cook, and a seaman, name unknown, were drowned.

A lamp exploded in the home of Dosty Martin, at Malone, N. Y., and Mrs. Martin and her mother, Mrs. Treadeau, were burned to death.

The new directory of New York makes the population of that city over 2,000,000.

A train on the Lehigh Valley road was thrown from the track near Hazleton, Pa., by a cow and Engineer Dowder was killed and more than a score of passengers were hurt, several of them fatally.

WEST AND SOUTH.

In the Third Iowa district Col. D. B. Henderson was renominated by acclamation by the republicans for the eighth term as representative in congress.

The republicans of the Second district of Nebraska renominated David H. Mercer for congress.

A tornado visited portions of Dinwiddie and Prince George counties, Va., leaving destruction and ruin in its wake and killing four men.

Fire almost wiped out the town of Marengo, O.

At Elyria, O., James D. Gawn, an architect, was convicted of burning a schoolhouse in order to get a contract for drafting new plans.

From the effects of being thrown from a buggy in a runaway "Oklahoma" Harry Hill, a well-known frontiersman whose life has been a romance interwoven with the early history of Kansas and Oklahoma, died in Wichita.

In session at Denver the Retail Clerks' National Protective association elected H. J. Conway, of St. Louis, as president.

At St. Johns, Mich., Robert M. Steel, reputed to be the wealthiest man in that section of the state, made an assignment with liabilities of $100,000.

At the age of 56 years, Frank H. Hurd, one of the most prominent democrats in Ohio, and a member of congress in 1874, 1878 and 1882, died at his home in Toledo.

Fire destroyed the Security Warehouse company's warehouse B in Minneapolis, the loss being $200,000.

At Logan, Ia., an excursion train and a freight train collided and 31 persons, mostly from Omaha, Neb., were killed and 39 others were injured, some fatally.

In session at Denver the Music Teachers' National association elected as president B. W. Greene, of New York.

At Lawrence, Kan., L. C. Study and wife and three children went over the dam in the river in a boat and were drowned.

Near Peru, Neb., Havlin Roberts shot his wife and then committed suicide. No cause is known.

Fire destroyed the Merchants' Terminal elevator in St. Louis, the loss being $500,000.

By a flood hundreds of acres of corn and tobacco were destroyed near Augusta, Ky., barns, outhouses and fences were carried away, and Mrs. Henry Insko was drowned.

Prof. T. T. Grinley was preparing to make a balloon ascension at Clay City, Ind., when a large pole fell, killing Clyde Oberholtz and Herschel Griffiths.

Flames destroyed the MacLaren & Sprague planing mill at Toledo, O., the loss being $100,000 and Capt. Cook (a fireman) and Policeman Hine were killed by falling walls.

In the suburbs of Chicago an excursion train from the Ancient Order of United Workmen's picnic ran into an open switch and five persons were killed and eight others were injured.

The prohibition national committee has decided to place electoral tickets in in the field in all the states but Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska and South Carolina.

Fire nearly wiped out one of the most important squares in Nashville, Tenn., the loss being $500,000.

In a jealous rage Charles Stark, a saloon keeper at Springfield, O., fatally shot his wife and instantly killed Louie Lauderman, his bartender.

At the age of 65 years Isaac N. Camp, of the firm of Estey & Camp, a pioneer in the music trade in Chicago, died suddenly at Geneva Lake, Wis.

Sound money democrats of Illinois demand that another state convention be called and an independent national ticket be nominated on a sound money platform, and they have issued an appeal to that effect.

Mark Hanna, chairman of the republican national committee, has chosen the following executive committee: M. S. Quay, of Pennsylvania; Joseph H. Manley, of Maine; H. C. Payne, of Wisconsin; Cyrus Leland, of Kansas; Powell Clayton, of Arkansas; C. G. Dawes, of Illinois; W. T. Durbin, of Indiana, and N. B. Scott, of West Virginia. William M. Osborne, of Boston, is secretary.

In Denver Mrs. A. E. Rinehart, an enthusiastic wheelwoman, has achieved distinction by riding ten centuries in ten days.

The doors of the People's savings bank at Lansing, Mich., were closed with liabilities of $150,000.

A list is published of 87 democratic newspapers which refuse to support the Chicago platform and ticket Of these 18 are published in New England, 24 in the middle states, 14 in the western states and 31 in the south.

Great damage to property was done by a cloudburst near Whitehall, Mont., and Frank Lemoine was drowned.

Mrs. L. B. White, 71 years old, dropped dead while fanning her invalid daughter at the latter's bedside in Marysville, O.

Children under 15 years of age who are found on the streets of Columbus, O., unaccompanied by parents or guardians after nine o'clock at night will be arrested.

In the city infirmary in Cincinnati eight persons died from the effects of overindulgence in lemonade and green fruit.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Japan advices say that 37,156 people were killed in the two prefectures, Mujasgi and Irvate, by the recent tidal wave, and 60,000 lost their lives at Morika.

In London the Spanish embassy protested at the foreign office against alleged shipments of arms and ammunition to the Cubans.

Near Batraki, on the Samara railway in southeastern Russia, a passenger train was derailed and 40 persons were killed.

In Madrid Senor Mella, speaker of the chamber of deputies, said that the government ought to be energetic in preparing for the inevitable conflict between the United States and Spain.

Vienna advices say that Baron Hirsch's widow has donated $20,000,000 to promote the immigration of Russian Jews to Argentina.

Havana advices state that a panic prevails in the Spanish army in consequence of the terrible increase of yellow fever.

At Whitby, Ont., a severe shock of earthquake was felt.

The Costa Rica government is issuing a decree withdrawing its present system of currency and establishing a gold standard.

In London the sculling race for the championship of the world and a stake of £1,000, between Charles R. Harding, of London, and James Stanbury, of Victoria, Australia, was won by the latter.

In Mexico Porfirio Diaz was reelected president for four years, receiving every vote of the 22,000 electors.

LATER NEWS.

At Wimbledon England, the 14th Larned, the American, defeated Hough in the all-England tennis championship meeting.

The heat was so intense in London and Paris the 14th that many workshops had to close.

The first German Baptist Brethren or Dunkard church in North Dakota was dedicated near Mayville the 12th by Elders D. C. Campbell, of Colfax, Ind., and C. C. Ellis, of Huntington, Ind. Rev. J. Edwards, a Presbyterian minister of New York City, was present. There were about 500 people present, among others Lieut. Gov. Worst, Col. Robinson, C. L. Grandin and Max Bass. There are about a dozen other Dunkard church societies organized in North Dakota, but this is the first one with a church building formally dedicated. The next church to be dedicated is at Cando, in the Turtle Mountain country, where hundreds of Dunkards have located during the last two or three years.

It is generally believed at Havana that General Maceo has been killed by orders of General Garcia. It is known that Maceo had openly refused to acknowledge the authority of General Garcia.

Ed McKenzie, a confessed murderer, escaped from the jail at Jefferson City, Mo., the 14th. Bloodhounds failed to trace the prisoner.

An attempt was made the 14th to assassinate President Faure, at Longchamps, France, where he had gone to review the troops. A revolver was fired at him, but the shot failed to take effect.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, sr., is suffering from a stroke of paralysis.

Private advices from Cuba state that the merchants of Havana have refused to accept the last issue of paper money. They also threaten that, if in two months Gen. Weyler makes no progress in suppressing the revolution, they will leave the island.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis.		July 14.
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	53½	@	54
No. 2 northern	53	@	53½
Sept			52¾
HAY—Timothy	9 00	@	10 00
Good wild	6 50	@	7 50
OATS—No. 3 white			15½
CATTLE—Steers	2 25	@	3 00
Cows			2 90
HOGS	2 75	@	3 00
SHEEP—Muttons			3 75
Lambs			3 80
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	13	@	14
Creamery, second	12	@	13
Dairy, fancy	12	@	12½
Dairy, choice	10	@	10½
POULTRY—Turkeys	11	@	12
Spring Chickens	10	@	11

HOT WORDS CHEERED.

Christian Endeavorers Applaud an Arraignment of the Administration.

Washington, July 14.—The last day's session of the fifteenth international Christian Endeavor convention, began Monday at the appointed hour in the three white tents, simultaneously, after the usual sunrise prayer-meetings, President Clark, Treasurer Shaw and Trustee Wayland Hoyt presiding. It was a day reserved for missionaries. Addresses were made in tents Williston and Endeavor by a number of foreign delegates, India, China, Africa, Asia, England and the countries of continental Europe being represented. Among others, Missionaries Goll, of Africa, Rutnam, of India, Bentley, of China, and Hildner, of Germany, spoke.

Chief interest of the day centered in the Armenian demonstration in tent Washington. An Armenian relief committee has been at work all the week stirring up enthusiasm among the delegates, special Armenian relief flags and badges have been spread over the city and they appear everywhere in the decorations, in street cars and on the head dress and lapels of the delegates. Three Armenian missionaries are here, one being Secretary Greene, of the national relief committee, and the others being Ladies Margaret W. Leitch, of Ceylon and Rebecca Kirkorian, of Turkey, just returned from the scene of the atrocities. These three spoke to an immense crowd of sympathizing endeavorers in tent Washington.

The appearance of Miss Kirkorian, in Armenian costume, her sad face and her broken and pathetic story of her people's woes moved the great audience to frequent and audible expressions of sympathy and sorrow. Her father, a venerable Protestant pastor in Armenia, has just been released from a Turkish prison. Two of her brothers are still suffering imprisonment, yet she spoke with remarkable forbearance of her persecutors. She did not ask for the extermination of the Turks.

After her appeal she was again presented to the audience, while Miss Leitch, her fellow worker, wrapped her in the folds of an American flag and called upon Americans everywhere to see that the protection of this government was extended to her people. This incident brought cheer after cheer from the audience.

Evangelist Mills took up the appeal and in a passionate harangue assailed the governments of Europe, England and the United States for their indifference toward the Armenian slaughter.

He made hostile allusions to United States minister Terrell because the latter had advised the withdrawal of the American missionaries from points of danger in Armenia and criticised bitterly the president and the administration for failing to interfere, while, as he alleged, fomenting a quarrel with Great Britain over Venezuela. In conclusion he said:

"Our government has stirred the passions of the American people to anger against England on one-thousandth part of the pretext that would have sufficed for a destructive war with Turkey. The administration officers have turned a deaf and almost scornful ear to the entreaties and representations of some of our best citizens, missionaries, churches and moral societies, and I denounce their conduct as unpatriotic, uncivil, undemocratic, unrepublican, un-American, un-Christian, selfish, weak, barbaric and criminal in the eyes of the American people, and of God and all men."

Every word almost of these last sentences of Mr. Mills was greeted by loud cheers. Men and women on the platform behind him and in the benches before him rose and shouted their hearty approval of denunciation of President Cleveland. In the midst of the solemn charge of cowardice and disloyalty leveled at the chief executive, the secretary of state and the American minister, the whole audience arose spontaneously, waving flags and banners and crying aloud their approval. As Mr. Mills proceeded they kept on their feet, repeating the cheer of indorsement at every adjective. Finally, when his voice and manner indicated that he had reached the end of his period, six rousing cheers of approval were given. Rev. Wayland Hoyt, who presided, arose in his seat beside the speaker and called upon the audience to reaffirm the charge. Again came the six cheers with hearty enthusiasm. "I hope the response will echo through the empty white house and extend to Buzzard's bay," cried Mr. Mills as he took his seat.

The convention closed its sessions Monday night. There were meetings in the three tents, in the Calvary, First Congregational, Foundry and New York Avenue churches and in Central hall. Today will be devoted to sight seeing and to-night there will be a bicycle parade in honor of the Endeavorers.

The reports so far received at headquarters show a registration of 25,776 delegates, which is estimated to be 6,000 short of actual attendance, and with the members of the local union and chorus brings the total membership attendance at the meetings to 50,000.

From the Senate to a Cell.

Columbus, O., July 13.—Ex-State Senator George Iden, of Newark, and John Quincy Abbott, of McConnellsville, were on Saturday sentenced to two years each in the penitentiary. Iden solicited the clerk of the house to change a record to show that a bill had been passed and Abbott solicited money for influence to pass a pharmacy bill. Sentence was suspended until September to enable the cases to go to the circuit court.

William's Yacht Wins Another Victory.

London, July 13. — A large fleet of yachts and other craft assembled in Rothesay bay Saturday to witness the yacht races of the Royal Northern Yacht club regatta. The starters in the principal race were the German emperor's new yacht Meteor, the prince of Wales' Britannia, Mr. A. B. Walker's Ailsa and C. D. Roses' Satanita.

Earthquake in Ontario.

Whitby, Ont., July 14.—A shock of earthquake was felt here about one o'clock Monday morning. Hundreds of people were awakened by the shock, which lasted about 20 seconds.

Low Price of Oats.

Waterloo, Ia., July 13.—All through this section of the country the oat crop is abundant, but the price is so low that it is going to be a total loss. Any quantity of oats can be contracted at from seven to nine cents per bushel. Farmers are offering laborers 12½ bushels of oats for a day's work.

Loss of $500,000.

St. Louis, July 14.—The loss by the burning of the Merchants' terminal elevator, at Second and Biddle streets, early Monday morning, is estimated at $500,000. The elevator contained many thousands of bushels of grain.

A DEADLY CRASH.

Trains Collide at Logan, Ia.—Thirty-One Persons Are Killed.

Omaha, Neb., July 13.—An appalling accident to an excursion train occurred early Saturday evening at Logan, Ia., 35 miles east of this city, on the line of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, in which 31 persons living in this city, Council Bluffs, Missouri Valley and intervening points, were killed and 39 injured. Many of the injured will, in all probability, die.

The wreck occurred as a result of Engineer Montgomery, of the excursion train, mistaking orders. He was ordered to wait at Logan until the fast mail and the east-bound passenger train had passed. He waited for the passenger and then started out, having forgotten about the mail. The trains were going 50 miles an hour, when they met three miles west of Logan.

The scene which followed the crash is indescribable. Both engines and the first passenger coach were demolished. The shrieks of women, the yells of men and the wails of the injured and dying in the gathering gloom rose above the crash of the heavy machinery and the screeching of steam escaping from the wrecked locomotives.

The crowds of anxious people at the depots did not scatter with the break of day, although the excitement of the night wore off as relatives and friends of the dead ones became convinced of the worst. About seven o'clock the first funeral train from the scene of the catastrophe arrived at the Union depot, and there was an involuntary push forward to gratify a morbid desire to learn the news from those who had been in the disaster. The first train contained many of the seriously injured, and as the poor unfortunates were lifted in blankets from the car the groans of the wounded mingled with the agonized sobs of relatives and friends. It was a most touching scene. Some 20 passengers were taken in ambulances to St. Joseph's hospital. Several of them cannot hope to live more than a few hours at the furthest.

At 8:30 o'clock the train carrying the dead was sighted coming across the long Union Pacific trestle. Nearer the specter drew and an involuntary wail of mourning burst from the assembled multitude. The contrast of the day before was sharply drawn. A crowd of happy young people had gathered on that same depot platform. Good-bys were said amidst the waving of flags and playing of bands as the cars moved out. No one ever dreamed of the terrible fate that was in store for the merry excursionists.

A complete list of the dead is as follows:

A. M. Gerard, 1839 Seventh avenue, Council Bluffs, Ia.; Owen Cavanaugh, Eighteenth and Charles streets, Omaha, aged 18; Willie Cosgrove, 1622 Nicholas street, Omaha; E. G. Winegar, a brakeman, Boone, Ia.; Fred Neilson, Omaha; Lawrence Peterson, engineer waterworks, Council Bluffs; Mrs. Carroll, 1219 North Seventeenth street, Omaha; infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Carroll; Mrs. Bradley, wife of moulder, Union Pacific shops, Omaha; infant of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley; Dudson, son of Sam Dudson, Omaha; William Summit, Missouri Valley; Mrs Nelson, 222 North Thirty-third street, Omaha; John Perkins, 1442 North Nineteenth street; Pierson, son of Andrew Pierson, machinist, 15 years old; John Larson, 16 years old, 1115 North Eighteenth street. World-Herald carrier; Patrick Scully, stationary engineer, Union Pacific shops, 2524 Center street; Miss Maggie Cosgrove, Eighteenth and Nicholas streets, Omaha; Charles Heiman, Missouri Valley, Ia.; William Wilson, Ninth avenue and Fifteenth street, Council Bluffs; Claire, son of Robert Claire, boilermaker, Omaha, head off and body identified by shoes; John Cosgrove, Eighteenth and Nicholas streets, Omaha; James E. Cosgrove, Omaha, head torn off from mouth up, identified only by laundry mark; George A. Lawrence, tinsmith, Omaha; Walter Jennings, Missouri Valley, Ia.; John McDermott, machinist, 1612 Nicholas street, Omaha; Mary Tracy, 1107 North Eighteenth street; Mrs. John Kahler, identified in Council Bluffs, where she lived; infant of Mr. and Mrs. John Kahler, three months old; Philip Carroll boy, 625 North Seventeenth street, Omaha; John Kinzle, Forty-sixth and Cuming streets, Omaha.

DENOUNCE FREE SILVER.

Many Democratic Organs Repudiate the Platform and Ticket.

Chicago, July 11.—The Tribune says conservative democratic newspapers, especially in the east and south, are openly and in considerable numbers announcing a policy of vigorous opposition to the free silver platform and nominee. In many cases sound money democrats are advised by these journals to vote for McKinley as the surest method of stamping out the heresy which has attained a governing power within the party. Some of the belting newspapers suggest the nomination of a third ticket on a gold platform, but most of them are in favor of the election of McKinley. The list to date is as follows: The Staats-Zeitung, Sun, Herald, Times and World of New York city; Record and Times, Philadelphia; Sun and Evening Times, Baltimore; Courier-Journal, Post and Anzeiger (German), Louisville, Ky.; Staats-Zeitung and Chronicle, Chicago; Times, Richmond, Va.; Globe, St. Paul, Minn.; Eagle, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sun, Lewiston, Me.; Argus-Leader, Sioux Falls, S. D.; Courier, Buffalo, N. Y., and Anzeiger Des Westens, St. Louis, Mo.

Action of Illinois Gold Democrats.

Chicago, July 14.—The honest money democracy of Illinois, through its executive committee, issued an address Monday night to the democrats of other states calling upon them to nominate another national ticket and adopt a platform of "sound money" principles upon which the nominees can appeal to the people of that opinion. This address was authorized at a meeting of the executive committee Saturday night and a committee of three was appointed to write and issue it. This committee met Monday in the law office of Henry S. Robbins, president of the Illinois Democratic Sound Money league.

Drowned at Camp.

Springfield, Ill., July 14.—Private Fred Koch, of the First regiment, I. N. G., now in camp here, was drowned while bathing in the Sangamon river Monday. Private Patrick Maloney, of the same regiment, broke his back by striking a stone while diving. He will die. Both men lived in Chicago.

Hay Dealer Fails.

Toronto, Ont., July 14.—Louis Roch, a dealer in hay, has failed. His liabilities are placed at $75,000 and his assets at only $10,000. The cause of the failure is attributed to losses in shipping hay to England.

Canadian View of Silver Question.

Toronto, Ont., July 13.—A number of local bankers and financial men interviewed Saturday expressed the opinion that the adoption of a silver standard by the United States would seriously affect the business relations of the dominion with that country, and that Canadian investments would undoubtedly suffer.

An Honor for Senator Jones.

Chicago, July 14.—Senator Jones, of Arkansas, was elected chairman of the national democratic committee and Hugo Wallace, of Washington, son-in-law of Chief Justice Fuller, temporary secretary.

DISASTER NEAR CHICAGO.

Picnic Train Wrecked and Five Persons Are Killed.

Chicago, July 13.—An excursion train on the Wisconsin Central ran into an open switch at Altenheim, a suburb ten miles west of this city, Sunday evening, killing five people and injuring about 20. The names of the dead are: Charles Samuels, Chicago; Frederick Keitel, Chicago; Fred Koch, Chicago; Miss Mary Arnold and Miss Mary Hubert.

It is not known who is guilty of leaving the switch open, but pending an investigation the police arrested Conductor Heater, James Grant and William Dolan, the crew of the excursion train, and the crew of the side-tracked passenger train.

The train consisted of 13 coaches and was returning from Schiller park, where the Graded Assessment club, a lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, had given a picnic. The train was coming down a grade approaching the Altenheim station and the speed was so great the engineer, who saw the open switch could not reverse in time to stop. Standing on the siding were a switch engine and an unloaded passenger train, waiting for the excursion to pass. When the heavily laden picnic train struck the engine and train the baggage car was telescoped by the next coach. Those who met death were riding in the baggage car, as no seats were to be had in the coaches.

M'KINLEY'S CAMPAIGN.

Mark Hanna Chooses a Force of Assistant Managers.

Cleveland, O., July 14.—After weighing in the balance the names of 20 prominent republicans for a month, Chairman M. A. Hanna has named the executive committee who will be his coiaborers and advisers in managing McKinley's campaign. The list of executive committeemen was furnished to the press Monday morning. The official list contains the names of M. A. Hanna, of Ohio, chairman; M. S. Quay, of Pennsylvania; Joseph H. Manley, of Maine; H. C. Payne, of Wisconsin; Cyrus Leland, of Kansas; Powell Clayton, of Arkansas; C. G. Dawes, of Illinois; W. T. Durbin, of Indiana, and N. B. Scott, of West Virginia. The republican executive committee will meet in this city Wednesday. W. M. Osborne, of Boston, is made secretary of the committee and J. A. Dick, of this city, assistant secretary.

AN INDORSEMENT.

American Bimetallic Union Approves the Convention's Work.

Chicago, July 13.—After a two-days' secret session and conference with prominent members the executive committee of the American Bimetallic union adjourned Sunday and formally announced its approval of the democratic platform and candidates. The committee appeals to the silver organizations of the country who intend to send delegates to the St. Louis convention to unify the silver forces by endorsing the work done in the Coliseum.

Thirty-odd members of the committee and outside members of the union attended the council which reached this decision. Gen. A. J. Warner, president of the union, presided. There was no division of sentiment as to endorsement.

APPEAL FOR "BIRD DAY."

Agricultural Department Urges Its Observance by Schools.

Washington, July 14.—An appeal for the observance of a "bird day" in the schools throughout the country has been made by the agricultural department. The object is to devote the day, to be set apart once a year or to be combined with "Arbor day," to instruction in the value of our native birds and the means of protecting them from wanton destruction. The idea originated with Superintendent of Schools Babcock, of Oil City, Pa. It has already been adopted in two cities, Oil City and Fort Madison, Ia., and Secretary Morton, the author of "Arbor day" and indorser of the "bird day" movement, wants to see the latter extended generally.

ARMY OFFICER DEAD.

Major James H. Gageby Passes Away at Johnstown, Pa.

Washington, July 14. — A telegram was received at the war department Monday announcing the death at Johnstown, Pa., of Maj. James H. Gageby, of the Twelfth infantry, of heart disease. His present station is Fort Niobrara, Neb. He was born in Pennsylvania and appointed to the army from the volunteer service in June, 1861. During his service he was twice breveted. In July, 1863, he was made a first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious services in action at Hoover's Gap, Tenn., and in November of the same year he was appointed a captain for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn.

A Railroad Sold.

Spokane, Wash., July 14.—The Washington & Idaho railway, extending from this city to Coeur d'Alene, a distance of 156 miles, was sold under foreclosure at Tekoa, Wash., Monday to the reorganization committee of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company for $1,615,740. This completes the purchase of all branch lines of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company and the plans of reorganization will now be rapidly completed and the receiver discharged.

Four Killed in a Cyclone.

Petersburg, Va., July 10.—A cyclone visited portions of Dinwiddie and Prince George counties, leaving destruction and ruin in its wake. Dwellings were blown down, and in some instances occupants were more or less injured. In Prince George county four men were killed.

A Church Burned.

Brooklyn, July 13.—The Roman Catholic church of the Visitation, corner of Verona and Richards streets, was destroyed by fire at 11:55 p. m. Sunday night. The loss is estimated at $150,000; insurance, $60,000.

Prominent Englishman Dead.

London, July 13.—Rt. Hon. Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget died at Hatfield Saturday, aged 73 years. He was British minister to Saxony in 1858-9; minister to Denmark from 1859 to 1866; minister to Italy from 1876 to 1883, and ambassador to Austria from 1884 to 1893.

Awarded to a Chicago Firm.

Washington, July 13.—The treasury department has awarded the contract for terra cotta work and fire proofing the Milwaukee public building to the Engine and Fire Proofing company, of Chicago, at $39,800.

AFRAID OF HIS OWN GUNS.

Why the Sultan of Turkey Does Not Want a Navy.

The incident which led to the order for the extinction of the Turkish navy was as follows, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. A transport was bringing a number of time-expired men home, when they respectfully mutinied, and begged their officers to go below, as they wished to do something which might not be approved of. Some non-commissioned officers then took command, and anchored off the palace, and, after firing a salute, began shouting: "Long live the sultan!"

This demonstration caused immediate confusion at the palace, and various high officers were dispatched to parley with the mutineers, but they insisted on seeing the minister, and when he at last appeared they said they knew the sultan had given the money to pay them, but they had not received it, and they would not budge until they did.

No arguments were of any avail, and the money had to be sent for and distributed, after which the men weighed anchor with a cheer, and gave up the ship again. The sultan, however, reflected that what a transport had done peaceably a heavily-armed man-of-war might do with evil intent, and, calling Hassan Pasha to him, he declared that he wanted no more navy.

Can't See Your Own Eye Move.

A curious and slightly known fact is that it is impossible to move the eye while looking at its reflection in a mirror. The eye is the most movable part of the face, yet if you try to look at it and move it a thousandth part of an inch you will be balked in your purpose. The moment you endeavor to perceive the motion of the eye it becomes fixed. That is why a person's expression as he sees himself in the glass is entirely different from the one by which his friends recognize him.

Something Entirely New on Wheels and Superior to Anything of the Kind Seen at the World's Fair.

The "New North-Western Limited" train via "THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE," new from engine to rear coach, the engine after the famous 999 pattern, and the Compartment Cars and Sleepers in style and finish surpassing anything heretofore attempted in car construction. In fact, this train in point of richness, comfort and security, cannot be surpassed and travelers of all classes are invited to inspect and make comparison with any other train in existence.

This train leaves Minneapolis 7:30 and St. Paul 8:10 every night for Chicago; try it when you travel. Excursion and other classes of tickets good on these trains. Pamphlet giving full description of this new train will be mailed free on application to T. W. Teasdale, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

"LET me take the blamed thing home," said the patient, as the dentist relieved him of his aching molar; "I want to take it home and poke sugar in it to see it ache!"—Truth.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

"WHERE does the weather forecast man go for his vacation?" "He doesn't go anywhere: he doesn't dare to come down out of that tower."—Chicago Tribune.

HISTORY makes haste to record great deeds, but often neglects good ones.—Hosea Ballou.

For they conquer who believe they can.—Virgil.

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NOMINATED.

Bryan and Sewall Will Run on the Democratic Ticket.

Full Account of the Proceedings of the Convention at Chicago.

Text of the Platform as Adopted —Declares for Free Coinage of Silver.

Gold Men Prepare a Substitute for the Financial Plank—Ballots for Nominees.

Chicago, July 9.—Wednesday evening for the first time the convention really got down to business. The delegates assembled at 5:30 p. m., and the galleries were full at that time, but for more than half an hour the band had to fill up the time while the convention was waiting the report of the committee on credentials.

The Michigan Contest.

At 6:05 the committee on credentials presented its complete report, admitting to seats the contesting delegates from the Fourth congressional district of Michigan—Messrs. Chamberlain and Hart—also admitting the contesting delegates from the Ninth congressional district of Michigan—Messrs. Hoyt and White—and recognizing the right to their seats of all the other delegates from Michigan.

After considerable discussion the previous question was ordered, and the motion to substitute the minority for the majority report in the Michigan case was lost: Ayes, 368; nays, 558.

Silver Has a Two-Thirds Vote.

The chairman put the question on the majority report of the committee on credentials and declared it adopted. The result of the Michigan contest leaves the majority of the delegation for silver, and the state vote will be cast for silver under the unit rule. Ex-Gov. Sheehan, of New York, says the action gives the silver men a two-thirds vote in the convention.

White Elected Permanent Chairman.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was then presented by Mr. Finley, of Ohio, naming Senator White, of California, as permanent president of the convention and Thomas J. Cogan, of Ohio, as permanent secretary. The report was adopted.

Senator Daniel, in retiring from the temporary chairmanship, expressed his deep sense of the honor which he had enjoyed and introduced Mr. White as "the distinguished Senator from California."

PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Has Votes to Spare Over the Required Two-Thirds.

Convention Hall, Chicago, July 10.—At five minutes before 11 o'clock Senator White, of California, the permanent president of the convention, called the assembly to order, and stated that the day's proceedings would be opened with prayer by Rev. Thomas E. Green, of the Grace Episcopal church, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., the same clergyman who offered prayer Wednesday.

Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, was called to the chair. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the committee on resolutions, read the platform as finally adopted by that committee

Text of the Platform.

The full text of the platform as adopted is as follows:

"We, the democrats of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded and which the democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

"During all these years the democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic of republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the states and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the constitution of the United States.

"The constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom and it renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the constitution.

Financial Plank.

"Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the federal constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the unit of value and admitted gold to free coinage at the ratio measured by the silver dollar unit.

"We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money lending class at home and abroad; prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

"We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times.

"Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is no; only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution.

"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

"We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

Bonds.

"We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates, which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

"Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We, therefore, denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks as in derogation of the constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for dues to the United States, shall be issued by the government of the United States, and shall be redeemable in coin.

Tariff and Taxation.

"We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and moncpolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets. Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court on the income tax. There would be no deficit in the revenue but for the annulment by the supreme court of a law passed by a democratic congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly 100 years, that court having sustained constitutional objections to its action, which has been overruled by the ablest judges who had ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its proportion of the expenses of the government.

Pauper Labor Plank.

"We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactories, and as labor creates the wealth of the country, we demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights.

"We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employes, and recommend such legislation as is necessary to carry out this principle.

Restraint on Railroad Corporations.

"The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems, and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

Republican Congresses

"We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent republican congresses, which have

EX-CONGRESSMAN BRYAN, OF NEBRASKA.

kept taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which best befits a democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless officers, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

Federal Interference.

"We denounce the arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the states and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners; and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States senate and now pending in the house relative to contempts in federal courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

Admission of Territories.

"We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma into the union as states and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resource to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which the duties are to be performed. The democratic party believes in home rule and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

"We recommend that the territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said territory.

Pacific Funding Bill.

"No discrimination should be indulged in by the government of the United States in favor of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third congress to pass the Pacific railroad funding bill; denounce the effort of the present republican congress to enact a similar measure.

Pensions.

"Recognizing the just claims of deserving union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of Commissioner Murphy that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

The Monroe Doctrine.

"The Monroe doctrine as originally declared and as interpreted by succeeding presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States, and must at all times be maintained.

Sympathy for Cuba.

"We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

Civil Service.

"We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merits, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

Against Third Term.

"We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of 100 years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the presidential office.

Waterways Improvement.

"The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tide water. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

"Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls we submit the foregoing declaration of principle and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity."

The Minority Report.

A minority report, signed by 16 members of the committee on resolutions, was then read by one of the convention secretaries. It recommended the substitution of the following for the financial plank of the platform:

"We declare our belief that the experiment on the part of the United States alone of free silver coinage, and a change of the existing standard of value independently of the action of other great nations, would not only imperil our finances, but would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallism, to which the efforts of the government should be steadily directed. It would place this country at once upon a silver basis, impair contracts, disturb business, diminish the purchasing power of the wages of labor and inflict irreparable evils upon our nation's commerce and industry."

Favor Maintenance of Gold Standard.

"Until international cooperation among leading nations for the coinage of silver can be secured we favor the rigid maintenance of the existing gold standard as essential to the preservation of our national credit, the redemption of our public pledges and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor. We insist that all our paper and silver currency shall be kept

ARTHUR SEWALL, OF MAINE.

absolutely at a parity with gold. The democratic party is the party of hard money, and is opposed to legal tender paper money as a part of our permanent financial system, and we therefore favor the gradual retirement and cancellation of all United States notes and treasury notes, under such legislative provisions as will prevent undue contraction. We demand that the national credit shall be resolutely maintained at all times and under all circumstances.

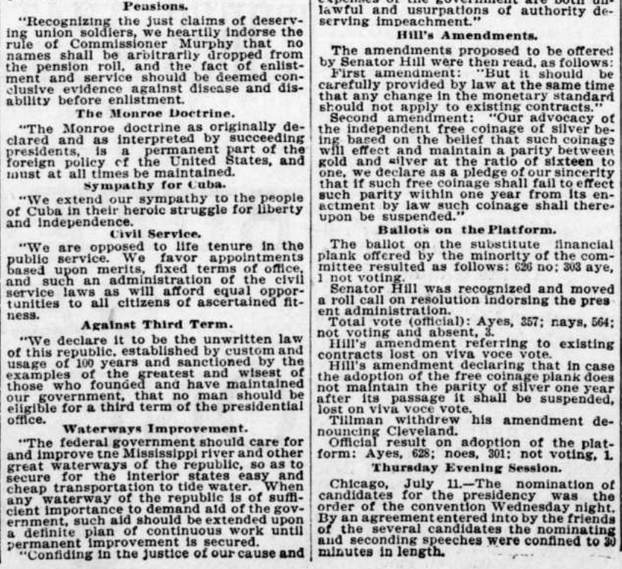
Administration Commended.

"The minority also feel that the report of the majority is defective in failing to make any recognition of the honesty, economy, courage and fidelity of the present democratic administration, and they therefore offer the following declaration as an amendment to the majority report:

"We commend the honesty, economy, courage and fidelity of the present democratic national administration.

The Tillman Resolution.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, was recognized, and delivered an address favoring the adoption of the majority report of the committee. He concluded by presenting an amendment in the shape of the following resolution:



"We denounce the administration of President Cleveland as undemocratic and tyrannical, and as a departure from those principles which are cherished by all liberty-loving Americans. The veto power has been used to thwart the will of the people as expressed by their representatives in congress. The appointing power has been used to subsidize the press, to debauch congress and to overawe and control citizens in the free exercise of their constitutional rights as voters. A plutocratic despotism is thus sought to be established on the ruins of the republic. We repudiate the construction placed on the financial plank of the last democratic national convention by President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle as contrary to the plain meaning of English words, and as being an act of bad faith, deserving the severest censure. The issue of bonds in time of peace with which to buy gold to redeem coin obligations payable in silver or gold, at the option of the government, and the use of the proceeds to defray the ordinary expenses of the government are both unlawful and usurpations of authority deserving impeachment."

Hill's Amendments.

The amendments proposed to be offered by Senator Hill were then read, as follows:

First amendment: "But it should be carefully provided by law at the same time that any change in the monetary standard should not apply to existing contracts."

Second amendment: "Our advocacy of the independent free coinage of silver being based on the belief that such coinage will effect and maintain a parity between gold and silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, we declare as a pledge of our sincerity that if such free coinage shall fail to effect such parity within one year from its enactment by law such coinage shall thereupon be suspended."

Ballots on the Platform.

The ballot on the substitute financial plank offered by the minority of the committee resulted as follows: 626 no; 303 aye, 1 not voting.

Senator Hill was recognized and moved a roll call on resolution indorsing the present administration.

Total vote (official): Ayes, 357; nays, 564; not voting and absent, 3.

Hill's amendment referring to existing contracts lost on viva voce vote.

Hill's amendment declaring that in case the adoption of the free coinage plank does not maintain the parity of silver one year after its passage it shall be suspended, lost on viva voce vote.

Tillman withdrew his amendment denouncing Cleveland.

Official result on adoption of the platform: Ayes, 628; noes, 301; not voting, 1.

Thursday Evening Session.

Chicago, July 11.—The nomination of candidates for the presidency was the order of the convention Wednesday night. By an agreement entered into by the friends of the several candidates the nominating and seconding speeches were confined to 30 minutes in length.

Georgia Nominates Bryan.

When the state of Georgia was called, Mr. H. T. Lewis, of that state, came to the platform and put in nomination Mr. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, saying that if public office was a reward for public services, no man merited such reward more than he. In the late political contests Mr. Bryan stood among his peers, like Saul among the Israelites, head and shoulders above all the rest. "Honor him with the nomination," he said, "and you will do credit to the party and earn for yourselves the plaudits of your constituents and the thanks of posterity."

Other names put forward for the nomination for president were Gov. Matthews, of Indiana, ex-Gov. Boles, of Iowa, Senator Joseph S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, and John R. McLean, of Ohio.

A STAMPEDE.

Convention Goes Over to Bryan on the Fifth Ballot.

Chicago, July 11.—William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was selected Friday as the standard bearer of the democratic party in the campaign for the presidency of the United States. Thursday when the handsome young Nebraskan mounted the rostrum in the convention hall to close the debate on the party platform, he was considered the merest possibility in the race for the honor to be conferred. Half an hour later, when he concluded his great rhetorical effort, he had become a seeming probability. With the hours of the night his chances grew, and when the convention resumed business Friday morning he had been established as Richard P. Bland's most formidable competitor. His nomination came on the fifth ballot.

Convention Opened with Prayer.

At five minutes before 11 Senator White, of California, the permanent chairman, took the chair and made an effort to establish some degree of quiet and order in the hall. After five minutes devoted to that purpose, with very little success, prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Green, of Grace Episcopal church, Cedar Rapids, Ia., the same clergyman who officiated the last two days.

Pattison Placed in Nomination.

The chair immediately recognized Mr. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, who, standing in the main aisle, was greeted with cheers. He said: "I desire to say that in obedience to the instructions given by the democratic state convention the Pennsylvania delegation presents the name of Robert E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, as a candidate for the presidency."

The chair asked if there were any other nominations.

Mr. Miller, of Oregon, on behalf of that state, nominated ex-Gov. Sylvester Pennoyer.

No other names being presented the chair declared the nominations closed and, first invoking order, directed the secretary to call the roll of states.

Result of the First Ballot.

The chair announced the result of the first ballot as follows:

First vote: Bland, 223; Bryan, 105; Boies, 86; Blackburn, 83; McLean, 54; Matthews, 37; Campbell, 2; Pattison, 95; Pennoyer, 10; Russell, 2; Stevenson, 2; Tillman, 17; Teller, 8; Hill, 1.

Absent and not voting, 185.

Second Ballot Begun.

The second ballot was begun at 12:35. As soon as it was started Senator White vacated the chair, placing the gavel in the hands of Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee. South Carolina swung over from Tillman to Bryan, whose gains had begun early in the balloting.

The result of the second ballot was announced at 1:18 p. m. as follows.

Second ballot: Bland, 281; Boies, 37; Matthews, 34; McLean, 53; Isiackburn, 41; Pat-

The Third Ballot.

The third ballot was then begun at 1:30 p. m.

New York on the third ballot, as on the second, remained mute when the name of the state was called and the clerk repeated the call in his loudest tone, but without result. The result of the third ballot was announced at 1:50 p. m. as follows:

Third ballot—Bland, 291; Boies, 36; Matthews, 34; McLean, 54; Bryan, 219; Blackburn, 27; Pattison, 97; Stevenson, 9; Hill, 1; absent or not voting, 162.

The Fourth Vote.

The fourth ballot resulted: Bryan, 280; Bland, 241; Boies, 33; Matthews, 36; McLean, 46; not voting, 162.

Tremendous cheering greeted Bryan's figure. Bryan had gained 61 votes. Bland lost just 50. The applause continued so long that another stampede seemed imminent. For five minutes cheering continued without slackening. The Bland men alone sat silent; even the gold democrats joined in the shouting.

Immediately following the final outcome of the result of the fourth ballot, the chairman, Senator White, of California, said that the proceedings had reached the stage where it was necessary for the chair to state his construction of the two-thirds rule. A careful examination of the records of democratic conventions left but one decision open to the chair. The noise and confusion in the hall made the chairman pause. "Oh, gentlemen," he remonstrated, "do keep quiet."

Fifth Ballot Ordered.

Cries of "Sit down! Sit down!" The chairman resumed his statement, and said that the two-thirds rule had been acted on, without objection, ever since its adoption in the Ohio convention in 1852. The rule read that "two-thirds of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to nominate for president or vice president." Therefore, in the opinion of the chair, two-thirds of the votes given would nominate the candidates for president and vice president of the United States [Cheers]. "Call the roll," he ordered, and the fifth ballot was taken.

The fifth ballot was begun at 2:45. California this time gave all her 18 votes to Bryan. Connecticut, Delaware, Arkansas and Colorado voted as before. Everybody waited to see what Illinois did. Illinois passed and Bryan men began to applaud.

Kentucky's 26 votes went for Bryan also on the fifth ballot, casting Senator Blackburn overboard. The chairman, who announced the vote, said the convention did not care, evidently, to vote for a man who had been in the confederate army, a sentiment which was roundly hissed.

Illinois Swings Into Line.

Illinois, which had asked to be passed, cast her 48 votes for Bryan. This left him with 446 votes, 66 short of the necessary number. Oklahoma changed her 6 votes from Bland to Bryan, making 454. Then Ohio withdrew the name of McLean and cast 46 votes for Bryan, making his total 500. Before the result was announced, but when it was known that Mr. Bryan had received within a few of the necessary number of votes, Gov. Stone, of Missouri, ascended the platform, and as soon as order could be obtained he addressed the convention in these words:

Note from Bland Read.

"Gentlemen of the Convention: Two or three days since I received this note, which I will now read in your hearing, from Richard Parks Bland: 'I wish it to be understood that I do not desire the nomination unless it is the judgment of the free silver delegates that I would be the strongest candidate. If it shall at any time appear that my candidacy is the least obstruction to the nomination of any candidate who is acceptable to the free coinage delegates of the convention, or one more acceptable to a majority of those delegates than myself, I wish my name, at once, unconditionally withdrawn from further consideration. I am willing to waive state instructions for me, if need be, and to let the free silver delegates decide the whole matter. The cause must be put above the man.' [Applause.]

Nomination Made Unanimous.

Senator Turpie, of Indiana, mounted the platform and said, amid great noise and confusion, that the delegates from Indiana had stood from first to last for the distinguished chief magistrate of Indiana, but in view of the wave which had just swept over the convention he was now authorized to withdraw the name of Gov. Matthews and to cast the vote of Indiana for William J. Bryan, of Nebraska. In view of the unity which should prevail in the convention he moved that the nomination of W. J. Bryan be made unanimous.

After the vote of Texas had been shifted to Mr. Bryan the chairman put the question on Senator Turpie's motion to make the nomination unanimous and declared it carried, only a few votes in the negative coming from the Pennsylvania delegation.

Another Demonstration.

When the announcement was made all order was cast to the winds. The delegates and the audience began to cheer and to wave hats and flags and banners; while the march around the sections was again taken up—all the state emblems being this time carried in the procession. A band of music entered the hall from the vestibule and marched at the head of the procession, playing "Marching Through Georgia," and other popular airs, in the chorus of which many of those present joined. "Dixie," which the band also played, had the usual effect of heightening the enthusiasm and was cheered and cheered again.

At 3:45 p. m. the sergeant-at-arms, in behalf of the chairman, succeeded in getting a hearing so far as to be able to announce that the convention stood in recess till eight p. m.

The Fifth Ballot.

The following table gives the vote on the fifth ballot as officially announced. Changes were made thereafter, before the nomination was made unanimous, giving Bryan more than the necessary 512 votes:

States.	Bland.	Boies.	Matthews.	McLean.	Bryan.	Turpie.	Pattison.	Stevenson.	Hill.	Not Voting
Alabama	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..
Arkansas	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
California	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
Colorado	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	10
Delaware	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	2
Florida	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..
Idaho	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..
Indiana	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iowa	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kansas	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
Kentucky	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..
Louisiana	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
Maine	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
Maryland	..	..	..	..	5	..	10	..	..	1
Massachusetts	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	2	1	18
Michigan	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..
Minnesota	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	2	..	5
Mississippi	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
Missouri	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montana	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nebraska	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
Nevada	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
N. Hampshire	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7
New Jersey	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	16
New York	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
North Carolina	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..
North Dakota	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..
Ohio	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..
Oregon	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	..
South Carolina	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
Rhode Island	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	4
South Dakota	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Tennessee	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..
Texas	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utah	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Vermont	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Virginia	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..
Washington	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
West Virginia	7	..	..	..	5	1	2	..	..	..
Wisconsin	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	12
Wyoming	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Alaska	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dist. Columbia	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
New Mexico	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Oklahoma	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ind. Territory	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	106	26	31	0	500	1	95	8	1	16

Changes were made to Bryan as follows: Arkansas, from Bland, 16 votes; Indiana, from Matthews, 30; Iowa, from Boies, 26; Montana, from Bland, 6; Missouri, from Bland, 34; Texas, from Bland, 30; Utah, from Bland, 3; Alaska, from Bland, 6. The corrected ballot shows the following totals: Bryan, 639; Bland, 23; Patterson, 95; Stevenson, 8; Hill, 1; Matthews, 2; not voting, 162.

SEWALL FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Placed Upon the Ticket to Run with Bryan.

Convention Hall, Chicago, July 11.—There was a very marked falling off in the attendance at the Coliseum on the fifth morning of the democratic national convention. The railroad trains from the city furnished for the first time since Tuesday last ample accommodations, and the great gallery expanses in the hall were not used to one-fifth of their seating capacity.

Convention Called to Order.

At 11 a. m. the chairman, Senator White, of California, called the convention to order and (prayer having been dispensed with) Mr. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, announced that the present national committee would meet at the Palmer house at three o'clock in the afternoon, and would be glad to welcome the new national committee.

Nominations for Vice President.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of candidates for the vice presidency, and the motion was agreed to with cheers.

McLean, of Ohio, Nominated.

Mr. Marsden, of Louisiana, the gentleman with a thirst, took the platform, and the chair immediately took the precaution of removing the tumbler from the table. Cries of "water" were raised, and Mr. Marsden assured the convention that he had not tasted a drop of water during the morning. [Derisive cries of "Oh, oh."] He proceeded to say that he stood alone in his delegation, as was proven Friday, but, he added, lifting his hand, "before high Heaven I say here, I do represent the state of Louisiana. I come here the unanimous choice of the people of that state. I want to name for you a wheel horse to keep this young colt in the traces. He is a thoroughbred, and therefore we should take all the better care of him. The man I shall name comes from a pivotal state. Who is the wheel horse, and which is the pivotal state? John R. McLean, of Ohio, is that man, and Ohio is that pivotal state. [Cheers.] Give us McLean, and we will sweep the country." [Cheers.]

More Nominations.

Hon. Tom Johnson took the stand and put in nomination Mr. George W. Fithian, of Illinois, saying of him: "He has been six years in congress, and his action and his every vote there places him in accord with your platform. He has the merit—which I think is absolutely necessary for the vice presidency—he is not a wealthy man. This fight will have to be one by the people, by the men who are interested in humanity. If it is to be a race between money and men, money will be on the other side, for the moneyed men of the democratic party have mostly gone over to McKinley. [Cheers.]

"I am not a free silver man; I do not believe in free silver, but I do believe the democratic party has started a great revolution for the good of the people. But for free silver (which I think is wrong) you have inaugurated a movement for the good of humanity and therefore I am with you heartily. [Loud applause.] Make not the mistake of thinking you can bind anybody with money. It will kill the ticket before the people. Mr. Fithian fills the bill. He comes from a state that is pivotal, and I hope to God that you will nominate him."

Mr. William R. Burke, of Los Angeles, Cal., presented the name of Arthur Sewall, of Maine, as a man who "strove for liberty when God Himself was dumb."

Mr. C. S. Thomas, of Colorado, seconded the nomination of Arthur Sewall as a man distinguished for business ability and life long devotion to the cause of democracy, and whose name will fill up and round out the work performed by the convention.

Result of First Ballot.

The clerk announced the result of the first ballot as follows: Blackburn, 20; Bland, 62; Teller, 1; Daniel, 11; Harrity, 21; Boies, 20; Williams, of Illinois, 22; White, 1. Absent or excused, 258. Fithian, 1; Williams, of Massachusetts, 76; McLean, 111; Lewis, 11; Clark, 50; Sewall, 100; Sibley, 163. Total number of votes cast, 682. Necessary to choice, 455.

Second, Third and Fourth Ballots.

Official result of second ballot as announced was as follows: Williams, of Illinois, 13; Clark, 22; Pattison, 1; Harrity, 21, Bland, 294; Williams, of Massachusetts, 16; McLean, 158; Sewall, 37; Sibley, 113; absent or not voting, 255. Total votes, 930.

The official announcement of the third ballot was as follows: Pattison, 1; Daniel, 6; Bland, 255; McLean, 210; Sewall, 97; Sibley, 19; Williams, of Massachusetts, 15; Clark, 22. Total cast, 675. Absent or not voting, 255. Necessary to choice, 450.

Official result of fourth ballot: McLean, 296; Sewall, 261; Pattison, 1; Daniel, 54; Clark, 46; Williams, 9; Harrity, 11. Not voting, 252. Total cast, 678. Necessary to choice, 453.

Sewall Nominated.

As the fifth ballot progressed it became evident that the nomination was going to Arthur Sewall, of Maine. With Wisconsin's vote his nomination was made sure, and Illinois immediately changed her vote to Sewall. Other states then fell into line changing their votes for Sewall. Ohio's motion to make Sewall's nomination unanimous was carried amid great applause.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, offered a resolution authorizing the national committee to fix time and place of next national convention. Adopted.

A resolution of thanks of convention to presiding officers was passed.

The national committee meeting was called for five p. m. at the Palmer house, and the convention then adjourned sine die.

WON'T VOTE FOR HIS PA.

Republican Son of Candidate Sewall Repudiates the Ticket.

New York, July 14.—The Herald this morning prints the following from the son of the democratic vice presidential nominee, in reply to an inquiry as to his position in the coming campaign:

"Bath, Me., July 13.—The republicans of Maine have never failed to carry Maine for their presidential ticket, and never will. My relationship to the democratic nominee for vice president has never affected my political action, nor will it now.

(Signed) HAROLD K. SEWALL."

16 TO 1.

You Will Like Virginia.

July 7 and 21, August 4 and 18 tickets will be sold from all points in the northwest over the Big Four Route and Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. to Virginia at one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip. Homeseekers should take advantage of this cheap rate to visit the rich farm lands. Virginia never had a cyclone. It has a perfect climate, cheap transportation and the best markets in the world. Send for rates, free descriptive pamphlet and list of desirable farms for sale. U. L. TRUITT, N. W. P. A., 234 Clark Street, Chicago.

MRS. NUWED (to clerk)—"Have you any wax for polished floors?" Clerk—"No; we only have sealing wax." Mrs. Nuwed—"Well, that will do. If it's for the ceiling I suppose it will do for the floor just as well!"—Washington Times.

Homeseekers' Excursions South.

On the 15th and 16th of June, also July 6, 7, 20 and 21st and several dates during August, September and October, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. will sell first class round trip tickets, good 31 days from date of sale, for one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip, to all points in Florida and the South. Tracks, trains, time, all the best. For further information address C. W. Humphrey, N. P. A., St. Paul, Minn. City Ticket Office, 182 Clark St., or C. L. Stone, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

TO COMPLETE the Collation.—She (sentimentally)—"I would I were a bird." He (stupidly)—"And what would I be?" She (sarcastically)—"Oh, you might be a small bottle."—Chicago Record.

Travel with a Friend

Who will protect you from those enemies—nausea, indigestion, malaria and the sickness produced by rocking on the waves, and sometimes by inland traveling over the rough beds of the ill laid railroads. Such a friend is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Ocean mariners, yachtsmen, commercial and theatrical agents and tourists testify to the protective potency of this effective safeguard, which conquers also rheumatism, nervousness and biliousness.

DOCTOR—"The matter with you is that you want to be out more." Patient—"I'll be out enough when I get your bill, doctor."—Yonkers Statesman.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Res orer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 933 Arch st. Phila., Pa.

"MISS OLDUN is one old maid who doesn't try to conceal her age." "Yes, but she knows it's no use." "Why?" "Her twin brother lives with her!"—Chicago Record.

ARTIFICE is weak; it is the work of mere man, in the imbecility and self-distrust of his mimic understanding.—Hare.

PISO'S Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. Abbott, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

THE truly honest man does that from duty which the man of honor does for the sake of character.—Shenstone.

RED, angry eruptions yield to the action of Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

IDLENESS is only the refuge of weak minds, and the holiday of fools.—Chesterfield.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

HE who goes no further than bare justice stops at the beginning of virtue.—Blair.

WE imitate only what we believe and admire.—Willmott.

Half A MILLION DOLLARS

To be Given Away in Articles of Real Value to the Users of

Mail Pouch

"Chewing and Smoking"

(The Only ANTI-NERVOUS and ANTI-DYSPEPTIC)

TOBACCO.

SAVE YOUR COUPONS (OR EMPTY BAGS UNTIL COUPONS APPEAR) AND GET IN EXCHANGE FREE THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE AND USEFUL ARTICLES:

VALUABLE PICTURES.
Handsome Water Color Fac-similes, Landscape and Marine, size 14x28, 12 subjects.
Fine Pastel Fac-similes, Landscape and Figures, size 20x24 inches, 12 subjects.
Beautiful Venetian Scenes. Works of Art. size 20x30 inches, 4 subjects.
Magnificent Water Color Gravures, after famous artists, size 22x28 inches, 4 subjects.
NO ADVERTISING ON ANY OF THE ABOVE. *Such Excellent Works of Art have never before been offered, Except Through Dealers, at very high prices. They are suitable decorations for any home, and to be appreciated must be seen.*

CHOICE BOOKS,
Cloth Bound Standard Works, over 150 selected titles; by Eminent Authors.
Popular Novels, 800 titles by Favorite Authors.

TOBACCO POUCHES,
Rubber, self-closing. Convenient and useful.

PIPES,
French Briar (Guaranteed Genuine).

POCKET KNIVES,
Jack Knives and Pen Knives, first quality American manufacture, Razor Steel, hand forged, finely tempered Blades. Stag Handle

RAZORS,
Highest Grade Steel. Hollow Ground.

POCKET BOOKS,
Finest Quality Leather, Ladies' and Gents'.

CYCLOMETERS,
1000 Mile Repeating. For any size Bicycle.

EXCELLENT Open Face WATCHES.
The "Mail Pouch" Watches are made by a leading American Watch Company and *are guaranteed, without qualification.* The "works" contain all improvements up to date. They will wear and perform well for a life time if only ordinarily cared for.

Coupons explain how to secure All Articles.
One Coupon in each 5 cent (2 ounce) Package.
*Two Coupons in each 10 cent (4 ounce

BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—I. Gutzwiller Jr. is haying his residence re-shingled.

—Sunday was a very hot day, 93 deg. in the shade.

—Base ball tomorrow! Delano Cricketts vs. Buffalo nine under 16.

—Rev. K. Zeyher has a class in German which we understand is making fine progress.

—Dr. Niven will be in Buffalo July 18 and 19; Delano 20 and 21; Waverly 22 and Howard 23.

—After Sunday and Sunday night's heat a refreshing shower was much appreciated by all.

—John Carney, age 15 years, while separating a couple of fighting dogs, at Rockford station last Sunday, received a bite on the hand.

—Miss Ketchum, of Minneapolis, who it was expected would conduct the grammar department of our school this winter has found another place we are informed.

—We are glad to hear that Rev. Millspaugh, the former Episcopal preacher at this place, who has been ill with typhoid fever, at his home in Topeka Kansas, is recovering.

—On Monday morning we received by mail a new shirt front, for campaign wear, from C. F. Albright and Co. 151 Wabash Ave. The only trouble with it is it has the wrong candidates and the wrong sentiments.

—Getleib Herman requests us to say that he thinks the proprietor of a couple of ponies has more wind than has the ponies; as after offering to race for $5, Mat wanted him to put up $15, and when the $15 was up he backed out entirely.

—Dr. Ames reports that Fredrick Spliattoser; age 73 years, living in Corcosantown was tripped up by a horse stepping on his foot, the horse stumbling and falling on the old gentleman breaking his left clovicle and 4th rib.

—Several of our politicians haye been discussing the propriety of a joint debate on the money question. We have a good hall which would be well filled almost any night to hear a debate on the leading issue of the campaign. Go in boys! Go in.

—Tramps asking alms to assist them in securing a ride to the west and then spending hours in town drinking beer bought by the pail full from saloons, and carried to their camps, are not apt to meet with much success as beggers about here, in future.

—Dont forget the school meeting at School House, on Saturday July 18, from 7 to 8 P. M. The terms L. M. Maxfield and W. H. Frazee are out. Dont stay away and then complain that things did'nt go right. Be there and vote for what you want.

—Read the Democratic platform on the insise of the paper. and keep it for reference; so when the Gold bug growlers come around trying to make you believe it is for "Monometallism" you can read them from the financial plank "We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal raito of sixteen to one without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

—Wherever two or three, or more, of our citizens chance to meet, the money question is question is quickly made the topic of conversation, not for years have our people had a subject for discussion which furnished them so large a field for their imaginations, some very wild assertions are boldly made: some very strong arguments are produced. On the whole we believe the outcome of it will be to make better informed citizens. In looking up points for argument many other subjects of interest are found, and a widening of the store of knowledge is the consequence.

—Our school board has adopted a plan of obliging teachers to put up a forfeit of from $10 to $25, in case they do not come after having contracted to do so. If a teacher happens to be short of funds this would be a hardship; and it would with most people having compunctions of conscience act rather to quiet them than otherwise. They would say I bargained for me or my money let them keep the money I have a better place. Besides it seems to us that it would satisfy the law in the matter and preclude the possibility of collecting damages in case a teacher failed to come.

Teachers' Training School.

The Teachers' Training School for Wright County will be held at Buffalo, commencing at one o'clock, July 20th and continuing four weeks. E. J. Donaldson, assisted by Misses Hattie Dunton and Rebecca Mattson will have charge of the school. E. O. Mc Fadon will have charge of the class in music during the first week. It will be for the interest of all progressive

It will not long be possible for those who neglect the opportunities offered by the state for the improvement of teachers to keep up to the standard required by the state. It is the duty of the County Superintendent of Schools to select the best material that is offered in candidates for teachers, and among other things considered will be the work done at the training school.

J. F. LEE.

38-42. Co. Supt. of Schools.

Personal.

Mrs. C. H. Green took a trip to Minneapolis Monday.

C. H. Yorse visited his family in Delano over Sunday.

Miss. Annie Parslow visited Minneapolis Tuesday.

John coolen and family visited Smith Lake, yesterday.

Dr. Soper spent his birthday, Wednesday, in Minneapolis.

Jenner Chance visited Delano relatives and riends this week.

Rev. Father Schaus visited Minneapolis and St. Paul yesterday.

Charley Coolen went west as far as Smith Lake Monday morning.

Mrs. W. W. Laim and children left Monday for their home in Minneapolis.

W. C. Stinson and family, of Minneapolis, visited at F. H. Lindsley's last week.

Archie Emerson and little brother, of Melrose, passed through town yesterday.

John Stuaman came home from Norcross, to get acquainted with Bryan, this week.

Dr. C. B. Ames returned home Monday morning from a visit to the Sawdust City.

Dr. Ames was called, Friday, to set a broken leg for a son of J. G. Sexour, of Lake Sarah.

W. W. and Charley Palm came in on a tandem from Minneapolis early Sunday morning.

Mrs. William Sturman lately returned from Illinois is visiting friends in town for a spell.

John O'Hair, of Minneapelis, passed through town Monday on his way home from Waverly

James Anderson, of Minneapolis, was the guest of his cousin Nrs. Geo. W. Bolton this week.

A. D. Smith, who has been visiting friends here for a week or so, returned home to Omaha Monday.

Mrs. Geo. Walker of Minneapolis visited relatives and old friends in and about Delano this week.

Victor Jacobs was in early enough Monday morning to catch the early passenger train for Minneapolis.

H. S. Alken, formerly a Delanoite, now of Homestead, Pa., is visiting old friends here this week.

J. D. Conzet and family completed their visit in this vicinity and have returned home, to Deer Lake.

T. W. Keithley, of Montevideo, on his way to Minneapolis, stopped off Wednesday night and visited his cousin, Dr. Catlin.

Rev. J. W. Powell drove around this way and shook hands with a few old friends Monday. He was, as usual, in a great hurry.

County Cullings.

Quarterly M. E. Conference will be held at Montrose tomorrow Saturday afternoon.

If you want to keep posted on political matters take your home paper. Don't rely on what a lot of hired strippings write for the great dailies on issues about which many of them know little and care less.

Among Wright Co. people at the Silver meeting yesterday at Minneapolis Johnsaon Mealey and Frank Latham of Howard Lake, A. Y. Eaton, of Buffalo, Ed. Sherwin, of Monticello, and T. J. Catlin, of Delano. All appeared to enjoy the hearty manner in which the big audience applauded the idea of restoring silver to its old place in our Monetary System.

The Editor of the Eagle informs her readers that he "had the pleasure two years ago of occupying the platform on sevearl occasions with Mr. Towne." A few years previous he had the pleasure of making democratic speeches. If he keeps right on retrograding there is no telling what will become of him unless, like the Globe, he takes to the woods,

Several of our county exchanges are poking fun at Towne for having carried around a Mexican dollar and a United States dollar and made some telling arguments in favor of sound money. What's wrong about that? Is not the difference in the standing of the government credit, rather than its silver or gold? Mr. Towne will, doubtless be around again soon, with his dollars. Look ont for him, and dont fail to hear his explanation.

Business on Credit.

Doing business on credit may do for some people, but few men and women work for wages but what like their pay promptly; when farmers sell produde they want their money at once. Everybody likes to haye money enough in his pocket with which to buy the needs of the day at least, and pay cash. If, as it has been stated, 92 per cent of the business in this country is done on credit when we have both gold and silver in circulation, want a much larger share of the business be done on credit when gold is the only money? There should at least be enough of the standard money for everybody to have a sample, and just how silver is to be any worse for the country than it always was is a mystery unfathonable by the ayerage man. The two metals have traveled side by side down the past ages and so long as 92 per cent of the business is done on credit they can continue to do so without hurting the mass of the people.

Golden Glimmerings.

The gold standard advocates claim that "If silver is remonetized it will drive gold out of circulation." Just how they don't seem to agree. Some think that as the large gray squirrels drive the little red ones out of the woods, so the big silver dollars drive the little gold ones out. Others say as the pale faced nations from across the Atlantic has driven the red man of the forest almost from existence, so would the white metal supercede the yellow in the business of the country. But while they are willing to admit that the gray squirrel is superior, as an article of food, to the red one; or that the white man is higher in the scale of civilization than the Indian, they insist that the silver dollar is a "cheaper dollar than the gold dollar. Notwithstanding this they say the gold would "leave the country" that it would be "hoarded up." The latest theory we have seen is that the silver miners would rush to the mints and get their silver coined into "fifty cent" dollars and would soon have all the gold of the land. Just how they are to swap these dollars that the Democrats propose to make standard dollars, same as gold dollars, and as good anywhere as the gold, is not explained. And why they should care to exchange their silver dollars for gold any more than they do now is more than we can see. And how the gold is all to be got over to Europe more than now is another difficult thing to see. We owe debts in Europe, payable in gold. Whether or not we have free silver, these debts will be paid in gold, and how by having more standard money on which to do business is to aid in driving gold from the country, we can't see. They might as well tell us that when our granary is full of oats and the corn turns out uncommonly well and our corn cribs are running over that our oats will all "disappear" will "go to Europe!"

The Eagle asks if under free coinage we would not cease to have gold coined. We think not. We think when the two metals are treated alike they will both be coined. She also asserts without citing any proof, that the McKinley tariff was better than the present one. Bring on your figures, Eagle. Bring on your figures.

Judge Scott, of Omaha, Repudiates the Republican Platform.

Every day prominent Republicans, and influential Republican journals, speak their condemnation of the Wall street platform adopted at St. Louis in tones of no uncertain import. One of the most significant instances is that of Judge Scott, the eminent jurist of Nebraska. In the World-Herald of June 28th. he publishes a three column article stating with remarkable force his objections to the Republican money plank. Space will not permit the reproduction of the entire article, but its closing words will be given, for they should be read by every true American in the land:

When the convention adopted that plank it lowered the American flag in the dust of effete Europe and brought the blush of shame to the cheek of every true, loyal American.

The convention might have gone a step farther and pleased some of those European countries by closing the little red school house of America until an international agreement could be had permitting them to be oped. Why not? The one is just as much of an American institution as the other. American silver built the American school houses. "Has it ever occurred to you," that that may be the next moye on the political checker board in this country?

That money plank in the St. Louis platform is unconstitutional, unrepublican and un-American. It is more; it is cowardly to an extreme.

WILL NOT SUPPORT MC KINLEY.

I am opposed to that Europern platform, and to any candidate who is in favor of it, and politically opposed to any candidate who, being opposed to it, has not the moral courage to publicy pronounce himself against it. A cowardly bimetallist is more to befeared than a brave "gold bug." No candidate is better than his political principles, or the political platform upon which he hopes to ride into office.

"Eternal as the Stars"

I am in favor of protective tariff that will protect American labor, American producers, American industries, the American home, the American schools, the American silver, the American flag, the American people, and the dignity of American citizenship, and a national honor "as eternal as the stars," without consulting any crowned head of any country on earth or the money power of Wall street.

I am opposed to the un-American, pauper breeding gold standard, and am opposed to creditors growing fat on the "unearned increment of gold." I am opposed to the Republican party going into partnership with an English syndicate to determine the financial policy of America.

I am I favor of placing silver back where it was when we had bimetallism for eighty years, before it was dkmonetized in 1873. The politicle party whose presidential candidates I have supported and whose principles I have espoused for forty years has said "no" to that to that truly American principle. The people want a political party and a Congress of the United States that will think less of "John Bull" and mare of "Brother Jonathan," less of "Lone Jack", and more of the stars and stripes; less of Europe and more of America; less of Wall street and more of the common people; less of English "tars," and more of the American "stars"

CUNNINGHAM R. SCOTT.

Among our Exchanges.

There is a growing belif that the Republican candidates are reversing the application of a well known adage, and that while the speech of Hobart is golden the silence of McKinley is largely silver.—World.

How much higher does McKinley wish to make duties than they are under a tariff that is already 33 per cent higher than the Republican war tariff.—New York World.

The New York Daily News, a straight out Democratic paper, says there will be no bolt in New York, but on the contrary the ticket nominated at Chicago will be loyally supported.—St. Cloud Times.

The republicans of the Sixth district will meet in St. Cloud soon to determine whether the tail can wag the dog.—Dispatch.

Now let the Populists and National silyerites and disgusted Republicans all join on Bryan for president and the gold ticket will suffer certain defeat.—Litchfield Independent.

The St. Paul Globe's attention is directed to the declarrtion of chairman McDermott, of the Democratic State Central Committee, that he is "more than pleased with the nomination of William J. Bryan as candidate for President," and will do all he can to aid his election. Is the Globe or the official head of the party the oracle from which Democrats should receive advice?—St. Cloud Times.

The battle cry of the advocates of free coinage of silver, will be the "east against the west and south"—"gold bugs against silver bugs," and engender a good deal of bitter feeling petween the two sections.—Valley Herald.

Democratic County Convention and Primary Election.

The Democratic County Convention for the County of Wright, Minnesota, will be held at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday the first day of August 1896 at the Court House in the Village of Buffalo in said County to elect fourteen (14) delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held at the city of Minneapolis on Tuesday the 4th day of August 1896 for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates to be voted for on Tuesday, Noyember the 3rd. 1896 for the office of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General, also for the purpose of selecting 9 electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

The several election districts in Wright County will be entitled to representation in said Democratic County Convention as follows:

One delegate at large from each election district and one delegate additional for every (30) votes or major fraction thereof cast for the Democratic nominee for Seeretary State at the General Election of 1894, to-wit:

Albion	3	Rockford	3
Buffalo	3	Silver Creek	1
Chatham	3	Southside	1
Clearwater	2	Stockholm	1
Cokato	1	Victor	2
Corinna	1	Woodland	1
Frankfort	8	Annandale V	2
Franklin	5	Buffalo V	2
French Lake	2	Cokato V	1
Maple Lake	4	Delano V	2
Marysville	3	Howard Lak	2
Middleville	2	Maple Lake	2
Monticello	2	Monticello	2
Otsego	3	Montrose	2
		Waverly	3

The Primary election for the election of said delegates will be held in all the election districts of said County on Saturday, July the 25th. 1896, the polls to be open from 7 o'clock P. M. to 9 o'clock P. M. of said day; said primaries must be conducted under the Primary law, Chapter 276 of the General Laws of 1895; the town and village committees will appoint the place at which said primary elections will be held and give six (6) days notice thereof by the posting of three (3) notices thereof in each election precinct.

By order of the Committee.

JOHN C. NUGENT,
Chairman.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1896.

Hurrah for the democratic ticket and platform! No matter what sort of a democrat you were before the Chicago convention made the platform and nominated the ticket, it is now the proper thing for you to hurrah for the ticket and platform, and to go to work and render what aid you can towards obtaining a victory. More will be known as to the chance the democracy has to win after the populist and silver party conventions, both of which meet at St. Louis on the 22nd of this month. If the members of those conventions are as devoted to the cause of silver as they profess to be, they will nominate no ticket of their own, but will endorse the democratic ticket. Should they do that the McKinley crowd would be the worst frightened men in the country, without good cause, either. Should the populists and the silver republicans get their backs up because the democratic convention would not allow them to name the ticket, Mark Hanna's smile will perceptly broaden, but let us at least hope that they wil do nothing so suicidal.

There are plenty of democrats in Washington who do not like portions of the platform and many more who wanted other men nominated, but so far as I know none of them are talking of bolting. The National convention settled the matter for them, and as good party men they are now for the ticket. The talk of President Cleveland taking part in a movement to nominate a gold democratic ticket finds few believers here. It is brickhouses to wood toothpicks that he does nothing of the kind. There can only be one democratic ticket and that has been nominated in a regular mvnner by a properly constituted convention Of couse after reading the platform one cannot expect that President Cleveland will enthuse over it.

U. S. District Attorney Frank Clark, of Fla., who is now in Washington, said in answer to a question of how things political looked in the State: "Oh, the democratic ticket will win as usual. There is considerable interest in the Sensationa race but it is too early yet to predict the name of Senator Call's successor, except to say that he will undoubtedly be a free silver man. A great majority of Florida democrats favor free silver, although four of the delegates to the Chicago convention were for gold. That was simply the result of management, as the gold men were in the majorit at the State convention.

Gen. W. R. Cox, of N. C., who is Secretary of the Senate and a good judge of the drift of political sentiment, has just returned from that state. He says: The prospects of democratic success in N. C. are very encouraging. The nomination of a strong silver candidate and the adoption of a free coinage platform at Chicago went a long way toward insuring the success of democracy. Thousands of populists will vote the national democratic ticket, for they cannot support McKinley without stultifying themselves. And the republicans of N. C. are also for free silver. Their, gubernational candidate, Judge Russel, is a silver man and their State convention declared for the white metal. Outside of the protection policy McKinley has no special strength in the State, but although the republicans generally favor protection, they are not half as deeply interested in that question as they are in the money issue."

Ex-Congressman White, of Tenn., thoroughly believes that the democratic party is going to win a great victory this year because of its championing the cause of silver. He said to a group of friends in a Washington hotel; "Two months ago the cause of democracy seemed hopeless. Now the situation is changed, and the opposition is thoroughly alarmed. A little while ago it seemed impossible that the democrats could win even in Tenn. We will carry the state in November by 30,000 or 40,000 majority. The people are terribly in earnest, and the revolution is on. If N. Y. and Mass. want to secede from the Union I am in favor of letting them go, even as Horace Greely said of South—"Let the erring brethren go in peace."

Those naval officers who thought that the assembling of a large squadron on the Atlantic coast meant a summer of idle loafing around the seaside resorts are waking up to their mistake. It is the intention of Secretary Herbert that the squadron assembled on the Atlantic coast shlla put in some very hard work drilling and exercising, and in order that all of the officers may get their share of the work orders have been issued revoking all leaves of absence except on account of sickness, and directing officers on waiting orders to report for duty. These orders started a fresh crop of Cuban rumors, but there is nothing in them.

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Turkeys	.05
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Spring chichen,	10
Turkeys, dressed,	.12

BORN.

STURMAN.—In Delano, Monday July 13, to Mr. and Mrs. John Sturman a son.

DIED.

STEIN.—In Franklin, on Monday, July 13, Mrs. Anna Mary Stein, aged 95 years 11 months and 13 days.

Card of Thanks.

We would most respectfully tender our thanks to kind friends who assisted in the recent illnes, and at the funeral of our Mother and Grand Mother.

CHARLES STIEN and FAMILY

DR. NIVEN.

Will be in Buffalo, July 18, 19. Delano, July 20 and 21. In Waverly 22. Howard Lake July 23. Dentistry in all branches. Painless extracting with Odontunder and Gas. 41-2t.

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VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1896. NUMBER 43.

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For President,
WILLIAM J. BRYAN, of Nebraska.

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ARTHUR SEWALL, of Maine.

See pictures of the candidates and read and preserve for reference the Democratic platform on the inside of this paper.

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Marysville	3	Delano V	3
Middleville	4	Howard Lak	2
Monticello	2	Maple Lake	2
Otsego	2	Monticello	2
		Montrose	2
		Waverly	3

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By order of the Committee.
JOHN C. NUGENT,
Chairman.

Repudiated Principles.

The Party repudiated the Principles is why the People are repudiating the Party! Just compare the two planks for yourself; carefully, line by line:

From Republican National platform, adopted at Minneapolis, in 1892:

GOLD AND SILVER MONEY.—The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetalism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government, shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference, to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

From the Republican National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896:

MONEY.

"The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.

"All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

CONGRESSMAN TOWNE in challenging his opponent, Judge Morris, to 30 joint discussions of the issue before the people of the Sixth District has done the proper thing. If the Judge can succeed in making the people of the Sixth District believe that Towne has "deserted" them, let him go to Congress.

SOME of the great dailies that are howling themselves hoarse for a free gold standard are overdoing the matter as evidenced by the severe rebuke administered by the Duluth News-Tribune to the Pioneer Press for calling respectable people vile names. Calling names acts against the party calling them in cases like the present discussion of the money question.

SENATOR CRAVEN, of Carver Co. has been pointing out a few plain facts and duties of Democrats in this great emergency. The Senator has no time for bosses; no more than Frank Nye had when he told the great meeting at the Exposition building last week that when they take Gatling guns and shoot the heads off of a lot of political bosses he may fall back into line with the Republicans. Just at present it looks as if the days of bossism were about over, in Minnesota.

IN a speech at the Free Silver meeting at Minneapolis last week, Ex-Lieutenant Gov. A. Barto, of Sauk Center, is reported to have said: "Free trade and free silver are to me contradictory on their faces. Then again, protection and a single gold standard are equally inconsistent. Its all a muddle—the worst I ever knew in politics."

If the Govenor had been a Democrat these many years it would not be so hard for him to reconcile these ideas. Free trade and free silver and free gold are what the masses of the people want. They want the privilege of buying and selling where they can do the best, and they want good honest gold and silver coin to carry in their pockets or to pay for what they buy.

Protection and a gold standard are in the same line. If a man wants a protective tariff to prevent people from coming to this country to trade what better could he do than have gold standard money; money requiring twice as much of the commodities of the world to buy a dollar as should be the case.

AFTER reading last week's issue of the Delano Eagle we don't wonder that some of our citizen are on the fence on the money question. You will simply have to cease to follow her if you want to be in line anywhere, or she will have to come down off of the fence. Why, she calls attention to an editorial copied from the Philadelphia Times "Why Silver was Demonetized," an article that any reader of the GAZETTE will have no trouble in refuting. In one paragraph the Times is quoted as saying, that if silver had been demonetized it was more than restored in 1878, when the present legal tender silver dollar was authorized and since then the government has coined nearly fifty times as many silver dollars as before, and have tried hard to "keep in circulation silver dollars which are worth but 53 cents."

In attempting to answer Mr. Cullen's lines in the Waverly Tribune, Mr. Wharton says "In 1873 there was in circulation about $78,000,000 in silver. There is now about 8 times as much silver as then and every dollars of it is worth a dollar in gold. Would the continued free coinage of silver in 1872 have done so much? No it could not." How does brother W. know whether the continued free coinage of silver would or would not have kept the value of silver dollars up? Wasn't they a little higher when demonetized than gold dollars were? The Editor of the Eagle must harmonize his statements and the articles he publishes for his readers, a little better. As for Mr. Cullen he is amply able to defend his statements as against the Bird and all its belongings.

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W. J. Bryan in Nebraska.

On arriving at Rulo, the first town after crossing the line into Nebraska, the Democratic nominee was met by the entire town of his old constituents. At Falls City the crowd was larger simply because the town was bigger. In closing a speech to his old friends Mr. Bryan, after thanking them for their interest, according to telegraphic reports, said:

"I am greatly obliged to you, and hope I may hereafter have an opportunity of taking you all by the hand and expressing the gratitude which I feel. I am particularly grateful for this demonstration, for we have on board the train a number of special correspondents for the eastern papers, and I want them to see you, and look in your faces and carry back word that you can be trusted with the government of this country. (Applause.) I want them to look into the faces of as honest and patriotic people as can be found in any part of the world, and know that you and all the people scattered all over the nation can be trusted to govern this nation without waiting for the aid or convenience of any other nation." (Great applause and long continued cheering.)

MR. EUSTIS, of Minneapolis known as the silver tongued orator helped open up the Congressional campaign by delivering one of his characteristic talks at Duluth Saturday night. The News-Tribune says; "his voice was unusually clear," but refrains from saying his arguments were. That paper says "Mr. Eustis punctuated his address with a number of apt illustrations which pleased the crowd:" From the News-Tribune we give this as an example: "We boys used to have to carry water on the farm before we were big enough to carry the pail by ourselves, so we would take a pole and hang the pail in the middle, and then I would work it over sort of sly and easy and make it a good deal lighter for me. My brothe George did'nt know what he was doing, but he was carrying the whole load.

We think the orator has not out grown his boyish capers, but is now engaged in making things easier for himself while slyly working over to the other end of the pole the heft of the load for his brothers to bear while they honestly plod along not suspecting him of such downright meanness as he has owned to. Again Mr. Eustis "took the team out one day to work, and when they came in in the evening the colt was tired and wouldn't eat his oats. I thought "there's something wrong here," and I took that parallel bar they call the evener and drilled another hole in it so that it threw more weight of the load on the old mare, and the next night when I unharnessed him the colt was frisky and ate his oats all right." These figures the Hon. Wm. Henry applied to the question of protection which he claimed in his judgment was the whole thing.

These same figures might as easily apply to what most people, William Henry to the contrary, notwithstanding, consider the important question. If Mr. Eustis would put the pin in the evener back where it was previous to '73, and allow the old white mare, free silver, to haul her end of the load the colt, gold, would be able to do the business of the country much more easily, than at present, and the government would not be continually selling bonds to keep the gold reserve.

A Curious Tangle.

PIONEER PRESS.—To the Editor: Some days ago in conversation with an employe of a Midway manufacturing company he said in Substance: They are building a drainage canal near Chicago and the canal company borrowed $20,000,000 at 4 per cent in England. What did they borrow it for? I replied to buy machinery, tools, and supplies and pay the men who are doing the work. To this he said: All the machinery used (with but few trifling exceptions), all the food the men consume, the clothing they wear, and the houses that shelter them were made from American products, by American labor, England furnishing no labor, no machinery, and no supplies of any kind. Why, then, pay to a foreign country $800,000 per year and $20,000,000, when we furnish everything and do all the work? This little thing has set me to thinking, and I confess I am not able to get the tangle out of it. Can you help an honest inquirer?

—Protection.

The Pioneer Press attempts to make the matter plain by giving a hypothetical parallel case, which only serves to make the muddle worse. As a matter of fact after borrowing the Englishman's money to build the canal did not the Englishman get the bulk of it back in hard cash? When machinery, tools and supplies were bought didn't the Englishman get all the profit there was in the transaction, by owning the plants that furnished the machinery, tools or supplies? Didn't most of the men's wages even go into the Englishman's hands. When a sack of flour was bought, didn't the English mill owners profit? Didn't the English brewery owners even get the profits from the beer drank during the building of the canal? Why are things thus? Isn't it time for a change?

How Page Morris Goes at It.

Things have come to a pretty pass in the politics of this country when the candidate for Congress, on the Republican ticket gets up at Duluth and starts his campaign in this fashion: "The leader, the man whom we placed in the highest position in the gift of the people, has deserted to the enemy." And furtder on, "the reason why I stand here today is because the people have looked and looked for a leader to take his place," (where was Billy and his boom while the people were looking?) Judge Morris says in speaking of the campaign of two years ago: "But there had at that time raised its piteous head the forces of disunion and anarchy, the forces of repudiation and dishonor. That was there then. Now I want to say that that is my opinion of it." Again Mr. Morris tells us that a distinguisned Republican "has told this people that the Republican party has changed. My God, fellow citizens, don't I know something about the Republican party?" (After comparing the platform lately sent out with those of a few campaigns back most people think they don't, agree, and that Mr. Morris must be wrong somewhere.) Farther on in his speech the nominee for Congress from the Sixth District says: "We said then that the Republican party stood for bimetallism; we say today that the Republican party stands for bimetallism. Another attempt to steal away, to get the name of what you know is not true." He then denounces the thing that they call free silver "as leading to monometallism—silver monometallism." (How can he expect to get international agreement, when he can't get national agreement, state agreement, or even party agreement, or when even he and his Congressman can't agree?)

FROM CALIFORNIA.

BY HON. B. F. CHRISTLIEB.

In addressing you, Mr. Editor, on this occasion I find that I have little else to talk about than California weather and that being of such a uniform character, is a limited theme, but will endeavor to describe its peculiarities as they appear to me. In my last letter I referred to the cool weather of April, so I would now state that a similar condition of weather continues till about May 22 with the exception of being of a warmer temperature, still cool enough at times to require a light overcoat in driving. During the latter part of May a very warm wave set in continuing about six days, during which the highest daily temperature ranged from 90 to 103 degrees, accompanied by warm nights, which occasion was rather trying on the tenderfoot, especially as it was rather a sudden transition from a cooler temperature. This hot wave was followed by a period of fine summer weather, not extremely warm nor as cool as it had been previously. About the middle of June another hot wave set in and continued also about six days with the temperature brushing the hundred mark, following which has been another period of very pleasant weather continuing up to the present time, June 30. During these pleasant periods the highest temperature does not go beyond the eighties and at night it drop to 60 and under. During this cooler period, happening just at the time when the days are longest and the sun very near the zenith in this latitude, the ocean fog has been floating regularly over the country in the early morning hours and observing the sun for severel hours after sunrise, having the effect to modify the temperature without loading the atmosphere as far inland as Pasadena, with any apparent dampness, the arid condition of the earth neutralizing the dampness.

These fogs are mostly at a considerable heighth and leave the landscape unobscured. Sometimes these foggy mornings are followed by floating clouds during the day and frequently the skies, according to our eastern weather signs indicate rain. No rain follows however. At any time of the year whether the temperature is inclined to be warm or cool, it is modified by the ocean breezes, which usually begins about one o'clock afternoons. The proximity of the ocean in connection with other physical feature's produces the equable climate of California.

During one of these hot periods I had and opportunity to observe some laborers from my rooms, who were employed in putting down cement sidewalks, and I failed to discover that they were suffering inconvenience from the heat. The sea breeze and the cooling effect of shaded places, has the effect to make California a very agreeable place even during hot waves.

The trees are now green and laden with fruit, some of which, as apricots, are now ripening, but the earth is dry and dusty unless moistened by irrigation arangements or by sprinklers. Weeds and grass on uncultivated places are sear. Occasionally some vegetation, as pumpkins, corn etc., may be seen growing on cultivated places about Pasadena without irrigation. Some kinds of fruit trees grow without irrigation and others with very little, but all seem to require cultivation of the space between the trees. This part of the state seems to have a good yield of fruit in prospect for this season.

During these hot periods the people of the cities and towns, those that had the means sought the seashore in the same manner as the people of the Twin Cities, of Minnesota, hunt up the cool retreats of the lakes. Your humble servant took in the beach at Santa Monica but found the abundance of ocean fog rather unsuitable for his purposes, so after taking in the sights of that thrifty place, including the pier which extends one mile into the ocean, returned to Pasadena.

It will be recollected that Santa Monica is the point for which C. P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. was seeking the appropriation by Congress of three million dollars for the construction of harbor. The pier of one mile in length was constructed by the Southern Pacific company, and should that point be accepted by the commission provided for in the act of Congress, the Southern Pacific will be required to permit other R. R. companies to use the pier but from a precursory view it is evident that the pier will have to be enlarged should other R. R. lines be built to that place and it become the place for the receiving and shipping of merchandise as now anticipated for it, as the port of the city of Los Angeles. San Pedro Bay has the support of the city of Los Angeles for a harbor and is mentioned in the act of Congress for examination by the commission, the matter being left with the commission to decide as to which, San Pedro or Santa Monica is the best adapted for a harbor for the metropolis of Southern California.

Isaac A. Christlieb, of Long Lake, arrived in Pasadena about the first of June and is now taking in sights of Southern California.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Headquarters Democratic State Central Committee of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., June 20.—The Democracy of Minnesota is hereby called to meet in convention at the city of Minneapolis, on

TUESDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1896,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates to be voted for on Tuesday, November Third, 1896, for the office of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, attorney general. Also for the purpose of selecting nine electors for president and vice-president of the United States.

The representation will consist of two delegates from each county and one additional for each 150 votes or major fraction thereof cast for the Democratic candidate for president in 1892.

Upon this computation the several counties of the state will be entitled to representation in said convention to the number of delegates indicated as follows:

Aitkin	3	Martin	6
Anoka	7	Meeker	10
Becker	4	Mille Lacs	3
Beltrami	2	Morrison	13
Benton	6	Mower	11
Big Stone	5	Murray	5
Blue Earth	18	Nicollet	8
Brown	10	Nobles	6
Carlton	4	Norman	4
Carver	12	Olmstead	15
Cass	4	Otter Tail	13
Chippewa	5	Pine	5
Chisago	4	Pipestone	4
Clay	6	Polk	12
Cook	2	Pope	4
Cottonwood	3	Ramsey	87
Crow Wing	5	Redwood	6
Dakota	15	Renville	9
Dodge	6	Rice	14
Douglas	6	Rock	4
Faribault	9	Rosseau	2
Fillmore	11	St. Louis	26
Freeborn	7	Scott	15
Goodhue	13	Sherburne	4
Grant	4	Sibley	10
Hennepin	112	Stearns	32
Houston	10	Steele	11
Hubbard	3	Stevens	5
Isanti	3	Swift	7
Itasca	7	Todd	9
Jackson	7	Traverse	4
Kanabec	2	Wabasha	14
Kandiyohi	5	Wadena	4
Kittson	4	Waseca	9
Lac qui Parle	5	Washington	14
Lake	3	Watonwan	5
Le Sueur	14	Wilkin	4
Lincoln	5	Winona	27
Lyon	5	Wright	14
McLeod	12	Yellow Medicine	4
Marshall	4		
TOTAL			861

By order of Committee.
THOS. J. MCDERMOTT, Chairman.
M. J. CLARK, Secretary.

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CORRESPONDENCE

INDEPENDENCE.

This is Populist convention day at St. Louis. We hope that Bryan will be the nominee of tho convention.

Some of the Republicans, and some of the Democrats too, say there has been no Democratic National Convention; was an illegitimate child and did not come in the regular order; but not withstanding their imbecility upon this matter, there was a Democratic National Convention all the same. And it will be heard from next November at the Polls.

The children of Israel during their sojourn in the wilderness made a Golden Calf to worship but this only showed their ignorance that they had more tart for idolatry and something deceptive than they had for a thing of reality. It is so strange that so many of our people did not find out that Silver was good for nothing as money untill, the money loaners, bankers and bond holders told them so.

Crops are looking fine and from all indications it looks as if we would have a bountiful harvest but while our population in this country has almost doubled since 1870 and our produce has increased accordingly since 1880 or 1885 our farm produce has been going down in price, and they call it over production it is under consumption and stringency in the money market demonetization of Silver etc.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Adams of Minneapolis are visiting with George Taylor and family.

Dr. O. R. Fasset, of Rockford, made a professional call in our town yesterday.

Farmers are very busy making hay. The crop is very good.

A. Armor of Tamarack Ill. preached at the Armstrong A. C. Church last Sunday in the forenoon, and at Rockford in the evening.

Not much news this week. School meetings are over and every thing is quiet. F. Lindsley, of Delano, was in town yesterday on business.

Intrinsic Value.

From the National Bimetallist we clip the following: "The intrinsic value of gold has not changed for twenty-two years," says the gold bug. I reply: "Neither has the intrinsic value of wheat or corn; but the commercial value has changed, and because of legislation brought about by you. The possessor of gold has been benefitted, the raiser of wheat and corn has been injured. No honest, intelligent, truly patriotic man can defend legislation that injures the most important industries of the country."
—D. H. T.

LATEST NEWS

Dan Lawler's meeting at St. Paul yesterday is reported to have had 200 delegates. And to have elected to attend the Chicago Gold standard Convention as delegates: D. W. Lawler, F. W. M. Cutcheon, H. R. Wells, and George H. Partridge.

The People's Party Convention in St. Louis elected as temporary Chairman Marion Butler, of North Carolina. For permanent chairman Senator Allen, of Nebraska.

It looks as if the convention would endorse Bryan and Sewall.

No Fifty Cent Dollars.

A young man in this city wants to know if it would be right to coin 50-cent's worth of silver into a dollar. Our answer is, certainly not; and no one but a goldite would propose to do such a thing. The silver men propose the unlimited coinage of silver dollars just exactly of the same weight and stamp of the present silver dollars, and the moment that proposition is adopted the silver bullion necessary to make a silver dollar will be worth exactly a dollar, less the cost of transportation to the nearest mint. Not only that, but the silver mines now idle will be re-opened; and, as we believe the present prices of all the products of labor will increase, captial will come forth from its present hiding, and every man will be able to find employment. It is the goldite who has given this counrty its 50-cent silver, its 45 cent wheat, its 7-cent cotton, its unemployed thousands, its hosts of business failures, its railroad wrecks and its $262,000,000 of increase bonded indebtedness. All this talk about 50-cent silver dollars is to deceive those who have not had the time or inclination to study and trace the secret and dishonest legislation of the bondocracy gold-syndicate since 1873. Why, the dishonesty of the gold-gambling bondodracy, as exemplified in congressional legislation, is enough to make an honest man lose faith in human kind. And yet these legalized robbers prate of honesty! of their "honest dollars," "sound money!" Why did they demonetize the silver of this country in 1873 when it was worth $1.02 as compared with gold?—Wasecs Herald.

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The New York Thrice-a-week World

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

Some one who has had his wheel stolen says that the best bicycle insurance is to keep one eye chained on the wheel.

The product of American gold mines this year is expected to be about $54,000,000, and of the rest of the world $166,000,000.

According to one Samuel Hendrickson the world will come to an end January 4, 1900, at 11 o'clock a. m. This looks serious.

Gen. Nathaniel Massie is the name of an Ohioan who declined to serve as governor of the state because he did not believe the returns were correct. This happened, however, in 1807.

The watermelon is said to have been grown in Africa as long as 3,000 years ago. No wonder that the descendants of those early cultivators of the juicy melon love it so. It's theirs by inheritance.

You may have forgotten that the bronze two-cent piece was first coined in 1864, being authorized by act of congress in the same year. The issuance of this coin was discontinued February 12, 1873.

In California a high school professor is announced as having forbidden the wearing of corsets by the young ladies of his class, because of the effect of the steel in those articles on the delicate instruments of the electrical department. The modern girl, corset or no corset, would give the instruments a thrill.

The first woman to enter the profession of pharmacy in this country was Mrs. Jane Loring, of Boston, in 1800. She was a grand-aunt of the famous congressman. Under the old system there were no state supervision of the profession, and anyone could take it up who desired without any legal impediments. Under this system over 1,200 women became pharmacists.

A lecturer in New York said the other day: "Everybody knows that butter is composed of a mixture of fat, oline, margerine, stearine, palmitine, butyrene, and the fatty acids known as capric, caproic and butyric in various proportions." Everybody at least knows that bad butter contains a large number of chemical attributes on exceedingly bad terms with each other.

Utah's is the forty-fifth star in the flag. There are no half hundred states in sight yet. Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma are next in line, but the list stops there. It is likely to be a good many years before Alaska will be seriously considered for statehood. The remainder of the Indian territory will no doubt eventually become a state, and Texas may some day be divided.

Braddock's rock on the Potomac, on which the English army under Gen. Braddock landed in 1775 on their way, though they did not know it, to Braddock's defeat, is to be preserved by the Sons of American Revolution in Washington. The Potomac once flowed close to its base, but now the river has changed its course to the southward, and the rock is in danger of being covered up by the dumping of refuse.

Collecting thimbles which have been the property of female celebrities has become the latest rage. The cream of a collection owned by a wealthy Gothamite is the thimble of that excellent needlewoman, Queen Elizabeth; one which belonged to Queen Victoria when a girl of 14 is a solid and useful looking silver thimble, but very small. That worn by the mother of George Washington is also in this collection.

In support of the proposition that a successful author is a public benefactor, it is stated that more than a millon dollars have been put in circulation as a direct consequence of the publication and dramatization of "Trilby." This goes to show, furthermore, that a good deal of money is often spent upon a book that happens to strike the popular fancy for a brief season, and then passes into general neglect and forgetfulness.

All patriotic Americans will rejoice to learn that the trust which for the past few years has controlled the great American nut has dissolved. Peanuts will therefore no longer be cornered, and already the price has declined one-half cent a pound. This certainly is gladsome news, for the friends of the peanut are legion. It may surprise the skeptical to learn that the annual supply of this toothsome article is 9,000,000 pounds.

About the time Lieut. Peary set sail for the arctic regions, by way of Greenland, Lewis Dyche, another explorer, started for the same destination, going by way of Alaska, while Prof. Andrea will try the balloon route from Russia. So far as is known there has been no engagement by these explorers to meet at the pole, and even if there were there is every reason to believe that the engagement would necessarily be broken. But what the world is wondering is whether all or any of the three will come back in safety, and why they should risk their lives in a profitless venture.

In the ten months between July, 1895, and April, 1896, the value of bicycles furnished by the United States to Europe has exceeded $1,000,000. Prior to July, 1895, the exportation of American wheels was trifling. It is the American tourist that has done the work. Young America went abroad and took his wheel with him—her wheel also. Along the shady lanes of England, on the smooth causeways of Ireland, along the banks of the Rhine, on the pardo of Madrid, on the boulevards of Paris, in Vienna and in St. Petersburg, the American wheel was seen, and its lightness and strength admired.

The United States department of agriculture has issued a circular strongly advocating the observance in the United States of one day in the year as "Bird day." It is proposed by this celebration "to diffuse knowledge concerning our native birds and to arouse a more general interest in bird protection." Attention is called to the alarming decrease in native birds, due to many causes, and that the laws of the various states designed to regulate these abuses become dead letters by lack of the support of public sentiment, and the chief purpose of this day will be to inspire and educate that sentiment.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 17th aggregated $954,742,363, against $985,244,072 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week in 1895 is 7.3.

In the United States there were 216 business failures in the seven days ended on the 17th, against 219 the week previous and 256 in the corresponding period of 1895.

The commissioner of immigration says that 343,267 immigrants arrived in this country during the fiscal year ended June 30, against 258,536 in 1895.

Correspondence between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury on the question of international arbitration has been made public and shows that while considerable progress has been made toward the desired end, and indicating that a satisfactory conclusion will be reached, yet no vital point has been agreed upon.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 20th was: Wheat, 46,743,000 bushels; corn, 8,666,000 bushels; oats, 7,107,000 bushels; rye, 1,656,000 bushels; barley, 747,000 bushels.

The circulation of counterfeit one and five-dollar bills of the series of 1891 is reported by the secret service division of the treasury department.

THE EAST.

At Oswego, N. Y., the 100th anniversary of the evacuation of Fort Ontario by the British was celebrated.

In Delaware the Higgins faction of the republican party met at Georgetown and nominated John C. Higgins for governor and R. C. Houston for congress.

New York State Bankers' association in session at Niagara Falls declared strongly for the continuance of the gold standard.

The American Bar association held its nineteenth annual meeting at Saratoga Springs August 19, 20 and 21 next.

In the National league the percentages of the baseball clubs for the week ended on the 19th were as follows: Cleveland, .672; Cincinnati, .671; Baltimore, .671; Boston, .568; Chicago, .556; Pittsburgh, .541; Brooklyn, .460; Philadelphia, .460; Washington, .442; New York, .431; St. Louis, .286; Louisville, .229.

Joseph H. Williams, aged 84, ex-governor of Maine, died at his residence in Augusta. For 50 years he had held different positions of trust and was one of the most prominent men in the state.

At Blair's Valley, Pa., Mrs. Martin Drury and her two children were fatally bitten by snakes.

In Philadelphia Henry J. Smith, trading as the Historical Publishing company, failed for $100,000.

Fire nearly wiped out the village of Trout Run, Pa.

In the report of the agricultural department a generally poor condition of fruit throughout the country is announced.

At the age of 78 years, Rt. Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, of Buffalo, Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of western New York, died at Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Ex-Gov. Russell's funeral took place at Cambridge, Mass., and among the large number present were President Cleveland and Chief Justice Fuller.

WEST AND SOUTH.

At Cleveland, O., 15 men were drowned in the old river bed by the capsizing of a skiff in which they were returning from work.

The Baptist Young People's Union of America opened its sixth international convention in Milwaukee with delegates present from every state in the union, as well as from Canada. The report of the secretary showed a total of not less than 8,000 societies, with a membership of more than 400,000.

Land sales of the Northern Pacific company during the fiscal year just closed amounted to $1,641,551, an increase of nearly $1,000,000 over the land sales of the previous year.

Near Manitou, Mich., Mrs. Foster, aged 75, and her daughter, Mrs. Thompson, aged 34, were instantly killed in a runaway accident, and a son of Mrs. Thompson was fatally injured.

The First national bank of Hillsboro, O., closed its doors.

At the annual meeting in Detroit P. J. O'Connor, of Savannah, Ga., was reelected president of the International Ancient Order of Hibernians.

The international convention in Milwaukee of the Baptist Young People's union reelected John H. Chapman, of Chicago, president, and selected Denver as the place of meeting in 1898.

At the Brown company's works at Cleveland, O., there were several riots and an open conflict between the mob and militia, during which 1,000 men were put to flight at the point of the bayonet.

In Chicago the Hallet & Davis company, dealers in pianos and organs, failed for $140,000.

The democratic candidate for president, William J. Bryan, arrived at his home in Lincoln, Neb., and was greeted by an immense crowd.

By the upsetting of a boat Frank June and his wife and child, of Grand Haven, Mich., were drowned in the lake.

At Carrollton, O., the post office safe was blown open by burglars, and a large amount of money, stamps, and a number of registered letters were stolen.

The execution of John E. Howard, deputy town marshal of Tulare, Cal., who killed Martin de Larna two years ago during a political quarrel, took place at Folsom.

The Baptist Young People's union at the final business session in Milwaukee changed the place for the meeting in 1898 from Denver to Chattanooga, Tenn.

Flames destroyed the car barns and offices of the Chicago City Street railway, with 600 street cars and three horses, entailing a loss of $542,700, and Patrick J. Martin, William L. Elwell and Frank Crosby perished in the flames.

Louis S. Gradke and his wife, each 64 years old, killed themselves with morphine at Galesburg, Ill., because of the loss of property.

At Rockford, Ill., James French shot and killed his wife and then fatally shot himself. Domestic trouble was the cause.

Near Lawrenceburg, Ky., Joseph Topper and his wife committed suicide by lying down on the tracks in front of an approaching railway train.

At Vicksburg, Miss., Rule Johnson shot and killed his wife and then committed suicide. Jealousy was the cause.

Miss Nora Tanner and Warren P. Rouse fought a duel with pistols and knives at Anniston, Ala., and both were killed.

At Kingston, Ill., Archibald Askew fatally shot his uncle Arthur Callahan, and then killed himself.

In West Virginia the state nominating committee met at Moundsville and nominated T. C. Johnson, of Kanawha county, for governor.

In all the churches the celebration of the centennial of Cleveland, O., began with appropriate services. The festivities will last until September 10.

At Dubuque, Ia., Mrs. Greenfelt and her child were drowned in Turkey river. The child fell out of a skiff and the mother jumped in to save it.

A mob lynched Dan Dicks (colored) at Ellentown, S. C., for attempting to outrage Mrs. L. W. Hill.

An incendiary fire entirely destroyed Malvern, Ark., a town of 6,000 inhabitants.

At Wabash, Ind., Will Moore, a professional gambler, fatally shot Mrs. Lum Hong because she would not live with him and then killed himself.

Near New Albany, Ind., Charles Miller, aged 48, killed his wife and then took his own life. Domestic trouble was the cause.

On Roanoke river in North Carolina the damage done to the crops by the recent flood in that stream will be over $1,000,000.

The members of the republican national committee met in Chicago and decided to open the campaign in the west on August 5 with speechmaking in Nebraska and Minnesota.

The socialist labor convention at San Francisco adopted a platform protesting against the free coinage of silver.

There will be another democratic national convention and nomination not later than September if the expectations of the executive commitee of the "sound money" democracy of Illinois are realized.

At Henderson, Ky., incendiaries started two fires that caused a loss of $300,000.

While cleaning out a well at Janesville, Wis., Freeman Geeser, aged 35, and his brother Fred, aged 31, were suffocated.

About 2,000 men have been thrown out of work by the closing of the Norrie, East Norrie and Pabst iron mines at Ironwood, Mich.

With an ax Etta Robbins, aged 25 years, killed A. J. Call, a widower, aged 45, living near Huntington, W. Va., and his daughter Nettie, 24 years old, and fatally wounded the remaining members of the family, Lottie, 18 years of age; Grace, aged 11, and Otis, aged 13. No cause is known for the deed.

Flames in the Diamond match plant in Chicago caused a loss of $100,000.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

William Eustis Russell, ex-governor of Massachusetts, died suddenly of heart disease at a fishing camp at St. Adelaide, Pabos, Quebec. Mr. Russell was 39 years of age and leaves a wife and three children.

With Lieut. Peary's arctic expedition on board the steamer Hope sailed from Sidney on her northern voyage of exploration.

At Elgin, in the Diabeker district of Armenia, a massacre occurred in which 400 persons were killed by the Turks and the village was pillaged.

Fire destroyed the Humber Bicycle works at Coventry, England, the loss being $400,000.

At the age of 70 years Jules Guischard, one of the associates of Ferdinand de Lesseps in the Suez canal project, died in Paris.

In the boundary dispute between Chili and Argentine Queen Victoria has consented to act as arbitrator.

The celebrated temperance worker, Mrs. Letitia Youmans, died in Toronto, Ont.

During a fight at Niskar between Mussulmans and Armenian Christians 60 of the former and 340 of the latter were killed.

An order was issued by Maximo Gomez, commander in chief of the Cuban army, commanding the destruction by dynamite of all Spanish troop trains.

Seventeen persons lost their lives and 22 were severely injured in a railway accident near Amato, Jamaica.

LATER NEWS.

The gold reserve the 21st stood at $89,603,865, there having been withdrawn $158,000 in coin and $5,200 in bars.

Joseph Wesley Harper died in New York the 21st after an illness of three weeks. Up to last year he had been the senior member of the firm of Harper Bros., publishers.

Another shooting affray occurred at the Brown Hoisting Works at Cleveland, O., caused by strikers or their sympathizers throwing bricks and stones at soldiers from behind places of concealment.

At the Island bicycle track, at Toronto, the race between Tom Cooper and Walter Sanger was won by the former. The race was mile heats, flying start.

A watch dog saved Daniel Fritz from death by a bull near Burlington, Io., the 21st. The man's arm was broken and the dog killed.

Robert White, who was serving a 30-day sentence in the city jail at Stillwater, Minn., was found missing the morning of the 21st. The doors were locked and how he got out is a mystery.

Naylor's opera house at Terre Haute, Ind., built 30 years ago at a cost of $300,000, was burned the 21st. The Cincinnati House, adjoining, was also destroyed, making the total loss about $400,000.

Ten lives were lost as the result of floods the night of the 20th near Frankfort, Ky. The dead are James Bradley, wife and five children; Mrs. Bryant, a widow, and two children.

In pursuance of an informal agreement by the national banks of New York to protect the treasury gold, they met again the 21st to consider the situation. In an informal way bank officials generally confirm the reports that the banks are prepared to turn into the subtreasury an amount of gold extending to at least half of their holdings.

THE MARKETS.

Minneapolis, July 21.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern	55½@	55½
No. 2 northern	53¾@	54
Sept.		53¾
HAY—Timothy	9 00 @	10 00
Good wild	6 50 @	7 50
OATS—No 3 white		15½
CATTLE—Steers	2 25 @	3 00
Cows		2 90
HOGS—	2 75 @	3 00
SHEEP—Muttons		2 75
Lambs		3 80
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	12 @	13
Creamery, second	10 @	11
Dairy, fancy	11 @	12
Dairy, choice	9 @	10
POULTRY—Turkeys	11 @	12
Spring Chickens	10 @	11

IT STILL DRAGS.

Terms of International Arbitration Not Yet Agreed Upon.

Correspondence Between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury Made Public—Remarks of the Latter in the House of Lords.

Washington, July 18.—The efforts of the United States and Great Britain to agree upon a general arbitration treaty for the settlement of all controversies through the establishment of a permanent tribunal, as well as the progress of diplomatic negotiations towards solving the Venezuelan problem are set forth in 13 communications made public by the state department. While they constitute the first authoritative disclosure upon these great questions since President Cleveland's famous Christmastide message to congress, it will be found that previous reports in these dispatches of the negotiations between the two governments, have accurately outlined the course of events.

Little substantial progress toward a general arbitration treaty is disclosed by the documents. An outline in part of the proposed procedure is laid down, and the views of the two governments are so explicitly stated that future discussion may be confined toward narrowing the few divergencies of method. The further fact is made apparent that the United States has not relaxed its vigilance in demanding a just settlement of the Venezuelan boundary question, and has rejected the British proposals for arbitrating that dispute under terms involving the surrender of any part of Venezula's claims. A synopsis of the correspondence follows:

Salisbury's Draft Treaty.

The correspondence proper begins with a note dated February 27 last, from Mr. Bayard to the marquis of Salisbury. Within the days of the receipt of this note Lord Salisbury made reply, readily concurring in the suggestion to begin negotiations, and noting the desire of the British government to bring the differences between themselves and Venezuela to an equitable settlement.

This discussion was at length diverted from the specific subject of the Venezuelan boundary dispute to the general arbitration proposition. Lord Salisbury drafted a treaty which provides for the appointment by the United States and Great Britain of two or more permanent judicial officers, one of whom is to be designated by his own nation, to act as an arbitrator with one named by the other side on the appearance of any difference between the two powers which cannot be settled by negotiations. Complaints made by the nationals of one power against the officers of the other; all pecuniary claims or groups of claims, amounting to not more than £100,000, made on either power by the nationals of the other, whether based on an alleged right by treaty or agreement or otherwise; all claims for damages or indemnity under the said amount; all questions affecting diplomatic or consular privileges; all alleged rights of fishery, access, navigation or commercial privilege, and all questions referred by special agreement between the two parties, shall be referred to arbitration, in accordance with this treaty, and the award thereon shall be final.

Secretary Olney's Objections.

Secretary Olney begins his response by directing attention to the fact that Lord Salisbury in terms excludes from consideration the Venezuelan boundary dispute, but nevertheless declares that "so far as he manifests a desire that the two great English-speaking peoples of the world shall remain in perpetual peace, he fully reciprocates that desire." The secretary points out an objection in that the draft does not secure an end of a controversy unless an award is concurred in by at least five out of the six appellate arbitrators. Therefore, by direction of the president, Secretary Olney proposes a substitute for that portion.

The change contains provisions that either congress or parliament at any time before the arbitral tribunal shall have convened may by act withdraw particular subject matter from arbitration as involving the national honor or integrity, and providing further that award shall be final if concurred in by all the arbitrators If assented to by a majority only, the award shall be final, unless one of the parties within three months from its promulgation shall protest in writing that the award is erroneous in respect to some issue of fact or law. In such case the award shall be reviewed by a court composed of three United States supreme justices and three British supreme justices, who shall, in advance, agree upon three impartial jurists to be added to their body in case they shall be equally divided on an award. The award of this court, whether unanimous or by majority, shall be final.

Lord Salisbury's Reply.

Under date of May 18 Lord Salisbury replied to Secretary Olney's statement through Sir Julian Pauncefote, beginning by an expression of regret: "That in some essential particulars the opinions of the two governments do not, as yet, seem to come to a definite agreement upon the whole of this important subject.

"But," says Lord Salisbury, "I was well aware that any settlement to which we might arrive must, in its general principles, be applicable to disputes, not only between Great Britain and the United States, but between either of them and any other government; and, therefore, with certain adaptations of detail, it would apply to a dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela."

In concluding this note Lord Salisbury expresses an apprehension that if Secretary Olney's plan were adopted a nation whose territory was claimed would avoid all risk of an adverse arbitration by refusing to accept it on the ground that it involved their honor and integrity.

Friend of Venezuela.

When the arbitration matter is again resumed it is through the note from Sir Julian to Secretary Olney, June 3, submitting in behalf of his government proposals for the settlement of the Venezuelan boundary question in the form of a memcrandum from Lord Salisbury submitted to the United States, as "the friend of Venezuela." He says that from the first his objection has been to submit to a foreign arbitrator the rights of British colonists who had settled in a territory they had every ground to believe British.

He was willing that the unsettled territory should be subjected to arbitration, even though some portion of it should be found to fall within the Schomburgk line This tribunal, it is proposed, shall fix a line binding upon both countries, provided that it shall not have power to transfer to either Venezuela or Great Britain any territory bona fide occupied by the subjects of the other country January 1, 1887, although in respect to such territory the tribunal may submit recommendations to satisfy the equitable rights of the parties.

Declined by Olney.

On June 12 last Secretary Olney regretfully declined this proposition as not calculated to terminate speedily the boundary dispute or give due recognition to the just rights of the parties.

On the same date Secretary Olney notified Sir Julian that our government would not be at liberty to include the Venezuelan boundary case within the scope of a general arbitration treaty, although it would welcome a settlement of that controversy.

In the last letter of the series, dated June 22, Secretary Olney devotes himself to answering Lord Salisbury's statements respecting the general arbitration proposition, beginning with the statement that our government cannot refrain from hoping that persistent effort in the line of the pending negotiations will have results which, if not all that the enthusiastic advocates of international arbitration anticipate, would be a decided advance upon anything heretofore achieved in that direction.

Death of Bishop Coxe.

Rochester, N. Y., July 21.—Arthur Cleveland Coxe, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of western New York, died suddenly Monday afternoon of nervous prostration at the Clifton Springs sanitarium. He was about to leave for his residence in Buffalo, and was stricken with a fainting spell when ready to take the train. His wife was with him at the time of his death.

SETTLING DOWN TO WORK.

Plans and Arrangements of Republicans for the Campaign.

Chicago, July 21.—Mark Hanna, chairman of the republican national committee arrived here Monday, and a lengthy conference was held with the members of the executive committee and prominent republicans at the Auditorium hotel. The conference lasted until seven p. m.

In the matter of headquarters it was decided to rent seven rooms on the second floor of the Auditorium building fronting on Wabash avenue; three rooms on the fifth floor for clerical purposes; 1,000 square feet of space in the basement for storage and one store on the ground floor of the Wabash avenue side.

As a result of a conference of M. J. Dowling, secretary of the National League of Republican Clubs, with the committee it was decided to absorb the executive part of the league during the campaign, so that hereafter Mr. Dowling and his associates will work under the direction of Mr. Heath and as part of the national committee's machinery Mr. Dowling appeared to be well pleased with the arrangement.

The committee had to deal with a more delicate matter when the original McKinley and campaign fund question came up. Mr. Hanna sent for Mr. Allerton, the millionaire packer, and National Committeeman Jamieson was also called in as the representative of the state organization. Mr. Jamieson submitted a list of four score Chicago citizens, representing every industry and mercantile pursuit, as the members of a finance committee which he proposed to make the official agents of the party for advisory and money-getting purposes.

Messrs. Thurston, Hubbard and Cummings, for Nebraska, Minnesota and Iowa, were questioned regarding the situation in their states by the committee. They said that silver sentiment was growing because of literature sent among the farmers by the silver organizations, but they had heard of no bolts, and urged immediate work on the part of the republican literary bureau.

It has been arranged to open the campaign August 5 with speechmaking in Nebraska and Minnesota. Roswell P. Horr, of New York, and Senator Burrows, of Michigan, will be among the orators.

LAWLESS STRIKERS.

Presence of Troops at Cleveland Does Not Prevent Rioting.

Cleveland, O., July 20.—All of Friday there occurred clashes between the mob at the Brown hoisting works, the police and militia. The members of the mob were in a vicious mood, and whenever a lone soldier or policeman could be reached violence was attempted. The troops from two p. m. were constantly under arms and had great difficulty in clearing the street, two charges being necessary, in which the bayonet was freely used. But as soon as a charge was ended, the mob, which early in the afternoon numbered 5,000, would flow back against the line of steel like a wave of the sea, and again begin to hoot and throw stones.

When the workmen had been taken away and the troops were returning to their quarters at the works, another vengeful rally was made upon Company F. Again a charge was made and cold steel was driven home, so that many of the rioters had to be helped away. At this time some one sent in a general alarm to the police station and every patrol wagon was soon dashing through the streets, causing the wildest rumors among the thousands on their way home from work. There was no need of the police reinforcements and the crowd, which had been swelled to 15,000, began to melt away.

It looked as if the trouble was ended, but at seven o'clock an assault was made on a soldier who was passing along Willson avenue. He fought desperately, as did also a policeman who hurried to his aid. A squad of troops came to their rescue, but not before the officers had been beaten into insensibility. Again the patrol wagons rushed to the scene and had all they could do to force a passage through the angry mob. Just how many strikers were hurt is uncertain. Two, both severely stabbed with bayonets, are lying at the St. Clair hospital. They are Thomas McGreavey and Thomas Garety.

COME TO HIS AID.

New York Banks Put Up Millions to Swell Uncle Sam's Reserve.

Washington, July 21.—The gold reserve on Monday declined to $89,761,336, with withdrawals of $3,706,300, of which $3,030,000 was for export. The large amount of $676,000, taken presumably for "hoarding" purposes, was regarded unfavorably by treasury officials. A reassuring rumor which reached here to the effect that the New York national banks have formed a pool and will turn into the treasury $20,000,000 in gold for legal tenders was well received at the treasury. It was pointed out that they were amply able to do so.

In view of the fact that the treasury has lost since July 1 $13,000,000 in gold and present indications point to further withdrawals this week, officials who have had confidential relations with all former bond issues say that it will be much easier and more advantageous to the government if a bond issue has to be made to do it before the gold reserve reaches the limit of $60,000,000. If the national banks, however, it is said, come to the relief of the treasury, a bond issue may be averted at least for the next few months.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND.

He Kills His Wife at Rockford, Ill., and Attempts Suicide.

Rockford, Ill., July 20.—James French, a tailor, met his wife on the street in the fashionable part of the city Saturday afternoon and fired eight shots into her body, killing her. Albert Barker, a prominent citizen, was shot in the wrist while grappling with French, who ran through the streets eight blocks, pursued by an angry mob of 300 people. He held the mob at bay on the river bank, where he was cornered, but after firing the contents of two revolvers without serious effect he shot himself through the head and jumped into the river. French was dragged out, resuscitated and taken to the county jail through the mob, which made strong threats of lynching. His wound is not fatal. Jealousy was the cause of the murder.

Will Blow Up Trains.

Key West, Fla., July 21.—Advices received here say that Maximo Gomez, commander in chief of the Cuban army, has issued an order commanding the destruction by dynamite of all Spanish troop trains.

W. E. RUSSELL DEAD.

Massachusetts' Ex-Governor Succumbs to Heart Disease.

His Companions Find Him Lifeless in His Bed in a Fishing Camp in Canada — Brief Sketch of His Life.

St. Adelaide De Pabos, Que., July 17.—William Eustis Russell, thrice governor of Massachusetts and prominently mentioned for the democratic nomination for the presidency before the silver feeling became so pronounced in his party, died suddenly in a little fishing camp during Wednesday night or in the early hours of Thursday morning. Heart failure was the probable cause of death, which came without warning to himself or friends, as he had not had a symptom

WILLIAM E. RUSSELL.

of illness up to the time he retired for the night. That his death had been painless was shown by the position of the body when found and the expression on his face.

Flags at Half-Mast.

Boston, July 17.—The news of Gov. Russell's death caused general surprise in this city, and, in fact, throughout the state. On all sides flags were put at half mast, and the daily newspapers printed the brief announcement of his death and the long obituaries and tributes in turned column rules. Mayor Quincy has called a special meeting of the city government for to-day to take action on the governor's death, and Acting Gov. Wolcott will issue a proclamation.

Sketch of His Life.

[Hon. William Eustis Russell was born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1857. He was educated in the public schools and in Harvard college, where he graduated in 1877. He then began the study of law under his father's direction and took a course of three years in the Boston university law school. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the April term of 1880.

Mr. Russell was only 25 years old when, in 1885, he was elected mayor of his native city, having already served as councilman and alderman. In 1888 he was nominated for governor, but was defeated by Ames. It was in this year that Mr. Russell gave evidence of his gifts as a stump speaker. He worked and talked incessantly, going about from one place to another. He was renominated for governor in 1889. This time his competitor was Gov Brackett. Mr. Russell at the head of a vigorous campaign, reduced the piurality of his opponent from 29,000 to 6,775. Next year, on his third trial, he was elected by a plurality of 9,000.

In his inaugural message he suggested many reforms in state management, but few of them became operative, owing to a hostile legislature and a hostile council. Russell was reelected governor of his state twice. He retired at the end of his third term to resume the practice of law.

Russell's name was mentioned by his admirers in New England as one which would look well at the head of the democratic national ticket. At the Jefferson celebration in Monticello, early in this year, the ex-governor made a strong declaration in favor of honest money. He was associated with Senator Hill and ex-Secretary Whitney in the contest over the platform a the recent Chicago convention.]

The Funeral Scervies.

Cambridge, Mass., July 21.—The funeral services over the remains of ex-Gov. William E. Russell were held Monday. At 10:30 o'clock a. m., private services were conducted at the late residence of the deceased by Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie, of Shepard Memorial church, the late governor's pastor.

The body was then taken to the city hall, where the remains lay in state from twelve until three o'clock, and were viewed by thousands of people.

It was nearly four o'clock when the cortege reached the Shepard Memorial church, where the final services were held.

The services were brief and simple, consisting, in addition to the singing, of Scriptural reading and a prayer by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie. President Cleveland and Joseph Jefferson were in attendance.

BRYAN HOME AGAIN.

Democratic Nominee Greeted by His Neighbors.

Lincoln, Neb., July 20.—The demonstration in honor of the home-coming of Hon. W. J. Bryan was an event in the life of that gentleman of which he can be proud. The demonstration had been well advertised and it had the effect of bringing an immense crowd to Lincoln.

Packed in the rain outside the statehouse were people by the thousands. They cared nothing for the wet under foot, and the wet overhead, and stood in the mud as patiently as if it had been the most propitious weather. When Mr. Bryan was introduced the shout that went up was a mighty one and it was repeated over and over again. A temporary platform had been erected at the north exterior of the building, and from this Mr. Bryan spoke. His remarks were brief, and were confined exclusively to expressions of appreciation and gratitude for the welcome extended to him, containing not the slightest reference to politics.

Tammany to Support Bryan.

New York, July 21.—The Tammany hall district leaders held a secret meeting in John C. Sheehan's office Monday afternoon and practically decided to declare for Bryan and Sewall, and to arrange at once for a Bryan ratification meeting, thus ignoring the request made by Senator Hill, through H. W. Hinckley, chairman of the democratic state committee, for delay until the meeting of the state convention.

Republican Bolters.

Manitou, Col., July 21.—A manifesto was issued Monday signed by H. M. Teller, Fred D. Dubois, Lee Mantle, Charles S. Hartman, Edgar Wilson, John F. Shafroth and A. M. Stevenson. It repudiates the financial plank of the republican platform, and declares in favor of supporting Bryan and Sewall. This it advises all opponents to a single gold standard to do.

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Results prove Hood's Sarsaparilla the best blood purifier, appetizer and nerve tonic. In fact

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Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

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16 TO 1.

You Will Like Virginia.

July 7 and 21, August 4 and 18 tickets will be sold from all points in the northwest over the Big Four Route and Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. to Virginia at one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip. Homeseekers should take advantage of this cheap rate to visit the rich farm lands. Virginia never had a cyclone. It has a perfect climate, cheap transportation and the best markets in the world. Send for rates, free descriptive pamphlet and list of desirable farms for sale. U. L. TRUITT, N. W. P. A., 234 Clark Street, Chicago.

"My dear," said a sick husband, as he lay with his eyes closed, "I think my time has come at last. I can hear strains of the sweetest music that ever mortal ear—" "That's a little German band on the street, John." "That's so," he said, rousing himself. "Tell them to move on!"—Harper's Bazar.

Homeseekers' Excursions South.

On the 15th and 16th of June, also July 6, 7, 20 and 21st and several dates during August, September and October, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. will sell first-class round trip tickets, good 31 days from date of sale, for one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip, to all points in Florida and the South. Tracks, trains, time, all the best. For further information address C W. Humphrey, N. P. A., St. Paul, Minn. City Ticket office, 182 Clark St., or C. L. Stone, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

ELSIE—"The report you heard about Edith's engagement must be true. I heard it from a number of persons." Ruth—"From whom?" Elsie—"Well, Miss Brown, Miss Jones and Miss Robinson." Ruth—"Oh! I told them."—Brooklyn Life.

A Veil of Mist

Rising at morning or evening from some lowlands, often carries in its folds the seeds of malaria. Where malarial fever prevail no one is safe, unless protected by some efficient medicinal safeguard. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is both a protection and a remedy. No person who inhabits, or sojourns in a miasmatic region or country, should omit to procure this fortifying agent, which is also the finest known remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, kidney trouble and rheumatism.

AS FOR jesting, there be certain things which ought to be privileged from it, viz., religion, matters of state, great persons and business of importance, and any case that deserveth pity.—Bacon.

TEACHER—"For what is Nantucket noted?" Johnny—"For slippers." "Why, no! It's noted for whaling." "Well, I knew it had something to do with slippers."

ARTIST—"That man Bacon offered me $12 for that largest painting of mine!". Caller—"Oh, then you've had it framed?"—Yonkers Statesman.

HALF the misery of human life might be extinguished by mutual offices of compassion, benevolence and humanity.—Addison.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

Drink HIRES Rootbeer when you're hot; when you're thirsty; when callers come. At any and all times drink HIRES Rootbeer.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 5c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

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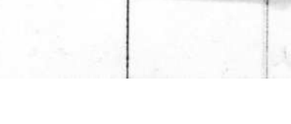

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WANTED—Men and boys to learn barber trade. Only 8 weeks required and situation guaranteed. Tools donated. Catalogue free. Write. TWIN CITY BARBER COLLEGE, 221 Wash Av. So., Minneapolis.

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A FAREWELL SONG.

When his mother kissed him and said:
"Goodnight!"
I whispered: "He'll wake some day."
But the world had nothing of love or light,
Nor a rose in the rosiest May!
Yet I whispered still:
"It's God's own will:"
But the green left the valley, the blue left the hill;
And the world had no splendor, no peace and no light
When his mother kissed him "Good night!"

When his mother kissed him and said:
"Goodnight!"
I whispered: "He'll wake again!"
But in the sad darkness there streamed no light,
And her tears fell down like rain!
But I whispered still:
"It is God's own will,
And His shafts are the kindest that crush or that kill;"
But the rose left the garden, the light left the hill
When his mother kissed him "Good night!"
—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

SUSANNA MORTON.

If there was one thing in all her experience that Susanna Morton was heartily tired of it was the evident and continuous purpose of mankind to permit her to remain a spinster.

True she had been one so long it would seem that she should have become accustomed to it; but by some strange fatality women—that is, the majority of women—never accept their lot in this Christian spirit which has won for them the endearing title of the gentler sex.

And Susanna Morton had put up with it just as long as she was going to.

Four leap years had passed her by, and she had submitted gracefully, but each year less gracefully than she had done the year previously, and there were moments in the last of the four when she became almost desperate. Now that a fifth had come her mind was made up. She would take the reins of Cupid in her own hands and drive that harum-scarum little rascal in a manner to suit herself. She knew her good points, one of which was that she was thirty-five years old or thereabouts, and possessed a poise and balance no man who was looking for a real sensible woman as a wife could afford to disregard. In addition to this she had—what men seldom disregard — a comfortable fortune.

It was this fortune that had been the real stumbling block in the matrimonial path of Susanna, and not any lack of attractive qualities in her possession, for she was not homely, nor was she anything but charming. The fortune, however, which was hers from her sixteenth birthday, had developed in her a fear that men sought her for her money and not for herself, and, never having fallen in love with any of her courtiers she did not find it difficult to resist advances, believing, as she did, that men were mercenary as a rule, and that some day the one man in all the world for her would appear and claim her as his own.

However, he did not appear, and he continued not to appear, until Susanna had reached an age and a firmness of character, to put it mildly, when her fortune would have to be at least doubled to make her as attractive as she was at twenty.

This knowledge had come to her gradually, but was none the less forceful on that account, and she was determined not to let this leap year pass without results of a lasting character.

Of the men in her train there were perhaps half a dozen who were eligible, and any one of whom would have made a husband any woman could be proud of. But they were merely friends; not a man-jack of them had ever suggested such a thing as matrimony to her, and possibly this was why she liked them. So perverse is the nature of woman.

Among the half dozen was one who found the greatest favor in Susanna's eyes, the others taking their positions after him in regular gradation, and this one Susanna selected as her victim for leap year, resolved to try all the others in case of failure in the first instance.

Truly, Susanna was a desperate spinster.

And no less spry, for in the course of his first call in the new year she began her operations. But it was a dreadful task, and the evening passed without a single step taken forward. The effort had been made, however, and courage always comes with effort.

When he came again she was so wrought up over the work before her that her eyes sparkled and her cheeks glowed in rosy color.

"Why bless my soul, Miss Susanna," he said, "how pretty you look this evening."

He was ten years older than she, and always assumed that bless-my-soul style affected by elderly men.

"Oh, thank you, Mr. Culver," she twitted, "I'm sure you only think so. I look just as I always look."

"Of course, Miss Susanna, only slightly more so." He smiled, but there was that in the tone which had the ring of insincerity, or at least superficial and society sincerity, which is very nearly the same thing, and which made Susanna despise the flattery of men that so far had meant to her no dissolution of the continuity of her spinsterhood.

She was good-natured about it, however, and let Mr. Culver go on with whatever he had to say, for if there was any man who could make flattery any more palatable to her than any other man that man was Mr. Culver. But it was soon over, and when he had fixed himself comfortably in an easy chair with which he was familiar he seemed to have forgotten whether Susanna looked like a fright or a fairy, and began talking about all sorts of things, as people do who talk for the mere sake of talking.

At all events, that's the way it presented itself to Susanna, and she felt the spirit of desperation slowly creeping over her. She took a long breath for encouragement, and tentatively turned the subject of conversation upon the most recent wedding which had occurred in their circle.

"What a pair of fools they were and are," said Mr. Culver, sententiously, "to marry on nothing but his salary, and that not big enough for two."

"But they are happy," argued Susanna.

"I suppose so," Mr. Culver unwillingly admitted; "it takes fools to be happy; wise people know too much."

"Are you wise?" questioned Susanna, nervously, for she felt that she was launching herself at this point upon an unknown sea.

"I'm old enough to be," Mr. Culver frankly responded, for Mr. Culver's age was too well known to be denied, and too great to be hid under a bushel.

"Isn't there something somewhere about the old fools being the biggest?" laughed Susanna.

"But I'm not so old as that, yet."

"Ah!" and her eyes twinkled. "Is yours a case of:

"Standing with reluctant feet,
Where the silly seasons meet?"

Mr. Culver assumed a more serious air and there was a smile on his face when he replied; there was rather a shadow of regret:

"Yes, Miss Susannna," he said, "I do not stand reluctant, for I think if I had been more of a fool in one regard I would have been less of a fool in another. That is to say, a man is a fool to waste his life selfishly as I have done."

This was the auspicious moment Susanna had been seeking. She would now lead right up to the matter and find a listener to her proposal.

"Why don't you marry, Mr. Culver?" she asked, with directness. "You are not too wise to consider the question, I hope."

"Certainly not, Miss Susanna," he smiled. "I've been considering it for 20 years."

"Then you ought to stop considering it and pop it." Susanna laughed and Mr. Culver also.

"I hardly think I'll ever do that," he said, seriously. "I wouldn't know how to go about it, to make my case half presentable. I've given myself up, you know, as a bad job."

"Some of these new women will be charging down on you some of these days, teaching you the newer doctrine that women have the right to say whether you have the right to do as you please with yourself. In other words, some one of them will capture you in spite of yourself."

"Not much, they won't," asserted Mr. Culver, with a great show of courage. "If there is anything I don't want to marry it's a woman with foolish notions of that kind."

Susanna's heart went down to her shoes on the instant. Here was an insurmountable obstacle in her path, and with Mr. Culver holding to such an opinion, what good would a proposal be from her, even if she should muster up courage enough to make it. The thought made her mute for a minute and in that minute a new scheme came, one that had been there before, too, but had gone wool gathering while she was beating about the brush with the new woman idea.

"I think myself they are horrid," she said, with an effort to swallow something that would not go down very easily. "But there is the leap year privilege. All women, new and old, can claim that, and you mustn't forget that this is a leap year."

"I had forgotten it," he said, moving his chair into the far corner of the fireplace, but still not so far away that he was out of the pleasant influence of Susanna's nearness. He sat there for an instant making himself shiver with terror, and then he moved back, possibly a little nearer than before.

"Forewarned is forearmed," she said; "and now that I have told you of the dangers ahead I hope you will profit by my advice."

"Oh, I'm not afraid," he asserted, in a good voice, "I'm just waiting for that sort of thing. The custom of tradition, whatever you may call it, is an old-fashioned one, and only an old-fashioned woman would think of it, and that is the kind I want. So none of them had better try it unless she means business."

Surely no finer opening could be presented to a young woman in her mood than this, and Susanna gave herself a shake and took another long breath. The time had come, and she was not the woman to lose so glorious an opportunity.

"Mr. Culver," she began, in a firm voice and with great earnestness, "I have for a long time been thinking you ought to marry and I have even gone so far as to select just such a woman as I think would suit you. I have had two or three consultations with her, and she is willing that I should present the matter to you, because I know you so well, and you will understand it better from me than if she should present it herself."

When she was about to proceed further with her remarks Mr. Culver showed sings of real anxiety and arose to his feet.

"Miss Susanna," he exclaimed, "don't say another word. Really, I cannot listen to it."

"But I must say it to you," she insisted, because, as it seemed to her, that was the proper way to conduct a successful courtship, and now that she had begun it she most decidedly wished it to be successful.

"I tell you I won't hear it. This is entirely unexpected, and I am sure nothing in my conduct has ever warranted you in broaching this subject to me."

Mr. Culver was very evidently in earnest, and Susanna almost chuckled to herself, for this was the very way young women acted under the circumstances in which Mr. Culver was placed. All it needed now was a little more coaxing, and Susanna nerved herself for the final pop.

"Perhaps you have not thought so," she said in her softest voice, "but to me there has ever been a desire to say to you what I am now saying. Mr. Culver—John," and Susanna came very close to him, notwithstanding she was so nervous she hardly knew what to do.

"Hold on, Susanna, hold on," he exclaimed. "Confound it!" (that shocked her, for she knew no girl ever talked that way under such circumstances, however much she must have thought it). "I don't want you to be talking in any other woman's interest. There is only one woman in the world that I want, and—and—and—" Mr. Culver was getting nervous himself now and Susanna gasped. "And—oh, Susanna," he said, desperately, "don't you know that woman is you? You, Susanna. Don't you know it is you?"

Mr. Culver caught Susanna's two hands in his and looked into her eyes with such a pleading, pathetic, intense sincerity that all her plans were consumed like straw in a fierce blaze and she simply tumbled into his arms and let him finish the proposal she thought she had begun in such a masterly manner.

And Mr. Culver finished it with glittering success, much to the relief of Miss Susanna Morton, spinster.—Boston Traveler.

—Who gives a trifle meanly is meaner than the trifle.—Lavater.

ENTHUSIASTIC BAPTISTS.

Progress of the Young People's Convention at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, July 17.—The sixth international convention of the Baptist Young People's union of America was called to order Thursday morning at the Exposition building, with 6,000 people present. The mayor of Milwaukee and others welcomed the delegates to the city, and a happy response was made by Rev. B. M. Poteat, of New Haven, Conn., on behalf of the board of managers of the union. The report of the general secretary, a praise service and workers' conferences were features of the day. In the evening President John H. Chapman, of Chicago, delivered his annual address.

Milwaukee, July 18.—Sunrise prayer meetings in all the Protestant churches opened the second day's proceedings of the Baptist Young People's convention. In the forenoon, beginning at ten o'clock, four workers' conferences were held, the general topic being: "The Young People's Society as a Working Force."

The afternoon session at the exposition hall was attended by a large crowd. Praise services were led by Rev. F. H. Shanks, of St. Louis. The salutation of flags participated in by 34 states was an interesting spectacle. Provincial unions then made report of their work.

At the close of the general meeting at convention hall the delegations marched from the exposition building to the places of holding the state rallies, and song exercises were held.

Minneapolis Baptists came here 300 strong and made a gallant fight for the '98 convention, but at noon gave up the contest. It is learned that the board of managers at their meeting decided upon Denver. This conclusion was to be kept secret until it was announced in the convention, but the Minneapolis managers wormed the secret from members of the board.

The convention at the afternoon session elected the following officers:

President, John H Chapman: Chicago: first vice-president, Rev. C. L. Seasholes, Dallas, Tex.: second vice-president, F. L. Fouke, Oshawa, Ont.: third vice-president, C. E. Tingley, Lincoln, Neb.: recording secretary, Rev. H. W. Reed, Waukegan, Ill.: treasurer, Frank Moody, Milwaukee, Wis.

Board of managers for one year, Jesse A. Baldwin, Arthur D. Dana, Prof. Ira M. Price, Rev. L. A. Crandell, D. D., Charles A. Marsh, Rev. F. Grennell, D. D., all of Illinois.

Milwaukee, July 20.—Saturday forenoon four mass-meetings were held by the four great color divisions of the convention. The general order was a field review of denominational work. In the afternoon there was a big rally of Juniors at the convention hall.

At the evening session the committee on resolutions made a long report, in which they commended the educational movement and the work of the Baptist Young People's union, and especially urged the young people to study sacred literature, outlining a course which it recommended all the unions to pursue during the coming year. It commended the Baptist Union, the official organ of the association, and recommended a system of uniform donations in all the churches. Strong resolutions of sympathy with Rev. A. J. Diaz, the expatriated Cuban evangelist, were adopted. Resolutions also were passed asking members to use their individual efforts to secure the Christianizing of our political life.

The only sensation of the convention was sprung Saturday night, when formal announcement was made that Chattanooga and not Denver is to have the convention of 1898. This decision was reached by the board of managers at a session held in the afternoon. At the same time it was decided to give the 1899 convention to Denver. The action of the board of managers was ratified by the convention.

Baptist clergymen from the leading pulpits of the United States and Canada occupied the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational pulpits of Milwaukee Sunday at 10:30 and preached to large audiences. The meetings at the Exposition building were the largest of the convention. The afternoon was a great missionary meeting, with the convention sermon by Dr. H. C. Mabie, of Boston. Reports from Baptist foreign mission fields were received. In the evening the closing service finished with a monster consecration meeting led by Dr. Frank L. Wilkins, general secretary. With this service the convention closed, and the delegates will spend to-day in making side trips.

SEVENTEEN DEAD.

That Number Represents the Known Victims of the Cleveland Disaster.

Cleveland, O., July 17.—The most appalling disaster which has occurred in Cleveland, except the viaduct horror last winter, when a loaded street car plunged 100 feet into the river, occurred Thursday night at eight o'clock. While a flat-bottomed ferry boat, loaded with between 40 and 50 laborers, was crossing the old river channel, it was capsized and all the men thrown into the channel, and between 15 and 20 drowned, 14 bodies having already been taken from the water.

The accident was due to a panic among the men on board. The boat was loaded so that the gunwale was only three inches above the water, and a passing tug made waves which came into the boat. At once there was a rush to the other side, and the boat went under and spilled the men. They were all members of a gang of ore handlers, and were coming to their homes.

The scene in the river, as described by the men on the tug and the steamer Langdon, which were passing, was one of wild struggle for life. Men grappled each other and went down in the fierce embrace. Lines and life preservers were thrown from both vessels and many were pulled aboard. Others of the unfortunates were rescued by small boats and some swam ashore. The life-saving crew was summoned and the work of searching for bodies at once began.

Cleveland, O., July 18.—All Friday the work of dragging the river bed at the scene of Thursday night's disaster was continued. The coroner has been diligently inquiring and is certain that several bodies are still in the river. As near as can be determined ten men are missing. The regular employes of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh ore dock are all accounted for, either drowned or at home. The uncertainty arises from the fact that large numbers of extra men are hired each day, paid by the day and so no record of their names kept. Seventeen bodies have been recovered.

Whitney Declares Himself.

New York, July 17.—William C. Whitney has sent the following dispatch to the various press associations:

"Will you be kind enough to correct the statement that I desire the indorsement by the state organization of the Chicago ticket? There are no possible conditions or circumstances that would induce me to vote for it or assist it."

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

Increased Activity.

Every day increases the visible activity at the St. Paul G. A. R. encampment headquarters. The work is being pushed merrily along, and every one is working with might and main to make the 30th national encampment a grand success. It is believed that Wisconsin alone will send 20,000 visitors. Maps of the city will be printed for the convenience of the visitors. The maps measure 30x26 inches. On one side appear the streets and avenues and a special indication of the street car lines and the line of the grand parade. On the other side in larger scale are shown the center of the city with the line of parade and the location of all the hotels, manufacturing plants and prominent buildings. Smaller maps, embodying the above features, will also be on hand. The names of the different departments will be printed on silk banners to indicate their different locations in the encampment hall.

A military camp with 500 tents will be established during that week. The tents and the water will be free to the veterans and their families. The camp will be at the west end of the Selby avenue cable line, between Victoria and Chadsworth streets. The camp will be named "Camp Mason." The occupants will be expected to supply all furniture for their canvas houses.

An Abduction.

A few days ago the officers at Sherburne were informed that a girl was held prisoner in a covered wagon near the lake north of the railroad, and men in the neighborhood, becoming suspicious that all was not right, shadowed the outfit and finally managed to find out that she was held prisoner by a miserable brute named Dell Jones, who owned the rig, and formerly worked about Sherburne, and that for days she had been vainly trying to get away.

The police went after the girl and brought her into town, but were too simple and slow to catch the man. She was kept here till the next day and then was sent to her home near Britt, Iowa. She is the daughter of a well-to-farmer, is but 16 years old, with a very pretty face and shapely figure.

The unfortunate creature was heart broken, and her story excited deep sympathy and indignation, and attempts were made to find Jones with the intention of giving him a coat of tar and feathers. This is the most awful case of abduction that has ever shocked the people of this county, and if the guilty parties can be found they will disgrace a state's prison with their presence for several years.

Dangerous Pets.

Early last week some gypsies pitched their camp near the eastern end of the Franklin avenue bridge, in Minneapolis. Included in their assortment of curiosities were two mountain lions. The animals were kept in a large cage, but not properly guarded. Among the visitors to the camp Sunday was a young girl named Amelia Larson. The lions excited her curiosity and she approached close to the cage. As she was peering through the bars one of the lions reached through and caught her head with one of his paws. The large claws pierced the flesh and the girl feared to move. Seeing her danger, John King seized her and pulled her quickly from the lion's hold. The animal tore a piece of skin from her head, but she was otherwise uninjured. The police were notified of the occurrence and a warrant was secured, but the gypsies had taken their departure during the darkness.

Quail Increasing.

The effect of the protection afforded quail in this state by the game and fish commission and by legislative enactment has been to increase the number of this game bird in a very remarkable degree. Three seasons ago the call of the quail was seldom heard in adjacent brush or timber, and although there has been little respect for the law in some localities, the combined action of the commission with that of sportsmen's club throughout the state has resulted in the increase of the quail beyond the most sanguine hopes of its protectors. There is evidence in this country all about Lake Minnetonka, were in the best days of quail shooting in this state, the birds were most plentiful, that all immediate danger of extinction for Bob White has become a thing of the past.

News in Brief.

Thos. Hall, an old resident of Minneapolis, died from the effects of a sunstroke.

C. M. Robbins, a traveling man for a Minneapolis Milling Company was found dead in a hotel at Madison, Wis.

If Minneapolis can get advantageous railroad rates the next meeting of the National Educational society will be held there.

The Farmers' Elevator company, incorporated May last at Pine Island, have begun operations in their new building.

The Mankato base ball club has been purchased by a Winona company.

Ole Truesdale was killed on the docks of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Coal company at Duluth, where he was employed. He was struck on the head by a heavy iron bolt which dropped from the superstructure. He was 26 years of age.

The body of a headless infant was found floating in the river at New Ulm.

Burglars stole the entire outfit of W. M. Swaggart, the barber, at Wayzata.

A meeting of the state commission on county boundaries was held recently, and as a result of its labors Governor Clough decided that the applications of the citizens of the northwestern part of the state for the formation of four new counties were in proper form and to issue a proclamation for the submission of the question to the people at the next election.

Edward Whalen was drowned while bathing in Marsh river, a stream near Ada, but 25 feet wide and a mere mud hole.

During a recent circus parade in Minneapolis, a dray horse was frightened to death by the herd of elephants.

Eli S. Warner, chairman; E. M. Johnson, secretary; Tams Bixby, treasurer and chairman of the executive committee, Such was the organization of the republican state central committee.

Four cooks at a Lake Minnetonka hotel, who had been discharged, tried to drive out the men who took their places. The latter met them with knives and repulsed them.

The new directory of St. Paul shows an increase of 481 names as shown by the canvass for the 1896 directory over the volume for 1895. In 1895 the increase was 760, which shows a slight falling off in the rate of increase.

A MINISTER'S WIFE.

The Frank Statement of the Pastor of Bethel Church.

From the Advertiser, Elmira, N. Y.

DR. WILLIAMS.—*Dear Sir:*—My wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism for more than three years, suffering at times with terrible pains in her limbs, and other times with a severe "crick" in her back which causes great agony. She spent much for physicians and medicine, but secured only temporary relief; finally she concluded to try Pink Pills. She has taken eight boxes and I can say from the first one she has improved until now she is almost entirely free from pain, and has grown much stronger and feels confident that, by the blessing of God, they will effect a permanent cure. We take great pleasure in recommending them to our friends.

(Signed.) REV. J. H. BUCKNER,
Pastor Bethel A. M. E. Church, Elmira, New York.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an infallible specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

DOGS NOT WELCOME.

Just at Present They Are Unpopular at Leicester.

It will be remembered that the poor Indian, upon whose untutored mind the poet condescendingly comments, is exhibited to us as being under the erroneous impression that, when he shall be promoted to an equal sky, his faithful dog will bear him company, says the Pall Mall Gazette. The most sophisticated mind of the average Briton does not, perhaps, carry the conception so far; still, that Briton's idea undoubtedly is that where he goes his dog, at his charges, may go too. It would be well, therefore, to point out at any rate just at present he and his dog would not go to Leicester, because, though the Leicester hotel keepers would be quite ready and willing to receive him, they would in all probability absolutely decline to receive—or, in legal phrase, to harbor—his canine companion.

The reason for their declining to do so lies in the fact that a Leicester hotel keeper has recently, in the opinion of the lord chief justice and Mr. Justice Wright, harbored a visitor's dog once too often. This particular dog belonged to A.; B., another visitor, at the same hotel, must needs take the dog for a drive in a cab. The dog may have been dissatisfied with the turnout, or he might have had private ends of his own to gain; but, anyhow, he bit the cab horse. The driver proceeded for compensation—not against B., through whose instrumentality the dog had been put in the way of biting the horse, nor against A., who, as owner, might have been considered responsible for the dog's actions. The driver knew his dog owner's act (1865), section 2, better than that. He proceeded against the occupier of the house or premises where the dog was permitted to live—the hotel keeper, to wit, and he triumphed. That is why Leicester hotel keepers decline to harbor dogs just now.

MONEY USED IN WAR TIMES.

Rare Collection of Currency Employed in Trade During the Rebellion.

There is a collection in this city, says the New York World, which is warranted to make the eye of the relic-seeker glisten with delight. It is a coin collection, not of antiques which have the history of ages stamped on their faces, but of coins none more than 35 years old, but each one of which tells not only the story of the nation, but also a personal history.

The coins are of 628 varieties, and represent the various metal moneys issued by private individuals during three years of the rebellion. Each bit of brass or copper has a different design stamped on it, and others a name and address. Occasionally a wag has announced in brass tones "I owe you one cent." Delmonico, the gatherer in of silver and gold, found it necessary to send forth bits of metal stamped with his name. Of shoemaker, grocer and candlestick makers there are any number. One man announces to the world that 5,000 people are annually cured by his pills while another inculcates the moral of "little by little," presumably pennies, to insure wealth. The interest of the collection is not confined entirely to the comic, but to the manner in which they have been set up.

Dr. George R. Bond, of New York city, collected the coins with great care not later than 1863, and arranged them in a design representing the front elevation of the capitol at Washington. Brass pieces are so arranged as to suggest the windows and porticos. Around the coin design are arranged pieces of paper money used during the war. Including duplicates, just 1,282 articles have been employed. It is probably the only collection of its kind in the country. The whole is inclosed in a frame five feet eight inches by four feet, and is the property of Mrs. Kirschmann, of No. 140 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.

A Family of Eight Whose United Ages Foot Up to 669 Years.

The most remarkable instance of longevity in the history of the Nutmeg state, perhaps, is noted in the Kimball family of the town of Preston, one member of it, Mrs. Abby S. Cook, who is passing the closing years of her life in the home of her daughter, Mrs. William H. Cook, of Franklin street, this city, having celebrated the other day the 90th anniversary of her birthday. Mrs. Cook is the widow of the late Isaac H. Cook of Preston. A large number of her relatives, friends and neighbors called at her home on her anniversary day and congratulated her, and the venerable lady, who is still hale and active and of a cheerful spirit, entertained them.

Mrs. Cook is a member of a family of eight children, sons and daughters of Elisha and Lucy Lathrop Kimball, all of whom are alive and in vigorous health, with the exception of Mrs. Sybil A. Branch, the eldest, who died two years ago at Roxbury, Mass., aged 90 years 4½ months.

Here are the names and ages of the surviving members of the band: Abby S. Cook, 90 years old; Sarah Green, Iowa, 88; Sarah L. Brown, Chicago, 85; Nelson L. Kimball, Iowa, 82; Frances De Wolf, Chicago, 80; Lucius T. Kimball, Iowa, 78, and Rev. Nathaniel Kimball, Iowa, 76. The united ages of the brothers and sisters are 669 years, including that of Mrs. Branch.

THE most enviable of all titles, the character of an honest man.—Washington.

A New African Map.

There must be a new map of Africa, and several of the European powers are anxious to show how it should be done. England has made several attempts to change the lines, and Germany is not averse to doing something of the same sort, while France would feel very much insulted were she left out of it. However, as long as Minnesota and the Northwest remain as attractive as they are people don't care much what happens to Africa. Africa is not a summer resort, while summer resorts innumerable dot the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad, which is the people's popular route between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, West Superior, Stillwater, Taylor's Falls and other Northwestern points of importance. Its fast trains are always fitted with the latest and most approved equipment and run at convenient hours through a most picturesque and fruitful region, making close connections at handsome terminals with trains and boats running in all directions. Its facilities and its admirable service have for years made it the popular route between the points named, so that the people always use the Duluth Short Line. Information, maps, circulars, etc., may always be had of ticket agents upon application, or may be obtained by writing direct to W. A. Russell, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

DOCTOR (getting impatient)—"What do you think yourself is the matter with you?" Patient—"Incurable boredom." Doctor—"You told me, I think, that you had contracted a habit of talking to yourself?" Patient—"Yes. Well?" Doctor—"Well—" He got no fee.—Galignani's Messenger.

Something Entirely New on Wheels and Superior to Anything of the Kind Seen at the World's Fair.

The "New North-Western Limited" train via "THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE," new from engine to rear coach, the engine after the famous 999 pattern, and the Compartment Cars and Sleepers in style and finish surpassing anything heretofore attempted in car construction. In fact, this train in point of richness, comfort and security, cannot be surpassed and travelers of all classes are invited to inspect and make comparison with any other train in existence.

This train leaves Minneapolis 7:30 and St. Paul 8:10 every night for Chicago; try it when you travel. Excursion and other classes of tickets good on these trains. Pamphlet giving full description of this new train will be mailed free on application to J. W. Teasdale, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

"YOUR lawn is beautifully mowed; it looks like velvet." "It ought to. I never saw velvet that cost as much a yard as that lawn does."—Detroit Free Press.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 933 Arch st. Phila., Pa.

THE amateur always has a double pleasure in yachting—once when he starts, and once when he gets home again.

I HAVE found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine. F. R. LOTZ, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is taken internally. Price 75c.

YOU may follow luck to ruin, but not to success.—Garfield.

TIME well employed is Satan's deadliest foe.—C. Wilcox.

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"A SUMMER NOTE BOOK."

That's the name of it. It is beautifully illustrated and contains just the information you want, if you are contemplating a trip to Niagara Falls, the wonderful City of Buffalo, the Thousand Islands of the St Lawrence River, the Adirondacks, the White Mountains, the Green Hills of old Vermont, or to the old New England home. You want comfort in travel. The Michigan Central aims to give it to you over a smooth track, solid road-bed, elegant cars, a splendid dining car service. In fact, every thing on this old and favorite line is first-class:

Send 10 cents postage for a copy of "A Summer Note Book," to L. D. HEUSNER, 119 Adams Street. It will tell you just where to go and the best way to get there.

O. W. RUGGLES,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

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THE GRAND PRAIRIE OF ARKANSAS,

Lying on both sides of the LITTLE ROCK & MEMPHIS RAILROAD, and extending along its tracks for miles—offers special inducements to home-seekers. The best pasturage, the richest cereal lands and finest farming country in

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A. N. K.—G. 1614.

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BattleAx PLUG

Why buy a newspaper unless you can profit by the expense? For 5 cents you can get almost as much "BATTLE AX" as you can of other high grade brands for 10 cents. Here's news that will repay you for the cost of your newspaper to-day.

With a sharp stick

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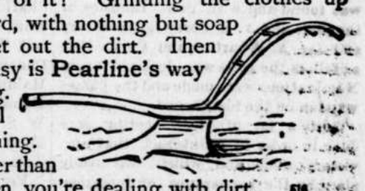

You need Pearline for all your washing and cleaning. You need something better than soap or a sharp stick when you're dealing with dirt. 618

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Dr. Niven, at Rockford, Aug. 31.

—A fine shower Sunday night laid the dust and cooled the air, much to the pleasure of the citizens, of Delano.

—Nels Johnson while learning to ride a bicycle ran into a team and broke his nose by striking it against a horse.

—The Crickets beat the Buffalo boys nine last Saturday, 19 to 3. The Crickets have never been beaten and are getting a trifle conceited.

—The ladies of the M. E. Church will give a "Coming man" sociable in the City Hall, Wednesday evening, July 29. Ice cream and cake will be served.

—Riding bicycles on the sidewalks has not yet been interdictep by the Delano Council, though nearly all the other towns in the country have put a stop to such impropiety.

—We gave Wash Rader, a typical McKinley man, that new shirt front we mentioned last week, with the proviso that he wear it. It gives considerable dignity to the Alderman from the 2nd ward.

—Attend the Democratic primary election at the City Hall Saturday Aug. 25, between 7 and 9 P. M. to vote for three delegates, to the County Convention at Buffalo which will send delegates to St. Paul to nominate a State ticket and Presidential electors.

—Read the Political Platforms and compare them, you can find them in your newspaper. Save them up and dont let anybody stuff you with the idea that Democrats are for monometalljsm. They are for just what they always were for; the money of the constitution, gold and silver both as standard money.

—Mrs. Helen Bain has concluded to stop carrying water from the spring since Charley Brandes put that new well at her door. The well is 113 feet deep with 75 feet of water, and Mrs. B. is quite proud of it, whenever she wants a fresh drink of water.

—A son of Mr. Fogarty, of Buffalo, one of the nine that came over Saturday to play ball with the Crickets ran into John Shatter of the same nine and was so badly injured in the face and head as to lay him up so that a substitute, Mr. Parmeter, of Rockford took his place. We hear that Fogarty is improving.

—Albert Eppel has discovered that a bicycle is the boss thing to dive from. The discovery was purely accidental, as Johnny Eppel and he were coming along the road from Winsted his wheel struck a snag near a ditch and Al says he found bottom in two feet of water before he knew it. He may be invited to join Dr. Carvers divers.

—Last week Dr. Fasset reported a death and several cases of Diphtheria in the family of Peter Kayser in Greenwood. This week we hear that Dr. Powell, of Hanover, is having a number of cases; one George Burngasser, age 17 years died last Friday, and a case is reported at Sam Kent's and three at Charley Wagner's; and C. J. Crandall's boy went home, to Pipestone, with it.

—Messrs S. A. Merriman, of Minnetrista, John McGary, of Indepeudence, and Dr. R. Farnham, of Rockford, were a trio of "Free Silyer" men which happened to meet at the GAZETTE Office Wednesday. Mr. Merriman says it is all free silver in hss part of the country. McGeary says there are a good many adout him. While Farnham says out of 200 votes in Rockford he thinks there would not be over fifty for gold standard.

—Presiding Elder Chaffee preached, Sunday evening at the M. E. church From the text, "He hath shewed that, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" The Elders health is better than it was some time ago and he preached a very forcible sermon, with some of the old time fire in it. As he grows older however he seems to accumulate a still larger stock of new ideas.

—The school meeting held at the School House, Saturday evening was more largely attended than usual, several ladies being among the voters. Considerable delay in opening the polls was occasioned by the tactics of the old boss who insisted on electing one member of the board at a time "law or no law" but after a time the ballot box was found and with Pres. Lindsley in the chair and A. L. Corey for Secretary and Jas. A. Wharton and C. L. Belt as tellers the polls was declared open. Nominations were made and the names written on the blackboard.

Quite a lot of electioneering was done in order to counteract that previously done and which was made plain by the appearance of numerous voters not usually in evidence at school meetings. The votes resulted as follows.

L. M. Maxfield,	26
W. H. Frazee,	25
Geo. P. Shaffer,	20
C. G. Roosen,	18
Jas. A. Wharton,	7
Wash Rader,	2
Tabor Davies,	2
Joe Traunt,	1

Fifty two votes were cast and as, under the new law, a plurality elects the two haying the highest number of votes, L. M. Maxfield and W. H Frazee were declared elected.

Teeth

Dr. Niven will be in Rockford, Friday, Aug. 31.

—Neighbor W. M. Mowatt and wife celebrated their fifteenth wedding anniversary last Sunday. Their ice cream and cake was just as palatable as that of a decade and a half ago. May thev have many more as pleasant occasions.

Perhaps the reason Charles A. Towne did not challenge Judge Morris to an immediate debate was that he wished to allow his whiskers time to grow.—Duluth News-Tribune.

Maybe Judge Morris would have the advantage on whiskers 16 to 1: But that's not the issue.

Personal.

William Gent, of Rockford, drove over Wednesday.

George Crandall, of Rockford, was in town Monday.

Mrs. John O'Mara and son Del, were Delano visitors Monday.

Fred coffin, of Independence, was a GAZETTE caller on Saturday.

Earnest Otto and John Coolen took the early train Tuesday, east.

O. c. Roberts took the train for Kirkhoven Saturday night.

Mr. Lawrence, of Minneapolis, visited with Dr. Soper this week.

Mrs. Staples, Forest and Fannie, of Howard Lake, are in town today.

Alfred Mohlander came down from Waverly and visited Delano friends yesterday.

Rev. B. E. Sherwin, of Dassel, was a passenger for Minneapolis Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. James Danforth, of Minneapolis, were Delano visitors last week.

Miss Addie Wittmam came home from a protracted visit at Wayzata, Saturday.

Frank Stranberg, of Minneapolis, has been spending a few weeks with Delano friends.

Miss Sadie Van Eman, of Watertown, passed through town Saturday, on her way to Buffalo

Geo. Rogers, of St. Paul, talked free silver and free gold to Delano friends this week.

John Cady, of Buffalo, attended the M. E. Church and heard Elder Chaffee Sunday evening.

C. J. Cradall, wife and boy returned via. Delano to Pipestone Monday, after a visit at Rockford.

Leo. Chilton and Jack Derl field, of Howard passed through town on bicycles yesterday bound for the races at Como.

Prof. Charles S. Hawker returned Tuesday from a protracted visit to Minneapolis. He says things look decidedly silverish down there.

A. C. Heath and C. A. Pidgeon, of Buffalo, were Delano visitors, Wednesday. Mr. Heath was a GAZETTE caller. He is a pronounced gold standard man.

Johnson Mealey, Carl Luhman, and Mr. Battle, of Howard Lake were in town on business Wednesday. Mr. Mealey says he making lots of converts to the free silver cause.

County Cullings.

The Republican County Convention for sending twelve delegates to the judicial Convention to nominate two District Judges will be held on Aug. 17 at 1 o'clock P. M. Primaries must be held in all electional districts on Saturday Aug. 15 from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

Senator Eaton is said to be in the ring for County Attorney this fall.

Adam Wood and John Nugent may try to see who can run fastest for Sheriff.

Don't fail to hear Towne and Morris discuss the silver question when they come around.

Most of the present members seem to have cinch on the nomination for their old places at the court house.

Frank A. Briggs, a former resident of Howard Lake, this county, is the Repuqlican nominee for Govenor of N. Dak.

Charley Bugbee and Ossia Crawford, of Rockford, may measure strength for County Commissioner of the 3rd district.

H. S. Swanburg is a candidate for County Auditor. Reports say Ole Mattson will not run for re-election as Treasurer.

The Waverly Tribune praises Alfred Moland and others, highly for their acting in an entertainment recently given there.

J. W. Belden would make a good legislator; but the Howard Herald says he "is not afflicted with any silver cobwebs." We think he would run better if he was, this year.

County Commissioners.

The board met in regular session, at Buffalo, July 13. Full board present.

Hafften and Hudek were appointed to count the funds in the County Tresury.

The following named persons were selected to serve when drawn according to law as jurors:

GRAND JURORS.

Nels Johnson Ek, Victor Lowry, Samuel Kirk, William McCrosy, Timothy Desmond, Thos. Walker, Emil Gutzwiller, Charles Moss, Charles Sydlinker, Wm. Lewis, A. S. Ames, James Quinn, William Sturman, G. M. Wright, W. D. Thompson, J. K. Cullen, Emil R. Olson, John R. Streich, Geo. Guiso, A. P. Moody, Robert Hare, Peter Paulson.

PETIT JURORS.

O. L. Dakin, Walter Gordon, Ernest Rice, Robert Gerard, John Ferguson, Charles Wood, Nels Larson, W. J. Ellis, Andrew McCornack, Louis Borrell, William Eppel, John McDonald, Chapin Farnham, Clark Sturman, John Halupzok, W. W. Washburn, Charles Holmberg, Charles Plate, John Hessal, W. S. May, Edward Gilmer, Gustof Peterson, William Cyrus, August Tack.

Former action taken regarding a road in Sec. 13 Town 120, range 24, etc., was recinded leaving matters as before the petition was presented.

The appropriation for Corinna was changed to $100 to be expended in grading down a hill a bridging a marsh on the public road in sections 24 and 25 of said town.

School petitions were granted A. H. Kling, and P. Petersen, attaching them to district No. 80.

The hearing for a new school district from part of No. 39, continued till Aug. 25. $24,350 is the estimate made for expenses of the county for 1897.

The Auditor was instructed to make the following tax levy for the year 1896.

For County Revenue	$18,000
For Roads and Bridges	$5,000
For Bonds and Interest	$2,000

The bid of C. N. Harvy for building a porch on the north end of the Court House, was $98.00; the bid of John Hellier and W. S. Varner being $198.40.

Harvey's bid was accepted.

The final order for laying out the road and grading damages to Samuel Raisch and others for land was made.

Bids for building a bridge across Crow River Sec. 11, town of Middleville were received:

Toledo Bridge and Iron Co.	$2,400
Gillett Herzog	$2385
Chicago Bridge and Iron Co.	$2467

The bid of Gillett, Herzog & Co. was accepted, and contract awarded; the county to pay $1,788.75, and Middleville to pay $596.25.

School petition of John Workman presented and hearing fixed for Aug. 25.

The committee to examine county funds reported on hand at 1 o'clock P. M. July 14

Currency	" " " "	$5 00
Checks	" " " "	18 00
Silver an nickels	" " " "	11 34
Postage account	" " " "	40 51
C. E. Oakley & Co.,	deposit	2068.59
Buck and McGrew	" "	9126 11
Wright Co. Bank	" "	4512 37
State Bank, Waverly	" "	7730 18
State Bank, Cokato	" "	9619 41
State bank, Monticello	" "	6531 05
State Bank, Annandale	" "	4041 39
Citizens' Bank	" " " "	2782 54
Total		$46,486 65

The usual bills were allowed.

Among our Exchanges.

Should McKinley be salted of course Bryan will be used.—Prison Mirror.

The Chicago Platform is a great disinfectant. Infects and parasites cannot abide it.—Atlanta Constitution.

Unless a democrat is nominated upon a democratic platform democrats should refrain from voting.—Wabasha Democrat.

John Lind has virtually consented to run for governor on a free silver ticket. It would be difficult to conjecture the result with Lind in the race.—St. Peter Herald.

Bryan is not unknown. He is acknowledged to be one of the most brilliant orators of the nation and while he is but thirty six years of age, no one disputes his ability and his fitness for the office.—St. Peter Herald.

Should the silyer republican and populist conventions at St. Louis endorse or nominate the democratic standard bearers selected at Chicago, we look for the triumph of the silyer cause, and vice verst.—Valley Herald.

T. R. Foley returned from the Chicago convention on Tuesday. Mr. Foley went to Chicago a suporter of the present gold standard, but now advocates the election of Bryan and Sewall.—Aitkin Republican.

Every trust in the contry is behind the McKinley breastworks, marshalled under Hanna's orders. This is what makes it hard for many real Democrats to think of voting for him in a choice of evils.—New York World.

The Journal Press of Tuesday states that the family of W. Z. Allen of Santiago, weere poisoned by drinking lemonade which had become poisoned in some way. Nine children are dead and the parents are in a critical condition.—Sherburne County Times.

Madeila Messenger: The capatalists threaten the people by saying "if you do not stop this silver agitation, we will create another panic." Which is preferable, eternal slavery to the money power or a brief turn with a "panic"—Waseca Herald.

If New York goes against McKinley the cause can be traced to the door of Whitelaw Reid. The New York Tribune seems to be producing more strife between the factions there than all the other agencies combined.—Duluth Nws-Tribune.

During the fiscal year closing with June 30 exports exceeded imports of merchanddise by $102,000,000. This is grrtifying to all who are interested in the welfare of the country, but it must be very depressing to orators who have been preparing to mourn over the calamity of "an adyerse trade balance."—World.

Did we have an international agreement to demonetize silver in 1873? Why call on the nations to help us undo what we did then without them? When the fathers determined to throw oyerboard the tea in Boston harbor, we suppose that they should have waited till there was an international agreement.—Penny Press.

About the first thing the State legislature wants to do the coming session is to repeal the primary election law. It is cumbersome and unwieldy, besides being an utter failure in remedying the eyils that existed under the old law. A caucus could be packed under the old law, but it sometimes required fine work and shrewd management to do it. Under the existing law, any one, especially if he has a little money can work his own sweet will. Let the law be repealed or amended.—Sherburne County Times.

It was noticeable in the campaign two years ago that Chas. A. Towne never descended to abuse or personal yillification and thereby he made friends. How different it was with many of those who addressed the Republican convention on Thursday. Two years ago, he was an ideal candidate, a gentleman par excellence. Yesterday he was scored and abused by nearly every Sixth district speaker, and why? Because an honest conyiction had taken him out of the Republican party. With these delegates, party is above country—that is the difference between them and Mr. Towne.—St. Cloud Times.

The statement of the "Pioneer Press" that John Lind represented the Second district in congress untill he became a silyerite and out of touch with his constituents is not true. The evident object of this was to convey the impression that Mr. Lind was compelled to retire from congress on account of his abandonment of the gold standard doctrine. The "Duluth Herald" characterizes this as a deliberate falsehood and a good example of the unfairness of the gold organs. It says:

Mr. Lind advocated the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silyer for years before he retired from congress and the platform upon which he ran declared for that principle. Mr. Lind retired of his own yolition from congress, because he could not afford to remain in public life, and he at once resumed the practice of law in order to accumulate something for his family.

There was much regret among the people of the Second district because he declined a renomination which he could have easily secured, and the "Pioneer Press" does not do the gold cause any good by indulging in such gross misrepresentations of facts.

Whoever will take the trouble to read the platform upon which Mr. Lind was elected, and the national declaration of his party on the silyer question, will discover that Mr. Lind did not desert his party; his party deserted the principles and the policy it had always maintained, and Mr. Lind remained steadfast to them.—Minneapolis Times.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1896.

Senator Jones, of Ark., who was chosen by Mr. Bryan to be chairman of the Democratic National Committee, returned to Washington this week. He brought with him an immense stock of confidence which he is freely distributing among democrats. He refuses to consider the election of Bryan and Sewall other than an absolute certainty, and he says he knows prominent republicans who take the same view of the situation, one of whom told him that he would not be surprised to see silver carry every state outside of New England. He was asked if he feared the nomination of a gold democratic ticket, and replied: "Not in the least. Why should we? It will not carry any state, and the only votes it will get will be of those democrats who whould otherwise vote for McKinley or else go fishing. It may be called an independent ticket. Its convention would not be representative of the democratic party, because the democratic party, called together in national convention by its national committee, has already acted. No one has any authority to call another democratic convention. No, the threat, if it may be called one, of certain gentlemen to hold another convention has no terror. I understand that several administration officials refuse to support the nominee of the democratic convention. They have never been with us. The fact that they are not, with us now is not astonishing." Secretary Herbert was probably one of the officials Senator Jones referred to, as he is credited with having said that he would not vote for Bryan and Sewall.

Senatar Faulkner, of W. Va., chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, believes that the democrats can capture the House this year and is determined that it shall not be the fault of the committee if they do not. He says: "The province of this committee will be to aid the election of any candidate for Congress upon the regular democratic ticket. We have nothing whatever to do with the nominations for Congress, and will take no part in the contests for them. After the candidates are selected, however, it will be our business, and we will see to it that all the aid possible is given for the election of those candidates. We will take it for granted that the democrats of each district know what they are about, and we will not question their selection. It will make no difference to us what the platform may be upon which the candidates are selected." Senator Faulkner has no doubts about the election of Bryan and Sewall, nor about their carrying his own state, of which he said: "I think West Virginia will be carried by free silver. I believe that the sentiment throughout the state is overwhelmingly in favor of it. In my own county I know personally of republican votes that we will get with our platform. I think the same condition exists in other counties in the State. We will hold our State convention August 12th, and will nominate a state ticket upon a silyer basis throughout. Every one of our Congressional candidates will also be for silver."

The Congressional committee has already placed large orders for Mr. Bryan's speeches in Congress, in order to be able to promptly fill the orders for them which have already begun to come in. Among the other documents selected by the committee for campaign use are speeches on finance by Senators Daniel, Jones, of Ark., and Cockrell; on the income tax by Representative McMillan and Ex-Representative Wike, and Representative Fitzgerald's speech on sectarianism and the Marquette statue.

According to present indications, the number of democratic clubs which will take part in this year's campaign will lrrgely exceed that of any previous campaign. In one day, this week, sixty applications for charters for new clubs were received at the headquarters of the National Association of Democratic Clubs.

There is reason to believe that a bold attempt is to be made to prevent the populist convention, which will be held at St. Louis next week, endorsing Bryan and Sewall. Agents of those interested in having the populists put up a ticket of their own for the purpose of dividing the silver vote are reported to have intimated to leading populists that any price they might name would be paid for a failure on the part of the convention to endorse Bryan and Sewall or will nominate them outright. It is certain that the silver convention, to be held at the same time and place, will be for Bryan and Sewall.

Teachers' Fall Examinations.

Teachers' fall examinations will be held as follows:

Buffalo and Howard Lake, Aug. 18, 19.
Delano and Monticello, Aug. 21 and 22.
Annandale, Sept. 25 and 26.

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Butter	.06, .10
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Pork	4.00
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.05
Chickens, dressed,	.09
Spring chichen,	10
Turkeys, dressed,	.12

BORN.

QUADY.—In Franklin, on Thursday, July 23, to Mr. and Mrs. David Quady, twin boys.

PLATTNER.—In Delano, on Wednesday, July 15, to Mr. and Mrs. John B. Plattner, a daughter.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1896. NUMBER 44.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

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M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting every Thursday..... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARBER, Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at..... 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday..... 10:00 "
Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on every third Sunday.

DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching.....
REV. K. ZEVHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m.
Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. LAWRENCE ZOWADZKI.

DELANO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

President — I. GUTZWILLER, JR.
Councilmen, — JOHN COOLEN, WASH RADER, ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder, — WYATT JOHNS.
Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.
Justices of the Peace, — W. H. FRAZEE, R. M. WALTER.
Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health. — T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.
Village Marshal, GEORGE GOODRICK.
Constables — J. P. BERNECK, GEO. GOODRICK.

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TEACHER'S EXAMINERS.

F. H. LINDSLEY and C. S. HAWKER.

THE UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS Washington Grove, No. 9, meets at Cramer's Hall the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, at 8 p. m.

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DEMOCRATS FOR FREE SILVER AND FREE GOLD.

For President,
WILLIAM J. BRYAN, of Nebraska.

For Vice President,
ARTHUR SEWALL, of Maine.

Democratic County Convention and Primary Election.

A Democratic County Convention for the County of Wright, will be held at the Court House in the Village of Buffalo in said County on the 18th day of August 1896 at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing eleven delegates to represent said Wright County in the Democratic Judicial District Convention 4th Judicial District of Minnesota to be held in the city of Minneapolis on the 19th day of August 1896 to nominate two candidates for the office of Judge of the District Court of said District:

The several election Districts in said Wright County will be entitled to delegates to said County Convention as follows:

Albion	3	Rockford	3
Buffalo	2	Silver Creek	1
Chatham	3	Southside	2
Clearwater	2	Stockholm	1
Cokato	1	Victor	2
Corinna	2	Woodland	2
Frankfort	3	Annandale V	3
Franklin	5	Buffalo V	3
French Lake	2	Cokato V	3
Maple Lake	4	Delano V	3
Marysville	3	Howard Lak	2
Middleville	2	Maple Lake	3
Monticello	2	Monticello	3
Otsego	3	Montrose	2
		Waverly	3

The Primary election for the election of said delegates will be held in all the election districts of said County on Saturday, the 15th day of August, 1896, the polls to be open from 7 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. of said day; said primaries to be conducted under the Primary Election law, the town and village committees must fix the place for holding said Primary elections and give six days notice thereof as the Law requires.

By order of the County Committee.
JOHN C. NUGENT,
Chairman.

Repudiated Principles.

The Party repudiated the Principles is why the People are repudiating the Party! Just compare the two planks for yourself; carefully, line by line:

From Republican National platform, adopted at Minneapolis, in 1892:

GOLD AND SILVER MONEY.—The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government, shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference, to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

From the Republican National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896:

MONEY.

"The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.

"All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

Whether free silver is a good thing or not remains to be seen and one thing seems morally certain, we will not have a satisfied country until the experiment is tried, for the agitation is bound to continue. The principle of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of one-half its market value seems wrong. So does gold monometallism. The one has been tried and the enemies of it will not rest until the other has proved to be either bad or good.—St. Peter Herald.

Job printing at the GAZETTE office.

In several of the states it seems the people of all shades of belief are uniting to down ring rule, bossism, wherever found. A new set of men, nearer to the people is the object. When the people, as a unite, take the field they are bound to succeed.

The Minnesota weekly Crop Bulletin claims that rain is needed in all parts of the state except the southwestern. That small grain in some parts is suffering from insect ravages. Chinch bugs. army worms, and other pests are said to be abroad in the land.

The Dispatch recently came out with the picture of two snakes swallowing each other. The snakes were named Populism and Democracy. Wait till after election and both will want to be swallowed by something.—Cokato Enterprise.

It seems a trifle early in the campaign for our G. O. P. friends to see snakes.

In case the eastern bankers that are so kindly assisting the United States Treasury, at this time to keep up its supply of gold are doing it free, through patriotism, how sad that the average western man don't appriciate the kindness. Most people about here seem to think the money kings have contributed to a fund to pay the interest to those who appear to be doing it gratis for pure love of Country, in order keep the people from complaining on account of another bond sale. It is a wrong thing for people to be so distrustful of their countryman. It should not be so.

The well known and highly appreciated Scientific American has just publiened a 72 page, Fiftieth Anniversary Number. We have received one. It is a beauty. It contains a review of the Industrial Arts and Sciences for 50 years. The Articles are written by specialists, and are upon such subjects are these: The Trans-Atlantic Steam Ship, Railroads and Bridges, Physics and Chemistry, Progress of Printing, Iron and Steel, Phonography Telephone, Nayal and Coast Defence, The Sewing Machine, Electric Engineering, The Locomotive, Photography, Telegraphy, Telescopes, The Bicycle; also the $250 prize essay on "The Progress of Inventions during the Past Fifty years." The illustrations are fine. Get one for 10 cts. of Munn & Co. N. Y.

The Pioneer Press, of Wednesday, reprinted a speech made in New York, by Secretary of the Treasury William Windom, a short time before his death in 1891. Read it carefully and then form your own conclusion. After comparing an unstable currency to diseased blood, he goes on to tell of the perils to the country.

He says: "Let me speak very plainly on this most important subject. Believing that there is not enough of either gold or silver in the world to meet the necessities of business I am an earnest bimetallist, and concede to no one a stronger desire than I feel for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, as soon as conditions can be reached, through international agreement or otherwise, by which such coinage shall be safe."

But Mr. Windom could not at that time bring himself to believe that it was best for the United States to go at it alone. Things have changed, and the fact that there is not enough gold to supply all the great nations with sufficient standard money now sticks out plainly; especially to this, the greatest nation of them all. Our business is hampered on every hand by this crying evil. A majority of the people in this part of the country owe several times the amount of gold per capita that could be distributed to them now if an equal divide were made.

Would not the great Minnesota statesman, if now living, insist on the United States, the leading nation, making a start in the right direction?

Globe vs. Bryan.

The St. Paul Globe after having been called down by C. C. Dow, publishes a dispatch to the New York World going to prove that Mr. Bryan never has been the attorney of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The Globe says: "The Globe has made no charges against Mr. Bryan. Noting the statement going the rounds of the press, it asked the question whether or not he had been the attorney of the Missouri Pacific Railroad." After settling this question, against its own insinuation, the Globe don't seem willing to let well enough alone, but slings out another unkind cut, by saying; "We have as yet seen no denial of the statement that Mr. Bryan has been for some time past the paid attorney of the silver producers of the west.

More than likely the Glode would get awfully mad if some of the readers would ask if, as is currently reported, the leading daily newspaper, regardless of paryt, belong to a combine working for the reteution of the gold standard in this country; and if so, if the Globe actually belongs to said combine; and if so, how much per line is its share for propounding such questions concerning the Democratic Candidate for President of the United States.

Subscribe for the BUFFALO GAZETTE

T. J. McDERMOTT, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee has authorized us to say to the public that:

Railroad companies have granted a rate of one fare for round trip to attend the Democratic State Convention, at Minneapolis, Aug. 4. Sale of tickets to commence Aug. 3. Good until Aug. 6.

Democrats on Silver

Numerous mistakes about the Democratic platform adopted at Chicago seem to have been circulated throughout the country. Either purposely or ignorantly the story that Democrats favor free silver only, is abroad. This is wrong. All you have to do is to take down your copy of the GAZETTE of July 17, and turn to the inside of the paper and read for yourself. Below, for convenience we give the part bearing on money:

FINANCIAL PLANK.

"Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time. We invite attention to the fact that the federal constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the unit of value and admitted gold to free coinage at the ratio measured by the silver dollar unit.

"We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private, the enrichment of the money lending class at home and abroad; prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

"We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times.

"Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only unamerican, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution.

"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

"We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

The Globe's Gold Standard.

The St. Paul Globe makes a fearfully poor stagger at an argument for a gold standard. In answer to a correspondent, Edward N. Flint, Winthrop, the Globe says:

It is not true that the purchasing power of the silver dollar "is really depressed" to a little more than 50 cents. It will be if it ever comes to the silver standard. As long as the gold standard is maintained, the purchasing power of the silver dollar is exactly the same as that of the gold dollar."

How can that be? Don't the Globe know that there is not a dollar's worth of silver, at present prices, in a silver dollar? And yet the Globe says: "the purchasing power of the silver dollar is exactly the same as that of the gold dollar." Will England accept in payment for our depts our silver dollars for exactly what she will take our gold dollars? Why are our bankers and other money loaners making notes payable in GOLD where they loan money? It is of no use Mr. Globe man, to farther try to fool folks, they have passed the stage where you can fool all the people all the time. Further on the Globe in its desperation says:

Referring, finally, to our correspondent's talk about "primary money," if we take it that he means money that is a final tender and not redeemable in anything but itself, we must remind him once more that, since 1873, there have been added to our currency over 429,000,000 silver dollars, which are unlimited legal tender, and do not call for redemption in any other substance or medium whatever.

From this last bad break we would say the Globe eyedently takes no stock whatever in the Republican platform recently made at St. Louis and which says the Republican party favors an international agreement for a bimetallic standard, "and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved."

"All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold."

Now how can the money made of silver and of paper be maintained on a parity with gold without it is redeemable in gold? If the Globe will explain that point satisfactorly to its readers there will certainly be an addition to the ranks favoring the free coinage of both gold and silver as standard coin. That's the very point many are hanging on. What is it makes the 50 odd cents dollar worth a dollar? or why is it as the Globe says that "the purchasing power of the silver dollar is exactly the same as that of the gold dollar."?

If the Globe is going for a gold standard it ought to get in line better than that.

BUFFALO GAZETTE
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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1896.

Senator Faulkner, chairman of the Democratic Congressional committee, is being daily astonished at the extraordinary increase in silver sentiment in the middle and eastern states, as shown by letters written to the committee asking for information and literature on the subject. He is also surprised to see that a majority of these seekers after silver documents, instead of being farmers, are professional and business men residing in towns and cities. Speaking on the subject Senator Faulkner said "I am astounded at the tone of some of the letters I am receiving, and it appears to me that the silver wave is sweeping over the east with as much force as it has shown in the west and south. It may be permanent or it may be only temporary, but that it exists now is certain." Senator Faulkner is not the sort of a man to allow his enthusiasm to bias his judgement; hence his declaration of his belief, that unless some great reaction takes place, which will change existing public sentiment before election day, Bryan will be elected by a large majority, carries a great weight.

Representative Hart, of Pa., says his district (the eighth) will roll up a good majority for Bryan and Sewall. He says there are very few democrats in the district who have said they would not support the Chicago ticket and platform, but that a great many republicans have come out for Bryan and Sewall and free silver. He says that the tariff question cuts no figure at all among his people, but that they are all anxious to learn everything possible about the silver question. It was largely to satisfy their yearnings in that line that Mr. Hart came to Washington. He has arranged with the Congressional committe to send a lot of silver literature to his constituents. Among the documents to be sent is the Chicago speech of Mr. Bryan, which Senator Faulkner says "is about the best statement of the silver question, from our standpoint that has been made."

Hon. William J. Hendrick, ex-Attorney General of Kentucky, said in Washington this week: "In the fierce contest that has been waged in Kentucky between the gold and silver partisans my voice and influence have ever been on the side of sound money. I still adhere to the opinion that free silver coinage by this government, independently of the other great nations, would be a mistake. But I am a democrat, and democracy stands for so many other things besides free silver that it is impossible for me to renounce my party allegiance, and I shall cheerfully do all in my power to promote the success of the Chicago ticket. With all the faults of the platform it is infinitely better than McKinleyism. Bryan and Sewall will unquestionably carry Kentucky."

There is some talk about establishing a democratic daily newspapor in Washington which will support Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform. Perhaps such a paper might make some votes, but, in my opinion it would not make one per cent of the votes that could be made by spending the amount of money that it would cost to run a Washington daily during the campaign in circulating the democratic dailies and weeklies already established and enjoying more prestige in their localities than a Washington paper could possibly get.

Mr. S. D. Weaver, city attorney af Burlington, Kans., who is now visiting Washington says: "It is true that some democrats who believe in sound money will not support him, and yet more of these will vote for him than will support McKinley. There are also a great many silver republicans in the state who will vote for Bryan."

Theatrical men are as a rule good judges of the drift of public sentiment. Mr. J. W. Morrisey, widely known as a manager, says of a coming event: "Bryan's descent on New York will be a stupendous affair. He will pack Madison Square Garden to its limit—16,000 people—but 10,000 more will be in the streets to give him welcome. Only a fraction of that monster gathering will be able to hear a word he utters, but few will fail to read it afterwards. Already there is a big change of sentiment in New York favorable to silver, and Bryan's coming will make converts by the thousand."

While it cannot be said that the action of the populist convention was altogether satisfactory to democrats, none of them are disposed to worry about it, because their minds were made up before the convention met that Bryan would get the vote of every Populist who does not wish to throw his vote away, regardless of what the convention might do, and there was nothing about the work of the convention to cause them to change their opinion.

James G. Blaine.

From the Penny Press we clip the following from James G. Blaine in Congress:

"I believe gold and silver coin to be the money of the constitution indeed, the money of the American people anterior to the constitution, money which the organic law of the republic recognized as independent of its own exnistence. No power was conferred on congress to declare that either metal should not be money. Congress has, therefore, in my judgment, no more power to demonetize silver than to demonetize gold; no more power to demonetize either than to demonetize both. In this statement I am but repeating the weighty dictum of the first constitutional lawers. "I am certainly of opinion," said Mr. Webster, "that gold and silver, at rates fixed by congress, constitute the legal standard of value in this country, and that neither congress nor the state has authority to establish or to displace this standard." Few persons can be found, I apprehend, who will maintain that congress possesses the power to demonetize both gold and silver, or that congress could be justified in prohibiting the coinage of both; and yet in logic and construction it would be difficult to show where and why the power of congress over silver is greater than over gold—greater over either than over both. If, therefore, silver has been demonetized, I am in favor of remonetizing it. If its coinage has been prohibited, I am in favor of ordering it to be resumed. If it has been restricted, I am in favor of ordering it to be eularged."

***Under free silver, says Robt. Porter, late census superintendent, Japan's trade has increased from $78,000,000 to $300,000,000 in ten years. And yet the world's trade is done "only in gold," you know.—Waseca Herald.

Mexican Conditions

Editor Penny Press:

There is great stress laid upon Mexican labor as compared with labor in the United States. Skilled mechanics in Mexico receive higher wages than in any gold standard country on earth, not excepting the United States, even after the silver (Mexican silver), is exchanged for gold. The difference would be enormous as compared with England or Germany, and considerable as compared with the United States.

The Mexican peons are suffering from circumstances ontside of the realm of the silver question, and the same race in the United States, commonly called "Greasers," are in no better condition, although living under the blessings of the gold standard. These American Mexicans live in rude mud houses (abode), or in a side hill (dugouts). The Mexican laborer in the United States, in New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona and Utah is no better off in a financial sense than his Mexican brother across the boundary line. The only difference is that the laws of the United States protect him from selling himself for debts, and prevent peonage.

The low labor of Mexico can no more enter as a factor in the financial question than the "Greaser" of the United States can enter into the problem, or the negro of North Carolina. Why did not the poorly paid laborers of Mexico come to the United States when we were constructing railroads. Simply because he could not compete with his American brother. This will undoubtedly put a different phase on the question. Somehow our bimetallic speakers lose sight of these facts. What else does labor receive in North Ctrolina and some of the Southern states as compared with Illinois and some other Northern states? I think if they would consider these facts, they would take the wind out of the gold sails. Conditions, environments and race cut more figure.

Even China, with $2 per capita, is no criterion, for the reason that our channels of enterprise are fifty-fold that of China. Supposing China was to adopt the gold basis, it would mean complete ruination to China, as its baneful effects are already telling on India.—Workingman, who has been in Mexico. St. Paul, Minn.

No Answer to Them.

Editor Constitution: Will you please ask the following questions through your valuable columns and e ts see if any of the goldbug organs will answer:

If the single gold standard is going to lighten the burden of the people please inform us when the movement will likely commence?

If the gold standard has any tendency to give the laboring man any more salary please inform us why our wages have been so butchered in the past four or five years, and why they are still being lowered?

If the tidal wave of good times, reported some time ago as having started, is anywhere near by? Will you please inform us in what way to look for it? So that we may be fully prepared to meet it.

We have been out several times expecting to "meet the bridegroom" of prosperity on notice that it was coming, but we only waited to find ourselves disappointed each time.

Of course we are at sea in this matter and don't know what to do, but somehow something keeps whispering to us that we can't safely march out in November "bearing a cross of gold."

Very truly,
TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.
—Atlanta Constitution.

Give Your Own Answer.

PIONEER PRESS.—To the Editor: Some days ago in conversation with an employe of a Midway manufacturing company he said in Substance: They are building a drainage canal near Chicago and the canal company borrowed $20,000,000 at 4 per cent in England. What did they borrow it for? I replied to buy machinery, tools, and supplies and pay the men who are doing the work. To this he said: All the machinery used (with but few trifling exceptions), all the food the men consume, the clothing they wear, and the houses that shelter them were made from American products, by American labor, England furnishing no labor, no machinery, and no supplies of any kind. Why, then, pay to a foreign country $800,000 per year and $20,000,000, when we furnish everything and do all the work? This little thing has set me to thinking, and I confess I am not able to get the tangle out of it. Can you help an honest inquirer?

—Protection.

IF YOU READ
THIS AD,
OTHERS
WOULD READ
YOUR'S

LATEST NEWS

KILLED AT BUFFALO

From a telegram in this morning's Globe we learn that Miss. Winnie McGinn a teacher in the St. Paul school was injured in a runnaway at Buffalo yesterday dying half an hour after the accident.

The State Fair opens up with Bicycle Day, Monday, Aug. 31.

Another horrible Railroad accident occured yesterday.

The Reading Express left Philadelphia at 5:40 P. M. chrashed into a Pennsylvania railroad excursion train. A rough estimate of killed and injured is placed at 100. There should be some way to prevent such accidents.

J. Adam Bede has announced his intention of resigning from the Executive Committee of the sound money democracy, J. Adam has a reputation for knowing when to resign.

Free Silver and Insurance.

BOSTON, July 22.—President J. L. Greene, of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, has prepared a letter for policy holders, in which he says:

"Our contracts with you agree to pay to your families so many dollars. There has never been doubt what was intended thereby, but should we come upon a silver basis, your policies would for the present be paid in dollars worth to your families only 50 cents, and the great bulk of this would probably be paid in dollars worth not more than from 25 to 35 cents."—World.

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and BUFFALO GAZETTE 6 months for 90 cts; or three months for 50 cts.

The New York Thrice-a-week World

The Hazards of Infant Life.

THE constant care which the overa fond mother gives her infant, ever handling and holding it, up in her arms as soon as it wakens, constantly talking and and singing to it, is calculated to excite the child and keep it in a continual state of nervous strain. The blessed quiet which brain-weary, nerve-exhausted grown people long for is baby's right, and the wise mother will never allow anything to rob her child of this health-giving privilege. Don't fuss nor play roughly with a baby. Babies should be handled and moved about as little as possible. The common practice of keeping them constantly in motion when awake is fruitful of trouble in many ways, and espicially is the evening romp, when baby is high glee is tossed to the ceiling by its fond papa, an iniquitous practice. It is small wonder if the little mite demand another romp at the inconvenient hour of midnight, and its parents have only their own indiscretion to blame for this inconvenient wakefulness.—From "Summer Care of Babies," in Demorest's Magazine for August.

Advertise
the
in Gazette.

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901
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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., • MINN.

Some one who has had his wheel stolen says that the best bicycle insurance is to keep one eye chained on the wheel.

The product of American gold mines this year is expected to be about $54,000,000, and of the rest of the world $166,000,000.

Reports from the pension bureau show that within the year past the number of pension claims pending has decreased 56,546, leaving 410,922 on file.

Lotta, the actress, was born in a log cabin on Rabbit creek, California, went out into the world with a rabbit's foot in her pocket and is now worth over $2,000,000.

You may have forgotten that the bronze two-cent piece was first coined in 1864, being authorized by act of congress in the same year. The issuance of this coin was discontinued February 12, 1873.

It took just two hours and a half to cut down three trees, chop them up, make them into pulp, and then into paper, completely printed, and turn them out as newspapers at the Elfvethal wood pulp factories in Sweden recently.

Three ten-inch steel breech-loading guns are about to be mounted at Old Point, at the mouth of the James river. They are 31 feet long, weigh 67,000 pounds each and have a range of several miles. The idea that Uncle Sam is doing nothing for coast defense is a misapprehension.

A Chicago woman is said to have been arrested 700 times in the last 25 years, an average of about once every two weeks. Intemperance is her besetting weakness. If her mission in life is to be an object lesson, which certainly seems probable, it is a mission that is being pitifully well performed.

Miss Fanny Crosby, the hymn writer, is now more than 70 years of age. Though she has been blind almost from birth she is always happy and cheerful. For 32 years she has been in the employ of a firm in New York. Among the hymns which she has written are "Safe in the Arms of Jesus" and "Rescue the Perishing."

A lecturer in New York said the other day: "Everybody knows that butter is composed of a mixture of fat, oline, margerine, stearine, palmitine, butyrene, and the fatty acids known as capric, caproic and butyric in various proportions." Everybody at least knows that bad butter contains a large number of chemical attributes on exceedingly bad terms with each other.

Braddock's rock on the Potomac, on which the English army under Gen. Braddock landed in 1775 on their way, though they did not know it, to Braddock's defeat, is to be preserved by the Sons of American Revolution in Washington. The Potomac once flowed close to its base, but now the river has changed its course to the southward, and the rock is in danger of being covered up by the dumping of refuse.

All patriotic Americans will rejoice to learn that the trust which for the past few years has controlled the great American nut has dissolved. Peanuts will therefore no longer be cornered, and already the price has declined one-half cent a pound. This certainly is gladsome news, for the friends of the peanut are legion. It may surprise the skeptical to learn that the annual supply of this toothsome article is 9,000,000 pounds.

It is said that a new soporific, to which the name pellotin has been given, has been discovered in a Mexican cactus called anhalonium. The native Mexicans eat slices of the plant, which they call "pellote." Its hypnotic alkaloid has been separated by Dr. Hefter, of Leipsic. One grain of pellotin is equal in its effects to 15½ grains of trional and 31 grains of hydrate of chloral. It is effective in quieting delirium tremens only in large doses.

The centenary of the death of Robert Burns and his genius and fame are being commemorated wherever the English language is spoken. Scotland, of course, leads the van, and a Burns exhibition has been opened at Glasgow which will be continued during the summer months—a sort of Scotch Mecca for travelers. His birthplace will have added attractions in the way of relics, pictures and manuscripts, so that for months to come the Burns worshipers will have full sway. Burns was 37 years old when he died.

Princess Maud, third daughter of the prince and princess of Wales, was married in London a few days ago to Prince Charles, the second son of Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark. The ceremony took place in the private chapel of Buckingham palace and Queen Victoria was present to congratulate her grandchild. Princess Maud has set a new gait for royalty. She insisted upon selecting a husband, not because of his wealth or titles, but because she loved him. This is reform and one likely to move forward. Princess Maud declares: "I am the happiest girl in my grandma's realm."

The United States department of agriculture has issued a circular strongly advocating the observance in the United States of one day in the year as "Bird day." It is proposed by this celebration "to diffuse knowledge concerning our native birds and to arouse a more general interest in bird protection." Attention is called to the alarming decrease in native birds, due to many causes, and that the laws of the various states designed to regulate these abuses become dead letters by lack of the support of public sentiment, and the chief purpose of this day will be to inspire and educate that sentiment.

The Cincinnati Tribune points out one place which prudent bicyclists would do well to avoid. Its advice is based on the fate of one reckless devotee of the wheel, who thought to evade the terrors of a country road by taking to a towpath. It chanced that the wheelman reached a certain point on the path at exactly the moment when a mule was leaving it, and the wheelman's next instant of consciousness occurred "at a spot equi-distant from each bank of the canal." If there are no laws prohibiting wheelmen from riding on towpaths there seems no necessity of passing any until the mule is extinct.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A new one-dollar silver certificate designed by Mr. Low, of New York, made its first public appearance in Washington.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 24th aggregated $989,300,404, against $954,742,363 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week in 1895 is 6.6.

In the United States there were 280 business failures in the seven days ended on the 24th, against 216 the week previous and 239 in the corresponding period of 1895.

Gen. Richard N. Batchelder, quartermaster general of the regular army, has been placed on the retired list, having reached the age limit.

THE EAST.

While bathing Miss Bessie Engle, a prominent young society girl of Philadelphia, was drowned at Ocean Grove, N. J.

Dr. Halsey W. Knapp, a well known Baptist clergyman, died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 77 years.

To keep the gold reserve above the $100,000,000 mark New York bankers have decided to back the United States treasury up with $7,000,000.

At Narragansett Pier, R. I., diamonds valued at $30,000 were stolen from Mrs. J. J. Coogan, wife of a New York real estate agent.

Twenty thousand nands are idle on account of the tailors' strike in New York and Brooklyn.

The democratic candidate for governor of Maine, E. B. Winslow, has declined the nomination.

An explosion of gas at West Bear Ridge colliery at Ashland, Pa., killed William Quinn and Michael Bazzie.

Barbara Herschey and Enos N. Barge, while returning from an outing in a buggy, were killed while crossing the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad at Lancaster, Pa.

In a storm at Allegheny, Pa., 11 persons were struck by lightning, several of whom will die. Great damage was done to property.

At Chateaugay, N. Y., Levi Sancomb and Nellie Bushy, aged 18 and 16 years, were killed by the cars at a crossing.

For cause unknown Mrs. Mary Hamann, the 30-year-old wife of John Hamann, of Camden, N. J., drowned her two babies and herself in the Delaware river.

Wind and rain did great damage in Pittsburgh, Pa., and vicinity and several persons were killed.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Diana Smith (colored) died near Homer, Mich., aged 117 years.

It was decided at a conference in Chicago of "sound money" men from nine states to take immediate action for the purpose of nominating a second democratic ticket for president and vice president of the United States.

William T. Wiley, a tailor in Cincinnati, shot and killed his wife and then shot himself, but not fatally. Domestic trouble was the cause.

The first state convention was held in Denver, Col., of the national party, the reorganized silver wing of the prohibitionists, and Levi Booth, of Denver, was nominated for governor.

The national convention in St. Louis on the 24th of the American silver party nominated William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for president, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, for vice president. The platform declares for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at a ratio of sixteen to one, independent of any foreign power. After changing the name of the organization to the national bimetallic party the convention adjourned sine die. At a meeting of the new national committee Charles D. Lane, of California, was elected chairman.

Charles Morris, Henry L. Edson, Miss Laura Guard and Miss Emma Young were drowned near Vancouver, Wash., by the upsetting of a boat.

In Bear creek canyon, just above Morrison, Col., a cloudburst did great damage to property and caused the loss of from 15 to 20 lives.

John Pascoe, aged 17, and William Hosking, aged 26, residents of Iron Mountain, Mich., were drowned in Spread Eagle lake by the capsizing of a boat.

At Carlton, Minn., Jim O'Darrah shot and killed William Caffry and wife, proprietors of a bagnio, after a dispute over money.

At New Orleans James Murray (colored) was hanged for the murder of Policeman Michael Cotter July 26, 1894.

The Illinois prohibition state executive committee met in Champaign and nominated George W. Gere, of that city, for governor.

In Chicago Parkhurst & Wilkinson, dealers in iron, failed for $250,000.

In St. Paul Henry B. White fatally shot Miss Tillie Strumpf because she refused to marry him and then fatally shot himself.

In Chicago the "sound money" democrats perfected their plans for putting another democratic ticket in the field by making arrangements for the choice of a new national committee which is to meet at Indianapolis August 7 for the purpose of issuing a formal call for a national convention, to be held not later than September 2.

Barns on the Forsythe (Ind.) race track were destroyed by fire and five valuable horses were cremated.

In Marinette county, Wis., four townships have been burned over by forest fires, a large amount of timber being destroyed.

Latest advices say that 28 persons lost their lives in the great floods which swept down upon the towns of Morrison and Golden, Col.

During a quarrel at a negro picnic near Letohatchie, La., David Semter, Burret Means and three other persons were fatally wounded

In Louisville, Ky., the Chesapeake & Ohio & Southwestern railroad was sold at auction to the Illinois Central for $1,500,000.

Flames destroyed 6,000,000 feet of pine lumber and the docks on which it was piled at Cheboygan, Mich., the loss being $100,000.

Mary Long, aged 43, and her daughter Daisy, aged 17, were drowned in the river near Bellaire, O., by the capsizing of a boat.

Fred Baumgartner, Fred Gross, Peter Peters and a man named Marcelline were drowned in the river at Quincy, Ill., while bathing.

When he pedaled into Chicago on a bicycle and completed a ride of 25,000 miles in 18 months and 24 days William H. Chadwick, of Detroit, won $5,000.

Prohibitionists of the Third district of Illinois nominated S. T. Haines, of Chicago, for congress.

Dr. J. D. Cromwell and G. I. Kennard, prominent citizens, killed each other in a duel at Gainesville, Fla.

At a dance at Haggard's turpentine still near Jasper, Fla., six men were killed outright in a battle between whites and negroes and eight were wounded, some of whom will die.

Percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 26th were as follows: Cincinnati, .694; Baltimore, .667; Cleveland, .654; Chicago, .563; Pittsburgh, .550; Boston, .532; Philadelphia, .463; Brooklyn, .457; Washington, .429; New York, .405; St. Louis, .296; Louisville, .269.

The people's party national convention, after a four days' session in St. Louis, completed its labors on the 25th by nominating William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for president. Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, is the nominee for vice president. The national committee selected Senator Butler, of North Carolina, as chairman.

In a fit of insanity Frank Pierson cut the throats of his aged father and mother and then his own at their home in Iowa Falls, Ia. Mrs. Pierson and her son will probably die.

At the age of 60 years William Henry Smith, who for more than 20 years was general manager of the Western Associated Press, died at his home in Chicago.

Near Afton, Kan., John Selvage, a young farmer, shot and killed the 13-year-old daughter of David Hoffman and then killed himself.

At Van Wert, O., and vicinity a storm did damage to the extent of $400,000.

In Cleveland, O., the strike of employes of the Brown hoisting and conveying works, which was inaugurated nine weeks ago and which has resulted in a series of bloody riots, has been settled.

A storm struck St. Anthony, Ia., and as a result nearly every building in town was wrecked or badly damaged.

In a belt two miles wide crops were laid waste and many farm buildings were destroyed by a cyclone near Waterloo, Ia.

In the great centennial wheel parade in Cleveland, O., upwards of 15,000 bicycle riders participated.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

In London Princess Maud, third daughter of the prince of Wales, was married to Prince Charles, second son of Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark.

Jose Maceo, the famous leader of the Cuban insurgents, is dead, having been killed in battle.

Some 6,000 imperial Chinese troops were sent to Lanchou to suppress the Mohammedan rebels, who had risen against the authorities, but the rebels routed the troops and killed them all.

Capt. Gen. Weyler, of Cuba, liberated 102 political prisoners in a celebration of the thirty-eighth anniversary of the birth of the queen regent of Spain.

Advices from Constantinopie say that 40 prosperous villages around Van, in Armenia, have been destroyed by the Turks and every male over eight years of age killed. The total killed is placed at 42,080.

The death of Thomas A. Jerome, aged 88 years, occurred at his summer home in New Brighton, S. I. He was the last of the nine famous Jerome brothers.

Fifty persons were killed in a railway collision at Delhi, India.

The steamer City of Philadelphia foundered off Stanley, Falkland island, and Capt. Johnson, his wife and family, one passenger and a crew of 25 men perished.

Off St. John's, N. F., the schooner Anna Marie, with 21 men, was sunk in a collision with the schooner Pacific, and the schooner Tedel, with 15 men, foundered near the same place.

Fire destroyed the Harland & Wolff and Workman & Clarke shipbuilding shops and their contents at Belfast, Ireland, the loss being $1,500,000.

The doors of the Farmers' bank at Rock Valley, Ia., were closed, with liabilities of $27,500.

At the Children's home in St. Joseph, Mich., twin baby boys were suffocated by sewer gas.

A drought in some of the provinces of Russia and excessive rains in others have destroyed all hopes of a good harvest.

LATER NEWS.

The full extent of the damage done at Pittsburg, Pa., the 27th was not known until the 28th. Summed up, the result was, 18 lives lost, 36 injured, many it is feared fatally, and property damaged to the extent of $100,000. During the storm a boarding house near Cecil, Washington county, was washed away and the occupants, 15 coal miners, were drowned.

A gang of 30 prisoners at the U. S. penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kas., broke away from the guards the 28th and ran for a cornfield. They all surrendered but three, and these were captured after George East was fatally wounded.

It was learned the 28th that in a typhoon off the Chinese coast the German cruiser Itlis was lost with all on board.

It is rumored that the Turkish government contemplates the issue of paper money.

Mart Crawford was lynched a few miles from Tipton, Mo., the night of the 27th. He was charged with attempting an assault upon a girl aged 15 years.

Advices from Vera Cruz announce the breaking out of yellow fever.

The Boston banks have deposited $800,000 in gold for relief of the United States treasury, in addition to the $2,000,000 subscribed last week. The gold reserve the 28th was $104,832,638.

The trial of the Transvaal raiders was ended in London the 28th. Dr. Jameson was sentenced to nfteen months imprisonment without labor; Major Sir John Willoughby was sentenced to ten months imprisonment; Major R. White was sentenced to seven months imprisonment and Captain Henry F. Coventry, Colonel R. Grey and Colonel H. E. White were sentenced to five months imprisonment.

The first bale of Alabama cotten of this season's crop was marketed at Selma, Ala., the 28th. It was 21 days earlier than the first bale last year.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, July 28.		
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	55½	@	57
No. 2 northern	55	@	56¼
Sept.			54¼
HAY—Timothy	9 00	@	9 50
Good wild	5 50	@	6 00
OATS—No. 3 white			17½
CATTLE—Steers	2 25	@	3 00
Cows			2 90
HOGS	2 75	@	3 00
SHEEP—Muttons			2 75
Lambs			3 80
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	12	@	13
Creamery, second	10	@	11
Dairy, fancy	11	@	12
Dairy, choice	9	@	10
POULTRY—Turkeys	11	@	12
Spring chickens	10	@	11

NATIONAL SILVER PARTY

Bryan and Sewall Nominated by St. Louis Convention.

Joint Conference Committee of Silveritos and Populists Recommend Uniting of Silver Forces — Platform Adopted.

St. Louis, July 23.—The national silver party convention, which opened its session in Music hall of the Exposition building Wednesday, did not proceed far enough with its business to admit of any accurate forecast of the outcome. It met, listened to an able address by Representative Newlands, of Nevada, its temporary chairman, and a still more taking speech by Mr. William P. St. John, the ex-national banker of New York, which fairly captured the convention. It appointed a committee to confer with the convention of the people's party and started in on the preparation of a platform and of the inevitable address to the American people. Thirty-two states were represented on the floor of the convention by about 250 delegates.

Recites the Declaration of Independence.

After naming the committee on credentials, the temporary chairman suggested that the state delegations get together and select their representatives on the several committees, and

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

pending this Miss Lillie Pierce, of St. Louis, was escorted to the platform. She was dressed in an American flag, and recited the declaration of independence. She was greeted with tumultuous applause.

A recess until 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon was finally agreed to, and at 2:22 o'clock the convention separated.

Business Resumed.

Most of the delegates were in their seats promptly at 4:30, and quite a sprinkling of visitors were in the galleries. At 4:50 o'clock Chairman Newlands dropped his gavel. Mr. Williams, a delegate from Nebraska, moved that a committee of three be appointed to invite the delegates to the populist convention to take seats in the galleries for the afternoon, the populists not being in session. It was unanimously adopted. The committee on rules made its report, recommending that the rules of the present congress be used in the conduct of the convention's business. The committee on credentials reported no contests and suggested that any portion of a state delegation present in the convention could cast the full vote of the delegation. The report was adopted.

The Permanent Officers.

The permanent organization committee through its chairman, Col. Bradshaw, reported in favor of William P. St. John, of New York, as permanent chairman. As his name was mentioned the convention cheered vociferously. Hon. Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota was named as vice president of the convention, and again the delegates manifested their pleasure. Robert E. Diffendorfer, of Pennsylvania, was named as secretary. The report was adopted with a cheer. Mr. Newlands then introduced Mr. St. John as permanent chairman. Mr. St. John addressed the convention briefly. Mr. St. John's assumption that the convention would prevail upon the "patriots calling themselves the people's party to indorse Bryan and Sewall" was received with great applause. He reviewed the chain of events by which he said "the sufferings of the farmers, who constitute nearly one-half of our population, are enforced upon the city merchant, the manufacturer and all forms of labor." "The banker, also," continued Mr. St. John, "is without prosperity unless prosperity is general throughout the country. He must learn to distinguish between cheap money and money commanding a low rate of interest." He concluded by predicting what would follow the reopening of our mints. He said a premium on gold would not occasion a contraction of the currency; that it would increase our exports by causing a higher rate of foreign exchange, and that it would tend to diminish our imports, by increasing the cost of bills of exchange. He said this increasing of our exports and decreasing of imports will set idle men to work, thus enlarging our home market for home products, with prosperity in general as the result assured.

At 6:25 p. m. the convention adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

Waiting for the Proposed Conference.

St. Louis, July 24.—The national silver convention was called to order Thursday at 10:27 o'clock by Permanent Chairman St. John. He stated that Rev. Dr. Joseph Nicholls, who had been asked to open the proceedings with prayer, had been suddenly called from the city and therefore the convention would not have the pleasure of listening to him. "I trust we are all in the spirit of prayer," he added.

Towne Makes a Speech.

Chairman St. John then introduced into the convention its vice chairman, Hon. Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota. He was received with great applause. He said that the condition of the country was most grave. It had been brought about, he charged, in pursuance to a plan which had for its purpose to make it appear as the result of an orderly and lawful evolution.

Mr. Towne pleaded with the convention to make no mistake, but to ever hold the cause above all things else, and closed with an eloquent peroration.

The convention at 12:45 took a recess until 2:30 p. m.

Session of the Afternoon.

When the convention reassembled, the committee on resolutions not being ready to report, short speeches were made by several prominent delegates.

After the transaction of some business of minor importance a resolution offered by Mr. Duniphan, of Missouri, that no candidate for congress be voted for unless he is in favor of the free coinage of silver, was referred to the committee on resolutions.

At 5:15 the convention adjourned until ten o'clock Friday morning.

Bryan and Sewall Nominated.

St. Louis, July 25.—The national convention of the national silver party nominated for president and vice-president the democratic nominees for those offices—William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine.

A Lincoln (Neb.) dispatch says that when asked if he had anything to say in regard to the nomination of himself and Mr. Sewall by the silver convention at St. Louis, Mr. Bryan said he appreciated both the nomination and the unanimity with which it was given. He did not consider it as a personal compliment to Mr. Sewall and himself, but as an evidence that the delegates assembled were willing to make the restoration of bimetallism the paramount issue of this campaign and to support the Chicago ticket regardless of differences upon minor questions.

The joint conference committee reached an agreement at three p. m. It recommends uniting the silver forces and leaves the details to each political party—silver and populists.

Senator Jones read the platform and address to the people of the United States. The several declarations in favor of free coinage and denouncing bond issues were attentively listened to and provoked much applause.

The question on the adoption of the resolutions was ordered and they were agreed to by a rising vote which was unanimous, accompanied by much enthusiasm.

THE SILVER PLATFORM.

Text of the Resolutions as Adopted by the Convention.

The platform as reported by the committee, and as finally adopted by the convention, is as follows:

"The national silver party of America, in convention assembled, hereby adopts the following declaration of principles:

"First—The paramount issue at this time in the United States is indisputably the money question. It is between the British gold standard, gold bonds and bank currency on the one side, and the bimetallic standard, no bonds, government currency (and an American policy) on the other.

"On this issue we declare ourselves to be in favor of a distinctively American financial system. We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver, by the restoration by this government, independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver, into standard money at the ratio of sixteen to one, and upon terms of exact equality as they existed prior to 1873; the silver coin to be of full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts and dues, public and private, and we demand such legislation as will prevent for the future the destruction of the legal tender quality of any kind of money by private contract.

"We hold that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money; and, hence, that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued and its volume controlled by the general government only, and should be a legal tender.

"We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and we denounce as a blunder, worse than a crime, the present treasury policy concurred in by a republican house, of plunging the country into debt by hundreds of millions in the vain attempt to maintain the gold standard by borrowing gold; and we demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States, as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the government, and not at the option of the creditor.

"Over and above all other questions of policy, we are in favor of restoring to the people of the United States the time-honored money of the constitution—gold and silver, not one but both—the money of Washington and Hamilton, and Jefferson and Monroe, and Jackson and Lincoln, to the end that the American people may receive honest pay for an honest product; that the American debtor may pay his just obligations in an honest standard and not in a dishonest and unsound standard appreciated 100 per cent. in purchasing power, and no appreciation in debt-paying power, and to the end, further, that silver standard countries may be deprived of the unjust advantage

JOHN M. DEVINE, OF NEBRASKA.
[Secretary of American Bimetallic League.]

they now enjoy, in the difference in exchange between gold and silver—an advantage which tariff legislation cannot overcome.

"We therefore confidently appeal to the people of the United States to hold in abeyance all other questions, however important and even momentous they may appear, to sunder, if need be, all former party ties and affiliations, and to unite in one supreme effort to free themselves and their children from the domination of money power—a power more destructive than any which has ever been fastened upon the civilized men of any race or in any age. And upon the consummation of our desires and efforts, we evoke the aid of all patriotic American citizens, and the gracious favor of Divine providence.

A RACE RIOT.

Whites and Blacks at War in Hamilton County, Fla.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 27.—Dispatches to the Times-Union from Jasper, Hamilton county, Fla., state that a race riot occurred Saturday night, 15 miles northeast of here, in which six men were killed and eight wounded. Two of the latter were women. Those killed are said to be Henry Jackson, Albert Sullivan, Edward Johnson, white; Jim Solomon, Amos Campbell and Ike Mitchell, negroes. The names of the wounded have not been learned. The tragedy occurred at Haggard's turpentine still, where many negroes are employed. The negroes gave a "festival" Saturday night and while it was in progress a number of white men intruded and the shooting resulted. It is rumored that the negroes are generally arming and a posse of whites left Jasper Sunday night for the scene of the tragedy.

Goes Down with All on Board.

Philadelphia, July 27.—Information received from Stanley, Falkland Island, dated June 9, goes to show that the clipper ship City of Philadelphia foundered off that locality on May 14 and that Capt. Johnson, his wife and family, one passenger and a crew of 25 men perished.

William Henry Smith Dead.

Chicago, July 28.—William Henry Smith, newspaper man and historian of national reputation, died at 3:30 o'clock Monday morning at his suburban home in Lake Forest, aged 62.

TWENTY-EIGHT VICTIMS.

Cloudburst in Colorado Takes Life and Destroys Property.

Denver, Col., July 27.—So far as can be ascertained, 28 persons lost their lives in the great floods which swept down upon the towns of Morrison and Golden, in the foothills near this city, Friday night. All the Denver people who perished at Morrison were campers in Bear Creek canyon. There were many more campers in that vicinity, and it is feared that the loss of life will probably be much greater than is now known. Some reports say that when Bear Creek canyon is fully explored it will probably be found that no less than 50 people perished in the flood. Great anxiety is felt by many families in this city, members of which were camping in the mountains.

The victims of Friday night's flood were three in Golden, four in Mount Vernon canyon and 21 near Morrison—making the total 28.

Numerous parties from Denver camped out at Evergreen, Idlewild, Idledale and other places in the mountains near Morrison are safe. Many hairbreadth escapes and thrilling rescues are reported. Of the 26 persons drowned at Morrison only 16 bodies have been recovered. Some may never be found, having been carried away many miles down the stream and buried under debris.

Mrs. A. S. Proctor and her four children, Mrs. T. E. Casey and five children, Mrs. Anthony Herres and four children, Annie Hanson, servant, and Thomas McGough, a cousin of Mrs. Casey, 18 in all, were living in a large cottage on the banks of Bear creek. A great bank of water struck the house before the occupants realized their danger and carried it bodily away. All the inmates perished except Irene Proctor, aged 18, whose long hair caught in driftwood, holding her until aid came.

Horace M. Warren, of the firm of Acheson & Warren, investment bankers of this city, was driving in Mount Vernon canyon, midway between Morrison and Golden, last night, in company with his wife, Miss Josephine Holm, daughter of Richard Holm, superintendent of the Denver Union Water company, and Misses Della and Mary Horner, daughters of Judge J. W. Horner, when a cloudburst occurred. The stream quickly became a torrent. There was no way of escape and the carriage with its occupants was swept away by the flood. The four women were drowned. Mr. Warren, bruised and bleeding, lodged in a tree and was rescued several hours later. He is in a critical condition. The party had been camping at Judge Horner's ranch in Mount Vernon gulch.

RAILWAY PROGRESS.

Interesting Statistics Compiled by Interstate Commerce Commission.

Washington, July 28.—The eighth statistical report of the interstate commerce commission has been made public. It presents many facts of general interest, among which are the following:

The report shows that on June 30, 1895, 169 roads were reported in the hands of receivers, showing a net decrease of 23 during the year. The roads under receivers operated 37,855.80 miles of line, which shows a decrease of 2,963.01, as compared with 1894. The railway capital represented by these roads was nearly $2,500,000,000, or about 22.20 per cent. of the total railway capital in the United States.

The total railway mileage in the United States was 180,657.47 miles, an increase of 1,948.92 miles, or 1.09 per cent., being shown. The increase in 1894 was 2,247.48 miles, or 1.27 per cent. The number of railway corporations was 1,965. During the year 14 roads were abandoned, nine merged, 32 reorganized and 28 consolidated.

The number of men employed by railways shows an increase of 5,426, as compared with last year, the number of employes being 785,034 on June 30, 1895.

The amount of railway capital on June 30, 1895, is shown to be $10,985,203,125, or $63,330 per mile of line. The increase during the year was $188,729,312. Stock to the amount of $3,475,640,203, or 70.05 per cent. of the total outstanding, paid no dividend, and $904,436,200, or 16.90 per cent. of funded debt, exclusive of equipment trust obligations, paid no interest during the year covered by the report.

The number of passengers carried by the railways during the year ended June 30, 1895, was 507,421,362, which shows a decrease of 33,266,837.

The gross earnings of railways of the United States for the year ended June 30, 1895, were $1,075,371,462, an increase of $2,009,665 for the year being thus shown. Passenger revenue was $252,246,190, showing a decrease of $33,103,378, or 11.60 per cent. for the year. Freight revenue increased $30,502,549, or 4.36 per cent., being $729,993,462 for 1895. The expenses of operation for the same period were $725,720,415, which were $5,693,907 less than for 1894.

The number of railway employes killed during the year ended June 30, 1895, was 1,811, and the number injured was 25,696. These figures, compared with those of the previous year, show a decrease of 12 in number killed and an increase of 2,274 in the number injured. The number of passengers killed was 170, the number injured 2,375. These figures give for the year a decrease of 154 in the number killed and 659 in the number injured.

CLEVELAND STRIKE ENDED.

Brown Hoisting Company Concedes Employes' Demands.

Cleveland, O., July 28.—The long-drawn-out strike of the employes of the Brown hoisting and conveying works, which was inaugurated nine weeks ago, and has resulted in a series of bloody riots, is at an end, a satisfactory settlement having been reached Monday. The company concedes all the main points contested for. They agree to receive grievance committees from employes, grant a half holiday Saturday, and time and a half for all over time. All of the employes are to be reinstated regardless of any part they took in the strike. The men will return to work this morning.

FARMERS ALARMED.

Clouds of Grasshoppers Pass Over a Part of Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., July 27.—Myriads of grasshoppers, in clouds so dense as to almost obscure the sun, passed over this section of Nebraska Sunday about noon. Their appearance caused apprehension among farmers, but few alighted. Their course was from west to east. The last grasshopper scourge in Nebraska was in 1874, and as they usually make their appearance much earlier in the season, it is thought the present visitation does not presage any serious damage to crops in this locality.

On the Retired List.

Washington, July 28. — Having reached the age limit, Gen. Richard N. Batchelder, quartermaster general of the regular army, has been placed on the retired list. His army record is an enviable one, and few men can count more honors than have been showered upon him for bravery in the field and diligent duty to his post in and after war days. Among the medals of honor awarded him by congress is one given for "most distinguished gallantry in action." This gallantry was displayed in October, 1863, against a band of Mosby's guerrillas in Virginia.

GUNPOWDER IN EARLY DAYS.

Was Possibly Used in Warfare Before the Beginning of History.

People outside of military life who have no connection with the making of gunpowder know it only as a coarse, black powder like black sand, which will flash off with a loud report if shut up in a case of any kind, and set on fire.

It is a very queer mixture, made up of three simple and well-known substances, no one of which will explode, although two will burn, says Lieut. John M. Ellicott in St. Nicholas. Nobody knows when or how it was discovered, for as far back into the dark ages as records or tradition will carry us, we find that gunpowder, though not used for guns, was known. It was, no doubt, looked upon with awe and fear by the ancients on account of its flame, its noise, and its rending force; but their limited mechanical skill could suggest very little use for it.

Possibly it was used in warfare long before the beginning of history; but the first man in historical times to form an idea of the terrible destruction which this awful, bursting, fiery substance might produce was an English monk named Roger Bacon. Monks, in his day, were the chemists, scholars and writers of the world; and this Roger Bacon traveled and studied much, and made continual experiments in his laboratory to prove for himself and to develop what he learned from others. He probably saw gunpowder among the Moors in Spain, and tried for himself its explosive effect. Then he wrote of its composition in the year 1267, and in his writing suggested that it could be used in engines of war to deal death and destruction to armies of men.

Soon after Roger Bacon's time his suggestions were taken up and guns were constructed first by binding iron bars together with hoops to form a tube, then by casting a tube out of brass, with one end closed. Stones of suitable size were selected as shot, and the powder had to be carried around in chests or barrels and shoveled into the muzzles of the guns, the stones being rolled in after it. In spite of these drawbacks very large guns were built, for there was one used by Mahomet II. against the Greeks at the siege of Constantinople in 1453 which threw a stone weighing 600 pounds a distance of one mile.

His Brother Was Deaf.

A millionaire railway king has a brother who is hard of hearing, while he himself is remarkable as having a very prominent nose. Once the railway king dined at a friend's house, when he sat between two ladies, who talked to him very loudly, rather to his annoyance, but he said nothing. Finally one of them shouted a commonplace remark, and then said in an ordinary tone to the other: "Did you ever see such a nose in your life?" "Pardon me, ladies," said the millionaire, "it's my brother who is deaf." Imagine the horror of the ladies.

Something Entirely New on Wheels and Superior to Anything of the Kind Seen at the World's Fair.

The "New North-Western Limited" train via "THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE," new from engine to rear coach, the engine after the famous 999 pattern, and the Compartment Cars and Sleepers in style and finish surpassing anything heretofore attempted in car construction. In fact, this train in point of richness, comfort and security, cannot be surpassed and travelers of all classes are invited to inspect and make comparison with any other train in existence.

This train leaves Minneapolis 7:30 and St. Paul 8:10 every night for Chicago; try it when you travel. Excursion and other classes of tickets good on these trains. Pamphlet giving full description of this new train will be mailed free on application to T. W. Teasdale, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

"Do you believe that Adam gave a name to all the animals?" "I do, and I respect him for his selections. He did his work most creditably. "Why?" "Well, because there wasn't a Rover or a Fido in the whole lot."—Bazar.

The Frances Shimer Academy of the University of Chicago

Which for more than forty years has been known as Mt. Carroll Seminary has, by the wish of its founder, become an affiliated school of The University of Chicago. The relation of the Frances Shimer Academy to The University of Chicago is a double one. It is an affiliated academy of the University, and as such the work of instruction is under the direct oversight of the University; eight of its fifteen trustees are trustees of the University.

The local and internal administration of the Academy will be in charge of the Dean, Miss Ida M. Gardner, who for fifteen years has been Principal of College Preparatory Schools both East and West. The course of study, with slight changes, will be identical with that of Morgan Park Academy, and will fit pupils for any College in the country.

GERMAN FRIEND—"De bicture you haf bainted is most butiful; dere is only von vord in de English lanckgidge vich describes it—end I haf vorgotten it."—Tit-Bits.

That Terrible Scourge.

Malarial disease is invariably supplemented by disturbance of the liver, the bowels, the stomach and the nerves. To the removal of both the cause and its effects, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is fully adequate. It "fills the bill" as no other remedy does, performing its work thoroughly. Its ingredients are pure and wholesome, and it admirably serves to build up a system broken by ill health and shorn of strength. Constipation, liver and kidney complaint and nervousness are conquered by it.

BILLSON—"I know where you can find a remarkably cheap piano mover." Briggs—"How did you discover him?" Billson—"I let my piano rent get behind."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Homeseekers' Excursions South.

On the 15th and 16th of June, also July 6, 7, 20 and 21st and several dates during August, September and October, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. will sell first class round trip tickets, good 21 days from date of sale, for one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip, to all points in Florida and the South. Tracks, trains, time, all the best. For further information address C. W. Humphrey, N. P. A., St. Paul, Minn. City Ticket Office, 182 Clark St., or C. L. Stone, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

FLATTERY is often a traffic of mutual meanness.—Colton.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla

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CONSUMPTION

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THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Indorse Bryan for President, But Reject Sewall for Vice President.

Hon. Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, Will Be Bryan's Running Mate on the Populist Ticket — Declaration of Principles.

St. Louis, July 23.—The national convention of the people's party met in the same hall in which McKinley was nominated. It progressed no further than a temporary organization, the youthful senator from North Carolina, Marion Butler, being made temporary chairman. Threats uttered by the "middle of the road" men that they would force a test vote by antagonizing the selection of Senator Butler by the national committee, with the nomination of Judge O. D. Jones, of Missouri, a straightout anti-Bryan man, all evaporated into thin air before the convention met. Senator Butler's speech was for harmony, but unmistakably indicated a leaning toward a separate populist ticket and a separate platform.

Convention Called to Order.

At 38 minutes past 12 the convention was called to order by Mr. Taubeneck, chairman of the national committee,

THOMAS E. WATSON, OF GEORGIA, Populist Candidate for Vice President.

who announced that the proceedings would be opened by prayer by Rev. W. R. L. Smith, of the Third Baptist church of St. Louis.

Gov. William J. Stone, of Missouri, was introduced by Chairman Taubeneck and delivered an address of welcome.

Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, responded to Gov. Stone's address of welcome.

Butler Made Temporary Chairman.

Chairman Taubeneck introduced as temporary chairman of the convention Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, saying that he had been chosen by acclamation and without a dissenting voice, in a committee of 40 members, and expressing the belief that when the convention adjourned it would have accomplished its work just as unanimously.

After the appointment of committees, on motion of Mr. Donnelly, of Minnesota, the convention at 2:15 took a recess until eight p. m. to enable the committee on credentials to report.

Victory for Supporters of Bryan.

St. Louis, July 24.—It was not till late Thursday evening that any substantial progress was made by the people's convention. All the morning and afternoon were frittered away in disputes over contested seats and trivial matters. It was nearly eight o'clock when a decisive test of strength between the Bryan and anti-Bryan forces was brought about. It came upon the report of the committee on permanent organization. The Bryan men named Senator Allen, of Nebraska, for permanent chairman. The middle-of-the-road and anti-Bryan men united upon Mr. James E. Campion, of Maine, stated to be one of the ablest parliamentarians in the body. On a call of states the Bryan men carried the day by a decisive vote of 758 to 564. The middle-of-the-road men yielded gracefully, and "Cyclone" Davis, the most active opponent of Mr. Bryan, introduced Senator Allen to the convention. The permanent chairman made a characteristic speech of an hour or more in duration.

After some little opposition a committee of conference was named to meet a similar committee appointed by the silver party's convention, and at 10:05 p. m. the populists adjourned till Friday, when they may possibly succeed in adopting a platform, nominating a ticket and adjourning.

Sewall Rejected.

St. Louis, July 25.—The national convention of the people's party remained in session until after midnight. At the

SENATOR MARION BUTLER. [Temporary Chairman of Populist Convention.]

conclusion of many speeches naming candidates for the vice-presidential nomination the roll was called, and Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, was nominated on the first ballot, the nomination being afterwards made unanimous. This was the result of a strong fight against the nomination of Arthur Sewall, of Maine, the democratic nominee for the same office. Contrary to all precedent, the report of the committee on rules, which was adopted, placed the nomination of vice-president before that of president.

THE PLATFORM.

Declaration of Principles Adopted by the People's Party Convention.

The full text of the platform as adopted is as follows:

"The people's party, assembled in national convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the republic and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations the country has reached a crisis in its national life, as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that while we have political independence, our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money-changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures and defeat the will of the people, and plutocracy has thereby been enthroned upon the ruins of democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers, and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs and independent of European control, by the adoption of the following declaration of principles:

The Financial Planks.

"1. We demand a national money, safe and sound, issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people and through the lawful disbursements of the government.

"2. We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

"3. We demand the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business and population and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production.

"4. We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing debt made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law and demand that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of congress.

"5. We demand such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

"6. We demand that the government, in payment of its obligations shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding administrations for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligations.

"7. We demand a graduated income tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation, and we regard the recent decision of the supreme court relative to the income tax law as a misinterpretation of the constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of congress over the subject of taxation.

"8. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Transportation.

"9. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people and on a nonpartisan basis; to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations which result in the impairment, if not the destruction, of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizen may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound public policy.

"10. The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroads, should never be alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare as provided by the laws organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing liens of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof by the debtor companies; and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the government shall purchase the same if it becomes necessary to protect its interests therein, or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property, giving to all transportation interests equal privileges and equal rates for fares and freights.

"11. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts and de-

SENATOR ALLEN, OF NEBRASKA. [Committee's Choice for Permanent Chairman.]

mand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their interest and spirit.

"12. The telegraph, like the post office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

Land.

"13. True policy demands that the national and state legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs should by lawful means be reclaimed by the government and held for natural settlers only, and private land monopoly, as well as alien ownership, should be prohibited.

"14. We condemn the frauds by which the land-grant Pacific railroad companies have, through the connivance of the interior department, robbed multitudes of actual, bona fide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, and we demand legislation by congress which will enforce the exception of mineral land grants after as well as before patent.

"15. We demand that bona fide settlers on all public lands be granted free homes, as provided in the national homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

Direct Legislation.

"16. We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, under proper constitutional safeguards.

General Propositions.

"17. We demand the election of president, vice president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

"18. We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent state.

"19. We favor home rule in the territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of the territories as states.

"20. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

"21. In times of great industrial depression idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

"22. The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling them by injunction should be prevented by proper legislation.

"23. We favor just pensions for our disabled union soldiers.

"24. Believing that the elective franchise and an untrammeled ballot are essential to government of, for and by the people, the people's party condemn the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some of the states as unrepublican and undemocratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several state legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

"25. While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands, and for the vindication of which its organization will be maintained, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the present presidential election will turn is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties we cordially invite the aid and cooperation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question."

Minority Report.

There was very little applause given to any of the various declarations of the platform. The one in favor of recognizing Cuban independence was most appreciated, and after it, in point of popularity, came the one in favor of "initiative and referendum."

A minority report was presented which embodied all of the points relative to income tax, direct legislation, etc., with the addition of a plank against irredeemable money. It concluded as follows: "We invite the cooperation of all men in this nation who desire the accomplishment of pure government, economically administered, and we therefore believe it to be the supreme duty of this convention to adopt a platform of its own and nominate a ticket of its own."

Mr. J. S. Coxey, of Ohio, read other propositions to be added to the platform, among them being these: non-interest-bearing bonds; good roads; extension of suffrage to women, and the ownership and control by the government of every industry necessary to the welfare of the community.

Platform Adopted.

The question was then put and the platform reported by the majority of the committee was agreed to and all the amendments were laid on the table.

After the roll of states had been entered upon the convention reconsidered its determination not to take a recess and at 4:33 adjourned to meet again at six p. m.

Populists Indorse Bryan.

St. Louis, July 27.—The national convention of the people's party, after four days of heat, turmoil and unlimited oratory completed its labors at 4:40 Saturday afternoon and adjourned sine die. Notwithstanding the receipt of one or more telegrams from Mr. W. J. Bryan, declining to permit the use of his name on the populistic ticket unless Mr. Arthur Sewall, his associate on the Chicago ticket, were also endorsed, Mr. Bryan was put in formal nomination, as originally contemplated, by Gen. Weaver, of Iowa, and was seconded by one or more spokesmen from every state and territory with about ten exceptions, and on a ballot received 1,042 votes against 321 for Col. S. F. Norton, of Chicago, who, at the last moment, was selected as the candidate of the unreconstructed "middle-of-the-road element. It was the intention of this faction early in the morning to place Mr. Eugene Debs in nomination and thus to force the labor issue to the front, but Mr. Debs telegraphed declining to serve, and his telegram was respected.

In the hurry and excitement of Saturday's session plans of the "middle of the road" faction were not carried into effect. Congressman Howard, of Georgia, had a resolution to present providing that in case Mr. Bryan did not accept the nomination Col. S. F. Norton be declared the nominee of the party. Mr. Howard was listening to "Stump" Ashby denouncing the Bryan faction, and Ashby prolonged his speech until after the convention had adjourned. When Howard reached for his resolution he found out that the following had been presented by George H. Abbott, of Nebraska, which provided that plenary powers be given the national committee after the convention adjourned to do all things that the convention would do if in session.

KILLED BY A BUSINESS RIVAL.

President of Illinois State Board of Pharmacy Stabbed to Death.

Cairo, Ill., July 28.—Dr. Isaac N. Coffee was killed at an early hour Monday morning by Green B. Crabtree, a rival druggist of this city. Dr. Coffee, who was president of the state board of pharmacy, was on his way to the train, in company with Dr. Joseph J. Gordon, to attend a meeting of the state board at Springfield. He was passing the drug store of Crabtree at about 12:30 o'clock, when he noticed the store of the latter open, contrary to an agreement of the druggists to close at 9:30 o'clock during the heated term. Coffee remarked to Gordon, as he noticed the open store: "I wonder why that store is open at this hour," applying a vile epithet to Crabtree. Crabtree was sitting on the pavement in front of his store, unnoticed by either of the two men, and, as he sprung toward Coffee, he remarked: "I'll allow no man to call me that name." He struck at Coffee, but the latter was too quick for him, and grabbed him by the throat, at the same time striking his face with his fist.

In the scuffle the two fell to the pavement, Coffee being on top. About this time Dr. Gordon, who was powerless to part the two men, succeeded in getting assistance, and they were separated. Each combatant went into his store to wash away the signs of the conflict, Dr. Gordon accompanying Coffee. Just as Coffee reached the doorway of his own store he exclaimed: "I am stabbed." Dr. Gordon told him that it would not be very serious or it would have been noticed before, but hardly had he got the assurance out of his mouth when Coffee fell heavily to the pavement, a corpse.

An examination showed that Crabtree stabbed his victim with a dirk in five places, one wound reaching the heart. As soon as it was discovered that Coffee was dead officers went for Crabtree. The latter was very much overcome, and made several fierce attempts to take his own life. He is now in jail, closely guarded, to prevent his self-destruction.

GOLD SHIPMENTS CEASE.

None of the Yellow Metal to Be Exported to Europe for Two Months.

New York, July 28.—No gold will be exported to Europe for the next two months at least. This assurance was given Monday, when the committee appointed to perfect plans for the controlling of foreign exchange made its report at a general meeting of bankers, held in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. The committee was discharged, and the bankers in the new syndicate entered formally into an agreement to carry out the plan they proposed. While the details of this plan are unknown, it has been anticipated in a general way. The bankers will sell bills of exchange at a figure which will preclude the possibility of gold exports. Bills will be sold up to $45,000,000 or $50,000,000.

THREE KILLED AT A PICNIC.

Pitched Battle, in Which 100 Shots Are Fired Promiscuously.

Birmingham, Ala., July 27.—During the progress of a negro church picnic near Letohatchie, Lowndes county, Saturday, a dispute over whose turn it was to ride on a flying jinney occurred between David Semter and Burnett Means. Both men drew pistols and began firing. Friends joined each combatant and a pitched battle ensued, in which 100 shots were fired. When it was over Semter, Means, and Jerry Gilmer lay dead on the ground. Six others, chiefly bystanders, were wounded, three fatally. Two of the wounded are women.

Storm Strikes Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 28.—A wind and rainstorm of unusual fierceness visited this city at 4:30 o'clock Monday, causing the loss of at least three lives, seriously injuring eight others, several of whom may die, and doing immense damage to property. Several dwellings were completely demolished and others partially wrecked. Eight or ten churches had their roofs blown off and otherwise damaged. Telegraph, telephone and electric light poles were snapped like pipestems, mixing the wires in an inextricable mass in the streets, making travel in many sections of the city impossible.

Lee Protests.

Havana, July 28.—Strenuous efforts are being made by Gen. Lee on behalf of the government against the order of Gen. Weyler prohibiting the export of fruit. This prohibition is causing an immense damage to American commerce and business. The principal reason for the prohibition of the export of fruit at certain seaport towns is that they are virtually under the control of the rebels.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

Minnesota Clay.

A test of Minnesota clay was recently made by a number of architects and builders at the yards of C. J. Swanson & Co., in Northeast Minneapolis, and it was proved conclusively that the clay made better fire proofing and brick than in many other states of the union.

A 12 foot span was made, six inches in thickness and with a surface of 84 square feet. A load of 46,200 pounds was placed on the arch and no evidence of the weight was shown. The weight was increased to 69,300 pounds, and under this load the arch broke, the tensile strength of the fire proofing being 825 pounds to the square foot. The ordinary weight placed on fire proofing in warehouse and other buildings is about 200 pounds to the square foot, showing that Minnesota clay is eminently adapted to the purpose of manufacturing fire proofing and that it will sustain a very great weight. The architects were well pleased with the test.

Attractions for the Fair.

A strong effort is going to be made to be made to secure for the state fair the kings of the turf, Patchen, Robert J, Gentry and Badge. President Weaver will endeavor to arrange a match which will secure all of these four great flyers.

The committee also offers $1,000 as a purse for a 2:08 pacing match, which will also bring some of the fastest horses in the country. Besides this, they will offer $480 for either a pacing race for a 3-year-olds or a trotting race for 4-yar-olds.

It is decided also to secure a first-class Indian show at the fair, which will prove a genuine curiosity to many visitors from the east and the southern states, and will be of interest even to our northwestern folks. There are to be representatves of two tribes with bucks, squaws and papooses who will play games of lacrosse and engage in horse races, bow and arrow contests, war dances, etc.

Heavy Investments.

A half million dollars were paid into the United States land office in Crookston in two days for Red Lake pine. The preliminary auction sale closed recently, the entire list having been offered. The net result of this was $160,000. The private sale and entry was immediately taken up, and representatives of the leading lumber firms of the Northwest at once delivered lists of lands, in some cases covering from one to three townships, accompanied by checks to cover the appraised value. The matter was arranged and a pool formed which controlled the whole list and the parceling out was done in a manner satisfactory to the syndicate. The Weyerhausers, the Pine Tree Lumber company, Shelvin, Carpenter, and other heavy firms from La Crosse, Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, and Saginaw, Mich., were in the deal.

Population of Minneapolis.

The Minneapolis directory for 1896 has made its appearance. The book contains 1,330 pages, an increase of 42 over last year. It has been carefully prepared, C. B. Stanley, the superintendent, having taken particular pains to see that the information contained in the volume was up to date and accurate.

The directory this year contains 93,735 names, an increase of 1,183 names, indicating a population of 210,902. The old stereotyed introdnction concerning manufacturing statistics, etc., has been done away with, and the directory publishers introduce their volume with a brief mention.

Good for Walker.

The Brainerd and Northern Minnesota railroad have completed arrangements to ship freight over their road to Walker and then by team and steamboat to Bemidji, a new town 35 miles north of Walker. This town has heretofore shipped all freight through Park Rapids. This move means for Walker a heavy increase in business, as Bemidji has a farming population of several thousand and all their produce must find an outlet through Walker by this arrangement.

Another Convention.

This time it is the Wholesale Saddlery association of the United States that decides to meet in Minneapolis in 1897. The association is one of the most substantial in the country, and is composed of solid men, as is evidenced by the fact that the convention asks no bonus, even in the way of gnaranteed entertainment.

To Withdraw.

Acting under the law of 1895, the Superior board of trade recently notified the Minnesota board of railroad and warehouse commissioners to withdraw their inspectors and weighers of grain from Wisconsin after Aug. 31, and answer has been received that it will be done.

News in Brief.

Owen Williams, of Lake Crystal, committed suicide by hanging.

O. Albertson's store at Battle Lake was entered by burglars and the safe blown open. Powder demolished the store front, doing great damage. The burglars secured no money.

The body of Edward R. Budd, 73 years of age was washed up on the shore of Lake Superior at Dnluth. He disappeared two weeks ago, and it had been supposed that he was in the woods working.

Charles L. Gustafson, 24 years old, and residing with his parents at St. Paul, attempted suicide by hanging, and was only saved from strangling to death by prompt aid rendered by his mother.

The old First Minnesota Volunteer association will maintain headquarters at the corner of Eighth and Wabasha streets in St. Paul during the encampment. A free reading room and other conveniences will be maintained for the use of the veterans.

A son of August Stalt, a Nicollet connty farmer, was drowned in the Minnesota river, near St. Peter, while bathing.

Alphonse Jasamin, age 17, of West St. Paul, died of lock jaw. The disease set in as the result of an injury to the hand, which the boy sustained on the Fourth of July while discharging a gun.

The St. Cloud Cycle company, composed of Steven Tenvoorde and E. P. White, made a voluntary assignment to R. B. Brower, for the benefit of the creditors; assets, $2,000; liabilities the same.

D. Quinby, of Kenyon, narrowly escaped losing an eye by being attacked by an insane daughter, who had concealed about her a sharp knife.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—Boggs—"They have a rather good time." May—"Who?" Boggs—"The babies at the orphan asylum."—Princeton Tiger.

—Mr. Swift—"You told me that this horse was without fault, but I notice that one of his eyes is blind." Dealer—"Sure, that's not his fault, sor, it's his misfortune."—Vanity.

—Tommy (surprised)—"Why, papa, I thought that one spoonful of sugar was always enough for my coffee?" Tommy's Papa—"This is a restaurant, my son; take all the sugar you want."—Tit-Bits.

—Yeast—"Did you ever notice how busy the bees are and how indolent the wasps appear to be?" Crimsonbeak—"Well, I can't say that I ever noticed it, but I have often heard of the 'busy bee' and of the 'wasp-like waste.'"—Yonkers Statesman.

—"Rastus, you infernal nigger, you told me that mule was perfectly safe, and when I went into the stable he nearly kicked the top of my head off." "Yes, sah; I sayed de mewl wuz safe, sah. But ef yo' kin recollec', I didn't say nuffin' about wedder it was safe in his wicinity. Dat mewl is able enough to be safe anywhar."—Washington Star.

—Diogenes stopped to trim his wick.—"Hello!" called an irreverent passer-by, "what ye doing out here in broad day with that lantern?" Diogenes regarded his question calmly: "I was looking," he explained, "for a store that didn't have the agency for the only leading bicycle in the world." But for his innocence the irreverent passer-by only laughed him to scorn.—N. Y. World.

—"It's a great relief," remarked Meandering Mike, "ter t'ink dat dere ain't no call fur us ter worry 'bout de financial policy er dis country." "Still ye can't help kinder t'inkin' 'bout 'em," replied Plodding Pete, "'specially when everybody else is givin' 'emselves up ter it. Right down in yer heart, Mike, what metal do yer honestly favor, gold or silver?" "Neider," was the prompt response. "Ez long ez beer is five cents a glass I don't see no use er havin' any't'ing but nickel."—Washington Star.

ENGLISH BISHOPS ARE SLEEK.

They Have the Best Things of Life and Seem to Enjoy Them.

The sleekest thing that I have ever seen is a bishop of the Anglican church. A temporal peer carries the world on his shoulders with wonderful grace and nonchalance, yet he is clumsy beside my lord the bishop. Bishops are appropriately selected for their general beauty. I am sure that a bow-legged clergyman, did he possess the intellect of Leo XIII., could never sit in the house of lords. Bow legs in black knickerbockers are too repellant. The bishops are almost invariably large men with little tufts of hair in front of their ears and beautiful white shaven chins. They wear a huge high hat with a little rosette in front. As it is becoming only to a man with a large head and large features, the bishops have large heads and large features. All have a profoundly vacant stare, set off, in some instances, by a monocle. They cannot be overworked or else they could not look so healthy and robust. Bishops of 70 years of age are without a line of care on their faces. It is as much a requirement for a bishop to be robust and handsome as for a curate to be lean and insignificant and cadaverous.

When the bishops in their white gowns sit on the red cushions of the house of lords they make a beautiful picture—the finest specimens of physical manhood in England, set in a suitable background. The temporal peers look quite insignificant beside them. They are as sly as learned, and when it comes to neat political maneuvers they put Lord Salisbury in the shade. It seldom happens that more than four or five are present at once, but the other day no less than 12 were ranged on the crimson cushions, more than were present at the reading of the queen's speech. Their smiles were innocent and benign. Lord Grimthorpe said that they had come purposely to oppose his amendment to prevent the churches and chapels of the Church of England from being used for the solemnization of the marriage of any person who had been divorced on the ground of adultery.

The archbishop of Canterbury arose and in dignified sweetness and surprise said that they had held a meeting in the afternoon and all had come to the lords afterward by accident, without the slightest premeditation. The bill as introduced revoked all marriages contracted in English churches by persons who had been divorced for adultery, thus making the children resulting from such marriages illegitimate. The amendment to invalidate this feature was carried in spite of the protests of the bishops. If the bishops could have had their way they would soon have England in a pretty mess. Lord Salibsury tells them just how far they may go, and as they can get nothing from the liberals they have to support Lord Salisbury. This position does not seem to disagree with their appetites, no matter how much it may provoke them. — London Cor. N. Y. Press.

Where It Rains Constantly.

There is a group of islands to the south of New Zealand called the Sisters, or Seven Sisters, which are reputed to be the subject of a practically constant rainfall. The same may be said of the islands and mainland of Terre del Fuego, saving for the difference that the rain often takes the form of sleet and snow. On a line running around the world from four to eight or nine degrees there are patches over which rain seldom ceases to flow. This is called the "zone of constant precipitation," but at the same time there are several localities along it with very little rainfall. Thus, for instance, while the town of Panama has a six months' dry season and a very fine wet one, Colon, on the other side of the isthmus, about 37 miles away, is deluged with rain during the wet season.—N. Y. Times.

Bird Calls.

There are many birds of which the male and female have the same call, such as the raven, the rook, the New Zealand parson's bird and the gull, and to the highly cultivated musical ear a difference in pitch may be perceived which would escape the ordinary observer. With the true songsters there is little difference in the vocal organs of the two sexes, although the males of most species sing better and more continuously than the females.—Chicago Chronicle.

Exodus of Artists.

This is the season of the year when the artist, amateur or otherwise, goes forth to see nature as she is and try to depict some of her many beauties. With folding easel, camp stool and sketch box complete, he seeks out nooks which appeal to his fancy and provides himself with sketches to work up during the winter. The most attractive field for the artist is along the line of the Saint Paul & Duluth railroad, which runs through the most beautiful portion of the Northwest, where infinite variety is presented. The Duluth Short Line, as this line is generally known, is noted not only for its picturesque region and its countless sapphire lakes, but also as the people's popular route between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, West Superior, Stillwater, Taylor's Falls and other prominent Northwestern points. Its facilities and characteristics are such as to appeal to the business man, the tourist and the homeseeker. Its finely equipped trains leave and arrive at convenient hours and run swiftly and smoothly between the handsomest of terminals, where close connections are made with trains and boats running in all directions. With these signal points in its favor, it is no wonder that the Duluth Short Line always enjoys heavy patronage and holds its patrons. Ticket agents will always be glad to furnish inquirers with maps, circulars, time tables, and general information, or they may be had by writing direct to W. A. Russell, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

"EVERYTHING is marked down these days," remarked Mrs. Bargain Hunter. "Yes," assented her husband. "Even plain ordinary goose feathers."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by California Fig Syrup Company.

STRANGER—"Well, boys, how did the game go to-day?" Boys—"We lost." Stranger—"What have you got in that bundle?" Boys—"The umpire."

Children for Adoption.

If you desire to adopt a nice child of any age address I. C. Home Society, 234 La Salle St., Room 201, Chicago, Ill. Enclose 2 cent stamp for reply with circular.

CLARA—"Oh! have you heard about Cora Carrot? She is going to marry a rich widower with six children." Dora—"She always was a greedy thing."—Tit-Bits.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 933 Arch st. Phila., Pa.

THOMAS KNEW.—Teacher—"Where is the capital of Great Britain, Thomas?" Thomas—"Most of it's in this country."—Chicago Record.

SEA air roughens the skin. Use Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

TALK about your transformation! We have seen a square man turn round.—Yonkers Statesman.

PISO'S Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. WILLIAMS, Antioch, Ill., April 11, 1894.

THE world needs not more men, but more man.—Rev. C. W. Guillette.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

THE fatter the pig, the better it likes the mud.—Ram's Horn.

DRESSMAKERS

FIND THE ONLY ORIGINAL **DESIGNS** PUBLISHED In This Country —IN— **L'Art de La Mode,**

And all the most reliable information on the question of dress. Order of your Newsdealer or send 25 Cents for the last Number.

Flat Pattern of this design, 36 Bust, for 50 Cents.

THE MORSE-BROUGHTON CO.,
8 East 19th Street,
Bet. 5th Ave. and Broadway. NEW YORK.

Information that Informs:

If you are going East—or South—and want to know what the trip will cost, when you will reach your destination, and why you should take "The Burlington" to Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis and Kansas City, write to W. J. C. Kenyon, G. F. & P. A., St. Paul, Minn., and you will receive by return mail a letter telling **JUST EXACTLY** what you want to know. Reclining Chair Cars—seats free; Pullman Compartment and Standard Sleepers; Dining Cars, serving meals from 25 cents up—the combination makes comfort sure, and it will **SUIT YOU.**

AGENTS Wanted in every town and city to sell an article needed by everybody. Agents can make $2 to $10 per day. For particulars, address Donnelly Mfg. Co., Downing & Bedford Sts., New York.

DYSPEPSIA: YUCATAN KILLS IT.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE FRANCES SHIMER ACADEMY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, MT. CARROLL, ILL. A College Preparatory School affiliated with the University of Chicago. Strong departments in Music and Art. Introductory course in common English branches. Fall Term opens Sept. 15, 1896, in what has been for more than 40 years Mt. Carroll Seminary. Ida M. Gardner, Dean.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, New Athens, O. Total cost, $140 a yr., and a way to earn it. Catalog free.

A. N. K.—G. 1615.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Pill Clothes.

The good pill has a good coat. The pill coat serves two purposes; it protects the pill, enabling it to retain all its remedial value, and it disguises the taste for the palate. Some pill coats are too heavy; they will not dissolve in the stomach, and the pills they cover pass through the system as harmless as a bread pellet. Other coats are too light, and permit the speedy deterioration of the pill. After 30 years exposure, Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills have been found as effective as if just fresh from the laboratory. It's a good pill with a good coat. Ask your druggist for

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

More pill particulars in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

A-T-Co's BATTLE AX

BIG AND GOOD.

BattleAx PLUG

Sometimes quality is sacrificed in the effort to give big quantity for little money.
No doubt about that.
But once in a while it isn't.
For instance, there's "BATTLE AX."
The piece is bigger than you ever saw before for 5 cents. And the quality is, as many a man has said, "mighty good."
There's no guess work in this statement.
It is just a plain fact.
You can prove it by investing 5 cents in "BATTLE AX."

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Enos Eppel did not take part in the bicycle race at Como.

—A fine shower Sunday afternoon was very acceptable to everybody.

—If you want plums or crabapples leave your order with C. M. Conzet.

—Dr. Soper reports six cases of Diphtheria in Corcoranown, Hennepin County.

—George P. Schaffer and his entire force have been uncommonly busy this week, invoicing.

—Martin Conzet of Greenwood was in town yesterday and allowed us to sample some nice plumbs.

—Harvesting in earnest began this week, the bulk of the grain being ripe. Rye and other early grain was cut last week.

—The Delano Eagle Co. have started men at work on the changes to be made in the Old Bird's nest.

—The ladies of the Swedish Mission church will give an icecream social in the City Hall next Wednesday evening.

—Watertown and Delano are now more nearly related than ever. They can talk with each other through a telephone.

—Read reports of the National Silver party, and of the Peoples Party, at St. Louis last week, on inside of this paper.

—If no more interest is manifested in election than has been developed at the primaries there will be a very light vote this fall.

—Delegates to the Democratic State Convention at Minneapolis Aug. 4, can procure round trip tickets for one fare at the depot.

—J. E. Brothers called this morning and left a sample of oats he raised on his farm, near town. The seed came from Washington and the grain is fine.

—University students are beginning to plan for their winter's residence in Minneapolis, and their course of studies. Quite a few from this vicinity will be there.

—The Democrats of the Town of Franklin elected William Sturman Jr: Clark Sturman, William Ziebarth, Joe Bauman and Conrad Marth delegates the county convention to morrow.

—Mr. and Mrs. Schaffer, Mrs. Sieloff and Mrs. Goetzman visited Wayerly Thursday. George drove his handsome new "chaise." He says he found silverites in a large majority at Waverly.

—At the primary election held at the City Hall Saturday evening Drs. C. B. Ames and T. J. Catlin and Prof. Pat Greear were elected delegates to attend the democratic convention at on Saturday Aug. 1.

—Messrs Campion and Wolfenden have a nice photograph outfit on River Street. They have taken a picture of most of the town already and are now ready to take the people, from far and near. They expect to be with us for a couple of weeks yet.

—The "Coming Man Sociable" by the ladies of the M. E. Church, at the City Hall, Wednesday evening was a great success. A large audience enjoyed the entertainment, and as the night was hot the ice cream went well.

—W. H. Frazee met with one of his periodical accidents one day this week, His spirited nag shied out of the road near Bev Yancy's residence and in bringing him back into the track too short a turn was made and the buggy turned over, Mr. F. escaped with a few scratches.

—The dry seasons of late years, making fine roads causeb many people, old and young, to purchase bicycles. Should there come a couple of wet seasons, with their accompanying muddy roads, doubtless it would be an easy matter to exchange the coming flying machine for bicycles.

—The captain of the Crickets is helping Grandpa harvest. He took with him a ball, that he could keep in practice evenings. The first day out we learn he thought he would go to bed instead of practice after work was done. Crickets are plucky though and he may get used to it.

—If you want to make a good investment send ten cents to Munn & Co., New York, for their 72 page, Fiftieth Anniversary Number, of the Scientific American. Get a review of the Industrial Arts and Sciences during the past fifty years. Its well worth your dime. Mention having seen the notice in the GAZETTE.

—Read the call for a County Convention to elect delegates to the Judicial Convention, in another column. It is of great importance to every one that we have the best judicial timber in our district on the bench. Every voter should attend the primaries and elect delegates to attend the County Convention at Buffalo who will see to sending delegates to the Judicial Convention who will work for this end.

—A great many people defer writing to friends, or on business, until there is barely time to mail their letters on the train. Some do it thoughtlessy; others for other reasons. As the cancellation of stamps in an office gives the office its standing a letter a day by a few people would in the course of the year make quite a difference in the rating of the office. People caring to have our town show up well should patronize the Post Office.

—L. W. Everson, our band leader has been engaged to teach the Fossston band and will hereafter make that city his headquarters.—McIntosh Times.

—Yesterday shortly before noon pedestrians and others on R. R. Aye. were attracted by a moving object near the Wright County Bank. A group near the Post Office kept watch of it until it passed apparently, with wings extended and legs drawn up, as if about to fly, or expire; when one of the bystanders inquired "Whats that?" Another who had not before seen the object, on looking up, promptly responded," "A gold bug." It proved to be Banker Roosen breaking himself to ride a "bike."

Personal.

Miss Estella Davis visited Hamline friends last week.

Dr. Powell, of Hanover, was a Delano visitor Wednesday.

Dr. A. M. Ridgway, of Annandale, was in town Monday.

Dr. O. R. Fassett of Rockford made Delano a visit Wednesday.

Mrs. H. A. Ball, of Grafton, visited Delano friends this week.

Mrs. H. A. Ball, of Grafton, visited Delano friends this week.

Rev. Matthew Schaus, left on Wednesday for a short visit at Rochester.

Miss Erma Wilder visited home last week, returning to Minneapolis Friday.

Prof. Charles S. Hawker is attending the Summer school at the State University.

Miss Maud Craig, of Princeton, is visiting her friend Miss Flossie Davis this week.

Miss Delia Briley, of Independence, Was the guest of Miss Grace O'Hare Wednesday.

Dr. E. E. Shrader and C. G. Halgreen, of Watertown came over on business Wednesday.

Mr. Burton, formerly employed in the creamery here, was up from Long Lake visiting friends, this week.

Mr. Marks, (not the lawyer) who laid pipe in Delano, last summer, visited some of his old friends here thist week.

Frank A. Barth, Watertown's genial Merchant and President of the Father Mathew State Temperance Society was in town Wednesday.

Mrs. Geo. A. Goetzman was in town this week. She says if they could dispose of their Lester Prairie property they would move back to Delano.

Mrs. A. D. Smith, and Hattie, Jim, and Kittie left Tuesday evening for their home at Omaha. Mrs. John Cunningham accompanied them as far as Minneapolis.

Benjamin Franklin Herrick, on the road for the Minneapolis Tribune, was a GAZETTE caller, Tuesday. He says he finds lots of strong silver men, more than he expected.

Postmaster O'Hair visited Minneapolis Tuesday. We understand that he found a strong feeling for the free coinage of silver and gold, among the people regardless of party lines.

Mr B. A. Shuman, Ass't. State Secy. of the Young Men's Christian Association was in the city last week in the interest of state work. This movement is growing and is coming to be of special value in the smaller places of the state through the Christmas work of college students and other agencies.

County Cullings.

The Board of County Commissioners met July 25, at Buffalo and transacted the usual business.

Charles Hill, of Buffalo, was drowned while attempting to cross Buffalo Lake in a boat, on Sunday.

The County Commissionership in the Third District seems to be a plum on which several Democratic aspirants longingly look as within their own reach. So far we have heard the names of Charles Bugbee, Wm Ziebar.h and Valentine Epple mentioned for the place.

The Board of Equalization rearranged the property assessments in great fashion at their meeting on the 20th inst. It looks strange that so much difference as to cause the board to make a reduction of 15 per cent on some and raise other property 260 per cent should occur.

Questions For Gold Standard Men.

We would like answers to these questions from our neighboring editors favorable to a gold standard. Especially from the Eagle.

Is the United States now on a gold basis?

How much money per capita is there in the United States now?

How long can the country do business on a gold basis?

Among our Exchanges.

The insurance companies which reaped $625,000,000 of lapses under "the existeng gold standad" last year, are not aching for free coinage, But how about the people who were robbed of the $625,000,000?—Penny Press.

Freedom seems inclined to shriek once more in Poland, inspired probably, by the unexpected energy of Crete and Cuba. But the two latter have decaying forces to deal with, while a Polish revolutionary movement would mean defiance of one of the greatest and most invincible of European powers.—Pioneer Press.

Gen. R. W. Johnson, St. Paul: "'Politics make strange bed fellows.' I never supposed that I could get into the same political bed with John Lind but I am there with both feet.' Another strange thing is to see Joe Whelock and Herr Most working for the same candidate and the same gold standard."—Penny Press.

"Gold and silver is the money of the constitution. The constitutional standard of value is established and cannot be overturned. To overturn it would shake the whole system. Gold and silver at rates fixed by congress constitute the legal standard of value in this country and neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or dispose of this."—Daniel Webster in 1836.—Minneapolis Democrat.

Mexican Herald.

Through the kindness of one of our Minneapolis subscribers, Mr. R. H. Broat we are in receipt of the Mexican Herald, printed in the City of Mexico. From it we learn, contrary to the statements of some of our Gold Standard papers, that Mexico is flourishing.

From the Herald's advertisements we see that the various professions and trades are represented by people live enough to advertise in the newspaper. We also learn that in Mexico they have Railroads, Telephones, Saloons, Restaurants and modern appliances.

We give below a few clippings from the Mexican Herald just to show how it likes their present money system, about which so much has lately been found in some of our leading dailies.

POOR "miserable Mexico" has the biggest and strongest banks on this continent.

CHINA imported, last year, double the amount of machinery than in 1895. Put that down for a silver using land.

SILVER-basis China is shipping more black tea overland to Russia than in previous history of the tea trade.

THE pampa plumes, adopted by the Republicans as their campaign symbol, suggest, if worn on the lapel of the coat, a man in ambush!

WE really hope the gold standard papers in the United States will not attribute the short maize crop, this year, to our being on a silver basis.

IT looks as if the plain people of the Great Republic were seeing through the tissue of falsehoods woven in those workshops of falsities, the gold monometallic journals.

THE fact that the additional $5,000,000 capital of the Bank of London and Mexico has been subscribed three times over is a fresh demonstration that the investors of a silver country believe in their currency.

WOMAN'S COLUMN.

THE WRIGHT COUNTY W. C. T. U.

MRS. ELIZABETH C. FRISBIE, CO. SUPT. PRESS WORK.

When Doctors Disagree Who Shall Decide?

To the casnal observer nothing could be more surprising than the turn matters took at the Pittsburg convention. But it was not the "unexpected that happened," to those who knew that in 1884 and thereabouts, a stout effort was made by a number of the leaders to throw the suffrage plank overboard which resulted in the adoption of the only weak expression that the party of twenty seven years of existence had ever made up to the "Pittsburg Landing" defeat, viz.; that part of the 1884 resolution which relegates the "practical outworking of this reform to the discretion of the Prohibition party in the several states." Neither was it unexpected to those who had carefully followed the discussion between the two wings just prior to the convention; one advocating a single or dominant issue, and the other a number of issues, including that of silver. This has been so fully set forth in these columns that but little remains to be said.

The differences of opinion as to how the single issue was adopted continue to be numerous. Only generals can survey the whole field, and some of them are shortsighted, so it is not strange that there is an honest difference of opinion in the rank and file, even among those belonging to the same wing.

One member of the platform committee says not a single narrow-gauger voted for the suffrage plank when it was presented in the committee. Another affirms that as many narrows as broads voted for it. The fact remains that it had a majority of only four in the committee.

It is said on the one hand that St. John stampeded the convention in favor of Mr. Pattson's substitute; and on the other hand that he simply stated the agreement between Mr. Dickie and himself, to the effects that the minority would cease to obstruct when the majority showed its hand, and that "speaking for himself alone" he was ready to let them have their way, or words to that effect.

It is said that the motion to reconsider the adoption of the substitute being tabled, it was impossible to reopen the platform; that the convention was "nailed to the table," "put in a hole," etc. But everybody knows that in parliamentary usage, as well as in everyday life, things are put on the table to be handy as often as to be out of the way; and that this motion could have been taken from the table at any time by a majority vote of the convention, or a new motion could be made to introduce planks, as was Mrs. Booles. To be sure, hers was introduced after the nominees had accepted, but it would have been no less unusual to have put in a plank then, had nominees and the necessary majority desired it, than it was unusual to put a majority and a minority platform report befor the convention on exactly the same footing.

Some persist in calling Mr. Patton a broad-gauger, when, according to his own words and his substitute, he is politically a strong narrow gauger. But he is also a free silver man, and if other planks were to be in, he wished a silver plank; that lost, he carried the convention for what he preferred.

Some asserted that the vote on the adoption of the substitute was not a count vote, and that it is an error to say it stood 650 to 150. It is due the secretary to say that in reply to a question from this office, Mr. Wilson writes: "A count was ordered made, assented to by the chairman, announced, and as it was unchallenged, it stands 650 to 150."

And so we might continue, but why waste time on straws? They are of interest only for the moment. The great facts are evident to all. A majority of the convention discarded the plank platform and adopted prohibiton alone. The convention could have reopened the question, but it did not. A part withdrew and formed a new party. The East and South now have what they want in the Prohibition party, and nothing more. The Middle and West have what they want in the National party. In the one prohibition is first and all; in the other prohibition is first and greatest. Perhaps none are disappointed except the equal suffragists, and even they have a grain of comfort which may be a mustard seed. A good seed from a thrifty, twenty-four year old plant ought to be able to "cover the whole earth" when put into new soil.

There yet remain many staunch equal suffragists in the old party and the new one is pledged to it. The brethern can now take prohibition straight or with a stick in it as they choose. As the sisters have at best only been allowed to smell of the mug, they will probably take a little time at his juncture to do up their knitting and to look after their own forty odds and ends including prohibition and political equality; but they will not keep so strictly to "de middle ob de road" that they can not, as heretofore, gather together an audience whenever the brethren wish to gain the public ear on either of these issues or any other pertaining to the welfare of the human race.

HURON county, O., recently held a model convention. They combined district and county conventions with a school of methods, under direction of Miss Burnett. The delegates got more than inspiration, for every hour was turned to helpful service. Too many conventions are little more than reports and papers that may be good but do not satisfy the hungry seeker after the knowledgo needed in our smaller unions.

Bishop Whipple As A Sprinter.

A good story is told on the venerable Bishop Whipple. The scene is laid in St. Paul, and the story runs as follows:

One evening in the fall, and after dark, as the bishop was walking along the street he noticed a little fellow trying to ring the door bell of a fine residence. He was too short to do any more than reach it, and, although he stood on his tiptoes and stretched vigorously, no sound came from the bell. The kind-haerted prelate felt called upon to assist him, and so ascending the steps, asked:

"Shall I help you, my little man?"

The boy intimated that such a course would be gratifying to him, and the bishop rang the bell. Thereupon the little fellow remarked:

"Now we'd better run like h—!" and decamped as rapidly as possible.

It took the bishop just a moment to remember that it was Halloween, and it is said that he made tracks and got around the corner about as rapidly as did the little boy.—Wabasha (Minn.) Herald.

Application for Liquor License.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF WRIGHT, VILLAGE OF DELANO. | July 27, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the village council of said Village of Delano and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term of one year, commencing August the 11th., 1896, by the following named person as stated in said application respectively, to wit:

Andrew Pogreba in a two story brick building situated on lot (23) twenty three, block (8) eight, original townsite of the Village of Delano. Said application will be considered by said village council, at the council room, in the Village of Delano, Monday evening, August the 10th., 1896, at 8 o'clock.

Witness my hand and seal of said Village of Delano, this the 27th. day of July, 1896.

W. R. Johns,
Village Recorder.

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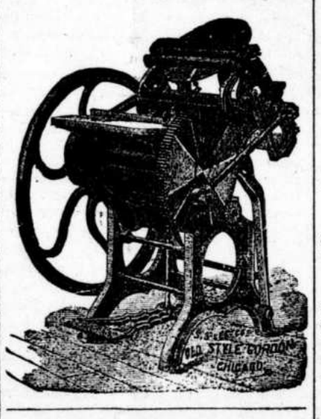
GAZETTE.



BUFFALO

GAZETTE.

Teachers' Fall Examinations

Teachers' fall examinations will be held as follows:

Buffalo and Howard Lake, Aug. 18, 19.
Delano and Monticello, Aug. 21 and 22.
Annandale, Sept. 25 and 26.

J. F. LEE,
43-3t. Co. Supt. of Schools.

Bees and Honey for Sale.

White basswood honey 13 cts. per pound, other grades still lower. Crated, twelve boxes in a crate, with or without glass, just as you want it. For particulars call on or write to

F. GENT.
Rockford, Minn.

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat, per bu.,	$ .49
Rye, per bu.,	.19
Potatoes, per bu.,	.15
Butter	.06, .10
Eggs,	.07
Hay, per ton,	4.00
Pork	3.00
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.05
Chickens, dressed,	.09
Spring chichen,	.6, .10
Turkeys, dressed,	.12

BORN.

QUADY,—In Franklin, on Thursday, July 23, to Mr. and Mrs. David Quady, twin boys.

PLATTNER,—In Delano, on Wednesday, July 15, to Mr. and Mrs. John B. Plattner, a daughter.

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

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VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1896. NUMBER 45.

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For Presidential Electors,
JOHN DAY SMITH, of Hennepin.
HARLOW H. BONNIWELL, of McLeod.
C. D. AUTREMONT, of St. Louis.
WILSON BORST, of Cottonwood.
JOHN H. IVES, of Ramsey.

Democratic County Convention and Primary Election.

A Democratic County Convention for the County of Wright, will be held at the Court House in the Village of Buffalo in said County on the 26th day of August 1896 at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing fifteen delegates to represent said Wright County in the Democratic Congressional District Convention for the 6th Congressional District of Minnesota to be held in the city of St. Cloud on the 27th day of August 1896 to nominate one candidate for the office of Congressman of the said 6th District, The several election districts in said Wright County will be entitled to delegates to said county convention as follows:

Albion	3	Marysville	3
Buffalo	2	Middleville	2
Chatham	3	Monticello	2
Clearwater	2	Otsego	3
Cokato	1	Rockford	3
Corinna	2	Selver Creek	1
Frankfort	8	South Side	2
Franklin	5	Stockholm	1
French Lake	1	Victor	2
Maple Lake	4	Woodland	2
Annandale v	2	Howard Lake v	2
Buffalo v	2	Maple Lake v	2
Cokato v	1	Monticello v	2
Delano v	3	Montrose v	2
Waverly v			3

The primary elections for the election of said delegates will be held in all the election districts of said county on Saturday, the 22nd day of August, 1896, the polls to be open from 7 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. of said day; said primaries to be conducted under the Primary Election law. The town and village committees must fix the place for holding said Primary elections and give six days notice thereof as the Law requires.

Dated August 3rd, 1896.

By order of the County Committee
F. W. GORMAN,
Chairman.

Repudiated Principles.

The Party repudiated the Principles is why the People are repudiating the Party! Just compare the two planks for yourself; carefully, line by line;

From Republican National platform, adopted at Minneapolis, in 1892:

GOLD AND SILVER MONEY.—The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government, shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference, to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

From the Republican National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896:

MONEY.

"The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.

"All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

WHILE Senator Knute Nelson was ranting about the Wilson bill, at Alexandria, the other day wonder if he thought that his constituency had forgotten the vote he cast for the Mills bill.

SENATOR NELSON is reported as having said he was "really not very well informed in regard to the force of the movement, (free silver movement) but thought it was losing rather than gaining strength. He ought to post up better before giving an opnn ion.

THE Minneapolis Tribune published the following perporting to be from William J. Bryan, who some one was charging with having traded off the appointment of a cabinet position to aid his own chances of nomination at Chicago:

"In order to answer once and all rumors in regard to places promised, I dare say that I have not directly or indirectly promised any kind to any person whomsoever and shall not during the campaign promise any office of any kind to any person whomsoever."

WHY don't our gold standard friends have a little bit of consistancy? They rave about the free silver voters going to "repudiate" the debts of this grand country by paying its bonds off in "cheap" silver dollars. When they themselves demonetized silver when it was the standard of our country and when a silver dollar was worth more than a gold dollar. If they were so terribly "honest" "sound" and afraid of repudiating debts, why didn't they pay their debts in silver while it was dear, instead of demonetizing it.

THE Hon Knute Nelson delivered an address on the financial condition of the country, at Alexandria, his home, last Saturday. He dealt with the question at length and rounded up the address as follows:

"Can any American citizen to whom his country is first in war, and first in peace and who fully understands this question in all its consequences, have the heart to throw our country into this seething and heartless vortex of silver speculation this malestrom of the silver mammon?

Now fron reports about the time the Hon Knute was elected Senator, one would suppose that he would be able to give as concise and intelligent advice on the subject of the "Malestrom of the silver Mammon" as anyone in this country.

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Getting Ready for War.

The Pioneer Press must be getting considerably nervous when in a telegram from Lincoln, Neb. it announced that "among the callers at the Bryan home today was Lieut. Gen. Frank A. Day, of Minnesota." We presume it refers to our present Lieut. Govenor Day who travels about without a sword and anything but a military air.

Bossism Doomed.

The verdict of the people of Minnesota seems already made up and the voters are only awaiting the time when by casting their ballots they will eradicate from our State this giant evil that has been perpetrating wrongs untold upon the inhabitants of a fair land.

Bossism is doomed: from the State rings, in all parties to the tail end of the county ticket the old bosses are bound to have the hardest kind of work to keep from being distanced in the race. The very feeling invades the air that while we are at it we will do a good job; we will turn out all bosses and with a reformed rank try again to lead our people on to prosperity and happiness. Only men who have proven themselves fair and honestly for the interests of the people, among the old timer, stand a gost of a show of re-elections this fall. Let the reform be so complete that all rings are wiped out of existence.

Mr. Bryan's use for Cities.

MR. BRYAN said at Chicago: "Burn down your cities AND LEAVE US our farms, &c., &c." COULD THE WORST anarchist have said more? Why does Mr. Bryan choose the LARGEST city in which to be notified?

Only a few years ago such sentiments would have shut him ENTIRELY out of New York.

He is the cleverst socialist yet. He can openly wave the red flag, couched in such language as to be permissable, and is therefore more dangerous than a hundred Herr Most.—New York Dispatch.

The above clipping from the New York Dispatch we give our readers as a sample of the kind of reading they place before the people of the East. Now take a man who has never read Mr. Bryan's speech, and who did not know much about him, as is the case with many people living in New York and in other eastern states, Mr. Bryan being from Nebraska, and how would it sound? Would not the average laboring man in a big city on reading such stuff at once cry, down with its author? Ought not they to do so, if there was any truth in what the wicked Dispatch tries to have people think Mr. Bryan said?

Get out your copy of Mr. Bryan's Chicago speech and compare the above extract, the whole article, headline and all, and see if you think the New York Dispatch has done the fair thing in garbling these few words of one of the greatest speeches of recent times.

FOR the Globe and other gold standard papers to claim that Messrs Lawler, McCafferty and Cutcheon had no hearing before the Democratic convention seems to those present at that convention rather absurd as it also does to people throughout the state who read newspapers, especially those papers advocating a gold standard of money. Have not these men had their views on dress parade daily, since the Chicago convention? Haven't they aided in calling another convention to defeat Bryan and Sewall? And are not they by the new election laws debarred from attending more than one convention? And hadn't they ought to be ashamed to ask admittance to a convention whose delegates they had denounced in such bitter terms? Can't they be just as good Democrats now as they ever could?

It's Strange.

It's strange how the Gold Standard people can claim:

That if we have free silver dollars will be worth only 53 cents, and.

That the mine owners will all take their silver to the mints and have it coined into dollars, doubling their value.

Their must be something wrong with such arguments. How can both be true?

It's strange how people expect to do the business of this great country on a gold basis of $8 41 per capita. less than the wages of the average working man per week.

Another Ticket.

Already word has been passed out among the people, by Republican dailies that possibly another Democratic State ticket will be placed in the field to catch the votes of a few unwary Democrats who may not like to vote for a Republican for Govnor.

This game has been played on the people of Minnesota once. Geo. L. Becker was nominated and heartily suported by democrats, while the "bosses" of the party were said to have voted and procured all the votes of democrats they could handle to go for Knute Nelson electing him. The whole people will not be fooled all the time.

And we think none of them can be caught naping, that bad, this compaign. The lines have been drawn it is "Bosses" and "Bossism" against the people of the State of Minnesota. It is ring rule against the honest convictions of the people. It is Dave Clough and his backers against John Lind and the common people of the state. Party is not in question it is the truly patriotic of all parties clamoring and voting for good government against the rings, trusts and monoplies of all parties, or rather of men who usually care nothing for principles but all for pelf.

The representatives of those Democrats apposed to the election of Bryan have been publicly declared to favor, under the circumstances, the election of John Lind, who then unless it be sympathizers with the Merriam-Nelson-Clough combine can be found to put up a third ticket?

It is time that all rings, and bosses of all parties in Minnesota be relegated to the rear, and new men with princeples on which governments should be run, at heart, should be entrusted with the affairs of state.

Senator Gordon on the Situation.

Senator John B. Gordon, is reported as follows:

Regarding the pending financial issue, Senator Gordon said that he favored the gold standard, "though, after all," he concluded, "the free silver may not prove as disastrous as we gold dugs now believe it will be. I believe in having these great questions settled once and forever, just as the great slavery question was, and we might as well get the silver matter out of the way. If it be tried and does not plunge the country into a panic the gold standard men will see that they were not altogether right in their reasoning and if it be tried and proves a failure the silver men will see the error of their ways.

"I know Bryan intimately, and I consider him a well balanced, honest, upright man. In spite of his radical currency views I do not believe, if elected, he would allow the ultra silverites in his party to control his actions. He is a man who would feel profoundly impressed by the sense of his responsibility, and he would, I think, be much more conservative than he is widely considered,"

Gen. Gorden expressed surprise at the acquisition to the ranks of Bryan's followers since the Chicago convention, whether they result from conversions to the silver idea or not, and he said that he believed that "the boy orator of the Platte" will be elected."

"Two months ago no man of any standing would have risked his reputation as a prophet by hinting the slightest doubt of Republican success," said Speaker Reed in his opening speech last Wednesday. It may be remembered that two months ago the Republican party had not held its convention and nominated an Ohio instead of a Maine man.—World.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1896.

The gold democrats are slowly but surel lining up for Bryan and Sewall. Already one member of the Cabinet (Secretary Hoke Smith) has declared for them, and three other members, whose names I am not at liberty to mention at this time, have intimated their intention to do the same. Secretary Smith has not only declared his intention to support the ticket, but he has said that if he can possibly arrange his time so as to be there he will accept the invitation which has been extended him to preside over a big Bryan and Sewall ratification meeting to be held at Augusta, Ga., August 12. Senators Gordon, of Ga., and Lindsey, of Ky., who are both gold men, were in Washington this week and they announced their intention not only to vote for Bryan and Sewall but to work for their election. Senator Gordon has already notified chairman Jones, of the National Committee, that he is ready to take the stump for the ticket at the pleasure of the committee. These things indicate a getting together of democrats that means victory.

The District of Columbia democrats are preparing to take an active part in the campaign; they can't vote, but they can help to convince those who do vote to vote the right way. A Bryan and Sewall club this week adopted resolutions repudiating the democracy of those Federal officials who are drawing salaries by the grace of the democratic party and who have publicly opposed the regular democratic ticket. It is expected that the big democratic ratification meeting which will be addressed by Mr. Bryan will be held in one of the large tents used by the late Christian Endeavor convention. The local democrats hope to make this meeting the biggest thing of the kind ever held in Washington.

If Mr. John W. Hayes, General Secretary of the Knights of Labor, knows what he is talking about, and he probably does, that organization is practically unanimous for Bryan and free silver. Speaking about this Mr. Hayes said: "The workingmen as a class are in favor of free coinage, and they will vote for it and elect Bryan. Labor organizations like the Knights of Labor will not, as organizations, participate in the campaign, but the members in their individual capacity will. They want free coinage, and in my opinion at least 98 per cent of the Knights of Labor will vote for it."

Senator Falkner, chairman of the Democratic Congressional committee, returned this week from a visit to West Virginia. In reply to a question as to the outlook in that state, he said: "Everything is all right. The silver sentiment at present sweeping over my state reminds me of a prairie fire; it is simply restless. Furthermore, it seems to be going straight on to the East; but in spite of its spread we must remember that when we are authorizing the great money power and corporate interests of the country we have a fight on our hands that calls for united efforts and determined work to the close of the campaign."

Representative Russel, of Ga., who has just returned from a trip to Boston, says: "I found the citizens of the 'Hub' talking more about the money question than the people of Washington are, if such a thing is possible. To my utter surprise I found that a goodly per cent of them were in favor of free silver. Men who were in a position to know assured me that the cause was making rapid strides in every New England state, and that if the gain maintained its present ratio Bryan would surely carry one or two of them. There wasn't a word to be heard about McKinley or the tariff; all the enthusiasm was on the side of Bryan and silver. Though personally an advocate of sound money, I am convinced that the people of this country have made up their minds to try the other system, and that Bryan is going to be elected President by a tidal wave majority."

There is considerable growling among the more prominent republicans at Mark Hanna's dictatory manner of running things, and among themselves they are recalling the last campaign in which a wealthy business man undertook the duties of chairman of the republican National Committee, to show the politicians how a campaign ought to be run and ended by seeing Blaine, the most popular republican ever nominated for President, defeated. The other millionare chairman was B. F. Jones, of Pittsburg. Hanna seems to remind some of the republicans of Jones, and the democrats are confident that his management of the campaign will have the same result—the defeat of the republicans.

INDEPENDENCE.

Farmers are busy cutting grain. All will be finished up the present week.

Herbert Bersell will preach at Armstrong A. C. church next Sunday forenoon,

The W. R. C. of Maple Plain will give an entertainment at School House hall next Saturday evening. Everybody is invited to come out.

Julius Hardt and James Turnham go as delegates to the state convention held in Minneapolis today.

R. M. Mills has the nomination for County Commissioner from the 5th. Commissioner Dist.

Wm. Mills has sold his Minneapolis property but still he wants to go to Tennesee.

The late rain will help the corn and late potatoes.

George Taylor went to Minneapolis yesterday on business.

Mr. Chas Bruse and his sister of Minneapolis attended church at Armstrong yesterday. J. H. M.

Campaign Song Books for 1896.

We have just received from the music publishing house of The S. Brainard's Sons Co., 151 Wabash Ave., Chicago, copies of the "True Blue Republican" and the "Red Hot Democratic" Campaign Song Books for 1896. They are not cheap word editions, but contain solos, duets, mixed and male quartets, and are especially arranged for campaign clubs. They are sold at the low price of 10 cents each, or $1.00 per dozen.

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Democratic State Convention

The Demoratic State Convention met at the Exposition building in Minneapolis, on Tuesday, Aug. 4, to nominate a State ticket and 9 presidential electors. Chairman McDermott called the meeting to order, made a neat little speech and told the convention they were at liberty to nominate their own temporary chairman. E. L. Champlin ex-speaker of the Hous of Represenatiye was chosen. He made a sound, plain speech, and several times received the applause of the delegates. Messrs Quist, of Hennepin and Stone of Pine counties were selected as temporary Secretaries. J. J. Ryder as reading clerk.

The usual committees were chosen and an adjournment for dinner had. at the afternoon session the temporary was made the permanent organization.

The committee on resolutions reported resolotions approving the Chicago platform and candidates; denouncing the republican party on the fiancial issue; and inviting all free silver and gold citizens to join with us; demanding that the policy that has so long controlled the state affairs be changed; denounce State republican party for subservience to corporations, rings, and trusts; the ballot is the weapon of the American freeman and the sacredness of the ballot can only be preserved by its secrecy. We unqualifiedly condemn all efforts of corporate or private employers to inquire into and investigate and uncover the true sentiment of voting employees; demand that iron mines and unused railroad lands be taxed as other property is taxed; oppose struck jury law, and demand its repeal.

Additional plank that we favor a direct vote of the people for President, vice President and United States Senator. Also favor legeslation in the interest of good roads,

When the committee on Credentials read their report as to who should be seated the names of Lawer, McCafferty and Cutcheon of Ramsey County were objected to as being among those seeking to prevent the election of W. J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall. A motion was made to declare them not members of the convention. Several warm speeches were made in favor of and against such action. Mr. Cutcheon was invined to explain the situation and talked along quite smoothly until he said that he thought that a free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 would ruin the country when he was promptly informed by a chorus of voices that "We are not here to listen to a gold speech."

Voting was proceeded with by roll call on the question of expelling the trio mentioned. When Ramsey was called John Ives arose to explain his vote. He did not propose to vote men out until they were heard. Voices were heard "We have heard these men for the last month." That seemed to be the sentiment of the meeting. The vote resulted in 546 votes for and 206 opposed to unseating the three dolegates. Messrs Lawler, McCafferty and Cutcheon followed by a few others left the hall.

A motion was read that the place o our national committeeman be declared vacant also that T. D. O'Brien be declared the choice of the convention to fill the place. Carried.

The ticket as given in another column was chosen without much trouble, leaving the balance of the places to be filled by the People's Party Convention.

Give Your Own Answer.

PIONEER PRESS.—To the Editor: Some days ago in conversation with an employe of a Midway manufacturing company he said in substance: They are building a drainage canal near Chicago and the canal company borrowed $20,000,000 at 4 per cent in England. What did they borrow it for? I replied to buy machinery, tools, and supplies and pay the men who are doing the work. To this he said: All the machinery used (with but few trifling exceptions), all the food the men consume, the clothing they wear, and the houses that shelter them were made from American products, by American labor, England furnishing no labor, no machinery, and no supplies of any kind. Why, then, pay to a foreign country $800,000 per year and $20,000,000, when we furnish everything and do all the work? This little thing has set me to thinking, and I confess I am not able to get the tangle out of it. Can you help an honest inquirer?

—Protection.

IF YOU READ
THIS AD,
OTHERS
WOULD READ
YOUR'S

Questions For Gold Standard Men.

We would like answers to these questions from our neighboring editors favorable to a gold standard. Especially from the Eagle.

Is the United States now on a gold basis?

How much money per capita is there in the United States now?

How long can the country do business on a gold basis?

Free Silver and Insurance.

BOSTON, July 22.—President J. L. Greene, of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, has prepared a letter for policy holders, in which he says:

"Our contracts with you agree to pay to your families so many dollars. There has never been doubt what was intended thereby, but should we come upon a silver basis, your policies would for the present be paid in dollars worth to your families only 50 cents, and the great bulk of this would probably be paid in dollars worth not more than from 25 to 35 cents."—World.

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The New York Thrice-a-week World

The Hazards of Infant Life.

THE constant care which the over-fond mother gives her infant, ever handling and holding it, up in her arms as soon as it wakens, constantly talking and and singing to it, is calculated to excite the child and keep it in a continual state of nervous strain. The blessed quiet which brain-weary, nerve-exhausted grown people long for is baby's right, and the wise mother will never allow anything to rob her child of this health-giving privilege. Don't fuss nor play roughly with a baby. Babies should be handled and moved about as little as possible. The common practice of keeping them constantly in motion when awake is fruitful of trouble in many ways, and espicially is the evening romp, when baby is high glee is tossed to the ceiling by its fond papa, an iniquitous practice. It is small wonder if the little mite demand another romp at the inconvenient hour of midnight, and its parents have only their own indiscretion to blame for this inconvenient wakefulness.—From "Summer Care of Babies," in Demorest's Magazine for August.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., • MINN.

AUGUST—1896.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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Cycling is said to be a remedy for corns. The father of a family of girls can keep an edge on his razor by investing in wheels.

The prospects are good for a larger crop of apples in the United States this year than last, which reached the enormous total of 66,000,000 barrels.

A medical authority reminds people that ice water should be sipped; never taken in any other way. This is one of the little health adages which must be repeated daily.

A Maryland man has lived to be 85 years of age on frogs and oysters. A lot of other people would like to do that, but they can't find money enough to pay for the frogs and oysters.

The mikado of Japan is the 122d in his line. His family has been the ruler of Japan since the time 600 years before Christ. And still in this country there are men who are said to be hunting for grandfathers.

A St. Louis man named Anderson is trying to make a mile a minute on his bicycle and he is talking about running a race with an engine. But the bicycle is not to blame, there were fools in the world before it was invented.

An eastern manufacturer has equipped a bicycle with sails to be operated like those of a ship. This is evidently done in the interest of the doctors. What a beautiful header one could take from a sail bicycle.

In the chaos of miscellaneous ethics which has been dumped upon a weary world it is refreshing to read that Queen Emma caused the discontinuance of cannibalism in New Britain because it was "injurious to the public health."

Plans are well under way for the expending of $9,000,000 on the canals of New York state, for which the people voted at the last election by a majority of 243,505, and it is expected that the work will be done in the next two or three years.

A prehistoric city, which apparently had a population of over 200,000, was discovered recently in Mexico by J. R. Reiley, an American archaeologist. This ancient city is situated in a narrow valley between two high ranges of mountains. Nearly all the buildings are of brown stone, and are in a state of almost perfect preservation.

It appears that the west and northwest have finally emerged from the long period of semidrought that left most of the small streams and lakes wholly or partially dry. Close observers declare that the west and northwest will now enjoy a ten-year period of plenteous rains that will restore inland lakes and streams to their former levels and insure good crops for more than a decade to come.

Some careful experiments which have been made in England prove that the life of a locomotive is about 500,000 "train miles." In other words, that a locomotive of the latest approved pattern will run 500,000 miles before wearing out so as to be useless. In making this run of a half million miles the fire box will have to be renewed three times, the wheel tires five or six times, and the crank axels from three to five times.

The last days of July were filled with direful events, various sections of the country being visited with forms of elemental fury quite uncommon in midsummer. The loss of many lives by floods in Kentucky and the northwest, the deadly sweep of a torrent through a Colorado canyon, the wastage of half a hundred lives in a hurricane at Pittsburgh, these are among the harrowing incidents that have swelled the already startling list of victims of the year's fatalities.

Twenty years ago there were only between 15,000 and 20,000 Jews in Jerusalem. In those days no houses were to be found outside the walls, the gates of which were closed at night. Since then many changes have taken place, and the Hebrew population—mainly on account of the increase of the Jewish immigration from Russia—now stands at nearly 70,000.. Whole streets of houses have been built outside the walls, on the site of the ancient suburban districts, which for hundreds of years have remained deserted. It is not, however, only in Jerusalem itself that the Jews abound, but throughout Palestine.

The popularity of hazing at West Point has received a serious setback. The young man who obtained so much entertainment out of the torture of a fellow cadet will have a year of confinement within the limits of the barracks in which to think the matter over. This severe sentence will undoubtedly deter other cadets from indulging in similar cruelty, and should be an object lesson to parents of young men who practice hazing in colleges where the only punishment is expulsion. If a few fathers would administer a little retributive justice a college education would be robbed of much of its present terrors.

Did the significance of the different modes of salutation of the different nations ever strike you? The German says: "Wie geht's Ihnen?" How goes it with you? It goes slowly sometimes, my Teutonic friend. Says Johnny Crapaud: "Comment vous portez vous?" How do you carry yourself, how do you appear? The Italians inquire: "Come state?" How do you stand? While the Russians ask: "Kak pagiviyetyeh?" How do you live? Being among the high-livers of the world. But Anglo-Saxons say: "How do you do?" A not insignificant question; for while others and going and living, we are doing.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The people's party national committee, otherwise the populists, have decided to make Washington the headquarters of the organization.

The commissioner of internal revenue in his report for the fiscal year ended June 30 shows that the receipts aggregated $146,830,615, an increase of $3,584,537 over the preceding fiscal year. The expenses approximated $4,044,551.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 31st ult. aggregated $811,433,203, against $989,300,404 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week in 1895 is 11.6.

In the United States there were 281 business failures in the seven days ended on the 31st ult., against 280 the week previous and 261 in the corresponding period of 1895.

A statement of the public debt issued on the 1st showed that the debt increased $10,857,358 during the month of July. The cash balance in the treasury was $256,168,472. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to $966,154,512.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 3d was: Wheat, 46,754,000 bushels; corn, 10,752,000 bushels; oats 7,116,000 bushels; rye, 1,598,000 bushels; barley, 718,000 bushels.

THE EAST.

While bathing in the river E. A. Tyler, proprietor of the Brooks house at Brattleboro, Vt., and his wife were drowned.

Flames destroyed the storehouse of the Central Milling company's flour plant and the elevator at Niagara Falls, the loss being $100,000.

In a collision between trains on the West Jersey and Atlantic City railroads near Atlantic City, N. J., 37 persons lost their lives and nearly 100 others were injured.

Arthur Sewall, democratic nominee for vice president, referring to a story that he intended resigning in favor of Mr. Watson, said: "Any man who for a moment entertains such an idea is not worthy of an answer."

At his home in Boston William T. Adams, known all over the country as "Oliver Optic," the writer of delightful stories for boys, passed his 74th birthday.

The Cunard steamer Servia broke all records on her trip from Queenstown to Boston, the time being 6 days 17 hours.

Further advices from the railway collision near Atlantic City, N. J., say that 47 persons were killed and 43 injured.

In New York the Liberty Bicycle company failed for $200,000.

W. F. Harrity, of Philadelphia, until recently chairman of the democratic national committee, announces that he has retired from active politics.

A call has been issued for a meeting of the national democratic committee at the Fifth avenue hotel, New York city, on August 11.

In the National league the percentage of the baseball clubs for the week ended on the 2d is as follows: Cincinnati, .681; Baltimore, .675; Cleveland, .644; Chicago, .576; Pittsburgh, .541; Boston, .536; Philadelphia, .459; Brooklyn, .459; Washington, .420; New York, .405; St. Louis, .318; Louisville, .265.

At a crossing near Plattsburg, N. Y., Willard Mastick and his wife and granddaughter were killed by the cars.

At the Blue Hill obsevatory in Boston, all records of kite flying were broken, a kite being sent 7,333 feet into the air.

Macgrane Coxe, of New York, has been appointed by the president to the United States ministry to Guatemala and Honduras.

W. D. Eaton & Co., a Boston wool commission firm, failed for $240,000.

At the Wilson residence in New York Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Grace Wilson were married by Rev. William H. Pott, assistant rector of St. Thomas' church. The wedding was private.

Daniel Baugh & Sons in Philadelphia were damaged to the extent of $125,000 by fire.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Congressional nominations were made as follows: Ohio, Thirteenth district, J. A. Norton (dem.); Indiana, Ninth district, J. B. Cheadle (dem.) renominated; Wisconsin, Third district, Joseph W. Babcock (rep.) renominated; Iowa, Fifth district, Robert G. Cousins (rep.) renominated; Virginia, Fifth district, C. A. Swanson (dem.).

In the federal jail at Fort Smith, Ark., James Casherega was hanged for murdering a man named Thack for robbery.

A mine of the old Pittsburgh Coal company at Hymera, Ind., was burned by a mob of strikers.

For cause unknown W. E. Burt, a member of one of the best families in Austin, Tex., murdered his wife and two children, aged two and four years, placed their bodies in a cistern and then left for parts unknown.

At Steubenville, O., a cloudburst swept away houses and other property, rendered 200 persons homeless and caused a loss of $200,000.

North Dakota populists in convention at Fargo nominated R. B. Richardson, of Pembina, for governor, and divided the other offices with the democrats.

One of the iron kings of Ohio, Hugh Campbell, died at his home at Hanging Rock, aged 86 years.

At the age of 53 years Mason P. Mills, ex-commander of the department of Iowa G. A. R. and one of the most prominent lawyers in the state, died in Des Moines.

In Cleveland, O., Frank Agan paced a mile in 2:04, defeating Joe Patchin and Robert J.

In Illinois Theodore Holly has been nominated for congress by the populists in the Fourteenth district and D. B. Bobb by the prohibitionists in the Ninth district.

Robert Stark, merchant, and Abram Tinkey, postmaster, died at Sequoin, Wash., from the effects of drinking alcohol made from wood.

Fire destroyed the Delta Veneer and Box company plant at Friar's Point, Miss., the loss being $100,000.

A mob at Clarendon, Ark., lynched Godfrey Gould (colored) for assaulting Florence Wright, a white woman.

In Chicago the Staver & Abbott Manufacturing company, makers of wagons, failed for $400,000.

Congressional nominations have been made as follows: Illinois, Twenty-first district, Jehu Baker (pop.); Texas, Twelfth district, M. Fulton (dem.); California, Fifth district, E. F. Loud (rep.).

At Columbus, O., the Columbus Buggy company failed for $500,000.

In Cincinnati the Emerson & Fisher company, manufacturers of buggies and carriages, failed for $450,000.

Anna Ansurd, Henry Hendrickson and Lizzie Oldstead, three young people, were drowned in the Mississippi river near La Crosse, Wis., by the capsizing of a boat.

At Birkbeck, Ill., trains collided and William Baker and Charles Birchnaugh were killed and ten other persons were injured.

At Eagle Pass, Tex., Maj. Jesse W. Sparks, United States consul at Piedras Negras, Mex., died suddenly of heart disease.

Will Gruber, a fisherman, at Galveston, Tex., shot and killed his wife and then killed himself. No cause is known.

A bolt of lightning killed 19 head of horses at Edinburgh, Ind., belonging to J. A. Bradley.

In a jealous rage Frank Davis killed Robert Pickett and May Rivers at Cripple Creek, Col., and then cut his own throat.

In Denver, Col., David H. Ramey, a colored Pullman porter, shot and instantly killed Mattie Clark, also colored, and then killed himself. No cause is known.

Two negroes who attempted to assassinate Col. C. D. Hunter near Selma, Ala., were lynched by a mob.

At Bay City, Mich., Samuel G. M. Gates, a lumberman, failed for $644,000.

On the coast of China, near Huichu, another tidal wave swept away many villages and killed 4,000 persons.

A forest fire destroyed the village of Gladis, Mich., and scores of farmers in the vicinity also lost all their property.

The rolling mills at Niles, Mich., resumed work, giving employment to about 2,000 men.

In Chicago the Moore Bros., dealers in Diamond Match and New York Biscuit stocks in the stock exchange, failed, the speculative value involved in the disaster being $20,000,000.

In the recent hot spell in St. Louis there were 135 cases of sunstroke, 18 of which were fatal.

In a quarrel over property Robert Parker, of Bookshire, Tex., killed his wife and then took his own life.

By a wreck on the Big Four road at North Indianapolis, Ind., race horses valued at $60,000, owned by J. E. Bash, of Louisville, Ky., were so badly injured that none will ever race again.

At the Brown hoisting works in Cleveland, O., four companies of militia were protecting the workmen.

The following congressional nominations were made: Wisconsin, Fourth district, T. Otjen (rep.) renominated; Seventh, M. Griffin (rep.) renominated; Eighth, T. G. Minor (rep.) renominated; Ninth, A. Stewart (rep.) renominated. Michigan, Third district, Alfred Milnes (rep.) renominated. Minnesota, Second district, Frank Day (dem.). Ohio, Twelfth district, J. J. Lentz (dem.).

Flames swept over the principal part of Salem Center, Ind.

At Clay, Ky., Tom Brown, an insane farmer, 30 years old, killed his wife, mother-in-law and baby with an ax.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Fire destroyed the greater part of the Montreal (Can.) exposition buildings, the loss being $150,000.

The death of George M. Carpenter, of Providence, judge of the United States district court for the district of Rhode Island, occurred in Holland, where he was traveling.

A rumor that Queen Victoria intends to retire in favor of the prince of Wales is again current, and court circles are greatly troubled regarding the condition of the queen's health.

Advices from Costa Rica say the government has passed a law prohibiting the importation of foreign silver.

Frank Harbo and George Samuelson, who started from New York June 6 in a boat with the intention of rowing to Havre, France, arrived safely at Scilly islands.

John Ryan, John McLeod and Joseph St. Pierre were killed and a brother of the last named fatally injured by a premature discharge of dynamite near Whitney, Ont.

The insurgents have burned the plantation of San Joaquin, at Ibanose, in Matanzas, causing a damage estimated at $400,000.

LATER NEWS.

Lind for Governor.

Minneapolis, Aug. 5.—The democratic state convention met at the Exposition hall and the following ticket was nominated: Governor, John Lind, Brown county; lieutenant governor, left open; secretary of state, J. J. Heinrich, Hennepin county; state treasurer, Alex McKinnon, Polk county; attorney general, left open. Presidential electors—John Day Smith, Hennepin; Harlam H. Bonniwell, McLeod; Charles d'Autremont, St. Louis; Wilson Borst, Cottonwood; John H. Ives, Ramsey. Four electors to be named by the populists.

At 11:15 Thomas J. McDermott of St. Paul, chairman of the state committee, rapped the convention to order. He spoke briefly and eloquently, saying that it gave him more pleasure than he could express to call to order the freest convention that ever assembled in the state of Minnesota.

On motion of T. D. O'Brien, of St. Paul, E. T. Champlin, of Blue Earth county, was elected chairman. C. A. Quist, of Hennepin, and John A. Stone, of Pine, were chosen secretaries of the convention. After the appointment of the usual committees, a recess was taken until 2:30 p. m.

During the recess the report had gone abroad that the committee on credentials had determined to report in favor of denying seats to all delegates or participants in D. W. Lawler's conference. The question of excluding the gold democrats came up as soon as the committee on credentials had reported. Motions were made fast and furious until the chair declared everything out of order except to vote on Mr. Bowdish's amendment, which threw Messrs. Lawler, Cutcheon and McCafferty out of the convention bodily. There was more riot. The secretary called the roll of counties. The three objectionable Ramsey county men were excluded from acting as delegates in the convention by a vote of 546 yeas to 200 nays.

The committee on permanent organization reported that the temporary officers be made permanent. Adopted.

The committee on resolutions through its chairman, A. T. Ankeny, reported a platform covering the indorsement of Bryan and Sewall, and declaring straight for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The platform was amended in minor particulars and adopted unanimously.

Daniel W. Lawler was discharged from the membership of the national committee and T. D. O'Brien appointed.

BIG DEAL COLLAPSES.

Speculators in Diamond Match Stocks Fail.

Moore Brothers, Operators Noted for Their Boldness, Forced to the Wall—New York Biscuit Stocks Involved—Story of the Failure.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—Moore Bros., promoters of the Diamond Match company and the New York Biscuit company, announced Monday night that they had failed. A meeting of prominent financiers and Chicago bankers was held about midnight at the residence of one of them on the South side and it was agreed by them to close the Chicago stock exchange indefinitely.

Means for Restoring Confidence.

There were present at the meeting the members of the stock exchange governing committee and a number of prominent capitalists. This meeting was assembled informally after the announcement which was made late in the afternoon by James H. Moore that margin calls no longer could be met. The announcement was made to a few of the most heavily interested, and it was thought best to call a meeting to discuss the situation. Those who assembled discussed the best means for restoring confidence after the shock which would be given to speculative circles by the announcement of the failure. It was the general opinion that it would be the wisest possible move to close the stock exchange for a period.

How the Failure Came About.

The deal of which the failure of the Moore Bros. is the culmination is by all odds the most important in the history of the Chicago stock exchange. It began early this year. The stock of the Diamond Match company has been selling at about 1.30 for quite a time. There had been no special activity in the market. Just prior to the Venezuelan incident the tip went out in inside circles that there were to be some important European developments in connection with Diamond Match affairs, and the buying of the stock by strong people commenced. The Venezuelan panic interfered with the speculation and the stock dropped during the general decline at that time to 1.15.

Contract with Foreign Governments.

From then the rise started which is the most remarkable in the history of the exchange. A strong group of speculators, headed by J. H. Moore and William H. Moore, began buying the stock. It moved up with scarcely a halt. In time the announcement was made that the Diamond Match company had closed a contract with the French government under which its patents and the machines controlled by the match company were to be sold to the French government for a royalty of $100,000 a year. Following the announcement of the closing of the French contract the stock advanced with great rapidity. In the early speculation the bulls had named 200 as an extreme figure, but as the prospect of further arrangements in Europe appeared, much higher prices were predicted.

Negotiations were opened for the formation of a new company in England which would unite with Bryant & May, the largest match producers in Great Britain, and would give to the English field the advantage of the labor-saving American machinery. A factory was equipped in Liverpool which was owned by the Diamond Match company and which served as an object lesson to European manufacturers, showing them the great advantage of the improved machinery over their methods of manufacture. Negotiations were opened also in Austria for the formation of a company which should combine all the manufacturing interests there. Other companies were to be organized in Belgium and Italy.

Calculation showin enormous profits to accrue made prices that had at first looked extravagant seem cheap. The shrewdest men in Chicago believed in the property and the stock sold up as high as 2.48. From that point there was a rapid decline, carrying it down to 2.00. The Moores went through the break without the slightest difficulty, and it was generally believed that they had been glad to see the decline that more stock might be accumulated.

A great part of the capital with which the deal had been carried on had been raised in New York and New England. Local banking institutions are only moderately interested in the affair. Difficulty was experienced, it is said, owing to the general loss of confidence, in renewing some of these eastern loans.

The Crash Comes.

Settlement day was successfully passed, and everyone believed that, in spite of the heavy turning charges, the bulls were still in control of the situation. The stock came out, however, in enormous quantities. The Moores were almost alone in supporting the market, but they did so with remarkable courage. Monday the stock was held with hardly a waver at 222, but there was an outpouring of long stock which led the keen observers of the market to fear that the loads might become too heavy, and the events later in the afternoon proved that those fears were correct.

The Deal in New York Biscuit.

The deal in Diamond Match was only part of this great speculative operation. Moore Bros. had organized the New York Biscuit company several years ago, after the first great success of the Diamond Match company. The panic of 1893 had hit the biscuit company severely, as it did all other industries, and the stock sold far below par. The success which was met with in a speculative manipulation of Diamond Match led to a desire to see what could be done with New York Biscuit, and that stock was taken several months ago and advanced from 70 to 108.

From that it dropped back to 92, and for weeks was held close about that figure in spite of the sharp declines in other securities. Enormous quantities of this stock were also poured on the market, but they were taken with the same steadiness which marked the buying of Match. The accumulations, however, represented in time a great sum, and the operations in that stock will add largely to the total of the amount involved.

It is not at the present time possible to make any estimate of how large the figure is or what its ramifications may be. The Moores have unquestionably purchased an enormous line of both New York Biscuit and Diamond Match stock. The high price at which Match has been selling makes the sum involved in handling it extremely large. The capital stock of the Diamond Match company is $11,000,000 and of the New York Biscuit $9,000,000.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY DISASTER.

Forty-Seven Killed and Forty-Four Injured in New Jersey.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 31.—A terrible railroad catastrophe took place on the meadows, about two miles out of this city, about 6:30 Thursday evening. A train left there, consisting of seven cars, over the West Jersey railroad, bearing a special excursion of red men and their friends of Bridgeton, N. J., and Salem, and had reached the crossing of the Reading railroad, when it was struck by the 5:40 down express from Philadelphia, demolishing two cars and telescoping the two following. The engine of the Reading train became a total wreck, killing the engineer and fatally injuring the fireman, and the car behind it also was thrown from the track and many of its occupants killed or injured.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 1.—As a result of the terrible collision on the Meadows Thursday evening between the Reading railroad express from Philadelphia and the Brighton excursion train out of here, 47 people are dead and 44 are lying in the hospital here more or less seriously hurt. Of the injured in the hospital, several are expected to die. Besides those seriously enough hurt to be in the hospital, a score or more of people were bruised and shaken up and went to cottages. The fearful shock of the collision is illustrated in the fact that of the 47 dead, 42 were killed outright. Of the dead, 42 have been identified and the bodies of three women, one man and a boy are lying at the undertaking shops awaiting claimants.

The responsibility for the accident is hard to place at this time, but the burden of it seems to rest upon the dead engineer of the Reading train. Edward Farr, though an official investigation may clear his name. The list of dead, almost all of whom are from Bridgeton, follows:

Charles Mutta, John Greiner, Charles Eackler, Charles P. McGear, Richard Trenchard, Mrs. Richard Trenchard, S. P. Murphy, Millville; Joseph Peters, J. L. Johnson, Charles D. Burroughs, body supposed to be Charles Soy, H. F. Bell, W. C. Loper, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Goldsmith, Samuel Thorn, baggagemaster; Franklin Dubois, Joshua Ernest, Mrs. Mary Wentzel, Mrs. Lydia Carl, Pearl Mutta, Mrs. Ellen May, Mrs. H. F. Bell, Mary Ann Frees, a child, Mrs. Mary Frees, Mrs. J. D. Bateman, Ed Farr, engineer Reading train; Charles Seibert, James M. Bateman, husband of Mrs. Bateman; A. Peters, a son of Joseph Peters; Reba M. Loper, Miss Tillie Leeds, Mrs. Hattie Loper, Nannie Chinney, Misal May, boy; William Spaulding, transfer agent Reading railroad, Philadelphia; Henry Hughes, William F. Rickett, E. E. Taylor, Joseph Cheney, Charles May, Mrs. Sallie Frees, three unknown women, one unknown man, one unknown boy.

Camden, N. J., Aug. 3.—Stationmaster John Bodine, of the West Jersey & beashore road, says that he learned that Engineer Farr, of the Reading train, passed three signals, all against him, before the train crashed into the West Jersey excursion train. The first signal was 2,000 feet away, and is known as the distance signal. Then he had to pass a home signal, and finally the block signal at the crossing. Engineer Griner, of the excursion train, told Bodine that he had stopped before reaching the crossing and blew his whistle to get the operator to give him the clear signal. He got a clear signal and started. He could not see the Reading train, but he saw a cloud of dust, indicating its approach. Farr had ample time to stop his train, but made no effort.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Total Amount Collected the Last Fiscal Year $146,830,615.

Washington, July 31.—The commissioner of internal revenue has just submitted to Secretary Carlisle a preliminary report of the operations of his bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30. It shows that the receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the year aggregated $146,830,615, an increase of $3,584,537 over the receipts of the preceding fiscal year. The expense approximated $4,044,351 and the percentage of cost of collection will be 2.70, a reduction of .18 as compared with the preceding fiscal year. The exact cost cannot be definitely stated until the accounts have been received. The following facts are taken from the report:

From spirits the receipts were $80,670,070, an increase of $807,443. From fermented liquors there was derived taxes aggregating 238,784,235, or $2,143,617 more than during the preceding year. Ale, beers and similar liquors brought in $33,139,141, an increase of $2,064,826.

There was a falling off of $189,778 in the taxes realized from oleomargarine, the revenue from which amounted to $1,219,432.

Tobacco brought in a revenue of $30,711,629, or $1,006,721 more than was derived from this source in the preceding year. There was a general increase in all the items under this head, the largest being in cigarettes under three pounds per 1,000, where the receipts were $2,021,196, or $357,493 more than in the preceding year. Chewing and smoking tobacco brought in $15,220,028, $323,849 more than in the preceding year. Cigars and cheroots over three pounds per 1,000 realized $12,713,267, an increase of $221,300, and snuff afforded a revenue of $752,915, an increase of $103,027.

Illinois returned more internal revenue taxes than any other state, the total collections being $31,973,133. New York came next in order with $21,620,470, Kentucky stood third with $14,903,110. Ohio and Pennsylvania were close together with $11,947,724 and $11,145,548 respectively. Indiana had $7,693,154; Missouri, $6,959,911; Maryland, $5,968,895, and Wisconsin, $5,012,077. None of the remaining states reached the $5,000,000 mark in the returns.

TO SUCCEED SATOLLI.

Pope Appoints Rev. Martinelli as American Abligate.

London, July 31.—A Rome dispatch says that although the report that Mgr. Diomede Falconio would succeed Mgr. Satolli as papal delegate to the United States had been hitherto entirely credited at the vatican, the pope has appointed as Mgr. Satolli's successor Rev. Sebastian Martinelli, prior-general of the Augustin's Chausses and a brother of the dead Cardinal Martinelli. The fact that the nomination had been made has been kept secret, even from the most intimate associates of his holiness, and upon its becoming known occasioned a general feeling of surprise. The pope's choice is regarded as an excellent one. Rev. Sebastien Martinelli is about 50 years of age. He is a learned theologian and is thoroughly versed in the foreign policy of the vatican.

High Water in Indiana.

Tipton Ind., July 31.—The damage in this section by water is appalling. Hundreds of poor families living in the flooded district will lose nearly all their furniture and in some instances clothing, bedding, etc., have been floated away. The waters are receding slowly, but it will be several days before those who lived near the river can enter their houses. The cemeteries are inundated and several persons who have died since the storm cannot be buried. The farmers throughout the country are heavy losers, as much oats, corn and potatoes are ruined. A great deal of live stock has also been drowned.

AT A STANDSTILL.

Business in a Torpid State, Although Conditions Have Improved.

New York, Aug. 1.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade say:

"Business conditions have clearly improved, though business has not. It is the torpid season, and better prospects have little effect as yet. Gold exports have been stopped and foreign advices are more promising as respects an early and large demand for American products. The operations of foreigners in the stock market have reflected little beyond the troubles of speculators at the London settlements, and varying degrees of ignorance about American affairs. The prospect for large crops of cotton and corn is still excellent and neither movements of wheat nor markets give countenance to low estimates.

"Wheat is going out with more freedom than is usual for the season. Lower rail rates helped corn to make a new low record at 30.12 cents, and prospects are generally favorable. Cotton advanced one-quarter on reports of injury, but there are really few who expect less than a large yield. Several weeks of extremely slack demand for cotton goods have brought a further reduction in print cloths to 2.44 cents instead of the advance expected in consequence of the stoppage of 4,000,000 spindles, but prints are selling more freely, while brown and bleached goods are dull except for export kinds.

"The boot and shoe industry has secured slight further advances from the lowest point, in brogans and calf boots and shoes, but new orders are scanty, the more because the permanence of advance is questioned. Leather is stubbornly held without change in prices, and some grades are really scarce.

"The iron industry is helped but little by the settlement which gives puddlers of the Ohio region 50 cents advance in wages, because the demand is so light that few mills can run and the association's price is 1.2 cent, while steel bars are not being sold at less than 1.05 cent. A ray of encouragement comes to rail mills, two considerable sales having been made, 20,000 tons to a New England road, and 10,000 by the new Premier Steel company of Indianapolis, but otherwise sales are small.

"It is not surprising that failures have been considerable in magnitude and in 22 days of July defaulted liabilities were $12,069,481, against $5,392,727 in 25 days last year. Failures for the week have been 281 in the United States, against 261 last year, and 40 in Canada, against 28 last year."

Bradstreet's says:

"Political uncertainty continues an unfavorable factor in trade and industrial and mercantile lines are unusually dull. Mercantile credits are closely scanned and in many instances shortened. Merchants in Northern Louisiana and Southern Arkansas have canceled orders for fall delivery in some cases, owing to the effect on trade of the drought there. The industrial situation is less favorable. Among manufacturers of iron and steel it is regarded as serious in some lines, owing to the surplus and falling off in demand."

THOUSANDS DEAD.

Awful Effect of a Tidal Wave on the Chinese Coast.

Shanghai, Aug. 3.—The recent disastrous tidal wave along the coast of northern Japan has been paralleled by a similar phenomenon on the coast of Haichu, northeast of the province of Kiangsu, in which Shanghai is situated. The news of the disaster did not reach here before, owing to the lack of facilities for communication with the part of the country devastated.

On July 26 there suddenly appeared in the Yellow sea a huge bank of water that was rushing shoreward with terrific velocity. The water off the coast is shallow, and when the wave was some distance away it began to comb, and the roar could be heard for a distance. From the stories of eyewitnesses and the reports of people in the country back from the coast, the wave was five miles wide. Thousands of tons of water were thrown for miles inland, and everything in its path was swept away. Many villages were entirely destroyed, and it is estimated that fully 4,000 people perished. All the cattle were drowned and the rice fields were obliterated. It is expected that the survivors will meet with a worse fate than by drowning, for with the destruction of the rice field famine will stare them in the face in the autumn.

In many cases whole families were lost. There is already much suffering among the survivors, who, miserably poor before the disaster, are now absolutely homeless and foodless.

FATAL QUARREL IN OHIO.

Amos Decker Deliberately Murders George Miles at Findlay.

Findlay, O., Aug. 4.—George Miles, aged 19, was shot and killed by Amos Decker, aged 18, in this city Monday evening, and as a result a large posse of officers and excited citizens are pursuing the murderer, who escaped to the country on a horse. The crime was so deliberate that Decker will hardly escape the full penalty if captured by the pursuing officers. He stands no chance of getting away, though he may elude the officers for some time. Decker and Miles quarreled over a calf, and as they were rivals for the hand of a young lady the feeling between them was very bitter. They finally came to blows, and Decker, after going home and securing a revolver, returned and shot Miles in the side, inflicting a wound from which he died in a few hours.

A VANDERBILT WEDDING.

Cornelius (Jr.) Marries Grace Wilson—Disinheritance Threatened.

New York, Aug. 4.—Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Grace Wilson were married at noon Monday at the Wilson residence by Rev. William H. Pott, assistant rector of St. Thomas' church. The wedding was private.

Mr. Vanderbilt, Sr., warned the young man that if he contracted the marriage he would have to depend upon his own resources for a livelihood and he need expect no share of the Vanderbilt fortune. Thus the son, by disobeying his father's wishes, threw away his prospects of inheriting a large lump of the $100,000,000 which Mr. Vanderbilt, Sr., is estimated to be worth.

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, Aug. 1. — The official treasury statement issued Saturday shows that the receipts of the government for July were $29,069,697 and the expenditures were $42,088,468, a deficit for the month of $13,018,871. The receipts for July were almost exactly what they were in July, 1895, while the expenditures were $3,500,000 greater. The customs receipts for July were $12,157,330, or $2,000,000 less than for July, 1895; while the receipts from internal revenues were $14,302,532, or nearly $2,000,000 greater than those for July, 1895.

The Alabama Election.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 4.—Elections in the state of Alabama are conducted on the Australian plan, and no definite figures as to the result of Monday's voting can be given until the official count is completed. Returns received by the State Herald up to two o'clock Tuesday morning indicate the election of Capt. Johnston, free-silver candidate for governor, by a majority of from 40,000 to 45,000. The legislature is largely democratic. A careful review of the returns now in indicates that Johnston has carried 48 counties, Goodwyn, populist, 14, and four in doubt.

HOW DUELS ARE STARTED.

"Moral Box on the Ear" Given in a Letter Is an Insult.

Arthur Thiele, a young student at the high school of technology in Charlottenburg, near Berlin, has been sent to a fortress for nine months because he provoked and fought with Dr. Brockelmann, says the New York Sun.

Brockelmann was Thiele's second in a sword duel, and in his comments on the meeting criticised severely one of Thiele's strokes. Thiele regarded the criticism as an insult. He challenged the doctor, but a court of honor decided the doctor was under no obligation to accept the challenge. This decision angered Thiele. He was determined to have a duel at any price. So he sat down and wrote what, to his German mind, was the most insulting letter he could think out. This letter reached its climax in the sentence:

"You may regard yourself as morally boxed on the ear by the undersigned."

To Brockelmann's German mind, too, this seemed an insult that only blood could wipe out. Thus it came that early one morning Thiele and Brockelmann found themselves ten paces apart in the Grunewald and shot at each other until Thiele fell with a dangerous wound in the abdomen. Thiele lingered for days between life and death, but after once taking a turn for the better, recovered rapidly. With nine months' rest in a Prussian fortress he will be fully restored to health.

CAPTURING ELEPHANTS.

Sport That the Maharajah Occasionally Indulges In.

The enterprise is organized for the amusement of the maharajah, and takes place only once in about four years, else the forest would be denuded of big game. A small army, consisting of about 5,000 men and perhaps three elephants and a few horses, take part in the hunt, says Chambers' Journal, and they carry tents and provisions, just as if a campaign against a powerful enemy were in progress. When the pad marks of the elephant are found he is steadily tracked down, and as soon as he is found a trained fighter of his own species is urged against him.

As a rule, he steadily retreats upon sight of his pursuers, and their object is to press him so as to tire him out. He then stands at bay, and the tug of war commences. The opposing animals butt at one another with their heads down, and should one show his flanks, he is quickly brought to earth. When finally conquered, the wild elephant is pressed by his pursuers toward water, of which he is so much in need after his exertions that his hind legs can be shackled as he drinks. He is then kept attached by ropes to other elephants until he gradually becomes accustomed to bondage, and in a few months he is completely under control. The sport is a bloodless one, and the elephants when captured are most kindly treated.

PISO'S CURE cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CADY, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

"WHY does Miss Antique look in the glass so much?" "She is afraid of becoming vain."—Detroit Free Press.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is taken internally. Price 75c.

THE doing of an evil to avoid an evil cannot be good.—Coleridge.

Strong

Muscles, steady nerves, good appetite, refreshing sleep come with blood made pure by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills.

Waterproof
your skirt edges with
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It keeps them dry and whole and it never fades.
If your dealer will not supply you we will.
Samples showing labels and materials mailed free.
"Home Dressmaking Made Easy," a new 72 page book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, giving valuable points, mailed for 25c.
S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.

Information that Informs:

If you are going East—or South—and want to know what the trip will cost, when you will reach your destination, and why you should take "The Burlington" to Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis and Kansas City, write to W. J. C. Kenyon, G. F. & P. A., St. Paul, Minn., and you will receive by return mail a letter telling **JUST EXACTLY** what you want to know. Reclining Chair Cars—seats free; Pullman Compartment and Standard Sleepers; Dining Cars, serving meals from 25 cents up—the combination makes comfort sure, and it will **SUIT YOU.**

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CONSUMPTION

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AN ILLUSION.

Do you know that the sight of your face,
Though I see you each of the seven,
Can transfigure the commonest place
Into something that seems to be Heaven?

Do you know that the sound of your voice,
When you utter a brief salutation,
Bids the stars of the morning rejoice
As they did at the dawn of creation?

Do you know that the clasp of your hand,
In a purely conventional greeting,
Makes this earth a mysterious land
Where the fairies are holding a meeting?

Do you know that the ways you pass by,
When the stream of the traffic is flowing,
Are like the ladders which lead to the sky,
Whereon angels are coming and going?

Do you know that your yea or your nay
Lays its clasp on my soul like a fetter?
Whilst regarding myself I can say
That I know that I ought to know better.
—E. T. Fowler, in London Sun.

TESTING OF ANTHONY.

BY LEWIS W. SMITH.

HERE were three weeks yet before commencement and in that time much could be done by hard practice; but what would that avail when Leon March would be sure to practice harder? Leon might not get the prize; there were three other competitors besides Anthony himself; but the chances were all in Leon's favor. Anthony jumped up and strode about his room angrily, as he thought of the foolish persistence with which Leon kept to himself and to his violin, foregoing the pleasures of the other boys and living only in his music. Why could he not be interested in the other things that appeal to the right-minded boy in general? How could one have any chance at all with a boy who didn't care for football or baseball or any other outdoor sport? It was so unnatural in a lad in his 17th year that his fellow students at the academy had given up trying to understand him, and had for him only that feeling of irritation that all of us have when we come into close contact with a thing altogether anomalous and beyond our fathoming. When he first saw him at prayers Anthony had conceived a liking for him; but as all his attempts at friendliness with him were one by one met coldly or repulsed, that early feeling had grown into something that was not dislike, but had yet all its bitterness.

Anthony began again the oft-repeated process of looking over his music, not yet decided as to which among his solos he should play at the great concert. While again balancing in his mind the merits of two compositions between which his decision wavered, there was a knock at the door; and, in answer to his shouted invitation to come in, Roy Willett opened the door and poked his head in before entering.

"Perhaps I can stand it if you're only looking at the music and not playing," he said, as he pushed the door wider and came in. Anthony tossed the music over on the table with just a show of vexation in his manner. "I am tired enough of it to be glad you've come. What's the use in trying for that miserable prize when we all know that Leon will get it? I don't call it a fair show for the rest of us. We have something else to do, and can't be practicing all the time, as he is."

"You haven't heard about his violin, have you?"

"No; unless you mean that old story about his singing it to sleep."

Roy laughed, not at the story, but at the startled questioning on Anthony's face.

"I am afraid that he will cry it to sleep to-night, and himself, too. This afternoon he broke a hole in the back of it, and you can hardly call it a violin any longer. He wants to give up entering the contest, but Mandel won't hear of it. The rest of us have good violins, and it will be our fault if some one of us does not get the prize."

"After all, that's hardly fair," said Anthony, a sudden sympathy for his rival springing to life in his heart.

"It simply gives us an even chance with him," said Roy; "the disadvantages have all been ours so far, but now he's getting his share. That's all there is to it."

"And what have been our disadvantages?" said Anthony, with a guilty

"AFTER ALL, THAT'S HARDLY FAIR."

consciousness of having had the same feeling himself. Roy settled himself back lazily in his chair before answering.

"Oh, we haven't been given the natural abilities that we ought to have, and, besides that, we weren't born to spend all our time bending over a violin, as he does."

"No," said Anthony; "I am sure we were not. Even Mandel himself would agree to so much."

"It strikes me that if one does not inherit a capacity for work he ought certainly to be given its equivalent in some sort of good luck; and lo and behold! the gods are as wise in the matter as I am. Here comes the good fortune that is our portion."

"But even with that lucky chance to help you, you will still have to work hard. If you do not, I am sure to beat you."

"You forget that you can't play any," said Roy, lightly; and the boys laughed before drawing out the chessboard, to forget their musical incapacities in exercising their brains over the intricate maneuvers of knights and queens and bishops.

That night Anthony could not escape the remembrance that he had another violin which he was not using, stored away in the little closet adjoining his sleeping-room. There was no reason at all why he should not let Leon have it until after the concert, save that by so doing he would be increasing his rival's chance for the prize. Leon could not afford to get a new violin, he knew that well enough; and of what use would the old one be with a hole punched in its back? Of course Leon deserved the prize, just as Roy of right had the honor of being captain of the ball club. Still it was none of his affair if he broke his violin. It was not a thing for which he should make reparation; and why should he trouble himself about one who had always repulsed his kindnesses, or at least had never invited them? He would be quite sure of the prize himself if—but Anthony could never bring himself to think of his being a party to Leon's failure. The old violin in his closet seemed to send out a lament because the music in its heart had been so long unvoiced. He could fancy that the spirits of those who in long-gone days had played upon it were waiting to whisper in its moving tones the joys and sorrows of a vanished time. And then—but Anthony would not think about it any more. He turned his thoughts resolutely to the next day's Virgil reading, a topic simulating his fancy so lightly that he soon forgot it all in sleep.

It was three days later when Anthony went into Prof. Mandel's room before the latter had finished the lesson he was giving Leon. Both teacher and pupil were aggravated by the dull tones of the cracked violin; and at last Mandel handed Leon his own instrument, upon which no pupil had ever before been permitted to play. Anthony sat down and listened for the remainder of the lesson hour. At first his heart sank within him; he could not so much as dream of being able to play like that. Then gradually the music came over him with all its power. He wondered how so slight a form, so thin and etherealized a face, should have for its soul so much strength and mastery. Directly he forgot to think about this, and by the time Leon had finished he knew what he should do. The shy boy hardly

"I DO NOT KNOW HOW TO THANK YOU," SHE SAID.

understood him when he told him that he had an old violin of good quality, to the use of which he was welcome for the rest of the term; but Anthony himself played better that afternoon than he had for weeks.

Anthony did not enter the contest for the prize. His father would be disappointed, he knew; but he had not the heart to bring his fumbling with the bow into comparison with Leon's mastery of his instrument. Roy laughed at him, and even upbraided him a little for lending his violin; but Roy's laughter and upbraiding were alike harmless.

But after the concert, when the prize had been awarded, Leon's mother came to him without an introduction.

"I do not know how to thank you," she said, and her voice was not so steady as it might have been, "Leon has written me about you. Your giving him the violin was more to him than the prize."

Afterward, when they had gone to his room together, Anthony told his father why he had not played and with whose instrument it was that Leon had won. His father seemed to be thinking of other things, only nodding his head slowly to show that he was listening. Then at the conclusion he spoke as from a distance, his eyes looking into a time of which Anthony knew not.

"Your uncle used to play that same fantasia on the old violin years ago, when we were boys together. I can see him dropping his head over the strings now. He used to linger over that Adagio until it seemed the melting tones were angel voices calling; and even the Andante's pain of human longing barely seemed to bring him back to earth. It is no wonder that your friend played well to-night."

Anthony was not thinking now of the possibility of having to meet his father's displeasure.—N. Y. Independent.

MEANING OF FLOWERS.

A Language That May Be Learned to Some Purpose.

Mint is symbolic of virtue.

The peach blossom indicates submission.

The bell flower is symbolic of gratitude.

The horse chestnut is indicative of luxury.

The American cowslip indicates devotion.

The honeysuckle symbolizes a bond of love.

The candytuft is an emblem of indifference.

The box is regarded as symbolic of constancy.

The calla lily is emblematic of feminine beauty.

The primrose is in England an emblem of inconstancy.

The arbor vitae is indicative of unchanging friendship.

The china aster is set down as indicative of remembrance.

The oat plant is in Italy regarded as emblematic of music.

The red carnation is regarded in Spain as an emblem of despair.

The myrtle plant has always been regarded as an emblem of love.

The pink is considered in the south of France symbolic of pure affection.

The lotus in India is emblematic of life; in ancient Egypt it was a death flower.

The white daisy is emblematic of innocence.

The purple columbine, in both England and Scotland, is symbolic of determination.

In the south of France the handling of a sweet pea by a young woman to a young man is a polite way of stating that she is tired of his company.—Detroit Free Press.

MUST NOT HELP CUBANS.

President Issues Another Proclamation Regarding Neutrality Laws.

Washington, July 31.—The following proclamation was issued from the state department Thursday afternoon:

"By the president of the United States of America—a Proclamation: Whereas, by a proclamation dated the 12th day of June A. D. 1895, attention was called to the serious civil disturbances, accompanied by armed resistance to the established government of Spain then prevailing in the island of Cuba, and citizens of the United States and all other persons were admonished to abstain from taking part in such disturbances in contravention of the neutrality laws of the United States, and,

"Whereas, said civil disturbances and armed resistance to the authority of Spain, a power with which the United States are on terms of peace and amity, continue to prevail in said island of Cuba, and,

"Whereas, Since the date of aforesaid proclamation said neutrality laws of the United States have been the subject of authoritative exposition by the judicial tribunal of last resort, and it has thus been declared that any combination of persons organized in the United States for the purpose of proceeding to and making war upon a foreign country with which the United States are at peace and provided with arms to be used for such purpose, constitutes a 'military expedition or enterprise' within the meaning of said neutrality laws, and that the providing for such 'military expedition or enterprise,' which is expressly prohibited by said laws, includes furnishing or aiding in transportation for such 'military expedition or enterprise,' and

"Whereas, by express enactment, if two or more persons conspire to commit an offense against the United States, any act of one conspirator to effect the object of such conspiracy renders all the conspirators liable to fine and imprisonment; and,

"Whereas, there is reason to believe that citizens of the United States and others within their jurisdiction fail to apprehend the meaning and operation of the neutrality laws of the United States as authoritatively interpreted as aforesaid, and may be misled into participation into transactions which are violations of said laws and will render them liable to the severe penalties provided for such violations.

"Now, therefore, that the laws above referred to as judicially construed may be duly executed, and that the international obligations of the United States may be fully satisfied, and that the citizens and all others within their jurisdiction, being reasonably apprised of their legal duty in the premises, may abstain from dicobedience to the laws of the United States, and thereby escape the forfeitures and penalties legally consequent thereon:

"I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, do hereby solemnly warn all citizens of the United States and all others within their jurisdiction against violations of the said laws interpreted as hereinbefore explained, and give notice that all such violations will be vigorously prosecuted. And I do hereby invoke the cooperation of all good citizens to the enforcement of said laws and in the detection and apprehension of any offenders against the same, and I do hereby enjoin upon all the executive officers of the United States the utmost diligence in preventing, prosecuting and punishing any infractions thereof."

STRIKE RENEWED.

More Rioting at Brown Hoisting Works in Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 1.—All union men have been ordered out again from the Brown hoisting works. They claim that the settlement of the strike was a trick. The trouble will spread to all iron workers in the city.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 3.—Two companies of militia and 90 police were ordered to the Brown works by Mayor McKisson shortly befor noon Saturday in anticipation of trouble at the works when the men came out at noon. Fifteen minutes after the first order was issued another call for police was made, and every available policeman in the city was sent out. At 12 o'clock a crowd of 25 nonunion men left the works without police escort. They were intercepted by three or four men who followed them at a distance. The locked-out men threw rocks at the men they were following. This so excited the latter that just before reaching Clifton street several of them pulled revolvers and commenced shooting. John Prinz, of 1186 St. Clair street, a union molder, employer at City foundry No. 2, while walking up the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad tracks, was shot three times. One bullet passed under his heart and through an arm, below the elbow. Before reaching the hospital he became unconscious and it is feared that he will die.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 4.—When the whistle blew at the brown hoist works Monday morning 130 men walked into the shops. They were protected by four companies of militia, comprising companies F, L, A and B of the Fifth regiment, O. N. G., under command of Lieut. Col. Whitney. All day men of the police force were also on guard. A large crowd of union men gathered about the works when the nonunion men went to work, but no violence was offered.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 4.—Nearly 100 men, all of the employes of Van Wagoner & Williams hardware manufacturers, near the Brown hoisting works, inaugurated what promises to be a great sympathetic strike of all the union men in the city, by going out Monday morning. The men signified their intention of going to the city hall and demanding of Mayor McKisson that the non-union men be disarmed. "If the mayor refuses to do this we will arm ourselves and compel the non-unionists to give up their guns," said a leader.

ROWED ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Small Boat from New York Sighted at the Scilly Islands.

London, Aug. 3.—A dispatch from the signal station on the Scilly islands states that the rowboat Fox passed there at 11 o'clock Saturday morning, after a passage of 55 days from New York.

The Fox started from New York for Havre on June 6. The boat is 18 feet 4 inches long and 5 feet wide, and carries provisions for 60 days. The distance from New York to Havre is 3,250 miles. The adventurous oarsmen who have almost sucessfully completed their task, are George Herbo and Frank Samuelson, of Bridgeport, N. J. They are the first men to cross the Atlantic in a rowboat.

Victoria May Abdicate.

London, Aug. 1. — The rumor that Queen Victoria intends to retire in favor of the prince of Wales was again current Friday, and it is added that court circles are greatly troubled regarding the condition of the queen's health. Such reports have frequently appeared in recent years, only to be semi-officially contradicted later. But it now seems that there may be some actual foundation for the statement made. It is added that her majesty had decided to spend her time in future at Balmoral or at Osborne, and that she will give the prince and princess of Wales the use of Buckingham palace and Windsor castle.

Death of Robert Garrett.

Baltimore, Md., July 30.—Robert Garrett, ex-president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company, and head of the widely known banking house of Robert Garrett & Sons, died Wednesday morning at Deer Park, Md.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

High School Boys.

The G. A. R. committee on arrangements has provided a guiding star for the 150'000 wayfarers who will end their journey at the thirtieth encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

This guilding star will be the High School cadets. This organization will in many respects be to the Grand Army encampment what the Columbia gards were to the world's fair.

During Monday and Tuesday of encampment week, when the crowd is pouring into the city, one of the cadets is to be posted at every corner in the business district of the city. This will make four cadets at each street intersection, so that inquirers may not be obliged to search long to find the young men with the white caps. Outside of the business center the cadets will be stationed only at the principal points and where the crowd is likely to assemble. A cadet will be known at once by his trim military cap of white duck trimmed with white silk cord and, bearing in gold letters the words "High Besides the cap an artistic badge of red, white and blue silk will be worn by the information corps.

No Great Danger.

Prof. Lugger, state entsmologist, writes as follows regarding the army worm: It is sometimes recommended to spray with Paris green all the plants in the way over which the army worm passes. It seems to me that is an excellent remedy in theory, but I have failed thus far to receive any good results from it.

Farmers need not fear a repitition of the army worm for some time to come, except the spring of '97 should again be exceptionally wet. The very great majority of these worms are doomed to die by their numerous enemies, nor is there any great danger that the army worm will ever eat flax, a fear expressed by some people in their letters. The food of the army worms is taken solely from the grass family.

It would be very important for all papers in the country to copy this article, as by so doing some damage and much worry will be saved to the hard working farmer who sees, in part, the results of his labors pass down the voracious mouths of these worms.

Big Rush Expected.

The coming winter will see a greater rush than last spring to the Red lake reservation. All harvest hands and railroaders intend to work through harvest threshing, then take up land. This is their only talk, and parties not dependent upon such work would avoid the rush by coming early. When snow flies most of the valuable pieces will have been taken up. The contest cases are not so numerous as first expected, on account of there being plenty of good land still vacant.

About a dozen saw mills will be running on the reservation the coming winter. Several townsites are already located, both inside and outside the reservation, and there is a grand opening for enterprises of all kinds.

The Augsburg Seminary.

Another phase of the long mooted ownership of the Augsburg Lutheran Theological seminary in Minneapolis was up in a hearing before Assistant Attorney General Childs. It was in the form of an application of the United Church faction to secure writ of quo warranto, directed against the trustees in whose name the title to the institution at present rests, to show cause why they should not be removed. The charges are the old ones, involving the validity of the Augsburg organization, the United church, so-called, claiming to have as good a right in the premises as the Augustana synod, to which the Augsburg churches remain true.

A Big Time.

A new form of public entertainment for the people of the northwest will be presented in the city of Minneapolis during the week commencing Aug. 31. The public spirited citizens are hard at work developing arrangements for what will undoubtedly prove the greatest street exposition ever exhibited in this country. The probable result will undoubtedly justify all the extravagant predictions. These arrangements are being made for the entertainment of the thousands of visitors from the surrounding country that will visit that city upon this occasion.

A Tramp Convention.

The first anti-tramp mass convention in this state was held at Beaver Falls. There were representatives from six of the nine villages in the county. It was a representative gathering and very much in earnest in its deliberations. The tramp question was thoroughly discussed from every standpoint, and a set of resolutions adopted that, if carried into effect by the village and town authorities, will soon rid the county of these men. An executive committee of two from each village was appointed.

News in Brief.

The returns of the assessor for the city of Winona show a total valuation of $7,010,055. The personal property amounts to $1,844,683. The gain in personal property over last year is $62,717.

Gray's sawmill at Duluth was burned, causing a loss of $50,000.

Mike Connell, a tramp, stabbed Chas. Richards, at Fulda, with a pocket knife, once in the left side and once in the left arm. Dr. McCrea says it may result seriously.

At a meeting of the Maine Veterans' association, held in Morgan Post hall, Minneapolis, it was decided that the Maine department officers and wives and the delegates and wives would be entertained during the encampment, and that the veterans individually would entertain their comrades who attend the encampment. Headquarters will be established at the office of L. O. Merriam, 512 Corn Exchange, Minneapolis.

Theodore Hays, the manager of the Bijou Theatre Minneapolis, will hereafter have a double task on his hands, having been made manager of the Grand Opera house of St. Paul.

Violators of the game law are beginning earlier this year than usual, and its is reported that a number of Minneapolis men went to Anoka and bagged a large number of prairie chickens. The matter was reported to the game warden, who is now looking up the case, and should he locate them it would go hard with them.

J. E. Fitzgerald, a brakeman, fell from the cars near Ellsworth and had his right leg broken twice above the knee.

Frank Meadows, an Eastern Minnesota freight train conductor, was run over and killed near Foxboro.

WHEN DESTITUTE OF HUMOR.

Said to Be a Sure Indication of Mental Poverty.

There appear to be whole races of men—the North American Indians and the Cingalese Veddas, for example,—that are destitute of the sense of the ludicrous. And in the higher races, says the Fortnightly Review, this sense is by no means universally found. The richest intellects possess it in amplest measure. The absence of it is a sure indication of mental poverty. "Here comes a fool, let's be grave," said Charles Lamb upon one occasion. And I remember a friend of my own observing of a somewhat taciturn person whom we had met: "He must be a man of sense, for, although he said little, he laughed in the right place." That laugh is a manifestation of intellectual abundance or exuberance; it is something over and above the actual work of life. And so we may adapt to our present purpose certain words of Schiller's in his Letters on Aesthetic Education: "Man sports (spielt) only when he is man in the full signification of the word, and then only is he a complete man (ganz Mensch) when he sports."

I need hardly observe how grossly this faculty of the ludicrous may be abused. There is nothing more diabolical—in the strictest sense of the word—than to turn into ridicule "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report." There is no more detestable occupation than that of "sapping a solemn creed with solemn sneer." But it is a maxim of jurisprudence. "Abusus non tollit usum." And this holds universally.

SHE WAS SHY ONE TURK.

Protest of an Audience Against Bernhardt's Loss of a Servant.

Sarah Bernhardt was once playing at Marseilles in a spectacular play in which she made her entree accompanied by six Turkish slaves. A line on the programme announced that these six Turks would accompany Mme. Bernhardt, but when the time came for them to go on one of the youngsters had disappeared. Sarah mustered the five in order, says the New York Evening Sun, and made her entrance with a grand flourish. The house was crowded, but not a handclap greeted her as she appeared. Then a still, small voice in the gallery murmured something in an indignant tone. Fifty voices immediately took up the strain, and in ten seconds more the whole house was shouting the same phrase. Bernhardt strained every nerve to catch what they were complaining about. She knew the phrase began with "Manque," but the rest of it was lost in the general hubbub. For a full minute the tumult continued. Then Sarah, muttering things below her breath, rushed like a fury down to the footlights. In the front row the actress had spotted one man who was not taking part in the hullabaloo. Pointing at him, the actress exclaimed, sternly: "You seem to be the only sensible person in this house. Tell me what on earth they are kicking up this row for?" The man rose, bowed to the actress, and remarked, in very bad American-French: "Madam, you are shy one Turk."

A TIN MINE IN PERAK.

Primitive Methods That Seem Sufficient for the Purpose.

We came to the edge of the mine, or paddock, as it is called, which, after all is nothing but a broad open pit with sloping sides and perhaps some 40 or 50 feet in depth; a poor thing in the eyes of anyone expecting shafts and machinery and the elaboration of western methods, but sufficient for its purpose, as Chinese methods are apt to be, says Macmillan's Magazine.

Three hundred men clad in loose blue coats and drawers and plaited sun hats three feet across are digging up the pay dirt at the bottom of the pit with great hoes and putting it on flat wicker baskets; others catch up the baskets, sling one at each end of a yoke and, balancing the load across the shoulder, they carry them up to the level ground (vibrating in time with their steps) by narrow tree trunks, notched with footholes, which are placed at short intervals athwart the sloping sides of the pit.

Having gained the higher level, they throw down their burdens by the wash boxes and descend by other bridges at a steady trot in a silent, orderly and unbroken stream. The men at the wash boxes, which are long, sloping troughs of wood, throw in the dirt and by raking it back and back under a nicely regulated flow of water they separate the black tin sand from the spoil and shovel it into tubs ready for the smelting house, while the spoil is flung down the slope of the hither side of the paddock.

ALLIGATOR PEARS.

To Acquire a Taste for Them Is an Expensive Luxury.

Most interesting of all South Florida fruits, because little cultivated, almost unknown outside of the tropics, and most highly appreciated when once introduced, is the alligator or aracado pear—the aguacate of Cuba, says Harper's Round Table. A very few alligator pear trees are grown in sheltered spots of southern California; but South Florida, below latitude 26 degrees, is the only section of the United States where it can be cultivated on a large scale and as a profitable crop. Here it grows as luxuriantly and with as little care as the guava, though it requires a greater depth of soil. The tree is tall, slender, and covered with a dense foliage of dark glossy green, while the ripened fruit, also green in color, is smooth-skinned and as large as a man's two fists. Inside is a great round stone or seed surrounded by a soft, yellowish-green pulp, which, sprinkled with salt and eaten with a spoon, or made into a salad, is delicious beyond description. No one ever eats an alligator pear without wanting another, and the taste once acquired demands to be gratified, regardless of expense. I have known 50 and even 75 cents apiece to be paid for these pears, and when I once asked a Broadway dealer which was the most expensive fruit in his store, he promptly answered: "Alligator pears."

Homeseekers' Excursions South.

On the 15th and 16th of June, also July 6, 7, 20 and 21st and several dates during August, September and October, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. will sell first class round trip tickets, good 31 days from date of sale, for one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip, to all points in Florida and the South. Tracks, trains, time, all the best. For further information address C W. Humphrey, N. P. A., St. Paul, Minn. City Ticket Office, 182 Clark St., or C. L. Stone, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

STRANGER—"Is there a law in this town against selling liquor on Sunday?" Old Resident—"Yes; but don't let that worry you, my friend; there's no law against buying it."—Roxbury Gazette.

By Steamer, Train or Boat?

Which of these have you selected as a means of travel? No matter. Whichever it is, recollect that for sea-sickness, disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, engendered by rough locomotion and bad food or water, and for malarial troubles, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most useful specific you can take with you. It is invaluable also for rheumatism, kidney complaints and nervous trouble.

THE SOURCE OF SUPPLY.—"I see it speaks in the papers, husband, about a town where there are 5,000-odd inhabitants." "That must be the place where all the freaks come from."—Detroit Free Press.

Free!

A nice little booklet has just been issued describing the "New North-Western Limited" trains between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. These trains are new from engine to red tail light and are the finest trains in the world and superior to any thing of the kind seen at the World's fair or since. For copy of booklet address T. W. TEASDALE, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

"WHAT was the happiest moment of your life?" "It was the moment when the jeweler took her engagement ring back and allowed me half price for it."—Cleveland Leader.

VERY low rates will be made by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway for excursions of August 18th, September 1st, 15th and 29th, to the south, for Homeseekers and Harvesters. For particulars apply to the nearest local Agent, or address JAMES BARKER, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., St. Louis, Mo.

"WHAT is the complexion of the Jersey coast?" asked the English geologist of Prof. Rox, of New York. "Sandy," said Prof. Rox.—Harper's Bazar.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 933 Arch st. Phila., Pa.

SATAN as a master is bad; his work much worse; his wages worst of all.—Fuller.

MEN must love the truth before they thoroughly believe it.—Smith.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

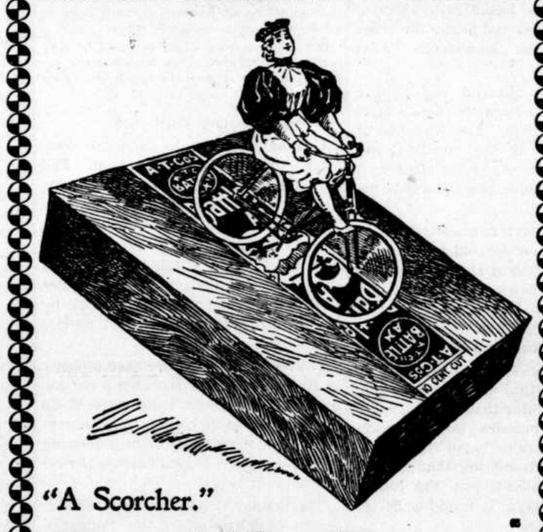
EDUCATIONAL.

THE FRANCES SHIMER ACADEMY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, MT. CARROLL, ILL. A College Preparatory School affiliated with the University of Chicago. Strong departments in Music and Art. Introductory course in common English branches. Fall Term opens Sept. 15, 189 , in what has been for more than 40 years Mt. Carroll Seminary. Ida M. Gardner, Dean.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, New Athens, O. Total cost, $140 a yr., and a way to earn it. Catalog free.

A. N. K.—G. 1616.

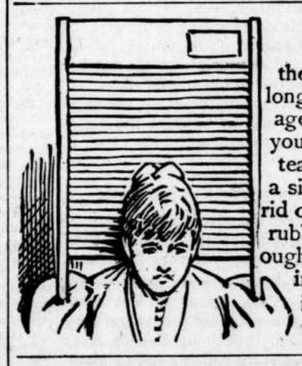
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.



"A Scorcher."

BattleAx PLUG

Tobacco Dealers say, that "BATTLE AX" is a "scorcher" because it sells so fast. Tobacco Chewers say, it is a "scorcher" because 5 cents' worth goes so far. It's as good as can be made regardless of cost. The 5 cent piece is almost as large as the other fellows' 10 cent piece.



Don't bear the burden of the wash-board any longer. Hasn't it caused enough damage and trouble and weariness? Do you realize the amount of wear and tear that it brings to your clothes in a single year? Get Pearline—get rid of the wash-board and that eternal rubbing. Be a free woman. You ought to see for yourself that Pearline's easy way of washing—soaking, boiling, rinsing—is better for the clothes and better for you. 518

When visiting the State Fair, the G. A. R. or K. P. Encampments, do not fail to visit

GOODFELLOW'S,

The Largest Minneapolis Exclusive Dry Goods, Cloaks, Furs and Upholstery Store.—The Store, where, if you want the Best, you get the Best.

247, 249, 251 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

ALL STREET CARS PASS WITHIN A BLOCK OF THE STORE.

Out of town buyers, who cannot visit us in person, may deal with us by mail with the same assurance of attention and reliability as though they came in person.

NEW BINDING TWINE 5½ Cts.

For the No. 11 New Pure Sisal; 5¾c for the No. 21 New Standard; 6¾c for our No. 29 Manilla, as good as any on earth, but not made this year; and 7¾c for our No. 39 Pure Manilla, not made this year, but surpassed by none.

White Lead, St. Louis Strictly Pure, 3 1-4 Cts. Per Pound.

New Road Carts, $7.15; New Buggy Harness, $5.47; New American Round or Square Washers, $1.35; Strictly Pure Linseed Oil, 35c for raw, 37c for boiled; Glidden Pattern Barb Wire, $1.65 for painted, $1.91 for galvanized; 22 lbs. Granulated Sugar, $1.00.

Our New Catalogue No. 37 Is Out and will be sent free upon receipt of 7 cts., which will on the following lines of goods save you money and give you BETTER GOODS at the same price, or the same goods at LESS PRICE, than any other Supply House on earth: Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Carpets, Window Shades, Sewing Machines, Trunks, Rubber Goods, Paints, Books, Baby Carriages, Jewelry, Music, Hardware, Tinware, Sporting Goods, Cutlery, Harness, Buggies, Fencing, Farm Implements, Furniture, Parlor Goods. And, above all, let us remind you of the fact that our Clothing Line is unexcelled; either in size, quality of goods, or prices.

VANSTRUM'S SUPPLY HOUSE, 231 TO 245 THIRD AVE. SOUTH. 301 TO 303 WASHINGTON AV. S. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, AUG. 7, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

--Gollmar Bros. great shows are to be here the 17th inst. Tickets 25cts.

—Grain stacking has begun and is progressing finely, the weather being quite favorable.

—Next Sunday Rev. O. Styner, of Armstrong is to preach at the M. E. Church in the evening.

—Home talent under charge of Prof. Molander will give an entertainment, 'Jane" at the City Hall to night.

—Banker Roosen persistantly pedals the bicycle. He's a learn'en. It only takes one good strong man now to give him confidence for a start.

--On Sunday evening the Epworth League of Armstrong drove up and attended the Delano League meeting and also staid to church and heard Rev. Farber's sermon to young people.

—Chester, a young son of Harris Williams, in some way got his toes over the railroad and when Jim Hill's train came along something had to give and it was the toes. Dr. Shrader fixed him up.

—The gentle reminder we had Monday evening of what a cyclone might come up like was feeble, indeed, compared with that which broke over Minneapolis deluging the streets and doing quite a little damage.

—The Ladies of the Swedish Mission Church held a sociable at the City Hall, Wednesday evening. It was quite a success about $16 were the receipts. The Franklin band furnished music for the occasian.

Anyone doubting the sentiments of Wright County democrats on the free coinage of both gold and silver should have been at the Democratic convention last Saturday and heard the rush with which the resolutions went through.

Mr. Blaine said he did not believe that congress had power to demonetize either gold or silver. He was one of those "money of the constitution" cranks or anarchists or whatever is the down east name for them.—Minneapolis Times.

—A flowing well has been put in by Thomas Rader on the old Joseph Van-Eman place, south of Delano. A good sized stream flows constantly. The water is said to be of good quality. The well is ninty feet deep. This is the first one of tne kind in this vicinity.

—People in the woods invariably begin harvest later than their neighbors on the prairies would, consequently their grain is so ripe before they get through cutting that it often serves as an excuse to run the binder on the Lords Day. It would be better to begin in time.

—From the Argus, Caladonia, Minn. —Gollmar Bros,' Circus, which showed here last Tuesday, was the best ever exhibited here. To their credit it can be said that no gamblers or fakirs were allowed around the grounds and they were a well-behaved set of gentlemen.

—Prof. Terry, of Smith Lake and Roy Wilder were making fast time up River street yesterday on their bicycles when Terry failed to turn on to R. R. Ave. while Roy tried to turn running into Terry's wheel and demolishing it in great shape. Terry will have to foot it until the wheel is repaired, or get another vehicle.

—When the better read and abler talkers for free silver, get ahead of some of the local gold standard advocates in an argument the latter says "Rats." Now that is poor argument, impolite, and beneath the dignity of American citizens. If the gold men wish to make any converts they must find more convincing arguments.

Of course we were thoroughly convinced that the delegation of 3 silver men and 11 gold men to the state convention instructed to vote as a unite did not represent Wright County Democracy by a good deal. The 14 delegates instructed by the convention to favor free coinage of silver is more in accord with the sentiments of the people. But it does look a little strange to see many of the same men on both delegations.

—Most people enjoy music; like to hear the melodies wafted on gentle breezes. But they believe there is a time for music and a time for church. And just as the preacher announces his text and begins his sermon to have all the noise of a brass band a block away, mingled with the barking of dogs closer by, don't add much to the enjayment of the sermon and those at church can see no good reason why the music could hot have been appointed at some other time than the regular church time.

—Almost an accident, through foolishness, as usual, occured at the depot the other day as several young men were leaving town by train one thought to show his ability to get on while the train was in motion so waited for the last chance. A friend snatched a tooth brush or some article from his pocket and refused to return it, so kept the young man waiting even longer than he intended then when he did start two large yaheees were standing on the platform in his way; he had to be very lively and just succeeded in grabbing onto the rail of the car in time to go. Such foolishness should not be indulged in, it is too dangerous.

--F. L. Scherer has mooved his cigar factory into the Mrs. Reihl property on R. R. Ave. next door west of the Post Office.

Personal.

Dr. Ad Wright, of Minneapolis, was in town Monday

Mrs. Jos. Lindsley is in Ohio seeing the folks once again.

Prof. C. S. Hawker returned to Minneapolis this morning.

J. D. Brandon of Sauk Center, is mooving back to Delano.

A. L. Mealey made Minneapolis a business visit yesterday.

Dr. Harry Halgren of Watertown drove over to Delano Sunday.

J. H. McGarey, of Independence, was a GAZETTE visitor yesterday.

T. K. Danforth arrived in town Wednesday for a brief visit on business.

Mr. Daily, of carver, County, was a GAZETTE caller this morning.

C. G. Sells left Tuesday for Chisago to engage in thrashing for a few weeks.

Frank L. Halgren and daughter were in town Wednesday on their way to Watertown.

Mrs. F. W. Ingerson and two daughters, of Indepindence, were Delano visitors Monday.

Elmer Erickson and Will Steffes left Wednesevening for Minneaplois to work in a bridge criw.

Mrs. Mary Hawker visited Minneapolis and Hamline Tuesday. The Prof. returned home with her.

Prof. Steffes, of Delano, is the guest of John McCalpine and family.—Maple Lake Messenger.

John Steffes is spending a couple of weeks in Minneapolis seeing the sights and visiting relatives.

Mesdames F. H. Lindsley and C. G. Roosen and the children are camped at Cona Island this week.

Miss May Staples, of Howard Lake came down Wednesday evening for a visit with Delano relatives.

Fred Farber, who has been spending the summer on the prairie returned home for a visit wednesday.

Mrs. C. M. Johnson and Kittie left Monday for a couple of week's visit with Arthur at West Superior Wis,

Mrs. Mary Ruse and son, of Chicago, arrived Tuesday evening and are guests of her sister Mrs. W. M. Mowatt.

Frank Barth and C. G. Halgren of Watertown are attending the Catholic Temperance Convention at St. Louis.

Dr. T. J. Catlin attended the Democratic State Convention at Minneapolis Tuesday. He reports an interesting time.

S. A. Merriman, of Minnetrista, passed through town on his way to Howard Lake to attend the funeral of Mrs Merriman.

Roy Wilder wheeled to Buffalo Tuesday evening to hear Judge Page Morris on the political outlook. He says the Judge has a good speech.

County Cullings.

Conventions seem to be more numerous than usual this season. The Judicial Convention is the next in order, on the 18th. Then comes the Congressional on the 26th inst.

O. M. Mabusth and E. W. Peterson, of Cokato, A. P. Ritchie, of Annandale, James Barret, of Waverly and Put Lahey, of Maple Lake were at the Democratic State Convention Tuesday, as yisitors.

The Soo Rord employees had a picnic at Buffalo on Saturday about 800 accompanied by Danz band arrived in the morning more coming on the regular train. Dancing, racing, boating and other sports helped enliven the occasion.

The County Convention for the election of delegates to the Congressional Convention appears in this paper. Govern yourself accordingly, If you are interested in the times you know, who is your candidate for Congress. Do what you can to send delegates that will give you that choice to vote for.

Judge Page Morris' speeches have been sent out as suppliments to most of the county papers. We presume other county papers throughout the district have been favored with an opportunity to send them to their readers. Republican gold standard papers we mean. The speech is quite long and printed in fine type making tedious reading.

The Wright County Delegates in attendance at the State Convention Tuesday were J. C. Nugent, H. Tanner, John O'Leary, Levi Cochran, T. G. Mealey, Charles Cullen, H. S. Hunnington, M. C. O'Donohoe, F. L. Gorman and T. J. Catlin. When it came to voting whether the three Ramsey County delegates, Lawler, McCafferty and Cutchon should be allowed seats in the convention the vote stood 5 to 5, the entire delegation being 14, this gave 7 to 7. This is something of an improvment but still is not beginning to be up with the sentiments of the voters. Doubtless the staunch gold bugs on the delegation will profit by the very expressive manner in which the state convention took the other view of "Bossism."

Among our Exchanges.

Mr. Bryan has given another blow to the "anarchist theory. He declines to travel on Suuday.—Minnesota Times.

If a revolution ever arrives here, says the New York Press, it will come through the actions of the vulgar and stupid rich, though apparently from the unrest of the half-educated masses. The half educated poor man is not half such a menace to society as the half-civilized plutocrat.–Minnesota Mascot.

Some of the city dailies are publishing an article which endeavors to prove that the farmers of the west have never been so well off as at the present time. The article may convince people who have nothing to do with farming, but it will only excite the wrathful derision of the farmers themselves. One of the statements made to prove the claim is that the farmers owe less now than they did a few years ago. This is probably true as people generally reduce their indebtedness in hard times, but this reduction often involves the disposal of property for much less than its true value. The difficulty about getting credit in hard times also tends to reduce and to discourage indebtedness to a good, —The Rural Northwest.

Under the supervision of Commissioner Shanno, grasshoppers have been kept in check in a number of orchards in Wasco county, Oregon, lately by feeding them on sweetened bran mash to which Paris green had been added. This is the favorite method of fighting grasshoppers in orchards in California. —The Rural Northwest.

Democratic County Convention

The Democratic County Convention to select 14 delegates to attend the State Convention at Minneapolis Aug., 4, to select candidates for State officers and 9 Presidential electors. was held at Buffalo last Saturday. At noon J. C. Nugent called the convention to order.

On motion J. C. Nugent was chosen temporary Chairman, and Dr. Catlin was nominated temporary Secretary, but on account of not feeling well, refused to serve. H. Tanner was then chosen temporary Secretary.

On motion the chair appointed the following committees:

On credentials,—James Barrett, A. P. Ritchie anb G. A. Ruckoldt.

Permanent organization,--S. A. Gordon, William Ziebarth and F. W. Gorman.

Resolutions,--W. S. Hunnington, James McDonnell and M. C. O'Donohoe.

Committee to select 14 delegates to the State convention—W. S. Hunnington, J C. McDonnell and H. Tanner.

Ajourned till 1:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order by Chairman Nugent.

A motion was made and seconded to make the temporary the permanent organization.

G. A. Ruckoldt moved T. G. Mealey made permanent chairman. This meeting with no second and Mr. Mealey declining to serve, the report of the committee was accepted, making the temporary the permanent organization.

Com. on credentials reported the following received and entitled to seats.

Chatham, J. C. Nugent, John Meara and J, D. Murphy.

Corinnna, S. A. Gordon, J. B. Gollady.

Franklin, William Ziebarth, Joseph Bauman, William Sturman, Clark Sturmanand Conrad Marth.

French Lake, M. C. O'Donohoe and P. B. O'Loughlin.

Maple Lake, Thomas B. Gorman, George White, C. E. Jude and Timothy Desmond.

Middleville, Levi Cochran and Herbert Tanner.

Monticello, T. G. Mealey and G. A. Brasie.

Otsego, Thomas Walker. A. P. Praught and A. W. Praught.

Rockford, John Walker, G. A. Ruckoldt and Truman Senear.

VILLAGES.

Annandale, W. S. Hunnington and A. P. Ritchie.

Buffalo, Frank Gorman and Frank Mc Knight.

Delano, T. J. Catlin, C. B. Ames and P. H. Greear.

Howard Lake, R. M, Morgan and W. P. Massa.

Maple Lake, J. E Madigan.

Monticello, A. W. Trask.

Montrose, W. G. Young and J. H. Ferrel.

Waverly. James C. McDonnell and James Barnett.

Report accepted.

Committee on delegates to State Convention reported having selected:

1st. Dist. W. S. Hunnington, M. C. O'Donohoe.

2nd. T. G. Mealey, Frank Gorman.

3rd. Wm, Ziebarth, G. A. Ruckoldt.

4th. H. Tanner, Charles Cullen.

5th. not reprsented.

At large J. C. Nugent, J. H. Wendell, Levi Cochran, Dr. Catlin, S. A. Gordon and John O'Leara.

The report was accepted.

The following Resolutions were adopted.

Be it resolved by the Democracy of Wright County in convention assembled:

1st. That we heartily endorse the platform of the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, and we pledge our enthusastic support to our peerless standard bearer nominated for president and vice-president of the United States, W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska and Arthur Sewall, of Maine whose triumphant election on the third day of next November we confidently predict.

2nd. We strongly recommend the nomination of that sterling patriot and free silver champion John Lind for Govenor of this State, and we request that our delegates to the Democratic Convention at Minneapolis next Tuesday. support his candidacy first, last and all the time.

3rd. We desire to express our warm approval of the course pursued by Congressman Towne in advocating the free and unlimited coinage of silver, the main plank in our Democratic platform.

4th. We cordially invite all the advocates of free silver at a ratio or 16 to 1 regardless of the action of all other nations to co-operate with us in the coming campaign and assist the laboring and producing classes in their supreme effort to restore silver to the position it occupied prior to its demonetization in 1873.

5th. We condemn the action of National Committeeman D. W. Dawler in his efforts to divide the Democracy of the state and insist upon his resignation from said committee.

J. C. McDonnell.
W. S. Hunnington.
M. C. O'Donohoe. } Committee.

On motion the Chairman was instructed to appoint a committee of three to confer in coujunction with the County Committee with the Peoples Party committee and Convention as to making a fusion ticket.

Teachers' Fall Examinations

Teachers' fall examinations will be held as follows:

Buffalo and Howard Lake, Aug. 18, 19.
Delano and Monticello, Aug. 21 and 22.
Annandale, Sept. 25 and 26.

J. F. LEE,
43-3t. Co. Supt. of Schools.

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F. GENT.
Rockford, Minn.

People's Party County Convention and Primary Election.

A People's Party county convention for the county of Wright, Minn., will be held at 11 a. m. on Saturday the 22nd day of August, 1896, at the court house in the village of Buffalo in said Wright county, to elect 14 delegates to the People's Party state convention to be held at the city of Minneapolis on Wednesday the 26th. day of August, 1896, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state offices, and nine presidential electors; also to elect 14 delegates to the People's Party congressional district convention to be held at the city of St. Cloud on Tuesday the 25th day of August, 1896, to place in nomination a candidate for Congress: also to nominate candidates for various offices of said county as follows: Auditor, treasurer, register of deeds, judge of probate, clerk of the district court, sheriff, county attorney, superintendent of schools, court commissioner, coroner, and county commissioners for the Third and Fifth districts.

The several election Districts in said Wright County will be entitled to delegates to said County Convention as follows:

One delegate at large from each election district and one delegate additional for every 25 votes or major fraction thereof cast for S. M. Owen for governor, as follows, to-wit:

Albion	4	Rockford	3
Buffalo	2	Silver Creek	3
Chatham	2	Southside	3
Clearwater	2	Stockholm	5
Cokato	4	Victor	3
Corinna	4	Woodland	6
Frankfort	3	Annandale V	2
Franklin	2	Buffalo V	2
French Lake	4	Cokato V	2
Maple Lake	3	Delano V	3
Marysville	3	Howard Lake	3
Middleville	5	Maple Lake	3
Monticello	2	Monticello	1
Otsego	2	Montrose	1
		Waverly	3

The Primary election for the election of said delegates will be held in all the election districts of said County on Thursday, Aug. 20, 1896, the polls to be open from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. of said day; said primaries must be conducted under the primary election law, chapter 276 of the General laws of 1895; the town and village committees will appoint the place at which said primary elections will be held and give six (6) days notice thereof by the posting of three (3) notices thereof in each election precinct.

By order of the Committee.

DAVID COCHRAN,
Chairman.

Application for Liquor License.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF WRIGHT, VILLAGE OF DELANO. July 27, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the village council of said Village of Delano and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term of one year, commencing August the 11th., 1896, by the following named person as stated in said application respectively, to wit:

Andrew Pogreba in a two story brick building situated on lot (23) twenty three, block (8) eight, original townsite of the Village of Delano. Said application will be considered by said village council, at the council room, in the Village of Delano, Monday evening, August the 10th., 1896, at 8 o'clock.

Witness my hand and seal of said Village of Delano, this the 27th. day of July, 1896.

W. R. JOHNS,
Village Recorder.

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Wheat, per bu.,	$ .46
Rye, per bu.,	.19
Potatoes, per bu..	.15
Butter	.06, .10
Eggs,	.07
Hay, per ton,	4.00
Pork	3.00
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.05
Chickens, dressed,	.09
Spring chichen,	.6, .10
Turkeys, dressed,	.12

BORN.

SHRADER.—On Saturday, Aug. 1, to Mr. and Mrs. Dr. J. S. Shrader, a son.

FRANZIN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 5, to Mr. and Mrs. N. Franzin, a son.

DIED.

MERRIMAN.—At Howard Lake, Thursday, Aug. 6. Mrs. Charlotte, wife of late Aaron Merriman, aged 91 years.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1896. NUMBER 47.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. F. COLLINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN. Smith Lake, - Minnesota.

W. H. CUTTING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA.

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. C. B. AMES. Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office over W. R. John's Confectionery Store

E. A. SHANNON, M. D., Buffalo, Minn., Calls day or night promptly attended to Office in the building between McKnight's store and residence. Residence on corner north of School House.

O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan. 11, 1896.

DR. CORNELIUS WILLIAMS. Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist, 145 W. Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dr. G. H. KOHLER, Dayton Building, Cor. 6th St. and Nicollet Ave Minneapolis. Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 17-tf.

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M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARBER, Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at..... 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday.. ..... 10:00 "
Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on every third Sunday.

DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... .....
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 16:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m. Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. LAWRENCE ZOWADZKI.

DELANO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

President, I. GUTZWILLER, JR.
Councilmen, JOHN COOLEN, WASH RADER, ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder, WYATT JOHNS.
Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.
Justices of the Peace, W. H. FRAZEE, R. M. WALTER.
Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health, T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.
Village Marshal, GEORGE GOODRICK.
Constables, J. P. BERNECK, GEO. GOODRICK.

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President, F. H. LINDSLEY.
Secretary, C. H. VORSE.
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TEACHER'S EXAMINERS.

F. H. LINDSLEY and C. S. HAWKER.

THE UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS Washington Grove, No. 9, meets at Cramer's Hall the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, at 8 p. m.

GIVE US A CALL.

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For Presidential Electors,
JOHN DAY SMITH, of Hennepin.
HARLOW H. BONNIWELL, of McLeod.
C. D. AUTREMONT, of St. Louis.
WILSON BORST, of Cottonwood.
JOHN H. IVES, of Ramsey.

For Judges 4th Judicial District.
SEGRAVE SMITH.
CHARLES A. POND.

Democratic County Convention and Primary Election.

A Democratic County Convention for the County of Wright, will be held at the Court House in the Village of Buffalo in said County on the 26th day of August 1896 at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing fifteen delegates to represent said Wright County in the Democratic Congressional District Convention for the 6th Congressional District of Minnesota to be held in the city of St. Cloud on the 27th day of August 1896 to nominate one candidate for the office of Congressman of the said 6th District. The several election districts in said Wright County will be entitled to delegates to said county convention as follows:

Albion	3	Marysville	3
Buffalo	2	Middleville	2
Chatham	3	Monticello	2
Clearwater	2	Otsego	3
Cokato	1	Rockford	3
Corinna	2	SelverCreek	1
Frankfort	8	South Side	2
Franklin	5	Stockholm	1
French Lake	2	Victor	1
Maple Lake	4	Woodland	2
Annandale v.	2	Howard Lake v.	2
Buffalo v.	2	Maple Lake v.	2
Cokato v.	1	Monticello v.	2
Delano v.	3	Montrose v.	2
Waverly v.	3		

The primary elections for the election of said delegates will be held in all the election districts of said county on Saturday, the 22nd day of August, 1896, the polls to be open from 7 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. of said day; said primaries to be conducted under the Primary Election law. The town and village committees must fix the place for holding said Primary elections and give six days notice thereof as the Law requires.

Dated August 3rd, 1896.

By order of the County Committee.
F. W. GORMAN, Chairman.

Repudiated Principles.

The Party repudiated the Principles is why the People are repudiating the Party! Just compare the two planks for yourself; carefully, line by line:

From Republican National platform, adopted at Minneapolis, in 1892:

GOLD AND SILVER MONEY.—The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetalism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government, shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference, to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

From the Republican National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896:

MONEY.

"The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.

"All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU SAY.

In speaking of a person's faults
Pray don't forget your own;
Remember, those with homes of glass,
Should seldom throw a stone.
If we have nothing else to do
But talk of those who sin,
'Tis better we commence at home,
And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man,
Until he's fairly tried;
Should we not like his company,
We know the world is wide.
Some may have faults—and who have not
The old as well as young;
Perhaps we may for aught we know.
Have fifty to their one.

I'll tell you of a better plan—
You'll find it works full well;
To try your own defects to cure
Before you others' tell.
And though I sometimes hope to be
No worse than some I know,
My own shortcomings bid me let
The faults of others go.

Then let us all when we commence
To slander friend or foe,
Think of the harm one word may do,
To those we little know.
Remember curses, sometimes like
Our chickens, "Roost at home."
Don't speak of others' faults until
We have none of our own.
—Minneapolis Telegram.

All at Sea.

The advocates of a single gold standard for the money of the United States are all at sea! And it is no common sea either! There is a terrible storm! A veritable cyclone! The winds are blowing in every direction! And the mariner negligent enough of the safety of his country to ship with them soon finds himself bewildered; completely dazed, and unable to tell towards what a dreadful malestrom of discontent he is drifting!

He reads in the hireling papers that all our money is redeemable in gold! He sees by the statistics of the U. S. Treasurer that on July, '96 we only had $8.41, apiece in gold, in the entire country! He reads in another paper that our silver dollars are not redeemable in anything; that, though actually worth 53 cents they will buy as much as any dollar!

Many of the passengers, some of the crew and a few of the highest officers have been made so seasick and see so little prospect of recovery under the present state of affairs as to determine to leave the wreck and seek a more noble craft, better adapted to weather the gale and which has some likelihood of soon getting into calmer seas.

In order to settle your minds on the subject of finance it is only necessary that you get a few facts; something you can depend upon and then read up both sides and compare notes.

It ought not to be a difficult thing for the man of average intelligence to figure out for himself where we are drifting to, when he has Secretary Carlisle's report that we now have $8.41 per capita of gold in this country, and the Republican platform to tell him that we are now on a gold basis, which if it means anything means all our other money is redeemable in gold. He can soon see for himself that with $8.41 a piece it is impossible for the U. S. to keep her notes for twice that much good, and pay out gold to foreign lands for interest and principle on war debts made more than thirty years ago. Now just do a little bit of figuring for yourself, once.

Minnesota Farmer's Rights.

Minnesota farmers have rights of their own. They are a large part of our people. They are industrious, energetic, frugal and intelligent. They not only raise what their farms will produce but they try to take care of their products and to sell them for the most they can get. This is honorable, honest, and right, and they deserve to receive the best possible remuneration for their year's toil. What money they get usually, now-a-days is soon paid out for taxes, insurance, groceries, and dry goods, machinery and a few other necessaries of a farmer's existance. Little remains for hoarding away for old age, or for their heirs to quarrel over. Most of them have families to support, children to educate, and what money passes through their hands is spent in perfecting the coming generation in our modern civilization. It is put to good use, and their recompense should be sufficient to enable them to pass their declining days in peace and plenty.

But for a few years past the dollars of our land have been growing so valuable as to make it harder than ever for the farmers to come out even, financially, at the end of the year. They put in the usual number of hours, their farms produce even more per acre; their grain is saved in better shape; it is threshed cheaper; but when marketed they find it takes two bushels and more of wheat to buy a dollar. It requires twice as many bushels of most kinds of grain, or even of potatoes, to get a dollar. It requires two horses instead of one to bring them a hundred dollars. Yet their taxes and other expenses keep up to the old mark. Instead of storing away a few dollars yearly for old age, they are, some of them, straining every nerve to pay interest on mortgages to hold their homes, hoping the hard times will end.

What is the matter? Where is the trouble? Why should we give twice as much of our products to get a dollar? Something must be wrong somewhere. We see hoards of men roaming over the country penniless. Some of whom would gladly work and help buy our farm stuff if they had work to do.

Is it not plain to all that by fine financering the money loaners have taken advantage of the people in every possible way; until having made some of them believe that our country should try to do business on $8.41 apiece of gold and most all of that in 20 dollar gold pieces, seldom seen by the average citizen, they have cornered the money, and can now compel our government to sell bonds to procure gold when they choose.

Give the people what they have always supposed they had, free coinage of gold and silver both, and our standard money can't be so easily cornered.

Culkin Partisanism.

I am a rather vigorous partisan and therefore am disposed in most matters of public concern to give very great weight to the decision of the republican party on public questions. That party has been invariably right on all great public questions since 1856. On the money question, however, I was amazed to learn that several prominent citizens of this state, formerly republicans, in whose integrity and ability I had great confidence, were opposing the party on account of its position on this question; and this fact impelled me to make as close and careful an investigation of this problem as I was capable of making. My inquiries led me to certain conclusions among which were these: The opponents of the republican money plank from Bryan down, misstate and misrepresent the history of finance here and abroad; nearly all of their allegations of fact are historically incorrect and misleading. As a consequence their theories erected on this false foundation are utterly fallacious. But I am in full accord with the republican plank because I am, by my investigation, led to believe that it embodies the only sound theory of finance before the people in this election; because free coinage as proposed would contract our available circulating medium almost two-thirds, by driving out gold and making depreciated silver the standard; because free coinage means repudiation, and repudiation is dishonor; because the success of any other than the republican doctrine on this question would involve the nation in almost universal bankruptcy and disorder and would lower the standard of wages and living to our people. Republican success herein means restored confidence, strengthened credit and widespread prosperity. I desire to add that before election day the silver question will be largely dropped out of the discussion. The Bryan position is too indefensible to be long maintained. But it will be succeeded by a most desperate attempt to array class against class, section against section, men without money against men charged with having it. This position won for the democracy in 1892, and must be guarded against in 1896.—Wm. E. Culkin.

Mr. Culkin evidently wrote these few lines to try to infuse some of the old time fire into the ranks of his party, and to, if possible, stem the tide of voters who have for years stood with the party of their choice until now, under the leadership of such men as Congressman C. A. Towne, they have discovered that the G. O. P. has left its beaten track and gone into by and forbidden paths after strange golden idols.

As the money question is the only one of consequence in this campaign, men of all parties having quietly shelved all others for the present we will not enter into a discussion now, with the Hon. gentleman, as to the correctness of that party's stand on all questions since 1856.

But we must say we think the Senator's head must have felt large to him when he wrote that "On the money question, however, I was amazed to learn that several prominent citizen of this state, formerly republicans, in whose integrity and ability I had great confidence, were opposing the party on account of its position on this question; and this fact impelled me to make as close and careful an investigation of this problem as I was capable of making." And then going on as seen in his article above to say that he had concluded that the opponents of the REPUBLICAN MONEY plank from Bryan down, MISSTATE, and MISREPRESENT the history of finance here and abroad! Why that is perfectly outrageous!

John Day Smith, Judge Vanderburg C. A. Towne, John Lind, Frank Nye, men eminent in the councils of the Republican party; some of whom helped make the history the astute Senator accuses them of distorting, not telling the truth to their old friends about the history of their country! Its awful Billy! Perfectly ridiculous!

Mr. Culkin goes on to say that he has by investigation, been led to believe that free coinage would contract our available circulating medium almost two-thirds, by drawing out gold, and making depreciated silver the standard. He should give some good reasons for this great discovery, in the face of such witnesses as are against him. He should not rely too much on W. R. Merriam's financial plank in the Republican platform. He should make known to the people of his district where to find these wonderful historical facts, and prophesis and not denounce the ablest of his recent friends as dishonorable, repudiating, unpatriotic or anything tending that way, without giving his proofs.

Ingalls Jollies Bryan

Holton, Kan., Aug. 16.—Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, who is campaigning in Kansas, spoke here to an enthusiastic crowd of 4,000 people, expounding republican principles. After the meeting he aired his views on the political outlook, stopping to speak of Mr. Bryan's notification address. Mr. Ingalls said among other things; "It is not undue eulogy to say by his Madison Square Garden speech he (Bryan) has put himself on a higher plane than he has yet occupied intellectually."—Minneapolis Times.

Reversing Republicanism.

"Two years ago we sat on the same platform with John Day Smith and heard him denounce the democratic party most vehemently. He said at that time that no matter what that party promised it was never known to redeem a single pledge. He advocated protection and said that the country had come, to the verge of ruin by reversing the policy of the party. To day he is supporting free trade candidate."—Wright County Times.

Why can't Mr. French see that our country needs a larger amount of standard dollars on which to do business, worse than they need tinkering with the tariff at present. Isn't Mr. French as smart to see things as are John Day Smith, Frank M, Nye, Stephen B. Howard, Judge Vanderburg, Judge Rae, Frank Day, Congressman Towne, or John Lind and the hundreds of other prominent Republicans who are willing to let all their other political beliefs take their chances for a couple of years while they unite with the patriots of all parties in breaking up the ring, trust, monopoly rule, in our country and our state? Can't French see as well as the honorable gentlemen mentioned the necessity of doing something to stem the tide that has carried the Republican party from its moorings on the money question. That has captured its leaders and caused them to advocate a single gold standard of money, in the face of the dying warning of that most eminent Minnesotian, the late secetary of the Treasury Hon. William Windom, that there was not enough gold or siver either alone for standard money?

Can't French see that the Republican party, against the protest of its best men is reversing its views on a double standard for the money of our country? Or is it so that the $1,000 a year office for which Eaton says French draws pay pulls the woolly tariff completely over his eyes?

SOME of the G. O. P. papers keep up a howl about a Protective Tariff, so high that our laborers can make something more than a living, at the same time they say we must have a gold standard currency so we can do business with the nations of the earte. Do they expect the laborers to spend their gold dollars in foreign lands?

Mr. M'Kennon Confident.

Alex. McKennon of Crookston, candidate on the Democratic ticket for state treasurer, spent yesterday in the city looking over the political situation. Mr. McKennon has a number of friends in Duluth, among them, Monroe Nichols. He also met while here prominent men among the Democratic, Populist and silver factions. Mr. McKennon said that in the Red River valley country he believed John Lind would carry the election with a large margin, and he himself expected that inasmuch as it was his home region to run ahead of Mr. Lind. Mr. McKinnon believes firmly that he will be elected and of course that the entire democratic ticket will be victorious.—Duluth News Tribune.

Will the "Globe" Give Him a Chance to Win a Wheel.

The following spicy letter has been sent by a Fargo "newsie" to the St. Paul Globe:

Fargo, N. D., Aug. 15., 1896.

Editor Daily Globe:

I am a newsboy and want to get the bicycle you offer as a prize for the most subscribers to the Globe. I have been working all day but I cannot do any business here. They are all silver men up here. If you will help me I can get that Wheel. Won't you please say some nice things about Mr. Bryan and quit calling all my customers cranks and fools, and I know that I can get you 400 subscribers and win the wheel. Let me know right away if you will do it and I will start to work again.

Yours Truly,
HARRY JORDAN.

—Penny Press.

Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

Gold Out of Circulation

The daily newspapers say that gold has gone out of circulation Undoubtedly it has. The terrible fifty-cent dollar and silver certificates now have the right of way. But perhaps somebody says that the silver dollar is not at present a fifty-cent dollar. Of course it is not. We did not expect it would be. But it is standing on its own basis and merits just the same. The government is not redeeming it in gold to keep up its value. Silver dollars cannot be exchanged for gold at the U. S. treasury department. The government is not redeeming them in anything. They are standing on their own monetary value today. The banks will not exchange gold for them. Yet they are not fifty-cent dollars. They are good dollars, and all we want now is the ogening of the mints to their free coinage, so that the people can have plenty of them to meet the business and industrial needs of the country. We are glad that gold has gone out of circulation, so that the people can see just what the silver dollars are worth when they cannot be exchanged for gold. We have been told all along by the gold standard men that as soon as silver dollars could not be exchanged for gold they would fall in value to fifty-three cents. We said they would not. Who was right?—Brainerd Journal.

EUROPEAN LETTER.

(From our Special Corresponcent.)
ROME, Italy, June 2 1896.

A French writer has said that an Englishman listens to music; a Frenchman hears it; a German analyses it, and an Italian feels it. However this may be, no one can be long in the land of the Verdi and Rosini without realizing that this is the country of music; this impresses every visitor with the force of an original observation. There is music every afternoon in the public parks; music as the soldiers march through the streets, music at almost any hour in the countless churches, and what is most striking, the loungers and beggars lift up their voices (and very good voices they are, as a rule) not in the hope of a few extra pennies, but just for the joy of singing. The boys that stroll along the streets sing instead of whistling, and their selections denote a more classical taste than is posessed by their brother gamins in America. One hears the Siciliana from Cavalleria or the solo from Mignon instead of "I want You, my Honey" or "Paradise Alley". One is liable to be awakened any time between midnight and daybreak by resounding choruses, as citizens roam from the cafe-chantants homeward; but instead of arresting them on the charge of "drunk and disorderly" the gendarmes listen with the air of connoisseurs, and show an inclination to interfere only when the singers happen to be off the key. As a matter of fact, they are not drunk; they merely wish to give expression to the music with which every Italian's soul is filled.

For a change one can hear almost any day the lugubrious chant of funeral processions. The mourners go on foot, and there is always a long line of monks, carrying lighted candles and singing. Sometimes they are accompanied by the Misericordia, and then it is a sight worth seeing. This is a charitable fraternity which assists in the last offices for the dead. They wear long white robes with a sort of pillow-slip over the head, holes being cut for the eyes, and they look more like guests at a phantom party than anything else. It is not soothing to the nerves to meet them for the first time when you are in a lonely street, or towards dusk. They glide silently past, their black eyes watching you from behind the whste masks. There are a number of noblemen who belong to the fraternity, but they can be distinguished from their companions only by the elegant footgear, of which one catches occasional glimpses. Some years ago at the funeral of Prince Barbarini, one of the members of the brotherhood, the entire Misericordia came barefoot, and a lady present told me that it was amusing to see how gingerly some of them walked.

The nomenclature of the streets in Rome is picturesque and varied. When one finds oneself unexpectedly in the streets of purification, the road of Perfection or the Lane of Penitence, one half believes they have stepped into the Pilgrim's Progress. The streets of the Silver Tower, the Little Cakes, the Five Moons, or the Iron Mountain have a more secular sound. It is startling, when you have lost your way in a forbidding part of the city, and are searching anxiously for the name of the street, to find that it is The Broken Head or The Lion's Mouth. But at the next corner you are ressured by finding yourself in Good Company, and your footsteps may presently lead you into the Lane of the Holy Ghost or the Street of the Twelve Apostles. The street of the Twentieth of September, a fine broad avenue, leads to the gate that was demolished on that eventful date in Italian history, when Garibaldi entered the Eternal City and the temporal power of the Pope was overthrown. The street of the Mouth of Truth is so called from a recess in the wall of a church, into which in olden days Romans put their hands when taking an oath—perhaps a more sanitary arrangement than our modern method of kissing the Bible. Then there is the street of the Two Slaughter Houses (now lined with elegant residences;) the street of the Crucified, the Alley of the White Cross: and many streets, avenues, arcades and promenades of the Queen Marguerita.

Among the most striking figures to be seen in this land of bright colors, are the nurses employed by wealthy families. Their costumes comprise blue or pink skirts (often stiffened satin) with a wide stripe of a contrasting color around the bottom. On the head is a large bow of ribbon, with streamers reaching to the feet. They carry their charges on pillows, covered with lace and veils until one would think the poor little babies would suffocate. As they march majestically along, they fairly out Solomon Solomon in glory of attire. The army officer, too, always attracts the eye; especially if it be the eye of a tourist. He wears blue grey pantaloons with a red stripe at the side, a black jacket embroidered in silver and gold, and on cool days he wraps himself in the graceful folds of a Spanish cape and goes forth in the proud consciousness that he wears the prettiest uniform in Europe.

Advertise in the GAZETTE.

THE Democratic State central committee elected L. A. Rosing, of Canon Falls, chairman, and E. M. Pope, of Mankato, Secretary.

MCKINLEYITES are complaining that Mrs. Bryan is running the Democratic campaign. They had better take in their "Hanna" before they say any more.

THE notorious Silver Tongued orator of the bluegrass region W. C. P. Breckinridge has come out against Bryan. Even McKinley does not suit him. He favors a third party 'tis said.

AMONG the recent additions to our exchange list is the Rural Northwest, published in Portland, Oregon, by H. M. Williamson. Mr. W was a member of the first graduating class of the Minnesota University and he runs a real, live, paper, mostly devoted to fruit and dairy business.

AFTER Roswell G. Horr, the eminent advocate of the gold standard had been sent from New York all the way to Minnesota to convert people. A lot of them about here refused to drive over to Buffalo to listen to him. Most of them have probably read his debate with "Coin" Harvey, in Chicago.

IT strikes the average thinking man as if there must be some wonderful influence brought to bear on the mind of the daily newspaper editors throughout the land to make them so unanimously in favor of a single gold standard while country editors, and men eminent as lawyers, teachers, etc. are for both gold and silver as money.

J. J. HILL don't favor free silver because it would cut the laboring man's wages in two in the middle, it is said. That's strange, when he sends out blank contracts to be signed by those he wishes to employ as surgeons, cutting their wages in two in the middle, and tried the same thing, nearly, on the Editors, and finally where they wouldn't come to his time dropped them altogether.

THE gold standard people have already admitttd that their standard in Minnesota is in great danger of being lowered, by sending into the state one of their big orators from New York, Roswell G. Horr. The silverites have taken the cue and propose, if possible, to have their Presidential candidate William J. Bryan speak at the State Fair, if possible. Minnesota is quite likely to go for free gold and free silver both as standard money.

Questions For Gold Standard Men.

We would like answers to these questions from our neighboring edetors favorable to a gold standard. Especially from the Eagle.

Is the United States now on a gold basis?

How much money per capita is there in the United States now?

How long can the country do business on a gold basis?

Subscribe for the GAZETTE.
Terms: One year, One Dollar.

Grand Army Encampment.

The thirtieth G. A. R. Encampment will be held in St. Paul from Aug. 31, to Sept. 5. Circulars of information have been sent out. All railroads sell tickets within 250 miles of St. Paul for one fare round trip; outside that limit the rate one cent a mile. Boys with white caps will be posted on every street corner to give information on all subjects. 30,000 veterans are expected to join in the grand parade of less than two miles, on asphalt street, shaded most of the way. This is to be one of the chances to shake hands with old comrades once again.

THE New York World

Thrice-a-week Edition

18 PAGES A WEEK. 156 PAPERS A YEAR.

Is larger than any weekly or semi-weekly paper published and is the only important Democratic "weekly" published in New York City. Three times as large as the leading Republican weekly of New York City. It will be of especial advantage to you during the Presidential Campaign, as it is published every other day, except Sunday, and has all the freshness and timeliness of a daily. It combines all the news with a long list of interesting departments, unique features, cartoons and graphic illustrations, the latter being a specialty.

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The New York Thrice-a-week World

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

AUGUST—1896.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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Oscar Wilde is reported as deeply repentant and reconciled to his wife, and efforts will be made to release him from confinement.

Singing swains would best be careful. A young man in Illinois sang "O Promise Me" to his best girl and is being sued for breach of promise.

The north of Ireland is aroused in resistance to the project of fencing in the approaches to the Giant's Causeway with a view to levy toll on sightseers.

There is now what is known as "bicycle English," and it is so extensive that for ordinary persons a glossary is needed to enable them to understand the gibberish of those who ride wheels. The influence of the wheel is unlimited.

There is more that isn't in a name than there was in. Two men have been arrested in Oklahoma for the cold-blooded murder of a clergyman, his wife and their three daughters, and their patronymics are Loving and Christian.

In the unearthed city of Pompeii, the preservation of which has been the means of revealing many antique customs, there is to be seen a soap manufactory, with all the kettles and other paraphernalia pertaining to the business. Also a quantity of soap, evidently the product of this ancient "soapery."

In New York city they have just completed a schoolhouse with a roof playground. In time all schoolhouses will be provided with such equipments. But you may make a roof garden for children and still lack a great deal. The best men and women, the men and women who will rule the nation and rule the industries of New York city, will not be reared on roofs, but in the fields as God made them.

In Park row, New York city, they are now building what will be the highest building in the world designed for the habitation and use of man. From the curbstones to the cornice will be 386 feet, comprising 30 stories. The flagstaff will be on a level with the top of Cheops, the highest of the pyramids. Those tombs which the Egyptian kings built are now outdone for ordinary business purposes.

Telephone wires seem to have an important influence in preventing lightning from striking, according to the investigations of the German telegraph department. Three hundred and forty towns with telephone systems and 560 towns without them were under observation. In the former the lightning struck three times for every hour of storm; in the latter five times. Moreover, the violence of the lightning was much less in the former case.

Another tramp has made a good record. Joe Barkley wanted to sleep in a Cincinnati farmer's barn, but was driven away as a worthless tramp. As he went he said he hoped he might some day do the farmer a service and show that he could return good for evil. The next day, as he lay in the shade of a tree on the river bank, he saw a young woman fall into the water. He plunged in after her and when he had rescued her from drowning discovered that she was the farmer's daughter.

Very soon the last of the pioneers of the great west will be gone. Of Fremont's band, which, in 1845, followed the path of the old patriot, Dr. Marcus Whitman, only one is known to be alive. That is Thomas E. Breckenridge, who is now 71 years old. He was with Fremont from 1845 to 1849, and made three campaigns with him over the great plains. People yet hardly estimate the value of California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho to the union, because they do not realize how nearly they escaped being owned by foreign powers.

Miss Walworth, of Bensonville, N. Y., is the first person on record to use the wheel to overtake and capture a pair of runaway lovers. The eloping parties were her father, Joseph K. Walworth, a widower, 65 years of age, and the 19-year-old daughter of a neighboring farmer. The old man and his girlish sweetheart had obtained considerably the start in a buggy behind a fleet horse, but the plucky young lady on the boneshaker overtook them and filled the air so full of weep and lamentation that Mr. Walworth relented and now the other girl is suing for breach of promise.

The American Anti-Vivisection society requests the newspapers to exercise great care in reporting supposed cases of hydrophobia. Dr. Matthew Woods, of Philadelphia, who has been in quest of the disease for 20 years, asserts that he never saw hydrophobia either in man or animal. All of the deaths that have been reported from this disease, it is claimed, were the result of false hydrophobia, a nervous affliction caused by the dread of the real disease. The question, then, naturally arises, when M. Pasteur discovered the germ of rabies in the dog was he suffering from false hydrophobia?

A statistician has learned that the annual aggregate circulation of the papers of the world is calculated to be 12,000,000,000 copies. To grasp any idea of this magnitude we may state that it would cover no fewer than 10,450 square miles of surface; that it is printed on 781,250 tons of paper, and, further, that if the number (12,000,000,000) represented, instead of copies, seconds, it would take over 333 years for them to elapse. In lieu of this arrangement we might press and pile them vertically upward to gradually reach our highest mountains. Topping all these the pile would reach the altitude of 490 miles.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 14th aggregated $849,061,266, against $911,997,784 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week in 1895 is 5.1.

In the United States there were 298 business failures in the seven days ended on the 14th, against 269 the week previous and 196 in the corresponding period of 1895.

The treasury department secret service bureau has been requested to look into a report of extensive counterfeiting of United States silver dollars in one of the Central American states.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 17th was: Wheat, 45,876,000 bushels; corn, 13,750,000 bushels; oats, 7,279,000 bushels; rye, 1,596,000 bushels; barley, 612,000 bushels.

Official information received by the treasury department from 21 countries shows that the coinage of silver during the calendar year 1895 amounted in the aggregate to $113,672,200.

THE EAST.

The firm of E. S. Sanborn & Co., of Lynn, Mass., manufacturers of ladies' shoes, failed for $100,000.

Fire destroyed the Manhansett hotel at Shelter Island, one of the largest and most fashionable of the summer hotels on the Long Island coast, the loss being $100,000.

The organization committee, headed by Spencer Task, purchased the New York Times for $138,000. Adolph Ochs, of the Chattanooga Times, will become the publisher.

The firm of S. F. Myers & Co., manufacturing jewelers in New York city, failed for $500,000.

A rainstorm caused a flood at Pittsburgh, Pa., and vicinity, and six lives were sacrificed and thousands of dollars' worth of property laid waste.

In New York city Henry A. Casperfeld, dealer in diamonds and jewelry, failed for $200,000.

In six days ended on the 14th there were 587 deaths from the heat in New York city.

The steamer St. Paul of the American line made the trip between Southampton and Sandy Hook in 6 days and 31 minutes, breaking all ocean records.

In the National league the percentages of the baseball clubs for the week ended on the 16th are as follows: Cincinnati, .694; Baltimore, .691; Cleveland, .617; Chicago, .584; Pittsburgh, .568; Boston, .547; Philadelphia, .457; Brooklyn, .453; New York, .429; Washington, .383; St. Louis, .305; Louisville, .253.

Thaddeus K. Martin and his wife, aged 50 and 45 years respectively, were killed by the cars in the suburbs of Brooklyn while walking on the track.

In the week ended on the 15th there were 651 deaths from sunstroke in New York city.

In New York, Alois Dinkleman, aged 50, shot and killed his wife and then committed suicide. He was demented over the loss of property.

Gail Hamilton (Miss Abigail Hamilton Dodge), the famous author, died at Hamilton, Mass., aged 66 years.

By the explosion of 25 pounds of dynamite at New Holland, Pa., three men were killed, ten or more injured and several buildings demolished.

WEST AND SOUTH.

In all mines in Ohio a strike has been ordered where the men are working for less than the rate established at the last scale meeting, and all mines operated under the contract lease system.

At Toledo, O., Lena Gurley, aged 12, went out of her depth while bathing and George Danterman, a prominent merchant, tried to save her and both were drowned.

At Acton, Ind., Edward Duffy and Edward O'Connell, of Cincinnati, each aged 15, were killed by the cars.

The city of Chicago has been chosen headquarters of the democratic national committee.

A wreck on the Lake Shore road at Chesterton, Ind., killed 20 head of blooded cattle.

The populist convention in Raleigh, N. C., nominated William A. Guthrie, of Durham, for governor.

In Chicago Hale Johnson, of Newton, Ill., was formally notified that he was the nominee of the prohibition party for vice president of the United States.

From all parts of the country wholesale liquor dealers will meet in Cleveland on August 31 to organize a national liquor dealers' association.

At Peru, Ill., the state bank closed its doors with liabilities of about $100,000.

The attorney-general of Illinois says that women can be legally appointed township treasurers.

Reports of township assessors give Kansas a population of 1,336,659, a gain over last year of 1,925.

"Sound money" democrats of Michigan will meet at Lansing on the 26th inst. to nominate presidential electors and to elect delegates to the Indianapolis convention.

The republicans renominated S. P. Bishop for congress in the Ninth Michigan district and W. S. Mesick in the Eleventh on the 362d ballot.

At Licksburg, Ark., moonshiners killed two sons of R. C. Jones because of testimony given by Mr. Jones against them in court.

At Owosso, Mich., George Russell, aged 58 years, quarreled with his wife over the disposition of some property and fatally stabbed her and then served himself in the same manner.

The Tennessee legislature will meet September 7 in extra session for the purpose of providing against a threatened treasury deficit.

The Kansas corn crop this season is estimated at 300,000,000 bushels, the greatest crop in the state's history.

George Oberne & Co., leather merchants in Chicago, failed for $125,000, Henry W. Hiscock & Co., wool dealers, failed for $125,000, and the Consolidated Iron and Steel company failed for $125,000.

Democrats of the Seventh Indiana district nominated Charles M. Cooper, of Indianapolis, for congress.

At Columbus Senator Sherman opened the republican campaign in Ohio with a speech to a large audience. Ex-Gov. Foraker and Gen. Woodford also spoke.

Near Pueblo, Col., spreading rails caused by the intense heat wrecked a train on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, and Charles Vanport, engineer, and W. F. Keppert, fireman, were killed.

In eastern Iowa a terrific rain and windstorm did immense damage to buildings and crops.

Viola French, Margaret Curry and Arthur Walker were drowned while bathing in Dog river, near Mobile, Ala.

Two Harrison brothers and two Whitt brothers were killed in a quarrel at Little Sandy, Ky.

Flames in the business district of Rockford, Ill., destroyed property valued at $100,000.

Washington populists in convention at Ellensburg nominated John C. Rogers for governor.

In a cyclone which swept over Augustine, Ala., 15 persons were killed and ten injured.

At Quincy, Ill., Frank Jacobs, an aeronaut, lost his life while making an ascent, his balloon bursting when about 150 feet from the ground.

At Quincy, Ill., lightning struck the state university building, setting it on fire, and property valued at $40,000 was destroyed.

The executive committee of the national gold democratic party met in Chicago and issued an address to the public stating their views and urging all democrats who are opposed to the platform adopted and the candidates nominated at Chicago to organize in their respective states and send representatives to the convention at Indianapolis on September 2.

The boiler at Taft's sawmill exploded at Troy, S. C., killing five men and injuring four.

At Atchison, Kan., Carl Schmidt, a pioneer citizen, blew his head off with a shotgun because the Missouri river destroyed his farm.

George Goddling, aged 12 years, and Martin Flannigan, aged 16, were drowned while bathing in the St. Joseph river at Niles, Mich.

The following nominations for congress were made: Kentucky, Second district, C. D. Bell (pop.). Missouri, Fourth district, George C. Crother (rep.), renominated. Tennessee, Eighth district, T. W. Sims (dem.).

In Georgia the recent dry, hot weather has cut the cotton crop off at least one-third.

One month ago there was not a house or inhabitant at Mena, Ark. To-day, on the commencement of a second month, there are over 3,000 people, 70 business houses completed and many residences finished.

Fire destroyed Frank Horey's barn at St. Paul, Minn., and 34 horses were cremated.

Twenty-five workmen were engaged in tearing down Music hall, a four-story structure at Eau Claire, Wis., when the building collapsed, killing three men and injuring 15 others, some of whom will die.

The death of a farmer known as Marion Elston, who had lived near St. Joseph, Mo., for 25 years, disclosed the fact that the deceased was a woman.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

At the age of 67 years Sir John Millais, president of the Royal academy, died in London. He was famous as a painter.

The arctic explorer, Dr. Nansen, has arrived at Vardo, Norway. He did not discover the north pole, as announced.

In obedience to an imperial command Tung Fuhsiang has begun a massacre of all Mohammedans that he comes across in China. At Hsininfu he slew 3,000 business men and sold their wives and female children.

In China floods were doing terrible damage. Entire towns and villages were submerged, many deaths had taken place, and hundreds of homeless men, women and children were starving to death.

After listening to a speech from the queen the British parliament adjourned sine die.

Mexican soldiers took three Yaqui Indian prisoners who were captured after a battle at Nogales, A. T., and shot them to death.

Alexander W. Terrell, the United States minister at Constantinople, has demanded the immediate release of six Armenians, naturalized Americans, who are imprisoned at Aleppo.

The Spanish government charges the United States with violations of the neutrality law and claims damages.

In Egypt the total number of deaths from cholera since the outbreak of the scourge is 14,755.

Returns from British Columbia to the dominion government show that in 1894 the aggregate value of precious metals mined in the province was $1,000,000. Last year the value was $5,038,375.

LATER NEWS.

C. B. and S. R. Neel won the national doubles tennis championship at Newport, R. I., the 18th.

Arthur Cady, a young boy of Burnett junction, Wis., committed suicide the 18th by shooting himself. No cause can be assigned.

In the New York supreme court the 18th, Justice Smyth awarded Mrs. Henry E. Abbey $3,300 a year alimony pending the trial of her suit for divorce from the theatrical and operatic manager. Mrs. Abbey was also granted $350 counsel fees.

While the yachts Britannia, Meteor, Satanita and Isolde were engaged in a race at South Sea, the 18th, the latter collided with the Meteor and was badly wrecked. Her crew was picked up, but Baron von Zedtwitz, her owner, was so badly injured that he died before reaching shore.

Five men are reported killed and others injured in the St. Lawrence mine near Butte, Mont., the 18th. The accident was caused by the breaking of the cable reel, and the cage dropping with lightning speed to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 1,500 feet, carrying, down Foreman Ryan, John Manning, John Campbell and two others.

Montpelier university, Paris, France, was burned the 18th. Loss, $120,000.

A fight between troops and the Yaqui Indians is reported to have occurred near Tucson, Ariz., the 17th. The Indians were entrenched behind rocks on the top of the mountain. The troops charged them in their stronghold, killing three and captured the entire band of thirty, among whom were three squaws. Three soldiers were wounded, one mortally.

Many republican ex-ministers and members of the chamber of deputies have been arrested in Barcelona, Spain, on the charge of conducting a revolutionary agitation, and the discovery of an alleged plot to prevent the departure of reinforcements for Cuba.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, Aug. 18.	
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	51½@	53⅛
No. 2 northern	49½@	52¼
Sept.		51⅝
HAY—Timothy	9 00 @	9 50
Good wild	5 50 @	6 00
OATS—No. 3 white		18
CATTLE—Steers	2 25 @	2 10
Cows		2 50
HOGS	2 50 @	2 70
SHEEP—Muttons		2 75
Lambs		2 80
BUTTER—Creamery extra	14½@	15
Creamery, second	11 @	12
Dairy, fancy	13 @	14
Dairy, choice	10 @	11
POULTRY—Turkeys	8 @	9
Spring chickens		9½

ADDRESS TO VOTERS.

Issued by Gold Democrats at a Meeting in Chicago.

They Declare the Action of the Chicago Convention Is Not Binding on Members of the Party Who Oppose Free Silver.

Chicago, Aug. 18.—A meeting of the national executive committee of the gold democratic party was held at the Palmer house Monday. Chairman Bynum, of Indiana, presided and all the members were present except Charles W. Tracey, of New York. The principal business which called the committee together was the preparation and adoption of an address to the democratic voters of the country. A subcommittee, Secretary John R. Wilson, of Indianapolis, and F. W. M. Cutcheon, of Minnesota, was chosen to draft the address.

The Address.

The committee appointed to draft the address reported as follows:

To the Democrats of the United States: The democratic party is the only existing political organization with a history extending back to the birth of the republic. Party after party has attempted its overthrow. Some have achieved temporary triumphs. With each triumph was heard the prophecy that the democratic party would surely die. It has survived all defeats. By virtue of its indestructible principles it has witnessed the birth and death of every rival save one, and this, its present great antagonist, with a history of no more than 40 years, had no part in laying the foundations of constitutional popular government. For more than a century men of high principles, noble ambitions, unselfish and patriotic aims have adhered to the democratic party with a constancy of devotion unparalleled in the history of politics. For more than a century, through good and evil report, in times of prosperity and days of adversity, it has kept its faith. "Without variableness or shadow of turning" it has held fast to the fundamental principles of free government formulated by its founders, and subsequently enforced by its great leaders from Jefferson to Cleveland.

A True Democrat Defined.

Every true democrat insisted upon a strict observance of the mandates of the federal constitution and of the limitations therein prescribed, as well as upon a loyal support of all the institutions thereby created to be guarantees of the liberty it sought to perpetuate. He profoundly disbelieved in the ability of government, through paternal legislation or supervision, to increase the happiness of the nation. He was opposed to all attempts to confure comfort into the homes of its citizens or wealth into their pockets. He believed that it is the function of government to provide the people with an honest and stable medium of exchange, thus enabling them to transact their business safely and conveniently in every mart and market of the world. He reprobated every attempt to supply to money by means of legislation that value which it can possess only by reason of those qualities that render it acceptable to the world when unsupported by legislative at. He believed in the greatest measure of freedom of trade and industry compatible with the necessity to obtain by constitutional means an adequate revenue for the support of the government. He believed in a simple, economical, honest and efficient administration of the affairs of the nation, to the end that the prime object of government, the liberty of the people, should be preserved with the least possible resulting burden and the greatest possible certainty.

The Chicago Convention.

With such a record and such a creed, the president, moreover, being a democrat elected on a platform reaffirming the sound principles of democracy, the democratic party was called upon to select delegates to a national convention.

The delegates to the convention held at Chicago were authorized and had the power to proclaim a platform embodying their views of the true solution of the particular problems of the government now agitating the nation, but upon the condition that such platform should be consistent with the cardinal principles held by the party throughout its existence. These principles constitute the essential element of the party's life. They distinguish it from all other political organizations. If they are abandoned, the party ceases to exist. It was, therefore, not within the power of the majority of the delegates assembled at Chicago to bind the democrats of the United States to a platform inconsistent with the party's principles, or to any action that should result in their surrender.

Violated a Trust.

In violation of the trust committed to them, a majority of the delegates assembled in that convention, ignoring the rights of the minority, unseated regularly-elected delegates to make places for others in sympathy with themselves. They proclaimed a sectional combination of the south and west against the north and east. They impeached the honesty and patriotism of President Cleveland, who, under exceptional embarrassments produced by past errors of legislation, has heroically maintained the honor and integrity of the republic. Against the protest of one-third of the delegates they promulgated a platform at variance with the essential principles of the democratic party.

Silver Monometallism.

While professing to advocate a policy of bimetallism, it censures the present democratic administration for maintaining the parity of gold and silver. It proposes to reduce this country to a condition of silver monometallism, with its vacillating and unreliable standard of values, and tends to bring the farmer, the wage-earner and the salaried man to the wretched condition of the same classes in countries in which the silver standard prevails, and where the rewards of agriculture and labor are lower than anywhere else in the world.

Almost a Panic.

Its declarations invite, and have almost produced, a financial panic, and many of its proponents announce that to accomplish their purposes they are prepared to involve their country in a disaster comparable to nothing in its history save the calamity of civil war.

It assails the independence of the judiciary by a covert threat to reorganize the courts whenever their decisions contravene the decrees of the party caucus.

It seeks to allure officeseekers and spoilsmen to its support by attacking the existing civil service laws, which good men of all parties have labored so long to establish and to extend to all departments of the public service.

Absolved from Obligation.

The Chicago convention, having thus departed from the recognized democratic faith and promulgated doctrines new and strange to the democracy, all democrats are absolved from obligation to support its programme. More than this, as the doctrines announced are destructive of national honor and private obligation and tend to create sectional and class distinctions and engender discord and strife among the people, all good citizens of the republic are bound to repudiate them and exert every lawful means to insure the defeat of the candidates that represent these false doctrines.

Honor at Stake.

The duty of the hour is to stand steadfast in defense of our ancient faith. In this crisis there is at stake more than the possibility of temporary victory. The honor and perpetuity of the democratic party are at stake. A political organization that is untrue to itself, its principles, its history and traditions, is disgraced and dishonored. The existence of our great historical party that has withstood the assaults of every foe is threatened by reason of the recreancy of many of its members. That this party, as we have known it, may not die, let the faithful of years rally around its historic banner, reform its broken lines, and with abiding faith in the final triumph of its principles unite to restore the name democrat to its former meaning and proud distinction.

Urged to Organize.

To this end we request all democrats who are opposed to the platform adopted and candidates nominated at Chicago to organize in their several states and to send representatives to the convention of the national democratic party to be held at Indianapolis on Wednesday, September 2, 1896, in accordance with the call heretofore issued by the national committee.

SPAIN WANTS CASH.

Demands Indemnity for Filibustering Expeditions.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Spain is preparing to present a heavy bill for damages against the United States on account of the operations of Cuban filibustering expeditions. Calderon Carlisle, the legal adviser of the Spanish legation, has submitted to Minister De Lome, by his direction, a voluminous report on "the legal aspect of hostilities committed by vessels specially equipped in whole or in part within the United States for warlike uses, and by military expeditions and enterprises carried on from the territory of the United States, against the Spanish dominion in Cuba during the present insurrection."

There can be no question, according to Mr. Carlisle, that the United States are and have been fully cognizant of the state of insurrection in Cuba. Moreover, the Spanish government, through its accredited minister and other representatives, has not failed repeatedly to warn the authorities—though generally in vain—of the impending purpose of filibustering expeditions about to leave various ports.

These facts, says the brief, are so notorious and the violations of neutrality so flagrant that the claims of the Spanish government arising thereunder are entitled to every consideration as well grounded and lawful.

In concluding the first section of his report Mr. Carlisle says the powers invested in the president of the United States have not been effectively used for preventing the carrying on of military expeditions forbidden by the statutes. Whatever pretext and attempts may be made to carry on these expeditions as peaceful and lawful voyages, the fact remains, says the attorney, that from the beginning of the insurrection the base of supplies for war material has been in the United States.

London, Aug. 18. — The evening newspapers comment at length on Spain's bill for damages against the United States, as a result of the fitting out in American ports of filibustering expeditions destined for Cuba, and call attention to the decision arrived at in the case of the Alabama. The Globe says:

The United States' acceptance of the Geneva award makes it absolutely impossible for it to repudiate its liability under the present circumstances with any show or reason or justice.

RIOTING AT CLEVELAND.

More Bloodshed by the Brown Plant Strikers—Four Men Shot.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 15.—One of the most dastardly attempts at premeditated murder ever laid at the door of organized labor took place here Friday night, it being the outcome of the great Brown strike that has been going on in this city for the past three months. As the result, four men are wounded and two will die almost any moment.

On June 25 the great Brown Hoisting and Conveying Machine company discharged its 800 employes because of a threatened strike. Since that time rioting has been the chief pastime of the strikers and their thousands of sympathizers. Two lives have been sacrificed through the trouble and for weeks the works have been run under military and police protection, and the 300 nonunion men escorted to their homes by armed officers to prevent murder. The striking workmen put up a big fight to beat the Brown company, but have signally failed. Ever since the trouble began the strikers and their sympathizers have carried on a guerilla warfare against the men who took their places. They have assaulted them, stoned their houses and boycotted them at the stores.

About a week ago the five companies of militia were withdrawn from the Brown works and the police protection taken away. The strikers applied for court injunction and were refused, and since then have become doubly revengeful. Friday night a party of ten strikers went to the corner of Wade park and East Madison street and laid in wait for a party of workmen who came by on their way home from the Brown works. There were nine men in the little group of workmen with their dinner pails. Without a moment's warning the strikers rushed from behind a saloon, where they were in hiding, and with a cry of "scab" began shooting into the crowd. A few of the workmen were armed and returned the fire. The battle lasted about three minutes, in which about 30 shots were fired, when the strikers fled.

THE GRAND ARMY.

Plans for the Thirtieth National Encampment at St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 15.—The thirtieth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in St. Paul from August 31 to September 5. A rate of one cent per mile has been granted for encampment travel by all passenger associations, outside of a 250 mile radius for St. Paul. Within the 250 mile limit from St. Paul, and throughout the northwest generally, the rate will be one fare for the round trip. The tickets will be good for 15 days, but may be extended to September 30 by special arrangment. Hotel rates will vary from one to six dollars per day; boarding-house rates from one to three dollars. Free sleeping quarters will be given veterans coming with their departments.

The route or the G. A. R. parade, Wednesday, September 2, is less than two miles long, all down grade on asphalt streets, free from street car tracks and shaded for most of the distance. The column will move at ten a. m. It is expected that about 30,000 veterans will participate in this parade. The official programme promises many parades, receptions, reunions, campfires and the like. Members of the Boys' brigade, wearing white caps, will be stationed all over town to give information and act as guides, without charge.

Cloudburst in Indiana.

Rushville, Ind., Aug. 17.—The extraordinary spectacle of men, women and children being taken from second-story windows and of families being conveyed to places of safety on horseback through water that in places caused the animals to resort to swimming was witnessed here for the first time in the history of the county.

About midnight there was a cloudburst over the city and the rain continued to descend in torrents for an hour. A half hour after the storm burst the streets were like rivers, and many houses were partly submerged. The storm was confined to this county, it seems, and it took a course from the north to the south, with the storm center over Rushville.

TRADE IS DULL.

Heat, Labor Troubles and Political Uncertainty Aid in the Depression.

New York, Aug. 15.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"An extraordinary spell of deadly hot weather has affected trade throughout the country, and in the east speculative feeling was somewhat affected until Thursday by apprehension of the possible influence of the Bryan meeting. With cooler weather there came also on Thursday perception that the meeting would not affect business unfavorably. But other conditions were not stimulating. According to government reports the crops have sustained serious injuries. Labor difficulties extend, and the closing of establishments for want of work and the refusal of commercial loans by banks checked operations in many branches of industry and trade. The week therefore closes as the last week did, with domestic business unusually dull for the season.

"There is evidence of greater confidence in the stock market, which began to appear on Monday. The average of 60 most active railroad stocks had fallen to $40.85 per share, a decline of over 7 per cent. for the week, so that prices were actually the lowest in 17½ years, since the first month after specie resumption. Trust stocks had also declined $2.78 for the week. There was some selling by foreign holders, but a far more important factor was the general feeling of capitalists and investors here that it might not yet be the best time to buy. Men of more confidence put up prices a little on Tuesday and still more on Thursday, so that the week closed with an advance averaging 95 cents per share for railroads and $1.32 for trusts. Railroad earnings for the first week in August were 3.1 per cent. smaller than last year, and Chicago east-bound tonnage was over 4 per cent. less than last year.

"The government crop report for August was so gloomy that a great rise in prices would have followed if it had been entirely credited. In fact, wheat rose about one-half cent, but again declined, closing only a fraction higher for the week. Corn declined throughout the week, closing over a cent lower. Cotton advanced a sixteenth because of continued reports of injury.

"Iron production was reduced 20,764 tons weekly in July and has been further reduced since August 1, while unsold stocks increased 26,192 tons in July. The stoppage of a large share of the Connellsville coke works and of many lake iron mines is fair indication that the two combinations do not believe anything could be gained by reducing the prices of materials, and the main difficulty is the obviously extreme narrowness of demand for finished products, which is so small that most transactions are at some concessions even from the current low prices.

"The boot and shoe industry is approaching the end of orders at hand, and gradual advances in the prices asked tend to the restriction of new orders. Leather is scarcely changed in price, many of the tanneries having ceased operations, but hides are 6 per cent. lower for the week and have declined 17.43 per cent. within the last five weeks.

"The woolen manufacture makes little change, with not more than a third of the machinery now running, and the demand for goods does not improve, although prices of some important grades have been further reduced. Nor has improvement appeared in cotton goods, although the curtailment of production for some weeks has been great.

"It is a step toward recovery, not quite pleasant, but sure, that merchandise imports since July 1 are 18 per cent. less, while exports are 16 per cent. more than last year. It means depression of trade, but also decrease of foreign indebtedness.

"Failures for the week have been 298 in the United States, against 196 last year, and 36 in Canada, against 38 last year."

NEAR THE POLE.

Nansen Goes Farther North Than Any Previous Explorer.

Vardo, Aug. 15.—Dr. Nansen, the returned Arctic explorer, says the Fram drifted with the ice, in a westerly direction, to 84 degrees, and he expects the vessel will eventually arrive at Spitzbergen. He adds that wherever they penetrated they found the ice broken. Large patches of water were also found, 3,800 meters deep. Below the depth of 900 meters the water was appreciably warmer, probably owing to the gulf stream. Rocky scars, of which the explorers had no previous knowledge, prevented entrance into the Olenek river for days.

In consequence of the scarcity of dogs with the expedition, Dr. Nansen was compelled to turn back at 86.15. He adds that if he had been provided with a sufficient number of dogs and canoes the pole would have been reached.

Dr. Nansen adds that during the winter when there was no bears' flesh to feed the dogs, he killed the weakest dogs and fed them to the others until the whole pack was killed. He and Lieut. Hansen started on May 19 to try to reach Spitzenbergen. After traveling for six weeks on snowshoes, dragging sledges partly over land and partly over sea ice, they reached the quarters occupied by F. G. Jackson, of the Windward expedition. The members of this expedition were found to be healthy and Dr. Nansen and his companion remained with them for six weeks until the steamer Windword arrived with supplies for Jackson. When the steamer started on her homeward voyage Dr. Nansen and Lieut. Hansen accompanied her to this place.

The land voyage was most arduous, but extremely valuable scientific results were obtained.

In 1895 Dr. Nansen reached the north coast of Franz Josef Land and built a stone house, in which he lived the whole winter.

The Jackson-Farnsworth expedition arrived at Franz Josef Land the following spring.

Stockholm, Aug. 15.—A dispatch from Christiania to the Unserland says that Prof. Mohn, who is now at Vardo, states that the scientific results of Dr. Nansen's observations are magnificent. Several unknown islands were discovered and their positions determined.

DEATH OF GAIL HAMILTON.

Stricken with Paralysis at Her Home in Massachusetts.

Hamilton, Mass., Aug. 18.—"Gail Hamilton," Miss Abigail Dodge, died at her home on Main street at nine o'clock Monday night. She arose apparently quite well Sunday morning, but while eating breakfast was stricken with paralysis, the shock being much more serious than the one experienced in Washington in May, 1895. Her physician was immediately summoned. He found her unconscious and she remained in that condition until death came.

Miss Dodge, since her illness in the spring, had appeared in good spirits and had passed considerable time in the open air. She had been quite talkative and took much pleasure in discussing politics and other matters.

Besides her servants her sister, Mrs. Mary F. Dodge, was the only person at the deathbed.

Democratic Headquarters.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Senator Jones, chairman of the national democratic committee, has issued an official statement locating the headquarters at Chicago, with a branch in Washington. A part of the campaign committee sufficient to conduct the business of the campaign for the present has also been appointed. The gentlemen selected so far are: John R. McLean, Ohio; D. G. Campau, Michigan; J. D. Johnson, Kansas; Clark Howell, Georgia; Bradley Smalley, Vermont; Thomas Gahan, Illinois.

NEW QUARRYING METHOD.

An Albany Man Now Cuts Stone with Wire Rope.

Those who have indulged in deep sea fishing know how the fish line cuts deeply into the hard wood of the gunwale as it is hauled in while taut. Even an iron protection, after a time, shows the wear of the rope, which is comparatively soft. This gives a clew to the invention of an Albany quarryman for cutting stone. Instead, however, says the Detroit Free Press, of hemp, he proposes to use wire rope, and with this he will carve the marble and stone right out of its native bed. The wire is wound in strands, and has a very rough surface, powerful machinery gives a strong and steady strain, and the stone, yielding to the constant wear, parts, with smooth edge. It would be easy enough to cut the blocks after they are removed from the quarry, but where the cleverness of the inventor comes in is devising mechanism that can be applied to the stone while in the quarry. This is effected by sinking two parallel channels in the quarry to a depth of little greater than that of the lowest level of the stone to be cut. The channels may be from 20 to 100 feet, or more, apart. At the bottom of each is made a small hole to receive the foot ends of the shafts of the machine. This is the only preparation of the quarry that is necessary. The ropes, which are coiled on huge drums, are then passed around the channels, and as the drums revolve the cutting proceeds. Suitable brakes are provided for the regulation of the speed and pressure. The ordinary speed of the strand is 800 feet a minute, so that a mile length of it passes in six minutes. While the strand is moving, crushed stone or chilled shot and water can be introduced to increase the attrition. Far better, however, than either of these is a composition obtained from the tailings of a magnetic iron separator, which costs about one-tenth as much as the chilled shot. It does not leave the lines caused by the shot, and it can be used over and over again.

BIG RACES.

Some of the World's Best Pacers Will Be Seen on the Ground.

W. W. P., the great pacer that was the sensation of the Detroit meeting of last month, has been booked by President Weaver for the state fair. He was authorized by the racing committee a month ago to secure the best star event possible to be added to the racing program already arranged, and this is the result. W. W. P. is regarded by many horsemen as likely to carry off the highest honors of the turf before the season is over. At Detroit, $2,500 was offered for the free-for-all pace; $1,000 of the amount was offered to the winner for the first heat, the beaten horses to race, best two in three, on a subsequent day for the balance of the money, $1,500. It is needless to say that the first heat was a warm one, the most exciting of the meeting. W. W. P. won cleverly in 2:05¼, defeating among others Frank Agan, who at Columbus, a week later, defeated Patchen and Gentry, making the fastest fourth heat on record.

W. W. P. is to be shown at the fair on two days. He is to be put against the world's wagon record, 2:08¾, and the record of the track, 2:07, made by Nancy Hanks. Frank B. Loomis, his owner, is confident he will accomplish both undertakings, for he is in fine fettle and is doing his best work.

Another star feature President Weaver has booked for three days the state fair is a decided novelty. It is Marion Milles, the phenomenal pacer, with a record of going a mile in 2:12 ¾ without a strap or prompter of any kind. The mare is harnessed to a sulky and without bridle, reins or driver goes around the track like wind without a break. It is likely that the entries for the 2:08 pace will also include several horses of national reputation. The entries close Friday. A purse for a three year old trot has also been added and there are to be several running races not yet announced.

SHE—"The secret of my age is intrusted to time." He—"Are you not sometimes afraid that time will tell?"—Detroit Free Press.

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TOLD OF AN HONOR.

Bryan and Sewall Formally Notified of Their Nomination.

An Enormous Crowd Attends—An Ovation to the Candidates—Extracts from Mr. Bryan's Address Accepting the Nomination.

New York, Aug. 13.—At Madison Square garden, Wednesday night, Hon. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Hon. Arthur Sewall, of Maine, were formally notified of their nomination as candidates for president and vice president of the United States, respectively, by the democratic national convention at its recent session in Chicago.

The doors were opened at seven o'clock and the great crowd which blockaded the streets made a desperate rush to gain entrance. During the turmoil several women fainted. At last by a vigorous use of clubs the police were able to secure a semblance of order. From floor to roof the garden was soon crowded with human beings. The heat was intense. When Mrs. Bryan entered, a few minutes before her husband came, a scene of enthusi-

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

asm followed which was not ended until the lady arose from her seat and acknowledged the ovation extended her.

When Mr. Bryan stepped on the stand and was recognized by many in the audience, a great cheer went up. "Bryan, Bryan, Bryan" was the shout of those who knew him, and, as others in the crowd realized that the hero of the evening had come, the cheering became louder and louder and threatened not to stop. But it did stop at last, and those who timed it said that the ovation had lasted six minutes. It was the first tribute of the enthusiastic. The crowd was reserving itself for the event of the evening.

Notified by Gov. Stone.

Senator Jones introduced Elliott Danforth as chairman of the meeting, and he in turn presented Gov. Stone, of Missouri, who made the formal speeches of notification.

After Gov. Stone had spoken at considerable length he presented to Mr. Bryan an engrossed copy of the resolution of notification adopted by the notification committee. Referring to the circumstances attending the nomination, the resolution stated that the nominee was selected as the party leader because of his integrity, patriotism and ability, and that his election means the maintenance of an honest government administrated for the benefit of all, and controlled only by intelligence conscientiously directed.

Great Demonstration.

When Gov. Stone concluded with the notification of his nomination to Mr. Bryan, a man began to wave a big American flag over the latter's head. The crowd went wild with enthusiasm and rose as a man when Chairman Danforth stepped forward and introduced Mr. Bryan. Then came a demonstration that far exceeded those that had followed the mention of Mr. Bryan's name previously in the evening. The scene presented was strongly reminiscent of the tumult that raged in the Coliseum at Chicago when Bryan finished the effort preceding his nomination. Men and women rose to their feet and cheered. On the platform, in the boxes, up in the galleries people were shouting like mad. Men waved their coats and their hats, while women fluttered fans and handkerchiefs. This continued for many minutes. At last the crowd wearied and ceased.

Bryan Reads His Speech.

Mr. Bryan rose and stepped to the front and center of the speaker's platform. In his hand he had a manuscript copy of his speech. His face was pale, but he was cool and calm. His voice was firm, but showed signs of hoarseness. The strain of the speech-making journey from Chicago to Pittsburgh had been too much to allow quick recovery of the vocal organs, and Mr. Bryan could not make himself heard so distinctly as in the Coliseum.

Mr. Bryan's Speech.

Following are the most telling points in Mr. Bryan's speech:

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Committee and Fellow Citizens: I shall at a future day and in a formal letter accept the nomination which is now tendered by the notification committee, and I shall at that time touch upon the issues presented by the platform. It is fitting, however, that at this time, in the presence of those here assembled, I speak at some length in regard to the campaign upon which we are now entering. We do not underestimate the forces arrayed against us, nor are we unmindful of the importance of the struggle in which we are engaged; but, relying for success upon the righteousness of our cause, we shall defend with all possible vigor the positions taken by our party.

Character of the Opposition.

We are not surprised, said Mr. Bryan, to find arrayed against us those who are the beneficiaries of government favoritism—they have read our platform—nor to learn that we must in this campaign face the hostility of those who find a pecuniary advantage in advocating the doctrine of non-interference when great aggregations of wealth are trespassing upon the rights of individuals. Such opposition is the highest indorsement which could be bestowed upon us.

Not a Disloyal Pledge.

The Chicago platform has been condemned by some because it dissents from an opinion rendered by the supreme court declaring the income tax law unconstitutional. Our critics even go so far as to apply the name anarchist to those who stand upon that plank of the platform. It must be remembered that we expressly recognize the binding force of the decision so long as it stands as a part of the law of the land. There is in the platform no suggestion of an attempt to dispute the authority of the supreme court. The party is simply pledged to "use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court, as it may hereafter be constituted." Is there any disloyalty in that pledge?

Has No Apology to Offer.

When courts allow rehearings, he said, they admit that error is possible; the late decision against the income tax was rendered by a majority of one after a rehearing. While the money question overshadows all other questions in importance, I desire it distinctly understood, continued Mr. Bryan, that I shall offer no apology for the income tax plank of the Chicago platform. The last income tax sought to apportion the burdens of government more equitably among those who enjoy the protection of the government. At present the expenses of the federal government, collected through internal revenue taxes and import duties, are especially burdensome upon the poorer classes of society. A law which collects from some citizens more than their share of the taxes and collects from other citizens less than their share is simply an indirect means of transferring one man's property to another man's pocket, and while the process my be quite satisfactory to the men who escape just taxation, it can never be satisfactory to those who are overburdened. Not only shall I refuse to apologize for the advocacy of an income tax law by the national convention, but I shall also refuse to apologize for the exercise by it of the right to dissent from a decision of the supreme court. In a government like ours, every public official is a public servant, and the people have a right to criticise his official acts. No public official who conscientiously discharges his duty will desire to deny to those he serves the right to discuss his official conduct.

All Favor Bimetallism.

Then, entering upon what he declared the paramount question of the campaign—the money question—Mr. Bryan said: It is scarcely necessary to defend the principle of bimetallism. No national party during the entire history of the United States has ever declared against it, and no party in this campaign has had the temerity to oppose it. Three parties—the democratic, populist and silver parties—have not only declared for bimetallism, but have outlined the specific legislation necessary to restore silver to its ancient position by the side of gold. The republican platform expressly declares that bimetallism is desirable when it pledges the republican party to aid in securing it as soon as the assistance of certain foreign nations can be obtained. Those who represented the minority sentiment in the Chicago convention opposed the free coinage of silver by the United States by independent action, on the ground that in their judgment it would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallism, to which the efforts of the government should be steadily directed. When they asserted that the efforts should be steadily directed toward the establishment of international bimetallism, they condemned monometallism.

Are They Sincere?

Is this quadriennial agitation in favor of international bimetallism conducted in good faith, or do our opponents really desire to maintain the gold standard permanently? Are they willing to confess the superiority of a double standard when joined in by the leading nations of the world, or do they still insist that gold is the only metal suitable for standard money among civilized nations? If they are, in fact, desirous of securing bimetallism, we may expect them to point out the evils of a gold standard and defend bimetallism as a system. If, on the other hand, they are bending their energies toward the permanent establishment of a gold standard under cover of a declaration in favor of international bimetallism, I am justified in suggesting that honest money cannot be expected at the hands of those who deal dishonestly with the American people.

Test of Honesty in Money.

The test of honesty in money, he said, must be plainly found in the purchasing power of the dollar. An absolutely honest dollar would not vary in its general purchasing power; it would be absolutely stable when measured by average prices. A dollar which increases in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchasing power. It cannot be successfully claimed that monometallism or bimetallism, or any other system, gives an absolutely just standard of value.

Will No Longer Be Borrowers.

If it is asserted, as it constantly is asserted, that the gold standard will enable us to borrow more money from abroad, I reply that the restoration of bimetallism will restore the parity between money and property and thus permit an era of prosperity which will enable the American people to become loaners of money instead of perpetual borrowers.

What Free Coinage Mean

As against the maintenance of a gold standard, either permanently or until other nations can be united for its overthrow the Chicago platform presents a clear and emphatic demand for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We are not asking that a new experiment be tried; we are insisting upon a return to a financial policy approved by the experience of history and supported by all the prominent statesmen of our nation from the days of the first president down to 1873.

When we ask that our mints be opened to the free and unlimited coinage of silver into full legal tender money we are simply asking that the same mint privileges be accorded to silver that are now accorded to gold. When we ask that this coinage be at the ratio of sixteen to one we simply ask that our gold coins and the standard silver dollar—which, be it remembered, contains the same amount of pure silver as the first silver dollar coined at our mints—retain their present weight and fineness.

Actual Necessity for Bimetallism.

There is an actual necessity for bimetallism, said Mr. Bryan, as well as a theoretical defense of it. During the last 23 years legislation has been creating an additional demand for gold, and this law-created demand has resulted in increasing the purchasing power of each ounce of gold. The restoration of bimetallism in the United States will take away from gold just so much of its purchasing power as was added to it by the demonetization of silver by the United States. The silver dollar is now held up to the gold dollar by legal-tender laws and not by redemption in gold, because the standard silver dollars are not now redeemable in gold either in law or by administrative policy. We contend that free and unlimited coinage by the United States alone will raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value, and thus make silver bullion worth $1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world.

Not Advocating Fifty-Cent Dollars.

Following in an earnest argument favoring the restoration of bimetallism, Mr. Bryan said: Perhaps the most persistent misrepresentation that we have to meet is the charge that we are advocating the payment of debts in 50-cent dollars. At the present time and under present laws a silver dollar, when melted, loses nearly half its value, but that will not be true when we again establish a mint price for silver and leave no surplus silver upon the market to drag down the price of bullion. Under bimetallism silver bullion will be worth as much as silver coin, just as gold bullion is now worth as much as gold coin, and we believe that a silver dollar will be worth as much as a gold dollar.

Debtor Should Have the Option.

If there are two kinds of money the option must rest either with the debtor or with the creditor. Assuming that their rights are equal, we must look at the interests of society in general in order to determine to which side the option should be given. Under the bimetallic system gold and silver are linked together by law at a fixed ratio, and any person or persons owning any quantity of either metal can have the same converted into full legal tender. If the creditor has the right to choose the metal in which payment shall be made, it is reasonable to suppose that he will require the debtor to pay in the dearer metal if there is any perceptible difference between the bullion values of the metals. This new demand created for the dearer metal will make that metal dearer still, while the decreased demand for the cheaper metal will make that metal cheaper still.

If, on the other hand, the debtor exercises the option, it is reasonable to suppose that he will pay in the cheaper metal if one may be perceptibly cheaper than the other, but the demand thus created for the cheaper metal will raise its price, while the lessened demand for the dearer metal will lower its price.

In other words, when the creditor has the option, the metals are drawn apart; whereas, when the debtor has the option, the metals are held together approximately at the ratio fixed by law; provided the demand created is sufficient to absorb all of both metals presented at the mint. Society is, therefore, interested in having the option exercised by the debtor.

The right of the debtor to choose the coin in which payment shall be made extends to obligations due from the government as well as to contracts between individuals. A government obligation is simply a debt due from all the people to one of the people, and it is impossible to justify a policy which makes the interests of the one person who holds the obligation superior to the rights of the many who must be taxed to pay it. When, prior to 1873, silver was at a premium, it was never contended that national honor required the payment of government obligations in silver, and the Matthews' resolution, adopted by congress in 1878, expressly asserted the right of the United States to redeem coin obligations in standard silver dollars as well as in gold coin. Upon this subject the Chicago platform reads: "We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin."

A New and Vital Issue.

There is another argument to which I ask your attention. Some of the more zealous opponents of free coinage point to the fact that certain months must elapse between the election and the first regular session of congress, and assert that during that time, in case people declare themselves in favor of free coinage, all loans will be withdrawn and all mortgages foreclosed. If these are merely prophecies indulged in by those who have forgotten the provisions of the constitution, it will be sufficient to remind them that the president is empowered to convene congress in extraordinary session whenever the public good requires such action. If in November the people by their ballots declare themselves in favor of the immediate restoration of bimetallism the system can be inaugurated within a few months.

If, however, the assertion that loans will be withdrawn and mortgages foreclosed is made to prevent such political action as the people may believe to be necessary for the preservation of their rights, then a new and vital issue is raised. Whenever it is necessary for the people as a whole to obtain consent from the owners of money and the changers of money before they can legislate upon financial questions, we shall have passed from a democracy to a plutocracy. But that time has not yet arrived. Threats and intimidation will be of no avail. The people who, in 1776, rejected the doctrine that kings rule by right divine will not, in this generation, subscribe to a doctrine that money is omnipotent.

Appeal to Citizens.

Citizens of New York: I have traveled from the center of the continent to the seaboard that I might in the very beginning of the campaign bring you greeting from the people of the west and south and assure you that their desire is not to destroy, but to build up. They invite you to accept the principles of a living faith rather than listen to those who teach the gospel of despair and advise endurance of the ills you have. The advocates of free coinage believe that in striving to secure the immediate restoration of bimetallism they are laboring in your behalf as well as in their own behalf. A few of your people may prosper under present conditions, but the permanent welfare of New York rests upon the producers of wealth. This great city is built upon the commerce of the nation and must suffer if that commerce is impaired. You cannot sell unless the people have money with which to buy, and they cannot obtain the money with which to buy unless they are able to sell their products at remunerative prices. Production of wealth goes before the exchange of wealth; those who create must secure a profit before they have anything to share with others. You cannot afford to join the money changers in supporting a financial policy which, by destroying the purchasing power of the products of toil, must in the end discourage the creation of wealth.

I ask, I expect your cooperation. It is true that a few of your financiers would fashion a new figure—a figure representing Columbia, her hands bound fast with fetters of gold and her face turned toward the east, appealing for assistance to those who live beyond the sea—but this figure can never express your idea of this nation. You will rather turn for inspiration to the heroic statue which guards the entrance to your city—a statue as patriotic in conception as it is colossal in proportions; it was the gracious gift of a sister republic and stands upon a pedestal which was built by the American people. That figure—Liberty enlightening the world—is emblematic of the mission of our nation among other nations of the earth. With a government which derives its powers from the consent of the governed, secures to all the people freedom of conscience, freedom of thought and freedom of speech, guarantees equal rights to all, promises special privileges to none, the United States should be an example in all that is good and the leading spirit in every movement which has for its object the uplifting of the human race.

Generous Applause.

Mr. Bryan read from manuscript, but occasionally he dropped the sheets of paper and spoke earnestly and vehemently without looking at them.

During Mr. Bryan's speech he was frequently interrupted by cheers of applause.

Sewall Notified.

When he concluded, after speaking an hour and 40 minutes, there was another demonstration, but it was brief. The far galleries had perceptibly dwindled and the crowd had shouted itself into the same condition of voice that Mr. Bryan was.

Gov. Stone, at the conclusion of the cheering, turned to Mr. Arthur Sewall, the vice presidential candidate, and in a few words formally notified him of his nomination. Mr. Sewall responded briefly, accepting the honor. At the conclusion of his remarks the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Sewall's Address.

Mr. Sewall, in his address replying to the notification of his nomination, referred to the Chicago convention as the most earnest in the history of the party, and closer and more in touch with the people. The demand for reform in our existing monetary system, he said, was the overshadowing issue before the country, made dominant by the distressed condition prevailing throughout the land. The democratic party, and, he believed the great majority of the American people, are convinced that the demonetization of silver was a wrong which should and must be righted. The single gold standard has so narrowed the base of our monetary structure that it is unstable, unsafe and is dwarfed in its power to furnish the necessary financial blood to the nation that commercial and industrial paralysis has followed. What we must have is the broad and expanding foundation of both gold and silver to support a monetary system capable of meeting the demands of a growing country, and an industrious, energetic and enterprising people, a system that will not be weakened and panic-stricken at every foreign draft upon us, a system that will maintain a parity of just values and protect us from the frequent fluctuations so disastrous to every business and industry. In free and unlimited coinage of silver and in bimetallism he saw the only remedy for existing evils. Return to silver its money function and it will appreciate and its purchasing power will increase. Take from gold its monopoly, its value will be reduced, and in due course the parity of the two metals will again obtain under natural causes. We will then have a broad and unlimited foundation for a monetary system commensurate with our country's needs and future development. To this reform the democratic party has given its pledge. Our opponents admit the wisdom of the principle but ask us to await the permission and cooperation of other nations. Our people will not wait, nor will they ask permission of any nation on earth to relieve themselves of the cause of their distress. In conclusion Mr. Sewall accepted the nomination as vice president.

THE NEGROES.

National Democratic League Listens to Reports.

Chicago, Aug. 13.—The Negro National Democratic league convention reassembled Wednesday morning and effected permanent organization by the election of the following officers: President, A. E. Manning, Indiana; vice president, Con A. Rideout, Washington; secretary, W. H. Clarke, Illinois; treasurer, W. E. Johnson, New York; chairman national executive committee, W. T. Scott, Illinois.

In the afternoon the committee on resolutions presented its report, indorsing Bryan, Sewall and silver and every plank of the Chicago platform. President Cleveland's course was strongly denounced. An attempt was made to have this part of the resolutions stricken out, but it failed, and the minority report, which favored the gold standard, was voted down, and the majority report was adopted.

Fusion in North Dakota.

Grand Forks, N. D., Aug. 13.—The democratic state convention Wednesday afternoon completed the fusion state ticket, partly nominated last week at Fargo. All counties except six were represented by full delegations. M. A. Hildreth, of Fargo, was chairman. The resolutions, unanimously adopted, indorse Bryan and Sewall, free coinage of silver, condemn republican goldocracy and pledge united support to the fusion ticket. The democratic convention nominated congressman, lieutenant governor, supreme court judge, state treasurer, railroad commissioners and one elector. Officers of the populist convention held a meeting immediately after the democrats adjourned and indorsed the democratic nominees.

New Chinese Scheme.

City of Mexico, Aug. 13.—A large number of Chinese residents on the northern frontier have petitioned the department of foreign relations to be made Mexican citizens, as this will allow them to pass freely into the United States.

Nominated for Governor.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 13.—The republican convention has nominated Hon. George N. Tillman, of Nashville, for governor by acclamation. Mr. Tillman is a prominent and highly respected lawyer of this city.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

Republicans of Ohio Hold a Big Rally—Sherman Speaks.

Columbus, O., Aug. 17.—The opening meeting of the republican state and national campaign was called to order Saturday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock by Gov. Bushnell. Gov. Bushnell made a short speech of welcome and then introduced Senator Sherman.

Senator Sherman, in his speech, claims, in the first place that the fluctuation of the relative value of gold and silver is constantly changing, and that this fluctuation cannot be prevented by law. He says that both gold and silver are necessary as money, silver to supply the daily wants of life and gold to measure the larger transactions of business, especially in exchanges with foreign nations.

He then went on to review the coinage history of the United States. He said that in 1853 the silver dollar had disappeared from the current coins of the United States and was practically and purposely demonetized.

Then in explanation of the act of '73 Senator Sherman said that it had been framed for the purpose of carrying out the pledge to pay in coin or its equivalent all bonds of the United States and to redeem the United States notes at the earliest practicable moment in coin. To do this it become necessary to revise the various coinage laws. He continues:

"This was promptly and very carefully done by a bill framed in the treasury department while Mr. Boutwell was secretary. It was thoroughly considered by the experts of that department and was printed and submitted to all persons in the United States who were supposed to be familiar with the coinage laws. The bill, containing 67 sections, accompanied by a mass of information that fills a volume, was sent to congress April 25, 1870, by Secretary Boutwell and its passage was strongly recommended by him. This bill omitted from the coins of the United States the silver dollar, precisely as was done in 1853, but provided for the coinage of the fractional parts of the dollar in accordance with the act of that year. This bill was pending in congress for three years —was carefully considered in both houses, and special attention was called to the omission of the 412½ grains silver dollar, which was never in the bill at any stage, and the reasons for this omission given. It was finally determined at the urgent request of members from the Pacific coast to insert among the silver coins a trade dollar containing 420 grains of standard silver, but this dollar was made like the minor coins, a legal tender for five dollars only.

Discussing the results of free coinage, Mr. Sherman said that it would violate every contract for the payment of money made since January 1, 1879. All forms of money, he says, have been maintained at par since then, but if free coinage is authorized then the market value of silver bullion becomes the standard for payments on all contracts made in the past.

Then in reference to the creditor class he said that there were among money lenders some men who merit the epithet, "bloodthirsty Shylocks, aristocrats, bloodsuckers, extortionists," but the great body of the creditors of our country are among the thrifty. One great body of creditors, he said, were the 970,000 union soldiers, their widows and orphans. Another class were the depositors in saving institutions. Free coinage, said Mr. Sherman, would wipe out nearly one-half the value of life insurance which provident people have paid to secure in case of their death some support ana protection to wife and children.

Gov. Bushnell next introduced Senator-elect Foraker. Among other things he said:

"Our declaration in 1892 and our declaration in 1896 are both declarations in favor of bimetallism when you can have it, and we think we can have it by an international agreement, but declarations in favor of maintaining until then the existing gold standard, and not being allowed to be driven to a silver standard."

At the evening meeting Lieut. Gov. A. W. Jones presided, and made a brief speech, after which he introduced Gen. Woodford, of New York. He said in part:

Our mints are open to-day to the free and unlimited coinage of silver without charge and without restriction except as to weight and fineness. The democracy demands this free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. In this demand they are supported by the populists. The republican party pledges itself to promote an international agreement for unlimited coinage of silver, but insists that until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. The democracy demands that the legal tender paper shall be redeemable in coin. The people's party demands that the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased.

Honest fulfillment of populistic pledges would put us on a paper basis, redeemable in paper and paper alone and just where no civilized land in the world is to-day. It would be a currency of soap bubbles, redeemable in soap bubbles, affording no basis or foundation for any superstructure of business, farming or labor. Irredeemable paper money always begets and compels speedy and continuous increase. Such increase has always ended in repudiation. The world has had three experiences of populistic finances within the last 200 years.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Victoria's Review of Affairs of the British Nation.

London, Aug. 15.—The queen's speech, prorouguing parliament, was delivered to the house of commons at 6:15 o'clock Friday afternoon. The speech says:

"My relations with the powers continue to be friendly. The hostile movements of the dervishes in the valley of the Nile against the positions occupied by Italy east of that river convinced me that it was necessary for Egypt to take steps toward arresting their advance. By my advice and sanction an expedition has undertaken to restore to the government of the khedive, as far as Dongola, the territory which was lost a decade ago. The operations of the expedition are proceeding, and by the brilliant action of Ferket a large portion of the territory has already been recovered.

"The condition of portions of Turkey continues to cause anxiety, and at present Crete is the principal center of the disturbances. I have observed strict neutrality, but in conjunction with the powers I endeavored to reconcile the contestants by proposing a system of government which should be equitable and equally acceptable to Christians and Mussulmans.

"I regret that a serious rebellion, signalized with cruel murders, has broken out in Matabele land, the rising having extended into Mashonaland. The work of defense and repression has been undertaken, the settlers displaying great courage. They have since been reinforced by imperial and other troops."

The speech refers to the Matabele country and expresses hope that the rebels will shortly accept the clemency which has been offered to them.

Referring to the matter of the delimitation of the Indian frontier, the speech says that the agreements between the shah of Persia and the ameer of Afghanistan, upon the subject, are friendly to the Chitrals. Relief garrisons sent to Chitral have received the cooperation of the tribesmen.

Her majesty expresses her thanks to the house of commons for their provisions and services for the year and concludes by saying that she has given her consent with pleasure to the measures for naval defenses, for lessening the agricultural taxes, for the protection of the cattle imports from disease and measures for various other purposes, including the Irish land bill.

In bidding farewell to the members of the house her majesty prays that they may receive the blessings of providence and rest from their labors.

Killed by a Negro.

Spartenburg, S. C., Aug. 17.—Capt. John H. Blassingame, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of this city and state, was shot and killed by Chris Cannon, a negro boy, for the purpose of robbery.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

A Collision to Order.

The Press, of Minneapolis, is responsible for the following announcement:

One of the most novel exhibitions ever presented to the people of the United States will be given the people of Minneapolis, St. Paul and the surrounding towns, Aug. 23.

A railroad collision in all its grandeur, minus only the horrible details usually contingent upon such an incident, will occur on that date. The exhibition will take place on one of the railroads a few miles out of Minneapolis. Two engines and two cars attached to each will constitute the material which will be totally destroyed in the consummation of such an undertaking. The engines will be from those employed in the service of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. They will be bought outright, as also will the cars from the same company, and on the date mentioned they will bid farewell to many miles of open prairie and high mountains over which they have been wont to travel. Two large locomotives, drawing behind them each a flat car and a caboose, loaded with iron or stone, each seemingly intent upon demolishing the other, running at full speed, and coming together with a crash that shakes the earth for miles around.

Important to Land Squatters.

A letter of instructions from the commissioner of the general land office has been sent out which directs the manner in which the law, aprroved June 3, 1896, shall be followed. This law amends the homestead law in relation to commutations of homestead entries, and is of vast importance to settlers. Under the old homestead law a settler could come in after 14 months' settlement and commute his entry to cash. The 14 months, however, had to date from the day of entry, no matter how long the settler had squatted in anticipation of entry. Under the new act all commutations are to be allowed after the expiration of 14 months from date of settlement. It also makes another change. Constructive residence from date of entry will be recognized where settlement is made and residence established within six months thereafter.

G. A. R. Rates.

From points within a radius of 250 miles from St. Paul all railroads will sell encampment tickets at one fare for the round trip, but there has been, until now, a rule that these cheap tickets would not be sold until Tuesday, Sept. 1, thus making it impossible for people within 250 miles of St. Paul, in all directions, to arrive until the first day of the encampment had passed.

A decision has just been made that half-fare tickets will be sold by all roads for trains arriving in St. Paul Monday, Aug. 31, and Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 1 and 2.

This rule will be greatly appreciated by everybody in Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Northern Iowa, from which states about 100,000 people may now be expected to attend the encampment.

A Novel Display

A unique display which will attract much attention at the State Fair will be made by the Minnesota penitentiary. The machines which the convicts operate in making twine will be placed on exhibition and there will be dummy convicts wearing the prision suits of the different grades. In the Minnesota penitentiary when a prisoner begins his confinement he enters a middle grade. After he had been there six months he either grades up or down. If his behavior has been good, he wears a cap and suit that indicates that fact to all who see him. If he has been refactory it is also shown by his striped suit. Certain privileges are accorded prisioners who do not break rules and and these privileges are taken away from those who misbehave.

News in Brief.

P. Lasenske, a carriage maker from Fargo, N. D., committed suicide at the Pauley House, Minneapolis, by shooting himself.

Superintendent J. N. Tate desires the address of any deaf mute who has not attended school.

The Minnesota Association of Naval Veterans of St. Paul will act during the encampment as a committee of the whole to look after the comfort of all visiting shipmates.

The Security bank of Duluth has closed its doors. Heavy withdrawals and poor collections were the causes.

George W. Brand and Louis Page were drowned at Duluth. Brand was trying to save Page.

Wm. Snure, of Lakefield, committed suicide by taking laudanum.

It is proposed to change the name of the town of Thief River Falls, in Polk county, to Beau Falls. An application for this change has already been filed.

The city hall at Alden was struck by lightning, and had it not been for the waterworks the building would have been destroyed. The new scenery was totally ruined. The damage is all covered by insurance. The mill was also struck but no damage was done.

As near as can be learned from information obtainable the partial remains of a human being found at Wells in the new stock yard, were those of a man who was probably murdered. It appears that last November a Polander farmer near here found on the ground a bloody quilt and a suit of clothes, which he took home and wore out, saying nothing about the affair.

At St. Cloud during a recent wind storm several buildings were wrecked, including the big warehouse of Grinois & Gregory. Trees were broken like pipe stems, signs and awnings scattered promiscuously, numerous small outbuildings demolished and many chimneys blown down. The storm lasted about six minutes and was followed by heavy rain. The damage to crops was great. The wind was so strong boards were driven through box cars in the Great Northern yard.

Near Deer river, one of the camps of Freeman & Gray, the extensive lumbermen of St. Cloud, was burned and one of the laborers killed.

A well arranged plan for the escape of the prisoners in the Stearns county jail was recently unearthed. All the prisoners were ordered into their cells and an investigation instituted. The result was the finding of a 38-caliber revolver in a plumbing pipe, every chamber loaded, and an abundant supply of cartridges in the bottom of a salt dish, covered with salt, two razors, two saws, two jack-knives and a sling shot. The revolver was in a case, and had a long string attached.

M. H. Smith was appointed postmaster at Big Stone, Big stone county, vice E. Bowman.

The Garden South.

The South is destined to be, and is rapidly becoming, the garden of the United States. Here life is easier to live, the rigorous winters do not eat up the fruits of the toil of summer, nor are the summers so trying as many northern people have supposed. "I used to live only half the year," said a northern farmer recently settled in the south, "and I used to work all the time then. Now I work half the time and live all the year through."

Home seekers' excursion tickets will be sold over the Monon Route to nearly all points in the south at the rate of one first class fare (one way); tickets good returning on any Tuesday or Friday within 31 days from date of sale. Liberal stop-overs are allowed. These excursions start (and tickets are sold) Aug. 17, 18 and 31; Sept. 1, 14, 15; Oct. 5, 6, 19 and 20. Call on any agent of the Monon Route for further information, or address FRANK J. REED, G. P. A., Chicago.

"JOHN," said Mrs. Wilbur, "why don't you brush that fly off the top of your head? He's been there three minutes." "Oh, let him stay," said John. "I'm not using the top of my head just now."—Harper's Bazar.

Summer Resorts on the Monon.

The Summer resorts on the Monon Route are having a "big season." West Baden and French Lick Springs are more popular than ever, and Paoli has started a new sanitarium to take the overflow. The waters of these springs have been recommended by prominent physicians as superior in their curative properties to those of Hot Springs, White Sulphur, or even the noted spas and 'bads" of Germany. West Baden indeed has been fitly called "the Carlsbad of America." Cedar Lake is prettier than ever and just as full of fish. The railroad company has a fine park there and is soon to build a new station.

THE LADY—"It runs right into something the minute you let go. Oh, I'm sure I can never learn to ride it." Instructor—"Stick to it, ma'am; you'll learn soon. Why, I taught an idiot to ride last week."

A Wonderful Phenomenon.

The man who should pass through life without experiencing a twinge of indigestion, might be fitly regarded as a wonderful phenomenon. We doubt if such a privileged mortal has ever existed. If so, we have never seen him. But thousands are known to be daily relieved of dyspepsia by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the popular remedy for that truly national complaint, as well as for fever and ague, debility, constipation, rheumatism and kidney troubles.

ALICE—"Oh, Edith, the honeymoon is beginning to wane. Percy called me plain Alice to-day." Edith—"And yet you are not so plain, dear."—Tit-Bits.

VERY low rates will be made by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway for excursions of August 18th, September 1st, 15th and 29th, to the south, for Homeseekers and Harvesters. For particulars apply to the nearest local Agent, or address JAMES BARKER, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., St. Louis, Mo.

"MR. TAILOR, if you'll get my coat done by Saturday, I shall forever be indebted to you." "If that's your game," said the tailor, under his breath, "the coat will not be done."

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Res orer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 933 Arch st. Phila., Pa.

"COME into the garden, Maud," but Maud was much too wise. Said she: "O, no; the corn has ears and the potatoes eyes."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE TALL MAN (angrily)—"I'll get even with you, sir." The Short Man (easily)—"You will have to get down on your knees to do it."

"DID Mabel promise to marry her photographer lover?" "No. She developed a negative."—Detroit Free Press.

I BELIEVE Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—MRS. ALLIE DOUGLASS, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, '94.

SHE—"Was there any particular thing about the town which struck you?" He—"Yes; a bicycle."

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

JOHNNY says it was William Tell's son who had such an arrow escape.

A MAN'S best friend are his ten fingers.—Robert Collyer.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

Featherbone Edge

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REGISTERED TRADE MARK

BIAS VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDING

has a strip of Featherbone stitched in one edge. It both flares and binds the skirt and holds it away from the feet; the newest of the S. H. & M. bindings.

If your dealer will not supply you we will.

Samples showing labels and materials mailed free.

"Home Dressmaking Made Easy," a new 72 page book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, tells in plain words how to make dresses at home without previous training; mailed for 25c.

S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE FRANCES SHIMER ACADEMY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, MT. CARROLL, ILL. A College Preparatory School affiliated with the University of Chicago. Strong departments in Music and Art. Introductory course in common English branches. Fall Term opens Sept. 15, 1896, in what has been for more than 40 years Mt. Carroll Seminary. IDA H. GARDNER, Dean.

When visiting the State Fair, the G. A. R. or K. P. Encampments, do not fail to visit

GOODFELLOW'S,

The Largest Minneapolis Exclusive Dry Goods, Cloaks, Furs and Upholstery Store.—The Store, where, if you want the Best, you get the Best.

247, 249, 251 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

ALL STREET CARS PASS WITHIN A BLOCK OF THE STORE.

Out of town buyers, who cannot visit us in person, may deal with us by mail with the same assurance of attention and reliability as though they came in person.

"The New Woman."

BattleAx PLUG

The "new woman" favors economy, and she always buys "Battle Ax" for her sweetheart. She knows that a 5-cent piece of "Battle Ax" is nearly twice as large as a 10-cent piece of other high grade brands. Try it yourself and you will see why "Battle Ax" is such a popular favorite all over the United States.

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, AUG. 21, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

The State Fair opens up with Bicycle Day, Monday, Aug. 31.

—Several car loads of lumber have been unloaded here this week, for the new school house at Watertown.

—Teacher's examination is being held today, under the supervision of County Supt. Lee.

—Street Commissioner Belt is around repairing sidewalks today.

—C. W. Kerrick has had his residence nicely painted and now lives in his new home snug as a bug in a rug.

—Gollmar Bros. show was in town Monday, exhibiting both afternoon and evening. It was up to the average traveling show. They had crowded tents.

—The Waverly Picketts and Delano Cricketts played a game of base ball on the latters grounds, last Wednesday, resulting in a score of 29 to 3 in favor of the Cricketts.

—A young man called at our office and showed us a state map, also, King's Hand Book of the United States, both of which are very fine. He solicits your patronage. Give him a chance to show his works and it will cost you nothing.

—The village council intended to have a meeting Monday evening but some of them wanted to find Gutzwiller and have it postponed so they could go to the show. As at least three of them are reported to have attended the show we presume they found him.

—Prof. James A. Wharton has informed us that "We have a gold club" in town already organized. And if we will organize a silver club he will meet us in joint debate on the silver and the tariff question; or on the silver question alone. Not in the habit of being bluffed we at once said "Come on when ever you are ready." "We are great on Tariff is a Tax" "We have the people about here already learned that.' We further provided that "every man bring his club." So now as soon as the silver club is ready the disputants will endeavor to see which club has the best grounds for its existance. If you want to see the fun hustle about and prepare for the occasion. The Prof. is something of a stump speaker and will, doubtless, give us the gist of the faith that is in a gold standard man.

ARISE.

Arise! for the day is passing
While you lay dreaming on;
Your brothers are cased in armor,
And forth to fight are gone;
Your place in the ranks awaits you;
Each man has a part to play;
The past and the future are nothing
In the face of the stern to-day.
—Our Dumb Animals.

Among our Exchanges.

It is to bad that the gold press cannot agree with Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and Blaine--bad for the gold press.—Penny Press.

The Delano Eagle last week tried to reconcile its readers to the fact that the g. o. p. in this country stands a very slim show, which is growing slimmer. Don't look much like the silver "craze" was dying out, does it? —Maple Lake Messenger.

Senator Thurston has crawfished on his charge that Mr. Bryan has been in the pay of the silver mine owners. He says he only quoted what the Chicago Chronicle said, and he has no proof that the Chronicle told the truth. But he has not the manliness to apologize for circulating the lie.—Duluth Herald.

The Republican stump orators are debarred this year from using one stock argument which they worked for all it was worth in past campaigns. They cannot claim that the Democratic platform pleases England. It is their own gold standard platform, adopted at St. Louis, of which England is enamored. —Duluth Herald.

A dollar cannot be an honest dollar that takes the profits of the producer of the necessaries of life and enriches the speculator and money lender. Stand by protection, but insist upon the restoration of a double standard, the money of the constitution and our forefathers and you will make no mistake.—St. Peter Free Press

Miss Nellie Giblin one of the highest esteemed and most accomplished young ladies of Waverly, daughter of John Giblin, leading merchant of Wright Co., will be united in marriage with Dr. John V. O'Conner, Eden Valley's rising young physician, accomplished musician and splendid gentleman, at Waverly, on August 19t.—Eden Valley Journal.

And now it is Tom Lowry's Minneapolis Tribune that is shocked! horrified! at the "blasphemy" (?) of that part of Mr. Bryan's speech at Chicago, referring to the single gold standard, in which he said: "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns: you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold." So it is blasphemy, is it, to refer to the bondocracy as attempting to crucify labor on a cross of gold? Well, if so be, then make the most of it.—Waseca Herald.

Teachers' Fall Examinations

Teachers' fall examinations will be held as follows:
Buffalo and Howard Lake, Aug. 18, 19.
Delano and Monticello, Aug. 21 and 22.
Annandale, Sept. 25 and 26.

J. F. LEE,
43-2t. Co. Supt. of Schools.

Personal.

Mesdames Hawker and Ball drove to Minneapolis today.

Miss Merel Jones, visited Long Lake and Lake Minnetonka last week.

Alfred Holstrum, of Minneapolis, is making a few days visit with Fay Parslow.

Mrs. F. H. Lindsley and Laura, and Mrs. Mulford drove to Monticello yesterday.

Mrs. Harlow Ames and two daughters, of Dassel, visited with Mrs. Jones last week.

Mrs. John Czoek, of Minneapoli, returned home yesterday after visiting friends here.

Walter Palmerter and Harry McKinney, of Dassel, are making a couple of weeks visit with Mr. Jones and family.

Among Minneapolis people in town this week were Mr. James Patton, Mr. Peter McCormick and family and Mr. John Walker and family.

County Cullings.

The Republicans had a wild and Woolley time at their Judicial Convention. Them Hennepin Republicans simply wouldn't hear to anybody or anything, but nominated Steele and Simpson of Minneapolis. The country delegates walked out, and are apt to cast in their lot with the people's choice this time and help re-elect Judges Smith and Pond.

Some complaints are heard in various places concerning the length of time required for mail to get about the county. Uncle Sam is thought to be devoting too much time to polititcs just now, and neglecting business.

Fusion of Forces.

Tomorrow the Peoples Party will hold a County Convention to arrange for a County ticket. The idea seems to be to place in nomination part of a ticket and leave part open for the Democrats to nominate at their convention. Usually fusion is poor business but this year it looks as if properly done it would carry the day. It is to be hoped that both parties will find their very best men for nominees an make an honest effort at reform in politics all along the line. There is a great opportunity. Let the people embrace it. Adopt no foolish resolutions, and put up no men that will weaken the ticket and the people will do the rest.

INDEPENDENCE

All the farmers are through stacking, some of them have been threshing out of the shock, but hardly think the wheat is up to last year as to quantity or quality.

Miss Mable Adams, of Minneapolis, is visiting with George Taylor's family.

Some of the Indepence people attended church at Rockford last Sunday.

C. Johnson, of Rockford, was seen in Independence last Sunday, on his wheel.

Do not hear much of any thing now days only the money question and the 53 cent silver dollar talked about. Would some one please tell me when this government made the 53 cent silver dollar. There is no such thing as a 53 cent silver dollar in this country nor never was nor never will be.

We have a silver dollar containing 371¼ grains fine or 412½ standard which is current among the merchants and is worth just 100 cents and is a legal tender for all debts public and private unless otherwise stipulated in the contract.

On one side of it is the American Eagle and in plain letters it says, "In God we trust. United States of America. One Dollar. On the other side it says "E Pluribus Unum" which means one composed of many. Now if under this caption we have only a 53 cent silver dollar then Congress and the law that created it is responsible for putting this libelous thing upon us.

But, Mr. Editor, our silver dollar is the money of the constitution, and men may preach that it is not until they are black in the face and it will not change the value of the dollar. If the republican party believe what they preach why are they talking against the silver dollar and silver mining. When you talk tariff they say American industries must be protected, is not our silver mines one of our greatest industries? Yes. But some philosopher of the Republican variety has made a discovery and found out that silver is no good for money any more. Grover Cleveland and John G. Carlisle a second addition in this money question, have made unto themselves an ideal God, not of wood and stone, but a modern Egyptian calf made from the gold of Mammon.

John Sherman more than 20 years ago fathered the bill that demonetized silver and now he with all the sacredness of a priest gets up in Congress and tells the people we have got only a 53 cent silver dollar.

"If scarcely the righteous be saved, where shall the sinner and ungodly appear."

"They say a prophet is not without honor save in his own country", and I predict this prophesy. That if this country elects a President on a single gold standard platform, and the bankers, money loaners and bond holders have things go as they have mapped outbefore time, the laborers, the producer and man of all work may bid farewell to prosperity. While we are playing the fool in this country quarreling and fighting over politics, England and the money power are laying plans torob us. "What fools we mortals be." —Shakerpeare.

Why does not the Mc Kinley side of the house raise the question about tin plate industry as they did a few years ago.

If this country only wants one kind of money as a standard who will control and have the most of it.

Any man unless he has got his eves shut knows it willl not be the poor man nor the producer nor the common man.

If I was a betting man I would wager my whole farm against a 2nd class peanut stand that we will never have silver enough in this contry to hurt us. As our population, trade and commerce increases the more money we need, so I would say to you gold standard fellows do not get frightened and run wild, you better stay by the money that will do you most good and not run after false and idol Gods.

WOMAN'S COLUMN.

THE WRIGHT COUNTY W. C. T. U.

MRS. ELIZABETH C. FRISBIE, Co. Supt.

PRESS WORK.

We are glad to pass on the good news that Miss Clara Parrish is to have a companion in her round-the-world mission. Miss Jennie Smith, daughter of a prominent physician of Paris, Ill., and sister of Dr. Orrin Smith, who occupies the chair of theory and practice in the Hahenmann College, Chicago, has decided to make the trip with her friend. She is a Y and devotedly attatched to Miss Parrish, who describes her as a "dainty little body in her early twenties." Miss Smith expects to pay her own expenses, but we feel sure that white-ribboners on the route will often be only too glad to provide for her entertainment in order that Miss Parrish may be strengthened by her help and companionship.

Our new Red Letter day is one which commends itself not alone because of the love we bear to the gracious lady whose birth it commemorates, but because of the idea its name conveys and the possibilities for our work which are wrapped up in that name. Lady Henry's generous sharing of her beautiful grounds with the poor of London has become proverbal. Indeed, she has been called "a whole fresh air mission in herself," and, therefore, it was a specially happy thought on the part of the World's union to set apart her birthday for this modern beneficence. The ways for its observance are numberless. An admirable one, it seems to us, would be for the overworked members of our country unions, who in the midst of fresh air are too busy to enjoy it, to spend a quiet day in the woods and fields. An old-fashened picnic, in which not to much is attempted, could not fail to be helpful. But, by all means, do not make it what Josiah Allen's wife calls "a pleasure exertion," for of all exertions that is the most trying. City unions, and Y's especially, could well utilize the day by taking a few of the children from the slums into God's country for a breath of His own fresh air. We are sure numberless plans will suggest themselves, and that this will speedily become one of our most popular gala days.

Mrs. Mary E. Metzgar, of Moline, Ill., represented the National W. C. T. U. before the platform committee of the Democratic convention. She carried the petition, which had already been presented to the committees of the Prohibition and Republican conventions, and which asks, among other things, for woman suffrage, a single standard of purity and equal pay for equal work. Mrs. Metzgar was most courteously received, and her introductory remarks elicited vigorous applause. She said, in substance: "Twelve years ago our leader, Miss Willard, took the pulse and temperature of the political parties through their National conventions. She feels this year that it is time for another diagnosis to be made. We find them so far in a very feverish condition. As Miss Willard is on the other side of the Atlantic, I am here to represent her and the largest body of women in the world—the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the outgrowth of the crusade which is fittingly called 'the whirlwind of the Lord.' I am glad to present to you this wonderful petition-a petition representing two hundred thousand of the best and truest women of America, signed by the state and territorial officers of every state and territory in our nation.' Mrs. Metzgar then exhibited the beautiful memorial, which elicited much praise from all who saw it, and several members of the committee begged for a copy of the unique document. Nothing could more clearly illustrate the change wrought by the past twelve years in the status of a woman and temperance than the reception accorded at the W. C. T. U. representative by this committee of Democratic leaders, prsided over by a Southern senator. A respectful hearing, however, will not altogether compensate the petitioners for more practical consideration of their claims-and prohibtion and woman suffrage planks in the Democratic platform are conspicuous by their absence.

The North Carolina W. C. T. U. No. 2 (colored) has been reorganized and renamed. It will hereafter be known as the Thurman W. C. T. U. of North Carolina, in recognition of the invaluable services of Mrs. Lucy Thurman, National superintendent of work among colored people. The union will affiliate directly with the National, Miss M. A. Lynch, president, having been elected delegate to St. Louis convention. Mrs. Cartland, president of North Carolina union No. 1, was present at the convention of the Thurman union, and other white women were there as fraternal delegates. "We believe," writes Miss Lynch, "the W. C. T. U. to be a powerful factor in the uplifting of our race as of all other races, and we want to push the work among our people of this state.

BUFFALO GAZETTE

and

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One year for $2.50.

People's Party County Convention and Primary Election.

A People's Party county convention for the county of Wright, Minn., will be held at 11 a. m. on Saturday the 22nd day of August, 1896, at the court house in the village of Buffalo in said Wright county, to elect 14 delegates to the People's Party state convention to be held at the city of Minneapolis on Wednesday the 26th. day of August, 1896, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state offices, and nine presidential electors; also to elect 14 delegates to the People's Party congressional district convention to be held at the city of St. Cloud on Tuesday the 25th day of August, 1896, to place in nomination a candidate for Congress: also to nominate candidates for various offices of said county as follows: Auditor, treasurer, register of deeds, judge of probate, clerk of the district court, sheriff, county attorney, superintendent of schools, court commissioner, coroner, and county commissioners for the Third and Fifth districts.

The several election Districts in said Wright County will be entitled to delegates to said County Convention as follows:

One delegate at large from each election district and one delegate additional for every 25 votes or major fraction thereof cast for S. M. Owen for governor, as follows, to-wit:

Albion	4	Rockford	3
Buffalo	12	Silver Creek	3
Chatham	2	Southside	3
Clearwater	2	Stockholm	5
Cokato	4	Victor	3
Corinna	4	Woodland	6
Frankfort	3	Annandale V	2
Franklin	2	Buffalo V	2
French Lake	4	Cokato V	2
Maple Lake	3	Delano V	3
Marysville	3	Howard Lake	2
Middleville	5	Maple Lake	2
Monticello	2	Monticello	1
Otsego	2	Montrose	1
		Waverly	3

The Primary election for the election of said delegates will be held in all the election districts of said County on Thursday, Aug. 20, 1896, the polls to be open from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. of said day; said primaries must be conducted under the primary election law, chapter 276 of the General laws of 1895; the town and village committees will appoint the place at which said primary elections will be held and give six (6) days notice thereof by the posting of three (3) notices thereof in each election precinct.

By order of the Committee.

DAVID COCHRAN,
Chairman.

Kings Hand Book of the United States.

Buy yourselves a reference book so you can talk politics, religion, science, or any other subject understandingly. And if the other fellow knocks you out on a point, you will have something you can depend upon to decide the matter. Up to date in census reports on all snbjects, maps, population, pictures of principle buildings in all the states of the union. A book of general information on all subjects, well indexed for ready refferences. You don't have to spend half a day reading fine print to find out what you want to know, but by consulting the index can turn at once to the subject, and acquire the exact information sought. The agent wil call on you sometime within the next two weeks. He also has up to date vest pocket maps indexed on the back, counties and towns given with population, also rivers and lakes, which are handy affairs. The Mathews-Northrup Co, of Buffalo N. Y. are a well known firm in this business. 47-2t.

Free Information.

Messrs. C. A. Snow & Co., of Washington, D. C., lawyers and agents for procuring patents, will send free to any address, pamphlets with information about home and foreign patents, caveats, copyrights, trademarks, infringements, design patents, abstracts of decision, etc., as well as the cost of prtents in the United States and foreign countries.

Application for Liquor License.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
COUNTY OF WRIGHT, } August 12, 1896.
VILLAGE OF DELANO. }

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the village council of said Village of Delano and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term of one year commencing September the 7th. 1896, by the following named persons, to wit:

Matt Fautch, in the lower room in a two story brick building situated on lot (19) nineteen, block (8) eight original townsite of Delano, Wright Co. Minnesota.

Casper Janakula in the lower front room in a two story frame building situated on lot (28) twenty eight, block (8) eight, original townsite of the Village of Delano, Wright Co. Minn.

Leo Dedrick in the lower front room in a two story brick veneered building situated on lots (31) thirty one and (32) thirty two of the original townsite of the Village of Delano, Wright Co. Minn. Said applications will be considered by said village council at the council room in the Village of Delano, Friday evening, August the 28th, 1896 at 8 o'clock.

Witness my hand and seal of said Village of Delano, this the 12th day of August 1896

W. R. Johns,
Village Recorder.

46-26.

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Butter	.09, .10
Eggs,	.07
Hay, per ton,	4.00
Pork	3.00
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.05
Chickens, dressed,	.09
Spring chichen,	.6, .10
Turkeys, dressed,	.12

BORN.

ZEYHER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 18, to Rev. and Mrs. K. Zeyher, a daughter.

DIED.

DUDLEY.—In Minneapolis, Thursday, Aug. 20, Lacy W. Dudley, formerly of Buffalo.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1896. NUMBER 48.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. F. COLLINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN. Smith Lake, - Minnesota.

W. H. CUTTING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA. 28

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. C. B. AMES. Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office over W. R. John's Confectionery Store

E. A. SHANNON, M. D., Buffalo, Minn., Calls day or night promptly attended to Office in the building between McKnight's store and residence. Residence on corner north of School House.

O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan.11, 1896.

DR. CORNELIUS WILLIAMS. Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist, 145 W. Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dr. G. H. KOHLER, Dayton Building, Cor. 6th St. and Nicollet Ave Minneapolis. Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 17-tf.

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CHURCH NOTICES

M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Ypworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARBER, Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at..... 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday.. ..... 10:00 " Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on every third Sunday.

DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m. Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. LAWRENCE ZOWADZKI.

DELANO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

President — I. GUTZWILLER, JR.
Councilmen. — JOHN COOLEN. WASH RADER. ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder. — WYATT JOHNS.
Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.
Justices of the Peace, — W. H. FRAZEE. R. M. WALTER.
Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health. — T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary. J. E. BORSCH.
Village Marshal, GEORGE GOODRICK.
Constables — J. P. BERNECK. GEO. GOODRICK.

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Secretary, C. H. VORSE.
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L. M. MAXFIELD, W. H. FRAZEE and I. GUTZWILLER, Jr.

TEACHER'S EXAMINERS.

F. H. LINDSLEY and C. S. HAWKER.

THE UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS Washington Grove, No. 9, meets at Cramer's Hall the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, at 8 P. M.

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DEMOCRATS FOR FREE SILVER AND FREE GOLD.

For President,
WILLIAM J. BRYAN, of Nebraska.

For Vice President,
ARTHUR SEWALL, of Maine.

State Ticket.

For Govenor,
JOHN LIND, of Brown County.

For Secretary of State,
JULIUS J. HEINRICHS, of Hen'pin.

For Treasury,
ALEXANDER McKINNON, of Polk.

For Presidential Electors,
JOHN DAY SMITH, of Hennepin.
HARLOW H. BONNIWELL, of McLeod.
C. D. AUTREMONT, of St. Louis.
WILSON BORST, of Cottonwood.
JOHN H. IVES, of Ramsey.

For Congressman Sixth District.
CHARLES. A. TOWNE.

For Judges 4th Judicial District.
SEGRAVE SMITH.
CHARLES A. POND.

Republican County Convention and Primary Election.

A Republican County Convention for the County of Wright will be held at the Court House in the Village of Buffalo, in said County, on Wednesday the 16th day of September 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following named county offices of said County, viz:

County Auditor, County Treasurer, Sheriff, Register of Deeds, Judge of Probate, County Attorney, Clerk of the District Court, Superintendent of Schools, County Surveyor, Coroner, Court Commissioner and County Commissioners for the first, third, and fifth Commissioners Districts of said County. Also to elect forty one delegates to represent said Wright County in the Republican Legislative Convention for the 38th Legislative District of Minnesota, to be held in the Village of Buffalo, in said Wright County, on the 17th day of September 1896, to nominate four candidates for the Legislature in said District.

The several election districts in said Wright county are entitled to representation in said county convention as follows; One delegate at large from each election district and one delegate additional for every forty votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for Knute Nelson for Governor in 1894, to wit:

Albion	4	Rockford	5
Buffalo	4	Silver Creek	3
Chatham	2	Southside	3
Clearwater	4	Stockholm	6
Cokato	6	Victor	4
Corinna	2	Woodland	3
Frankfort	2	Annandale V	3
Franklin	4	Buffalo V	4
French Lake	5	Cokato V	3
Maple Lake	2	Delano V	3
Marysville	4	Howard Lake	3
Middleville	4	Maple Lake	1
Monticello	4	Monticello	4
Otsego	3	Montrose	2
		Waverly	1

The primary elections for the election of said delegates will be held in all of the said election districts of said Wright County, on Tuesday September the 15th 1896, the polls to be opened at 7:30 o'clock P. M. and remain open until 9 o'clock P. M., one hour and thirty minutes.

Said primaries to be conducted under the primary election law of this State; the town and Village committees must fix the place for holding the said primary elections, and give at least six days notice of the time and place of holding the same as the law requires.

Dated August 24th 1896.

By order of the county committee,
48-2t J. T. Alley, chairman.

BOURKE COCHRAN in his New York speech, for which it is supposed he received $1,000, tries hard to set the laboring men of the east against the farmers of the west and south. Shame on you Bourke! if it is true that you was hired to help down Bryan, the people's choice, for resorting to such means as that to do it.

THE St. Paul Globe says: "Mr. Cochran's address is a true speech, a manly speech, a Democratic speech, a great speech. "We hope that every voter in this country will read it and ponder it before next November."

We would like to know of the Globe, Who told you so? As it is quite evident you are not a capable judge on all these points. As for reading it we hope all the voters in the land will compare it sentence by sentence with Bryan's master piece at Madison Square, and with his Chicago speech, and then do their own thinking, as to whose speech is best; as to whose speech is true, manly, Democratic, great; and not rely on such praises as daily newspapers may give to anything smacking of favor to a gold standard, and be sure and vote as your own conscience tells you.

Breaking The Rings.

If you want to see for your self how the political rings that have so long run Minnesota politics are being smashed to pieces just attend a free gold and silver meeting and hear the veteran Republicans and gray haired Democrats and the well read young men of today cheering in concert whenever the name of John Lind for governor is mentioned. The opposition papers have begun denouncing John Lind as a repudiator of his debts, as an infidel, as a corporation attorney, and no telling what all else they will find to heap upon one of their own number, for Mr. Lind has been a Republican for years; the Republicans sent him to Congress three times; he ran ahead of his ticket, and they ought not now to try to make us believe they would thus honor such a man as they now would have us believe Mr. Lind to be. If that is the kind of mon they honer with office what assurance have we that their present candidates are any better? At any rate, so long as it will smash the ring rule of Minnesota politics let us have even what they tell us our candidate is. He can not well do worse than some of his predecessors.

New York Politics.

The Buffalo Gazette, of Minnesota, has convulsions which we quote elsewhere over our using Mr. Bryan's Chicago sentence, "Burn down your cities," without publishing the whole speech, or such parts as they think explained what Mr. Bryan meant.

There is no doubt that Mr. Bryan said "Burn down your cities." If he used it only as an illustration, we use it only as an illustration of him. We do not want to be unfair to Mr. Bryan or his speech, but if he don't mean what he says about what he said we must say in all candor to our Minnesota Buffalo friend, if he will kindly explain the rest of Bryan's Chicago speech and then explain Bryan's New York speech, and harmonize them both, we will try and print it also. In the meantime, however, "Burn down your cities" stands alone as an illustration of Mr. Bryan and his real intention.—New York Dispatch.

The New York Dispatch will probably think when it reads the election returns that Minnesota and the whole country has had convulsions. Such tactics as the Dispatch is pursueing is enough to convulse most anyvody; if only with laughter.

War Against Tie Trust.

After an absence of nearly two weeks, Commissioner Nesbitt appeared in his office bright and early Monday morning. His usually smiling face was clouded with a frown as he read letters telling of the short cotton crop.

During his absence the commissioner has by no means been idle, and has almost completed plans by which he will get ahead of the cotton tie trust. Yesterday he received samples of the new wire cotton tie and sent them to farmers in different parts of the state to be tried by them.

"I think the new tie will prove to be as good for all uses as the old one," said Colonel Nesbitt, "and if the farmers will use it we will be able to stop the extortions of the trust.

"They saw that there would be a great demand for ties and for that reason they raised the price. They knew that the farmer would be compelled to buy at any price they might name. It is said that the reasons for raising the price is because the price of steel has advanced. But I find, on investigation, that the price of steel had not advanced when the ties were made."

Commissioner Nesbitt feels certain that the new tie will be entirely successful and will do the work as satisfactorily as the tie used by the trust. He is waiting with impatience the result of the trial of the ties. If the tie proves successful all farmers will be notified of the fact and will be requested to buy this kind only. In this way it is hoped to bring the trust to terms. —Atlanta Constitution.

Fusion of Forces.

Fusion of forces between the Democrats, People's party and Free Silver Republicans in Wright County seems to have been effected at Buffalo, on Saturday, by the people's party nominating Free Silver Republicans and People's party men to fill the offices of Treasurer, Sheriff, County Attorney, Register of Deeds, and Clerk of Court, leaving the offices of Auditor, School Superintendent, Judge of Probate, Coroner and Court Commissioner for the Democrats.

It looks as if the People's Party had taken the best offices. But they had called their convention first and were ready to put up a full ticket and make a determined fight to show their strength, not hoping to elect anybody, alone. The Democrats sent a committee to confer with them. To make a fusion ticket if possible. They failed to agree with the committee of the People's Party. Then the Democrats in the People's Party Convention offered, through James McDonnell, spokesman, to let the People's party nominate five officers and to take the balance and be satisfied, No-body objected. The five above mentioned were selected. Then Tanner and Mealey kicked, awfully, but McDonnell refused to take back anything. Chairman Nugent refused to say anything, even though called on. So it does look as if the Democrats could not possibly do better now than to abide by the bargain, though a bad one, the best they could get.

If the Democrats should conclude to put up a ticket other than to fill out what is left for them by their bargain of course the People's Party would fill out theirs and the Republicans would have a walk away.

Even though the bargain seems hard and some of our old warriors have been outgeneraled it is better now to make the most of it and with solid phalanx of united forces press on to gain a victory over the gold standard Republicans. In union there is strength. This is to be the People's victory. Let the Democrats not hinder it.

French Trying to Even Up.

The Wright County Times and Clearwater News. French's two publications contain the following laughable article: Laughable to people in Delano. And if there is as much truth in the referance to other towns as there is in that concerning Delano it will be laughable to people of the other places mentioned.

"The outlook for the Republicrns in Wright county never looked brighter than now. Reports from Cokato, Howard Lake, Delano, Annandale and Buffalo show that the republican campfires are burning brightly. In the village of Delano there is a club composed of 100 all residents of village, among whom are such names as G. W. Kerrick, C. G. Roosen, Geo. Shafer, Louis Proost, John Coolen, Chas. Belt, H. Whitteman prominint democrats. In Buffalo 168 Republicans and sound money men have signed the roll pledging their votes to McKinley. This is three more than there were votes cast for Harrison four years ago, while there are yet 25 more republican votes who will act with the republican party and vote for sound money. The club list in Monticello has nearly reached the 200 mark, and it will pass it before many day. Reports from all over the country are more than encouraging, and the proposition made by our democratic and free silver friends to double the wealth of the silver bullion and stock owners will be repudiated by an overwhelming vote in November."

As for those mentioned in Delano, C. W. Kerrick says he never signed their gold paper. C. G. Roosen is the banker, and believes our country should issue more bonds on which to do business. He tore the head off his ticket when Cleveland and Blaine run against each other. Louis Probst is the bank cashier, says he favors gold but fails to give any good reason why. John Coolen says he is a silver man and never signed, it is the boy "J. H." and the boy says he signed "J. H." and it should have been published so instead of trying to ring the old gent into it. Charles Belt is a People's Party man, and never saw their list and is for free silver. A. W. Whittman, druggist, when told of the article in the times said if they mean me. It's a d— lie, I never signed their paper. George P. Schaffer one of our leading merchants says: "I never saw this list."

If Brother French can't give better work than that, which must react, in great shape, he had better quit. If that's the kind of clubs they are organizing for McKinley all over the country he has poor backing for election day. They may do to draw campaign funds on but cannot hope to elect their candidate.

From A German Editor.

The assumption of some of our gold standard friends that they own the German vote, does not seem to be supported by the following sentiment of the Chicago Freie Presse, as translated by the Literary Digest:

"The United States have demonetized silver without waiting for the cooperation of other nations, and we deem it more unnecessary to wait for the assistance of Europe in our efforts in behalf of free coinage of both metals, since such cooperation can not be had. Let this great nation manage her own affairs. Under free-coinage laws the mint value of the two metals has always regulated their market value. So it will be again. Under a new free-coinage law the metal in an eagle will be worth ten silver dollars and the metal in ten silver dollars will be worth an eagle. But under free coinage of both metals depression will end. There will be money enough to carry on the business of the country, and agriculture, industry and commerce will prosper as in former good times."

This is good sense and good patriotism. The Freie Presse is one of the leiding German papers of the country, and represents the views of a large German constituency in the upper Mississippi valley. They and their paper stand by the interests of their adopted country.

Linds Political Strength.

John Lind represented the Second Minnesota district in congress three terms, from March 4, 1887, to March 4, 1893. He refused further nomination, although there was practicaly no opposition to continued nomination and election.

John Lind's phenomenal popularity and poliitical strength has alarmed the atate machine, and so the Merriam press has tried to belittle it by citing the fact that in 1890, when the Republicans of Minnesota came near being swamped completely and narrowly escaped by saying one or two candidates out of a hundred—that Lind got a smaller majority than in 1888 and 1886.

This amusing argument was treated by Lind in his Duluth speech, according to the Herald, as follows:

"I find something here I had almost forgotten," said he, "a clipping from the News Tribune (jeers and cries of "never mind that!") in referance to myself. I trust this statement is not a fair sample of the argument and the truth you get. This paper says I did not carry my own county the last time I ran for office. The truth is that I ran 260 votes ahead of the Republican ticket headed by Merriam—who by the way heads it by proxy now (Laughter and cries "that's so.")—and in the district I ran 6,000 votes ahead of Merriam. It also fell to my lot that year to be the only Republican congressman returned from this state. If those are circumstances discouraging to a young man in politics then I don't know anything about politics." (Applause)

Our Merriam-Hanna gold standard friends would do well to tackle some easier problem than John Lind's strength and popularity.—Penny Press.

Test of Prosperity.

I know of no test of prosperity absolutely infallible except the rate of wages paid to laborers. —Bourke Cochran's Speech.

If Mr. C. got a thousand dollars for that speech, it was gold wages.

Did the orator ever think of the farmer who toils the year round and stores his granaries with grain which he can hardly get enough for to pay him for harvesting and marketing?

McKinley's Big Advantage.

They say that Mr. Bryan had to go away from home in order to obtain an audience, while McKinley doesn't have to go out of his own door-yard.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

Of course the wealthy flock about the standard bearer who will assist them in making their hoarded money more valuable. While most of those who advocate the cause represented by Mr. Bryan have othe use for their wealth than wasting it toadying about the Presidential nominees residence, looking for a fat office for themselves or theit friends in case their man is elected.

A Word to Travelers.

Though our vast West is rapidly becoming tramping ground to the hordes of restless folk who periodically abandon heath and home to wander far afield in search of new scenes, yet there are still too many eastern people who spend all their vacations abroad, and have never been west of the Alleghanies. For these there yet remains an exquisite pleasure, unlike any other, and never to be duplicated,—a first view and those keenly enjoyed first impressions of some of Nature's rarest miracle spots.

A word of warning, however, is needed: every year's delay is robbing some of these places of their greatest charm, for the hand of civilization and progress is in one sense a destroyer and it is stretching that hand to the most coveted and secret haunts of the miracle worker.—From "Wonderlands of the West," in Demorest's Magazine for September.

Dr. Ridpath on Silver.

Dr. John Clark Ridpath the eminent historian has been nominated for Congress from the Fifth District of Indiana. The National Bimetallist quotes him as having among other things, said:

NEW MEANING FOR "DOLLAR."

"Not a single dictionary or encyclopedia in the English language before the year 1878 ever defined dollar in any terms other than of silver. In that year the administrators of the estate of Noah Webster, deceased, cut the plates of our standard lexicon and inserted a new definition that had become necessary in order to throw a penumbra of rationality around the international gold conspiracy.

There have been several quotations published from time to time from James G. Blaine's silver speech in the United States on Febuary 7th, 1878. Some of the gold bug organs deny the authenticity of these quotations. We desire to say that they have been verified and are correct. The entire speech is a valuable addition to the literature of the day upon the silver question. It will be found on pages 820 and 821 Congressional Record: Volume 1, Part 1 Second Session, Forty-fifth Congress.

FREE SILVER TO THE FRONT.

Free silver is the one great issue before the people in this campaign. The campaign is the hottest for years, and waxing warmer daily. It is bound to equal that of 1860, when Stephen A. Douglas, and Abraham Lincoln and Breckinridge and Bell were pitted against each other for the Presidency, and when the plain railsplitter from Illinoi's broad prairies carried off the plum. The people are now debating the one great question. They are determining in their own minds how they will vote. They are bound to do what they themselves consider right. They are fast finding out that the great daily newspapers, many of them, are only leading them around in a circle trying to befuddle and bewilder them. That instead of setting up plain guides for them to go by they are telling them different yarns about 53 cent dollars making wealthy mine owners richer while they make the laboring man poorer. Such things have been carried on long enough, and now that the orators are out helping to muddle matters the average man begins to see through their schemes and reasons a little for himself. He begins to see that if we are on a gold standard and have only $8.41 per capita of the standard in the country that we are surely coming to worse instead of better times. If we have about 24 dollars per capita in gold, silver and paper combined, then it amounts to our having nearly twice as much debts to be paid with gold as we have gold in the country if as Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, said, the silver is redeemable in gold. To say nothing of the debts not represented by money.

Would it not be easier for the average man to get hold of a dollar occassionally than to get a twenty dollar gold piece into which most of the gold is being coined?

Talk about rich man's money and poor man's money. If there is any difference isn't it plain that the silver dollar is the poor man's money? Don't he more often possess less than five dollars? Ought not his dollars to be worth by law what they represent themselves to be? Is it fair to give him a chunk of silver worth 53 cents and call it a dollar? What assurance has he that some fine morning after he has accumulated a larger number of them than he has been able to get for a long time he will awake to find that the possessors of gold have declared his silver shall pass for 53 cents on the dollar? Would he not feel safer if he knew that silver had been put back on the same foundation as when it helped build up this great country; if it was a standard the same as it always was, the same as gold a 16 to 1.

The Careless Officer

Rockford Minn. Aug. 25th, 1896.

George Crandall. He thinks that he is a professional officer but he knows little about it.

He hired me to nurse the family of Joseph Schaar, after they suffered with sickness for three long weeks, for two dollars a day.

When I got to their house, there were four children sick and a baby two months old and one little girl dead.

He did know how to be mean. He forbid Mr. Schaar the public road when the corps was taken to the grave yard. He sent him through the woods with the corps and the coffin almost tipped out of the buggy. When Mr. Schaar came home, finding the sick family one of the children not expected to live and think how mean he was treated, why he must be pretty near heart broken. Other people are allowed to take a dead animal through the public street to bury them but Mr. Schaar was not allowed to take his own daughter to the grave yard through the public street.

The doctor said the children were to drink Beef Tea. The beef was ordered but brought two days after. He also said the children should be bathed in ice water three times a day. So the ice was ordered but wasn't brought till three days after that. Then I ordered some Turkish towels and several days after Mr. Crandall brought 6 yards of coarse toweling rough enough to skin an elephant.

The doctor said Lemonade was to be given to the children. The lemons were ordered but weren't brought till four days afterwards.

All the towels and bedding used by the little girl were burned, but were not replaced by new ones.

I gave him a little talk to bring things more prompt and then he got angry at me.

Saturday morning, Aug. 15th, Dr. Soper was over to see the sick folks. He told Mr. Schaar that if the little boy, Willie, should get worse to send for him immediately. Willie got worse that afternoon and Mr. Crandall was to get the doctor. Instead of going right away he waited till he got his stack of grain done. When the doctor came he asked Mr. Schaar why he didn't let him know sooner. He said till morning and Willie died 15 minutes to 3.

Mr Crandall always brought things when it suited him best and not when he ought to.

Mr, Schaar sent Mr. Crandall with a note to his brother-in-law but he never took it there.

Monday some more towels and bedding were burned but Mr. Crandall didn't bring any bedding till Wednesday evening he brought three quilts.

The doctor said the house should be whitewashed and so Mr. Schaar ordered a brush. The next day Mr. Crandall brought a broom and told Mr. Schaar to white-wash with that. I never heard anything like that in all my life. He treated Mr. Schaar just the same as if he had a little boy to deal with.

If it had not been for Mr. Sleight, I think they would have suffered more still for the need of provisions, for Mr. Crandall never brought a thing when it was ordered.

I think if anybody deserves a punishment he does. Such a man is not fit to have any office. It is a shame and disgrace for whole Rockford Town and Wright County to have fuch an officer as George Crandall is.

He refused to pay me the two dollars a day for which I was hired. I worked ten days and a half which maks twenty one dollars and he offers to pay me scventeen. but I will not break my bargain.

I hope that every voter will vote for a betcer officer next election.

MRS. W. G. GOULDEN.

Presidential Pants.

It is now reported that Mrs. Bryan wears the pants.—Elk River Star News.

And they say McKinley wears Hanna's.

C. A. Towne was nominated at St. Cloud yesterday for Congressman, of the Sixth Distric, by the Democrats.

The New Ulm Review, an old and prominent Republican paper, has renounced the gold party and come out strongly for free silver and Bryan and Lind.—Valley Herald.

John Lind at Home.

From the chaska Valley Herald we clip the following reprint concerning John Lind, their neighbor still further up the Minnesota Valley:

"The man or men, who, after talking with a few enemies, say that Mr. Lind cannot carry New Ulm and Brown county, will find themselves greatly mistaken early in November. He will carry this city, and will have the largest majority in the county ever given to any candidate for office.—New Ulm News."

Newspaper Men's Day.

"Newspaper Men's Day" at the State Fair, Saturday September 5th, will be replete with features of an interesting and sensational character. The program is in charge of committees from the State editorial association the St. Saul and Minneapolis press clubs, and a great program of sports is to be furnished. There will be a mamouth cake-walk in which the swellest colored belles and beaux will compete for prizes to be awarded by popular vote. Cake-walks made a great hit of the season at lakes Como and Harriet last summer and the newspaper men propose to get one up that will discount all previous affairs of the kind. Albatros, the fastest quarter horse to harness in the world, will be sent against the fastest bicyclist in the northwest. best two out of three heats. There will be a race of sextette bicycles, the first ever seen in the northwest; horse races bestween Winnebago and Chippewa Indian; races between mounted polsce of St. Paul and Minneapolis; a bicycle drill by a military company with a military band; a relay running race, battle royal and a host of other features will be included. The state fair this year is organized on the scale of a northwestern exposition, with exhibits from Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, North and South Dakota. More and better exhibits are reported in all departments without exception. Great amusement programs are provided for each day of the week but none will excel the newspaper men's day. All excursion tickets are good until September 7th, so as no one going to the fair need miss the last and best day which will be the culimation of the greatest fair Minnesota and the northwest has ever seen.

The week of the state fair, August 31 to September 5, will be a notable one for the twin cities. The G. A. R. national encampment is held at St. Paul and the national encampment of the Knights of Pythias at Minneapolis. It is expected there will be between 150,000 and 200,000 visitors in the two cities during the week as railroads are giving a rate of one cent a mile outside of the 250 mile limit, good for thirty days. There will be parades and spectacles each day in both cities, so arranged that th main features do not interfere with each other and each city offers carnival features at night. When to all this is added the great state fair and a dozen attractions in the way of amusement enterprises, it does seem as though it would be a real misfortune not to be able to take advantage of the opportunity to be present, enjoy and take part in what promises to be the greatest week in all the eistory of the wonderful twin cities.

Grand Army Encampment.

The thirtieth G. A. R. Encampment will be held in St. Paul from Aug. 31, to Sept. 5. Circulars of information have been sent out. All railroads sell tickets within 250 miles of St. Paul for one fare round trip; outside that limit the rate one cent a mile. Boys with white caps will be posted on every street corner to give information on all subjects. 30,000 veterans are expected to join in the grand parade of less than two miles, on asphalt street, shaded most of the way. This is to be one of the chances to shake hands with old comrades once again.

Life of Bryan and Sewall.

We have just received a copy o "The Life and Speeches of Bryan and Sewall" from the publishers, and we desire to call the attention of our readers, who may be interested, to this book which is of great value, and should be in possession of all who are anxious to know of these two Candidates. The price of the book is 25 cents for paper cover, and $1.00 for cloth binding. The Publishers desire an agent to canvass this town, and will allow any agent a commission of sixty per cent. A Prospectus Book and circulars giving full particulars will be sent to any address for 30 cents, Address J. S. OGILVIE PUBLISHING Co., 57 Rose St., New York.

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The New York Thrice-a-week World

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

If there were any money in finding the north pole there would be Americans camping out there to-day.

Kissing another man's wife is all right—if she doesn't object—says a New Jersey judge. That judge talks as if he had had experience as to the consequences if she does object.

The new girl is affecting the "y." There are Alyses, Lilyans, Carolynas and Kathryns coming on the stage to crowd out the Maes. What is the matter with Myke, Tym and Jym?

A thousand barrels of flour were ordered recently from a Mobile firm for Spanish Honduras, and a Louisiana merchant back from Honduras says that the trade between that country and the states is increasing.

"Who," exclaims the Boston Home Journal, "finds the lost umbrellas?" We have an eye on the scoundrel who finds them in this office, but if they are returned before the fall rains no questions will be asked.

New York city has been asked to buy the home of Washington Irving, at Tarrytown. The admirers of the author of the Knickerbocker history want to see it converted into a literary shrine with a Dutch room, an old English room, an Alhambra room and so on, for the various phases of the author's life.

The keys of the typewriter often unlock both hearts and pocketbooks. John C. Simonds, of San Francisco, left all his property, $125,000, to a widow who did his typewriting for him. His relatives think that some undue influences were brought to bear on the deceased, and will try conclusions in the courts.

Quick-firing guns are more depended upon at the present day than extreme length of range, and in this respect what is considered the most wonderful of guns, perhaps, is one of the Maxims, which can fire as many as 600 shots a minute, and yet is so light that a soldier can carry it strapped to his back.

A man who makes his home at a farmhouse in Dover, Del., has built up quite an industry in spruce gum. Since he started in business he has disposed of about 4,000 boxes. As each box contains 250 pieces, the whole number would foot up to 1,000,000 chews, which calls for a vast amount of jaw wagging.

The Wyoming republicans have nominated a woman for presidential elector. One of the beauties of woman suffrage in Wyoming is that it came without agitation and without any organization by the women. The women of Wyoming have their right of suffrage recognized just as have the men, and there never has been a woman suffrage campaign in the state.

The new French rolling boat, a boat on big bicycle wheels, has made a record of 60 miles an hour. It does away with the friction of 20 or 30 feet of vessel under water. If these boats prove a success on a large scale they will revolutionize travel on the water, making it possible to cross the Atlantic in two days. Score another for the bicycle.

Czar Nicholas is falling into the same condition of terrorism which afflicted his predecessors on account of the nihilistic plots. A Russian czar really doesn't have much fun. The nihilistic foe works in the dark and the annual expense of the precautions to protect the czar from bombs, daggers and bullets would run even an ill-governed American city for a year.

The request of some cyclists that carriages be compelled to carry a bell or other signal may be followed by a demand that bells be hung on all cows. A young woman in Indiana, riding peacefully along in the country at eventide, suddenly found her wheel running up the back of a cow lying by the roadside. She was thrown, and the machine was kicked into the ditch.

Uncle Sam's standing army is slowly growing, and according to a recent report it lacks but 600 of its maximum strength of 25,000 men. This increase has been accomplished by the new system of recruiting, and it is gratifying to note that not only are the enlistments more numerous, but a very perceptible improvement is shown in the personnel. With as small a standing army as this country has it is essential that every man should be a good soldier.

Prof. Ball, the astronomer royal of Ireland, has finished a curious calculation on the distance to the nearest of the "fixed stars," inspired by a visit to one of the Lancashire thread factories. The superintendent of the factory informed the star-gazer that the combined output of the various factories was 155,000,000 miles of thread per day. Prof. Ball replied that if all the factories in Lancashire should work day and night, producing 155,000,000 miles of thread every 12 hours, it would take them 200 years to spin a thread long enough to reach from the earth to the nearest of the fixed stars.

That the report of Dr. Nansen reaching the north pole was a canard is now satisfactory proven—if more proof were needed—by the explorer himself, who has progressed far enough back toward civilization to announce that his trip was a comparative failure, notwithstanding that he went 15 miles farther north than any previous expedition. In the same way it may be quite positively accepted that the recent report of the sighting of Andree's balloon in British Columbia is also a "fake," pure and simple. By this time the world should have become wiser than to accept such rumors as veritable truth.

In a discussion of the question whether widows and widowers ought to remarry, M. Morselli, an Italian statistician, has shown that the number of suicides among widows and widowers is exceedingly large. Out of 365 men who committed suicide in Italy, 100 were married, 108 were bachelors and 157 were widowers. As to women who committed suicide, in both France and Italy the majority were found to be widows. These figures are startling, but no doubt some other philosopher could make out a good case for the other side. The conclusion, in any event, is that widows ought to remarry.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

President Cleveland has appointed Col. Charles G. Sawtelle to be quartermaster general of the army, vice Gen. Batchelder, retired.

In Washington a young German was barred from citizenship by Judge Cole because he could not read the English language.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 21st aggregated $812,957,866, against $49,061,266 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week in 1895 is 10.3.

The director of the mint is endeavoring to increase the monthly coinage of gold and silver at all the mints.

In the United States there were 280 business failures in the seven days ended on the 21st, against 298 the week previous and 222 in the corresponding period of 1895.

The resignation of Hoke Smith as secretary of the interior, to take effect September 1, is said to have been accepted by President Cleveland.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 24th was: Wheat, 45,189,000 bushels; corn, 14,100,000 bushels; oats, 6,907,000 bushels; rye, 1,676,000 bushels; barley, 708,000 bushels.

President Cleveland announced the appointment of David R. Francis, ex-governor of Missouri, as secretary of the interior, vice Hoke Smith, resigned.

THE EAST.

The death of Olivia Susan Clemens, eldest daughter of Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), occurred at her home in Hartford, Conn., aged 24 years.

Apoplexy caused the death of ex-Congressman R. W. Dunham, of Chicago, at Springfield, Mass., where he had gone on a visit.

The Archer & Pancoast company, of New York, manufacturers of gas fixtures, was placed in the hands of a receiver. The liabilities are over $800,000.

At Old Orchard, Me., Prof. Lamson's flying machine floated through the air to a height of 500 feet, and when the ropes parted settled slowly and gracefully to the earth.

At Portland, Me., Joe Patchen lowered the world's stallion record, making a mile in 2:03.

In session at Saratoga, N. Y., James M. Woolworth, of Omaha, Neb., was elected president of the American Bar association.

In the National league the percentage of the baseball clubs for the week ended on the 23d is as follows: Baltimore, .686; Cincinnati, .676; Cleveland, .624; Chicago, .571; Pittsburgh, .564; Boston, .539; Brooklyn, .460; Philadelphia, .456; New York, .451; Washington, .380; St. Louis, .317; Louisville, .258.

Austin Wormsley, Bertha Cropp and Blanche Cole, three children, were killed by the cars at Meadville, Pa.

At Pittsburgh, Pa., the Ihmsen Glass company went into the hands of a receiver with liabilities of $115,600.

The famous hotel man, John Chamberlain, of Washington, died in Saratoga, N. Y., aged 60 years.

In Buffalo, N. Y., an incendiary fire started in the Exposition building and in the covered half-mile track at the driving park simultaneously and caused a loss of $200,000.

On the Pittsburgh & Western railway a mail train was wrecked at Valencia, Pa., and two dozen persons were injured, five probably fatally.

WEST AND SOUTH.

All the various nonpartisan silver and bimetallic clubs of the United States will hold a national convention in Chicago September 23.

Flames destroyed the residence of John Felbach at Watertown, S. D., and he and two of his daughters were burned to death.

Flames created a panic in the county infirmary at Van Wert, O., two of the inmates being fatally burned and the building totally destroyed.

Senator Jones, chairman of the democratic national committee, has established national headquarters at the Auditorium in Chicago.

The following congressional nominations were made: Missouri, Thirteenth district, George Steel (rep.). North Carolina, First district, Harry Skinner (pop.); Fourth, P. L. Massey (rep.); Seventh, R. L. Doughton (pop.). Tennessee, Second district, W. V. Sullivan (dem.); Fourth, Charles H. Whitney (rep.); Fifth, W. W. Erwin (pop.).

The liquor dealers throughout the United States have issued a call for a national convention to be held at Cleveland on August 31 to take measures to relieve the liquor market, which is overburdened.

The celebrated horse, Filemaker, which held the world's record for high jumping, died at Galveston, Tex. He was valued at $10,000.

Bert Barrett arrived at Belvidere, Ill., from Oakland, Cal., on his bicycle, making the trip of 2,500 miles in 35 days.

In Lincoln, Neb., W. J. Bryan will be notified of his nomination by the silver party for president of the United States.

Illinois nationalists in convention at Decatur nominated Isaac W. Higgs, of Chicago, for governor, and Daniel R. Sheen, of Peoria, for United States senator.

In the Chickasaw nation prairie fires were raging and dwellings, fences and hay had been destroyed, aggregating a loss of thousands of dollars.

In a fit of insanity Fred Graef, saloon keeper, shot his wife and then fired a bullet through his own brain in Cincinnati.

At Belair, Md., the Susquehanna Waterpower and Paper company went into the hands of receivers, their total indebtedness being $300,000.

At Mobile, Ala., Willie Gray (colored), 18 years old, was hanged for the murder of John Lynburg on February 15.

George W. Anderson, who cut his wife's throat on the 27th of May last at their home near Atlanta, Ga., was hanged at Macon.

In a row at a negro dance near Lebanon, Ky., George May shot and killed Charles Warner, Charles Pipes and Bud Hardin.

A sneak thief entered the American national bank at Kansas City, Mo., and stole $2,000 in bills.

The author of "Kathleen Mavourneen," Prof. Nicolls F. Crouch, was buried at Loudin Park cemetery in Baltimore. The choir sang his famous song at the grave.

Republicans renominated S. S. Barney for congress in the Fifth congressional district of Wisconsin and S. G. Hilborn in the Third California district.

Near Clare, Mich., Mrs. Robert Maxwell and her three-year-old child were killed by the cars.

Lightning struck a farmhouse near Hobart, Ill., and Jeremiah Smith and his wife and child were killed and the house was burned.

In an electrical storm 14 barns in Huntington county, Ind., were struck by lightning and destroyed.

A windstorm visited the states of Illinois and Iowa and several lives were lost and much property destroyed.

One of the largest merchants in West Virginia, Samuel Reinheimer, of Cameron, failed for $150,000.

In a freight wreck on the Northern Pacific near Horse Plains, Mont., four men were killed.

Robert C. Johnson shot and killed Mrs. C. S. Lane, his divorced wife, at San Pedro, Cal., and then killed himself. Mrs. Lane was remarried only two months ago.

At Alexandria, Ind., the Union Steel company went into a receiver's hands with liabilities of $1,000,000.

At his home near Mount Pleasant, Ia., Absalom Leeper, aged 108 years, was stricken by apoplexy, and death soon ensued.

Will Morgan and George Page, young men living near Madison, Fla., killed each other in a duel over a girl.

In a wreck on the electric road at Frederick City, Md., 40 persons were injured, some fatally.

In Chicago the Haymarket Produce bank, owned by Arthur H. Howe and Gustavus A. Bodenschatz, made an assignment with liabilities of $200,000.

W. H. McDoel has been appointed receiver for the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad, the liabilities of the road being $15,985,000.

At Lowell, Mich., the State bank, owned by Church & Sons, closed its doors.

The supreme lodge of the Knights of Pythias and the national encampment of the organization began its eighteenth biennial session at Cleveland, and reports of officers showed prosperity in every direction.

By an explosion of dynamite at Trimble, O., John Debbs and his 14-year-old son were killed.

Emsie Williams was hit on the left breast by Will Clark while sparring at Van Buren, Ark., and died immediately.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

In Bolivia Senor Alonzo has been proclaimed president of the republic. There is universal satisfaction expressed because of the prospect of a long-continued peace.

The Irish dynamiter, John Daly, who has been serving a life sentence in Portland prison, has been released.

Insurgent Cretans have raised a flag at Zipopoulo emblematic of the union of Crete with Greece.

A number of men were blasting in a rockcut near Parry Sound, Ont., when a heavy charge of dynamite prematurely exploded instantly killing three men.

The loss is reported of the little sailing craft Sozodont, which left New York May 21 manned by Capt. Charles Olsen and his brother for a voyage across the sea.

The sole right of jurisdiction of Behring sea is claimed by Russia, but the United States will not abandon the American claim.

It is said that Dr. Nansen intends to conduct an expedition to the Antarctic ocean in search of the south pole before returning to the arctic regions.

Mrs. S. Quaife and her two children and Mrs. H. Phillips lost their lives in a fire at Huntsville, Ont.

Since November last it is estimated that 6,000 Christians have been butchered in Crete.

Cecil Rhodes' mission to the Matabeles is reported to be a pronounced success. The natives have yielded and the war is considered at an end.

The Peruvian government has been authorized to draft a bill for the purpose of restraining drunkenness throughout the republic.

For this year Prof. Andree has abandoned his idea of crossing the arctic region in a balloon.

Gen. Weyler intends issuing a decree ordering the suspension of the gathering of the coffee crop in Cuba.

Brothers named Lesperanio and three other man named Boisseault, Gouillard and Forden, all of St. Pierre, Canada, were drowned in a storm while fishing.

LATER NEWS.

The tin plate strike at Elwood, Ind., was ended the 25th by the company signing the scale.

The sultan of Zanzibar, Hamed Bin Thwain Bin Said, is dead. He was about 40 years of age, was a nephew of the late sultan, Ali Khalifa and Burghash, and succeeded to the sultanate on the death of Sultan Ali, March 5, 1893.

The populists of the Sixth district of Minnesota the 25th nominated C. A. Towne, of Duluth, for congress.

Charles Church, a banker at Lowell, Mich., shot and fatally wounded his wife the 25th and then killed himself. His bank had closed its doors the day before.

A boom at Ashland, Wis., containing 6,000,000 feet of logs was broken by the wind the 25th and all of the logs blown into Lake Superior.

Ontonagon, Mich., was destroyed by fire the 25th. Of the city of about 2,000 population hardly a house is left standing. Among the property destroyed is the extensive plant of the Diamond Match company and 60,000,000 feet of lumber in their yards. Conservating estimates place the loss at $1,500,000. No lives were lost at last reports. The fire had been burning in the woods southwest of the city for two weeks.

The noted outlaw Bill Doolan was killed near Clayton county, Okla., by Marshal Thomas and deputies.

The gold standard democrats of Illinois the 25th nominated John C. Black for governor. The convention chose delegates to the Indianapolis convention and chose national electors at large as well.

Two hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds sterling gold was drawn from the bank of England the 25th for shipment to the United States.

The flour mill of Everett, Aughenbaugh & Co., at Waseca, Minn., was burned the 25th. The fire is supposed to have been set by tramps. Loss, $80,000.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, Aug. 25.	
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	5 1/4@	56
No. 2 northern	54 1/4@	55
Sept		54
HAY—Timothy	9 00 @	9 50
Good wild	5 50 @	6 00
OATS—No 3 white		18 1/4
CATTLE—Steers	3 25 @	2 10
Cows		2 50
HOGS—	2 50 @	2 70
SHEEP—Muttons		2 75
Lambs		2 80
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	14 1/2@	15
Creamery, second	11 @	12
Dairy, fancy	13 @	14
Dairy choice	10 @	11
POULTRY—Turkeys	8 @	9
Spring chickens		9 1/2

WARMLY WELCOMED.

Lord Russell Given a Great Ovation at Saratoga.

England's Chief Justice Speaks on International Arbitration—Praises the United States—English People Must Work Together.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 21.—No greater ovation was ever presented to any speaker in Saratoga than that accorded Lord Russell, lord chief justice of England, when he entered Convention hall Thursday morning to address the American Bar association in the nineteenth annual convention here assembled. Applause was long continued by the audience of 4,500 persons. In introducing Lord Russell President Storey said:

"I have now the very great pleasure, not of introducing, for he needs no introduction to any English-speaking lawyer, but of presenting to you Lord Russell, of Killowen, the lord chief justice of England, who will deliver the annual address on 'International Arbitration.'"

Lord Russell Speaks.

As Lord Russell stepped forward the audience broke into unrestrained applause, which continued for fully a minute. He prefaced his address by saying:

"My first words must be in acknowledgment of the signal honors done me by inviting me to address you on this interesting occasion. You are a congress of lawyers, met here to take council, in no narrow spirit, upon questions affecting your profession, to consider the needs for legislation which time and experience develop; to consider the tendencies of legislation, state and federal, and the course of judicial decision." [Applause.]

Praise for the United States.

Speaking of the formation of international law, Lord Russell complimented the United States thus:

"It is not too much to say that the undoubted stream of tendency in modern international law to mitigate the horrors of war, to humanize or to make less inhuman its methods, and to narrow the area of its consequential evils, is largely due to the policy of your statesmen and the moral influence of your jurists."

Impediments to Arbitration.

Speaking of the difficulties in the way of effective arbitration, he said:

"But there are differences to which, even as between individuals, arbitration is inapplicable—subjects which find their counterpart in the affairs of nations. Men do not arbitrate where character is at stake, nor will any self-respecting nation readily arbitrate on questions touching its national independence or affecting its honor.

"Again, a nation may agree to arbitrate and then repudiate its agreement. Who is to coerce it? Or, having gone to arbitration and been worsted, it may decline to be bound by the award. Who is to compel it?

"These considerations seem to me to justify two conclusions. The first is, that arbitration will not cover the whole field of international controversy, and the second, that unless and until the great powers of the world, in league, bind themselves to coerce a recalcitrant member of the family of nations—We have still to face the more than possible disregard by powerful states of the obligations of good faith and of justice."

English People Must Work Together.

Concluding, the speaker said:

"Mr. President, I began by speaking of the two great divisions — American and British—of that English-speaking world which you and I represent to-day, and with one more reference to them I end.

"Who can doubt the influence they possess for insuring the healthy progress and peace of mankind? But if this influence is to be fully felt, they must work together in cordial friendship, and each people in its own sphere of action. If they have great power, they have also great responsibility. No cause they espouse can fail; no cause they oppose can triumph. The future is, in large part, theirs. They have the making of history in the times that are to come. The greatest calamity that could befall would be strife which should divide them.

"Let us pray that this shall never be. Let us pray that they, always self-respecting, each in honor upholding its own flag, safeguarding its own heritage of right, and respecting the rights of others, each in its own way fulfilling its high national destiny, shall yet work in harmony for the progress and the peace of the world."

Vote of Thanks.

Lord Russell concluded his address at 12:15 o'clock. As he closed the audience vigorously applauded, and then Edward J. Phelps, of Vermont, moved that the thanks of the association be presented to Lord Russell for the eloquent address which they had had the pleasure of hearing. This was carried, as was also the following:

"Resolved, That the American Bar association concurs with the principles enunciated in the eloquent address of Lord Chief Justice Russell. Be it further,

"Resolved, That it be referred to the committee on international law to recommend such further cause of international arbitration."

Robert D. Benedict, of New York, chairman of the committee on judicial administration and remedial procedure, presented a very voluminous report which, in the main, favored appeal in criminal cases.

Work Is Finished.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 22.—When the American Bar association convened at 10:30 o'clock Friday morning for their concluding day's session, the first business taken up was the election of officers for the ensuing years. The officers elected were as follows:

President — James M. Woolworth, of Omaha, Neb.
Secretary—John Hinkley, of Baltimore.
Treasurer—Francis Fawle, of Philadelphia.
Executive Committee—Alfred Hemenwey, Boston; Charles Claflin Aller, St. Louis; William W. Howe, New Orleans.

A vice president for every state in the union and members composing the local council in each state were also elected.

The association completed its labors at 12:45 adjourned sine die.

Heavy Loss by Fire.

Lima, O., Aug. 24.—Fire Saturday destroyed the coach department of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton shops and the freight car department building. The loss will reach $60,000.

Abandoned His Trip.

Tromsoe, Norway, Aug. 25.—Prof. Andree has just arrived from Danes island, Spitzbergen, on board the Virgo. He has abandoned for this year his idea of crossing the Arctic region in a balloon, the season having become too far advanced to justify an ascension.

Princeton's New Library.

Princeton, N. J., Aug. 25.—Ground has been broken for the new university library of Princeton. The building will be about 200 by 180 feet, four stories high, and will cost $598,000. Henry M. Potter, of New York city, is the architect.

Big Sum of Money Disappears

Montreal, Aug. 25. — Six thousand dollars disappeared from a safe at the Canadian Pacific railway station at Joliette during Friday night last. The package containing the money was locked in the safe Friday evening, but next morning the safe was found unlocked and all the money gone.

Broke His Neck.

Bay City, Mich., Aug. 25.—While a crew was handling the heavy angle iron chain on one of the Brown hoists at Wheeler's shipyard the chain broke, striking Thomas Parker and breaking his neck. His home was in Detroit.

TRADE OUTLOOK.

Signs Are Not Very Encouraging for a Business Revival.

New York, Aug. 22.—R. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly review of trade say:

"Political events of the week had no definite influence upon business prospects, for the phenomenal variations in sterling exchange and the beginning of imports of gold, although following the great meeting in Madison Square Garden on Tuesday, may be fairly attributed to the accumulating excess of merchandise exports over imports, to which attention has been repeatedly called, exports from New York for the past two weeks having been 20 per cent. larger and imports here 21 per cent. smaller than last year. The rapid movement of grain, and the unusually early marketing of cotton tend strongly to aid the banking syndicate which has undertaken to regulate foreign exchanges.

"Withdrawals of money to the interior are rather large, and commercial loans are hard to place, and this difficulty checks many new enterprises and business in many departments. Bank clearings are small for the week, 15 per cent. less than last year. Railroad earnings are not as good as might be expected for the first half of August, exceeding those of last year by only 3.4 per cent.

"Speculation has advanced wheat over 1 cent during the week, corn a small fraction, and cotton five-eighths, the principal motive power being reports of injury to growing crops.

"The boot and shoe industry is rapidly nearing the end of past orders. Prices are a shade weaker. Leather is weaker with a small demand, although restricted supplies have caused a shade of advance in some kinds. Hides at Chicago averaged more than 3 per cent. lower for the week again, the fall in the past five weeks having averaged about 25 per cent.

"The iron and steel manufacture has only continued depression to report, and nearly all finished products are being sold below current quotations. There is rapid curtailment of production, but in spite of this the supply of finished products appears to greatly exceed the demand for them. The one bright spot is a sale of 9,000 tons of steel rails to Japan, for refitting railways in that country, which makes an aggrate of 46,000 tons exported during the year. Nothing encouraging can yet be said regarding the woolen manufacture, and the demand for goods, even at recent reductions in prices, is still disappointingly small. A heavy auction sale of cotton goods brought prices which were considered quite encouraging, and the current demand is fairly maintained, although the mills are not inclined to make large contracts for the future in view of the rise in raw material. In general the working force in the textile branches does not appear to have increased.

"Failures for the week have been 286 in the United States against 222 last year, and 27 in Canada, against 43 last year."

MONON ROAD.

Judge Woods Appoints William McDoel as Receiver.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 25.—Suit was filed in the United States circuit court here Monday asking that a receiver be appointed for the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad, better known as the Monon system.

Monday morning Judge Woods came down from Chicago and his appearance was the signal for a fresh outbreak of the rumors. These were confirmed, when, shortly after noon, a receivership suit was filed by John T. Mills, Jr., of New York, by his attorney, Harry Crawford, of Chicago.

Judge Woods, without a hearing, signed an order appointing William McDoel, of Chicago, receiver. Mr. Mills, the plaintiff, already has a heavy judgment against the road. Mr. McDoel's bond was placed at $100,000. The total indebtedness of the road is given at $14,600,000.

An answer was filed by E. C. Field, for the company. None of the allegations is denied, the railroad "throwing itself on the mercy of the court."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION.

Delegates Listen to Addresses and Hold Outdoor Meetings.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 22.—The convention of the Young People's Christian union, in session here, was addressed Friday afternoon by Rev. George Morrison, of India, on present needs in India. R. A. Torrey, D.D., of Chicago, and Rev. C. H. Strong, D.D., of Sterling, Kan., also delivered strong addresses.

At the evening session John R. Alexander, D.D., of Egypt, spoke of the educational work in that country in flattering terms. Rev. J. D. Rankin, of Denver, addressed the convention, following which the delegates made a contribution of several thousand dollars to home and foreign missions. Outdoor services were held at sunrise, noon and evening.

Havoc Played by Lightning.

St. Louis, Aug. 24.—A severe windstorm visited the states of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Texas and Oklahoma territory Saturday. Several lives were lost and much property destroyed. Electrical discharges and heavy rain accompanied the storm of wind. At Effingham, Ill., the electric light plant, the Austin planing mill, the Trade palace and the Austin college were unroofed. All wires are down and the city was in darkness at night. At Mendota, Ill., Pohl's hotel and several residences were unroofed. All the grain fields about Mascoutah, Ill., were destroyed. At West Plains, Mo., the storm was severe upon light structures. The grand stand at the ball park, where a game was in progress, was blown down and 15 persons were injured.

Newfoundland Fisheries Fail.

St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 21.—The mail steamer from Labrador which arrived here reports that the Labrador fishery is a total failure. The steamer traversed the whole coast as far north as the Moravian settlements. The failure of the fishery virtually means starvation for thousands of fishermen next winter. The fishery along most of the New Foundland coast has also proved a failure.

Miners Curse Alaska.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 25.—The steamer Al-Ki arrived from Alaska Sunday evening. Capt. Patterson said that he had brought about 75 miners from Cook's inlet. They had only tales of hardship to tell, and came back empty-handed, cursing the country. One man has five dollars in gold dust, which he said cost him $500.

Death of a Titled Englishman.

London, Aug. 25.—Charles Frederick Cooper Ponsonby, second Baron de Mauley, died at his residence, Langford house, Lechlade, Gloucester, on Monday. He was born in 1815.

A Great Deadlock.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 25.—The deadlock now existing in this (Seventh) congressional district is a record-breaker in the number of ballots. When the convention adjourned Monday afternoon 1,508 ballots had been taken without the slightest change from the first ballot.

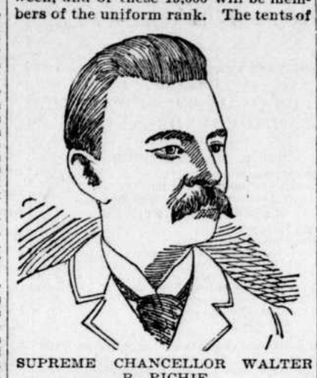
Not Many Red-Haired Criminals.

Columbus, O., Aug. 22.—An examination of the prisoners in the penitentiary here has resulted in the discovery of an interesting fact in criminology. Of the 2,500 prisoners in the institution only three have red hair.

PYTHIANS AT CLEVELAND.

Supreme Lodge in Session—Uniform Rank Encampment.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 25.—Officials connected with the meeting of the supreme lodge Knights of Pythias and the encampment of the uniform rank say that from present appearances the gathering will be the largest and most successful of any in the history of the order. It is expected that fully 75,000 Pythians and their friends will visit the city this week, and of these 15,000 will be members of the uniform rank. The tents of



SUPREME CHANCELLOR WALTER B. RICHIE.

the encampment have been pitched at Camp Perry-Payne, an immense field less than a mile from the heart of the city, owned by ex-Senator Henry B. Payne, while the sessions of the grand lodge are held in the new temple.

The reports of the officers of the grand lodge show a remarkable growth and development of the order. That of Supreme Chancellor Walter B. Richie was listened to with special interest and was praised for its patriotic utterances on the Americanism of the order.

In his report, Thomas G. Sample, supreme master of the exchequer, congratulated the order upon the healthy condition of finances. The receipts for the biennial term ending March 31, 1896, including a balance of $29,059, were $183,600 and the expenditures $147,703, leaving a balance of $35,897.

The report of Maj. Gen. James R. Carnahan, commanding the uniform rank, showed that the revenues had been sufficient to meet all the expenses of the management. The income for the biennial term was $18,935 and the outlay $7,893. The rank had made a steady and substantial growth. Some of the divisions had not been able to hold together on account of the hard times, but the new divisions organized during the financial depression were great proofs of the strong hold the rank had upon the Knights of Pythias in general. Warrants had been granted for 104 new divisions.

The sessions of the Imperial Palace of the Knights of Khorassan opened Monday morning in Jan Ben Ja Temple, and will continue until Thursday. This branch is to the Pythians what the Mystic Shriners are to masonry, and it will introduce an innovation on previous encampments in the form of a weird midnight parade in uniform, something on the order of the Mardi Gras in New Orleans. The tents of the Khorassans have been pitched on Payne avenue, directly opposite those of the uniform rank.

A NEW SECRETARY.

David R. Francis, of Missouri, Appointed Successor to Hoke Smith.

Buzzards Bay, Mass., Aug. 25.—President Cleveland announced Monday night that David R. Francis, ex-governor of Missouri, had been appointed secretary of the interior, vice Hoke Smith, resigned, and that he will assume the duties of his office September 1.

Washington, Aug. 25. — Secretary Hoke Smith will sever his connections with the interior department on Saturday next, the 29th of August. He will devote this week to clearing up "odds and ends" and finally disposing of such departmental work as has been prepared under his direction and is ready for his signature.

Silver Club Men to Meet.

Washington, Aug. 21.—George P. Keeney, the national organizer of the silver party since its organization, and a member of its executive committee, has been appointed by the silver party national president of the various nonpartisan silver and bimetallic clubs of the United States. Mr. Keeney has called a national convention of such clubs to meet at Chicago September 23. All of the old bimetallic unions, bimetallic leagues, Bryan-Sewall silver clubs, national silver clubs, silver clubs and patriots of America are invited to attend and participate. The representation will be three delegates at large from each club of 20 or more, and one additional delegate for every 50 members on the club rolls.

The purpose is to unify all non-partisan silver organizations under a common plan for effective work during the coming campaign.

Burglars Kill a St. Paul Man.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 24.—Shortly before two o'clock Sunday morning Thomas Curlin, of Lake Elmo, heard somebody in the front part of his building. Seizing a revolver he rushed out, only to be met with a fusillade of bullets, five of which passed through his body. He died instantly. The murderer or murderers failed to get any money and have not been apprehended. All the money in the house, $300, was tied in a bag around his wife's neck.

Killed by a Boxer.

Van Buren, Ark., Aug. 25.—While sparring, Emsie Williams was hit on the left breast by Will Clark and sank down and died immediately. Clark was examined by the coroner, who acquitted him, the verdict being excusable homicide. Williams was a farmer and leaves a large family.

Death of McKinley's Uncle.

Muncie, Ind., Aug. 25.—Rev. John McKinley, an uncle of the republican candidate for president, died Monday from old age. He was born April 20, 1818, in Erie, Pa. In politics Mr. McKinley was a democrat.

Well-Known Railroad Man Dead.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 25.—A private telegram from Atlantic City, N. J., states that Stephen D. Kennedy, Maryland passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, died there Monday of Bright's disease. Mr. Kennedy was born in Simcoe, Ont., in 1849. He had been connected with the Pennsylvania railroad for 20 years.

Another "Blue Book" Coming.

London, Aug. 25.—The government will issue another—the third—blue book on the Venezuelan question on Friday next. The book will deal especially with the Schomburgk line.

BORROWED FROM BYZANTIUM.

Russian Coronation Ceremonies Closely Resemble Those of the Old Empire.

Only those who have studied Byzantine history can have any idea of how closely the ceremonial of the Moscow coronation resembles, even in its minutest details, that which used to be observed at the coronation of the Byzantine emperors, says the London Chronicle. Although the Russian church did not separate from that of Rome until the twelfth century—that is, nearly 400 years later than the schism of Photius, which rent the western and eastern churches asunder—nevertheless it retained its oriental rite. In 1184 a Russian commission arrived in Byzantium to study the etiquette and ceremonial, ecclesiastical and profane, of the court and church of that capital. On their return to their native country a great change took place in the national costume, architecture and ceremonial. When Moscow became the sacred city par excellence of the empire the kremlin was rebuilt on the same lines as the Blachernae palace on the land walls of Constantinople. Like its Greek model, it consists of a series of halls and apartments—kiosks, as the Turks call them—linked together by gardens and interspersed with scores of churches and monasteries, the whole surrounded by a wall and entered by strongly fortified gates, above which were icons of the virgin and saints. Burnt down early in the century, it has been rebuilt in plainer architecture, but on the same Byzantine plan.

A NEW RECORD.

Deepest Spot in the Ocean Nearly Six Miles.

For 20 years or more the deepest spot in the ocean has been supposed to be to the northeast of Japan, says the New York Journal. There the bottom lies 4,655 fathoms down, or more than five miles beneath the surface of the waves.

In the latest hydrographer's report of admiralty surveys, made by the British government, this ocean record, which has stood so long, is beaten, for there is official information of a deeper sounding than has hitherto been made. The deepest spot in the ocean, so far as known at present, has been found to be in the neighborhood of the Friendly and Kermadee islands, in the Southern Pacific. Here the maximum depth is 5,155 fathoms, or close upon six miles. The observation, made by the officers on board the British ship Penguin, is all the more interesting for the fact that it bears out the result of previous researches, showing curiously enough as it does that the deepest parts of the sea are not far from land.

Deep-sea sounding has come of late years an exact science in itself. One curious feature of it, and one which is little known, is that the "leads" used have to be constructed with especial strength in order to withstand the enormous pressure of the mass of water which bears down upon them when they lie upon the bottom. So great is this pressure that the sounding apparatus in ordinary use would be crushed.

SPIDERS FOR PARTNERS.

A Sirup Bottler Who Utilizes the Services of 6,000 Insects.

A sirup bottler has improved upon the prison lesson of Bruce, says Science. He has taken the spider into partnership in the working of one of his important departments. Flies, cockroaches and other insects, attracted by his sweets and encouraged by the genial air of his bottling room, used to interfere with his work, get into his bottles, steal his goods and "worry him to death." Some 6,000 spiders now make their home on the ceiling and walls of his bottling department. Said the bottler to an interviewer:

"These creatures know more than a great many people. Spiders do not care for sweet things and never drop into my vats or get into my bottles. I never disturb them except to feed them occasionally. They appear to know my call and will come out and feed from my hand or take a fly from my finger.

"They shut themselves up during most of the winter months in their little nests you see stuck like daubs of mud about the ceiling. When winter comes I brush away all the webs. They prefer to weave new ones every spring.

"I have been running this spider farm only two years, but I find my little partners indispensable. They will not endure in the place a single fly or insect that is a plunderer of sweets and sirups."

Curious Remedy.

A centenarian in the Newry (Ireland) workhouse, being troubled with asthma, tried to relieve himself by opening his chest with a cobbler's knife, as he said "to let out the wind." It was thought to be an attempt at suicide, but the man had done the same thing before and had obtained relief in breathing, he said.

Feed Hood's Sarsaparilla

Your nerves upon rich, red blood and you will not be nervous. Blood is made rich and pure by

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are always reliable. 25 cents.

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OPIUM and **WHISKY** habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.

A. N. K.—G. 1619.

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A FOUR-YEAR-OLD.

A four-year-old's a baby,
Whatever you do or say.
You may rig him out in a roundabout
And teach him the time of day;
As his muscles grow he will bluster and blow
Till you think him an army of men;
Until short of breath you may "love him to death"
And declare "he's his father again,"
But, whether you will, he's a baby still,
Whatever you do or say.

A four-year-old's a baby,
Whatever you do or say.
He may run and shout and want to play out
In the yard the livelong day;
He may put on his hat and his coat and all that,
And button his shoes with a hook:
He may swagger and strut and pretend to be, but
No matter how big he may look
He's a baby still, whether you will,
Whatever you do or say.

A four-year-old's a baby,
Whatever you do or say.
You may call him a man, as a mother can,
Seventy times a day;
If he cries when he's hurt, all covered with dirt,
You'll gather him up in your arms,
Nor kisses refuse to cover the bruise
And quiet his tearful alarms.
For whether you will, he's a baby still,
Whatever you do or say.
—William S. Lord, in Chicago Record.

AGAIN.

BY BULKELEY CRESWELL.

Characters: Maj. Blowzer, aged eighty-seven, Blue Artillery; Miss De Trafford Mutton, aged thirty-two, thirteen seasons out ("twenty-four last birthday"); Mamma, her mother; Philips, a parlor-maid.

Scene: Drawing-room in important garrison town. Sofa at back, chair and tripod work-basket with worked silken cover; fire, with glass over-mantel. Tea-table in front of sofa. Basket-chairs with bows on them, photographs, draped flimsy on picture frames. Proprietors: Scent bottle, two Bladder Sleeves, one Yellow French Novel with picture on back; tea-things with sugar, book, etc.

(Miss De T. Mutton and Bladder Sleeves discovered reclining on sofa, reading Yellow French Novel with picture on back. Philips entering with tea-things.)

Miss De T. Mutton—I am not at home to anyone but Maj. Blowzer; you understand, Philips?

Philip—Yes, miss, I understand. (Exit.)

Miss De T. Mutton (puts down novel on sofa and ruminates)—Yes, I'm sure he will come. I've managed mamma nicely. He asked so pointedly. He was so very— But why me instead of mamma? Surely he can't think—no, he cannot think that I take care of myself! It's years since I went anywhere without a chaperon. I—he— (Is not quite satisfied; gets up and goes to glass and preens and plumes herself, fusses out skirt, plucks at bladder sleeves; presses down flat curl in middle of forehead; smooths over bodice; notices she is looking anxious; looks pretty into glass; frowns for contrast; looks pretty again; says in dumb show: Yes, isn't it? Then again a little more: Yes, isn't it? Notices one cheek has wider surface of red than the other; thinks: "It is my cheek towards the fire—it does not matter." Realizes that it is the cheek away from the fire; adjusts with handkerchief; begins to try and see her back; fancies she hears some one and stops; tries to see it again; thinks she is looking dull; goes to table, drops eau-de-Cologne from scent bottle on lump of sugar, eats it; prepares another. Loud knocking below. Drops sugar and runs to window; peeps cautiously round blind; runs back to sofa. Notices yellow French novel with picture on back, thrusts it under cover of work-basket; runs for Waverley novel from bookcase, gets back on sofa with smart dress, bladder sleeves, slippers, ankles, white flounce underskirt, etc.) (Enter Philips.)

Philips—Maj. Blowzer. (Enter Maj. Blowzer.)

Maj. Blowzer (awkwardly)—Ah—how-dy-do, Miss De Trafford? (They shake hands.) I hardly hoped to find you at home on such a lovely afternoon. I'm—

Miss De T. Mutton—Yes, isn't it?

Maj. Blowzer—'Fraid I'm disturbing your reading. Waverley, I see. (Wishes he had never come begging.)

Miss De T. Mutton—Yes, I delight in Waverly, don't you? It is my pet of all Sir Walter's. I'm never tired of reading it. (Sits sofa L.)

Maj. Blowzer—Yes, very much, yes; we used to do it at school. (Takes up book and sits uneasily.) Ah, this, yes, I see—Quentin Durward.

Miss De T. Mutton—That? O, yes! yes, that. But won't you put down your hat, Maj. Blowzer?

Maj. Blowzer—Thanks, yes, thanks. (Tries to seem as if the idea was new to him. Decides he will never go begging for bazars again.)

Miss De T. Mutton—Won't you have some tea, Maj. Blowzer?

Maj. Blowzer—O, thanks very much, yes, thanks.

Miss De T. Mutton—Sugar?

Maj. Blowzer—Please, yes, thanks, yes, thank you. (Realizes he must begin.) I hope, Miss de Trafford, you have recovered from the fatigues of last night; you look very fresh, if I may say so.

Miss De T. Mutton (fears she has overdone it)—O! wasn't it delightful; and that last waltz with you, Maj. Blowzer! (Looks at him, accidentally drops lump of sugar, reaches over sugar basin for it, picks up lump charged with eau-de-cologne, puts it into tea, hands him cup.)

Maj. Blowzer—O, thanks! Yes, I remember; you were telling me all about a bazar you were helping with; awfully good of you, don't you know, I think. (Smells tea; tries to sniff at it without being noticed; tastes cautiously.)

Miss De T. Mutton (remembers she had on black satin and Philanthropy the night before; does a graceful laugh of three syllables)—O, no! I'm quite in love with bazars; have I given you enough sugar, Maj. Blowzer?

Maj. Blowzer—Quite, thanks, yes. (Coughs slightly; remembers to have heard of "scented tea," hopes he will never meet with it again. Looks about for excuse to set down cup.) Now, well, I suppose—this kind of thing—for instance, now—may I? (Puts down cup and takes silken cover from work-basket.)

Miss De T. Mutton (suddenly)—O, don't, please.

Maj. Blowzer—I beg pardon. (Sees open French novel with picture on back.) Ah-ha, I see, yes, well, perhaps we had better not—. (Laughs.)

Miss De T. Mutton—A novel by—

Maj. Blowzer—Yes, so I see, Miss de Trafford, I know it. (Laughing.) Ho! ho! I've read it myself, ho! ho! ho! twice, ho! ho! ho! ho! Oh dear, and—ho! ho! ho! you'll excuse me, but—but Waverley, ho! ho! ho! ho! (Laughs, looks at her, feels in his element, thinks: "Come, this is all right.") Well, perhaps we had better cover it up again.

Miss De T. Mutton (Remembers when she last blushed; tries to recollect how she did it; fails.)—I am afraid mamma reads rather curious books. (Thinks she ought to push out her slipper and look at it. Does so.)

Maj. Blowzer (Looks at her and laughs; hopes he has not hurt her feelings; determines to make up for it. Moves easily to seat on sofa.)—My dear Miss De Trafford, I'm sure you must think it very strange in me to call after such a slight acquaintance like this, but you will remember that there are occasions when strict formalities may be excused. There was something that would not wait—I think you can guess what it is.

Miss De T. Mutton—(Thinks she ought to sit silent, and looks gravely at her fingers and twiddles something in her law. Reaches for scent bottle and twiddles it.)

Maj. Blowzer (Thinks she need not be so cut up at his finding the novel)—I wished to speak last night, but you know how difficult it is to manage such things at a large dance. (Remembers how he stood close beside her and looked searchingly for her through the ball-room, in order that he might take Katie Travers in to supper instead, and be believed when he should explain how he hunted for her in vain.)

Miss De T. Mutton (softly)—Yes. (Remembers the same occasion and that she said in a loud voice, beside him, to a friend: "Oh, have you seen mamma?" but without drawing his attention from his keen quest of her.)

Maj. Blowzer (in a burst of unreserve)—Well, my dear Miss De Trafford, it is like this, we are getting up a bazar to help the fund in aid of the widow of the gunner killed last month, you remember? My wife is away—.

Miss De T. Mutton—Your wife!

Maj. Blowzer—Yes, she's away, and I promised her I would do what I could before she came back. The poor fellow was in my old battery; and I thought if you would be so kind as to give us the benefit of your help and experience it would—.

Miss De T. Mutton (loudly and rapidly)—O, I shall be delighted.

Maj. Blowzer—Now, that's very good of you; very kind.

Miss De T. Mutton (loudly and rapidly)—O, I shall be delighted, only too pleased, I'm sure; charmed; I'm so glad you came—so unfortunate—mamma—out—would have been delighted—.

Maj. Blowzer (taken aback and feeling for hat)—O, thanks; now that's awfully kind, don't you know—.

Miss De T. Mutton (still loud and rapid))—Don't please, no. I'm del'ghted—the opportunity—greatest possible pleasure—should never have forgiven you if you hadn't asked me.

Maj. Blowzer—Thanks—good of you—indeed. No, really—good-by, good-by. Thanks again—grateful, I'm sure; good-by. (Remembers that the White Hart is close at hand and he can get a drink at once. Exit.)

(Miss De T. Mutton rings bell, looks blankly at bell-pull, walks aimlessly about touching things, stares into glass L. without seeing herself, etc. Enter mamma.)

Mamma (in a clear ringing voice)—Did they send those cakes?

Miss De T. Mutton (stamping)—O, I don't know whether they've sent any cakes. Where have you been all the afternoon?—Black and White.

FIRST USED.

In England Over Two Centuries Ago Was Gilt-Edged Paper.

A letter from James I., bearing his sign manual and addressed to Sir John Stanhope, requesting him to pay £200 into the royal exchequer and dated 24 July, 1604, is written on squared paper. A holograph letter from Lord Cranborne to his father, the earl of Salisbury, lord high treasurer of England, and dated Paris, 18 February, 1608, is written on cut and gilt-edged paper (the first example of this process in my collection). As the paper was, however, doubtless purchased in France, this date cannot be claimed in a description of English letters. All through this period the edges of the paper are almost uniformly rough; but we come to another letter on squared paper in 1619, 7 February, from Henry, Lord Clifford, to Sir Thomas Fairfax, asking him for a subscription of five Jacobuses to a fund for furnishing a piece of plate to be run for every year at Peplingcoates (an early racing date). The position of the seal affords in this instance an incontrovertible proof of the original shape of the paper. A letter, with sign manual and holograph subscription, from Charles I. to Duc d'Orleans, 28 April, 1636, is on gilt-edged paper (my earliest English example).

An interesting illustration of the use of gilt-edged paper in this reign is afforded by the original accounts for stationery supplied to Princes Charles and James in the year 1641. These documents are signed by Bishop Duppa, the tutor of these princes, and certified for payment by the earl of Essex. Among the items are the following: "1 Reame of fline Cutt paper, 00. 10. 00. 6 quires of fline Venise fol. gilt, 00. 12. 00."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

What Mohair and Alpaca Are.

Mohair is the fleece of the Angora goat, grown in the orient and at the Cape, and is the most lustrous fiber known. In its natural state it is white, and can consequently be dyed to any color. Alpaca is the fleece of the animal of that name, also of the goat family (llama is a near relation), and is grown in South America. In its natural state it is black, brown or piebald, with a very small proportion of white. Consequently it can only be dyed a darker color, generally black. Whenever, therefore, you see a luster dress which is lighter than dark gray, you may be sure it is mohair, especially if it has a peculiar sparkle which is something like that of a newly broken piece of lump sugar. Alpaca, being somewhat finer and softer than mohair, is mostly used for coat linings, but it is also made into dress goods in its natural gray. It was introduced and intended for linings, but was taken up by a whim of fashion for dresses and had a great run 30 years ago. Its popularity gave the name of alpaca in a rough and ready way to all bright goods, although most of them are made from mohair, and many of them from English wool. — St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

—The Vermont state prison is a self-sustaining institution.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

Will Be on a Large Scale.

State exhibits from Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, North and South Dakota as well as Minnesota will be shown at the state fair this year, which will be held midway between St. Paul and Minneapolis Aug. 31 to Sept. 5, the same week as the national encampments of the G. A. R. and the Knights of Pythias. Railroads give a rate of a cent a mile good for 30 days, so that an enormous crowd is expected at the fair.

The state fair for this year has accordingly been organized on a scale of an exposition of resources of the entire Northwest. A great program of races has been provided and there will be games of la crosse between Winnebago and Chippewa Indians, balloon ascensions and parachute leaps, and a host of other diversions. One thousand dollars in prizes is offered for the Deere-Webber bicycle day, Monday, Aug. 31, the opening day of the fair, when all bicyclists coming to the grounds on their wheels are to be admitted at half price and children free. All departments report increased entries and there will be a tremendous showing of agricultural products, cattle, horses, sheep, swine, poultry, etc. Increased transportation facilities from St. Paul and Minneapolis to the grounds have been provided and every arrangement made for handling great crowds.

Possession Vs. Title.

In 1882 John Erickson bought a quarter section of state land in Wilkin county at $6.75 an acre. He paid nothing on the purchase price, however, and allowed the repeated warnings from the auditor's office to pass unheeded. The land was then sold by the state to H. O. Dasseth at $17 an acre. Erickson refused to give up possession and went ahead and put in his crops.

Dasseth has now brought suit for the possession of the land and is assisted by Attorney-General Childs, who states positively that Erickson has no more right upon the land than a stranger and has no right even to the crops he planted there.

Murder Suspected.

An old hermit lady, by the name of Hayes, commonly known as Black Norah residing about four miles northwest of Waverly, was found a few yards from her house one night with her skull broken in. She was last seen about a month ago, and it is thought that the body had lain there nearly that long, as it was in the last stage of decomposition. She is reported to have had considerable money in her house. It is thought she was murdered for her money.

Horribly Mangled.

Pat Manley, a section hand on the Great Northern road, was instantly killed by a freight train which he was trying to mount. The accident occurred at Fridley, Anoka county, and the coroner took charge of the remains shortly after the accident. It seems that the man was about to climb up the side of the car, when the car jolted and he lost his hold, falling beneath the wheels. He was crushed and mangled horribly.

Fell to His Death.

Thomas Shafer, 18 years old, residing at 244 Twenty-second avenue S, Minneapolis, sustained injuries recently which resulted in his death the next day. Shafer, together with several other lads, was climbing the river bank near the Washington avenue bridge. While attempting to scale a particularly dangerous ledge, he missed his footing and was precipitated to the rocky bottom of the bluff.

Starved Himself to Death.

Charles Lingren, 46 years of age and formerly residing at 641 Jackson street NE, Minneapolis, died at the city hospital. The family with whom Lingren formerly boarded state that he had hoarded a small amount of money and began denying himself the necessaries of life. He practically starved himself to death and was adjudged insane and sent to the hospital for treatment.

Costly Chickens.

James Prince, John Langren and Frank Treat of New Brighton, were convicted by a jury of illegal shooting of prairie chickens and were assessed $28 each. The shooting was done near the Ramsey county line, about three weeks ago, and three chickens were secured.

News in Brief.

The prison exhibit at the state fair this year will be the handsomest in the history of that institution.

John Kallendorfar, 29 years of age, committed suicide by jumping off the Robert street bridge, St. Paul.

The German Lutherans of Faribault will erect a residence for their pastor.

Gov. Clough has issued a Labor Day proclamation, declaring Monday, Sept. 7, a legal holiday.

The Provident Trust company of St. Paul has been incorporated with a capital of $500,000.

Stratton Bros.' drug store, at Belle Plaine, was burglarized. Jewelry and money amounting to $125 was taken.

C. G. Selvig of Rushford has been appointed naval cadet from the first district at Annapolis with Guy Whitlock of Dodge Center alternate.

While playing with matches, the clothes of a 10-year-old daughter of P. H. Parsons, Jr., of Willmar, caught fire and burned entirely off her body. The child died.

The Atwood Lumber company, one of the largest lumbering concerns along the line of the St. Paul and Duluth road, has shut down its mill at Willow river because of a poor demand for lumber. The season's output amounted to 14,000,000 feet as against 21,000,000 feet last season.

George Thompson, an inmate of the state reformatory at St. Cloud, made his escape recently. He was engaged in farming on the state farm, about a mile from the institution.

Erick A. Norell, grocer at Anoka, has made an assignment to W. P. Macomber. Norell has conducted business in Anoka 12 years.

C. N. Lafond, of Little Falls, was arrested by Game Warden Trebby for shooting a turtle dove. Other prominent citizens have been threatened with arrest.

Gov. Clough has made the appointments to the state board of equalization from the odd numbered judicial districts, the terms of the old members expiring. There is only one change, Guilmond Anderson, of Hanska, succeeding Edwin Paulson, of Linden, Brown county.

D. D. Bodahl, was appointed postmaster at Valley, Polk county, vice M. G. Peterson, resigned.

SHE HAD HIM ANCHORED

His Wife Had Taken Stern Measures to Reprove His Laziness.

He was known to the community as "Ole Man Scraggs" and was noted for the amount of work he did not do. The village hotel was his favorite loafing place, for the reason, perhaps, that it was here that the man who lavishly asks everybody to drink is most frequently encountered. His wife had expostulated with him and tried to make him sign the pledge, but without avail. He had not even the virtue of Rip Van Winkle. He would not go so far as to promise. In a spot on the porch where the sun filtered through some vines just enough to make the temperature high enough for comfortable slumber he was dozing the afternoon away, with the small of his back in the seat of his chair. His pose was that of beatific indolence.

"Hello, Scraggs!" said a drummer who frequently visited the town. "Have a drink?"

He lunged forward from the chair and stopped with a violent jerk. An expression of dismay came over his face. He tugged with all his might at his right foot, but it did not budge.

"Help, help!" he yelled. "Send for the doctor! I'm paralyzed!"

"What's the matter!" asked the drummer. "Is your foot asleep?"

"That foot can't go to sleep," he answered, as he looked wildly around. "It's made of wood. I've got a wooden leg, but this is the first time in my life it ever refused to walk when anybody said 'liquor.'"

The landlord appeared at the door and asked, indignantly: 'What's the matter here? Somebody having delirium tremens?"

"I don't know," answered the drummer. "Whatever it is, it's something serious. I just asked Scraggsy to come in and have a drink and he can't get to the barroom."

The landlord's countenance assumed a broad grin. "Your wife was here about 20 minutes ago," he remarked.

"What's she done?" inquired Scraggs. "Put a conjuring trick on me?"

"No. She looked you over and took a tenpenny nail out of her pocket and a hatchet from under her arm. 'I'll fix him,' says she. 'He don't ever come home and I'll give him some excuse for staying here all the time, as he seems to like the place so well.' Just then a customer called me inside, but I heard her hammering away for dear life."

"By glory!" Scraggs ejaculated, as he got down on his available knee to inspect the reluctant foot more closely. "I'm spiked to the spot. She's gone and drove a chunk of iron right through one of the finest feet that ever came out of the shop. It's a wicked piece of vandalism, that's what t is. Go inside, fellers, and don't wait for me. Leave me out in the cold world, the victim of a woman's perfidy." Then as a new thought struck him he exclaimed:

"She didn't go downstairs, did she?"

"No."

"That's one comfort. She didn't clinch it on the other side, anyhow. Go on inside," he repeated, waving his hand tragically, "and leave me to work out my own freedom. All I ask is that you'll send me a chisel and a hammer, and mebbe in the course of time if the invitation holds good I'll drag my splintered remains in and drown some of my sorrow in the flowing bowl."—Detroit Free Press.

NOT THE DOG'S FAULT.

She Blamed Fido for All of the Excitement.

A well-dressed woman, leading a frisky Skye terrier by a chain, walked into the ladies' cabin of a Gloucester ferryboat the other day. As soon as she had seated herself the Skye terrier with blinking eyes crawled under the seat and proceeded to go to sleep.

A well-dressed Gloucesterite, carrying a small market basket, entered the ladies' cabin and deposited his 180 pounds of avoirdupois in the next seat to the woman with the Skye terrier. He shoved his basket under the seat, and, without drawing a newspaper from his pocket, settled himself to read.

The boat was moving from the slip, when suddenly the woman began to wriggle. She toyed impatiently with her skirts, and, in a stage whisper audible to those nearest her, said: "Don't be rude, Fido," and gave the dog chain a little jerk. A moment later she turned pale, and, giving the chain a hard jerk, said, screechingly: "Lie down, Fido; behave yourself, sir!" The passengers smiled, and the woman gasped. She jumped up with a shriek that would have done credit to a Sioux Indian, and began to strike her skirts and dance about as if executing a Comanche war dance. As she and the dog swung round the cabin the animal resembled a rag pin wheel just set off.

The other passengers had by this time become intensely interested in the performance and stared at the woman in open-eyed wonder. An idea suddenly struck the well-dressed Gloucesterite. He reached under the seat and calmly withdrew his basket, and as he raised the lid a look of wisdom overspread his rotund features. To him, at least, the mystery of the woman's actions was made plain.

"Madam," he said, without moving an eyelash, "when you are through with my lobster will you kindly return it to me?"

There was a last wild despairing shriek as the woman collapsed into a dead faint. Then the Gloucesterite wrenched open the jaws of his lobster and replaced the crustaccan in his basket. Some among the crowd continued to roar, while others set about restoring the unfortunate woman to consciousness.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Dainty Gown of White.

A simple but pretty white frock is of lawn, and has the usual flaring skirt, a deep hem, hand sewed, being the edge finish. The bodice is made of lawn tucking, alternating with lace insertion, and the model used is a fitted blouse. The full sleeves are of the plain lawn, drawn into cuffs of the tucking, each cuff coming far down over the hand in a point that is outlined with a frill of narrow lace. The collar is a folded stock of white satin ribbon, with flaring bows from the back; a deep point of tucking overlaps each side of the stock just in front; these points have an edge finish similar to that on the cuffs. The belt is a folded satin ribbon with a flaring bow on the left side. With this is worn a large hat of cream white straw, trimmed with gay flowers.—St. Louis Republic.

—Brazil last year demanded and received 63 bushels of our wheat, paying $49.

A NATURAL BEAR TRAP.

One Place in the Yellowstone Park Where Nature Suffocates Wild Animals.

F. H. Knowlton tells in Recreation about a natural bear trap in the northeastern portion of the Yellowstone National park, on a small stream called Cache creek, about ten miles above its junction with the Lamas river. Knowlton and a friend were going up through a gulch Cache creek had made, when near the head of it, about 50 feet distant, they saw a huge grizzly bear curled up as if asleep. Considering it to be impolite to awaken it, and nothing to offer but prospectors' picks, they climbed up the side of the gulch at once, quietly and expeditiously.

Out of reach of the bear, they stopped and fired rocks and anathemas at it, but as the bear continued in the same position they finally made up their minds that it was dead. It was dead and had been dead about five hours. There was no wound on its body, but a little blood had dripped from the nostrils. They then became conscious of a sense of suffocation from strong sulphur fumes arising from mineral springs thereabouts. The bear had wandered in them, tempted, perhaps, by the skeletons of four other bears, an elk, squirrels, rock hares and butterflies and other insects, and had been asphyxiated by the noxious gases.

The head of the gulch made a sort of a basin in which the gas settled. This gas is not very deep, a man's head being about on the surface of it, since the scoop's rim allows the gas to flow down the stream with the creek, in a sort of a gas river on the water creek.

CHINESE HIGHBINDERS.

Bitterness of the Vendetta Shown in a Recent Incident.

The bitterness of the vendetta of local Chinese merchants was shown recently in the arrival and warlike preparations of 13 of the most notorious hatchet men in the state. The appearance of these highbinders and the announcement that the price held upon the heads of Joe Gar and Lee Mee Toy had been increased to $1,000 caused the greatest excitement in the district. The news spread rapidly and agents of both sides were on the streets, at the police stations and at the Chinese consulate. It is claimed that the highbinders have been brought to this city by Lee Yip Duck, the Chinese merchant and gambler, who instigated the expulsion of the proscribed merchants from their society, and at whose door it placed the blame for all the recent disturbances, including the murder of the Chinese clamdiggers.

Four Chinese have reported to the authorities that they overheard a conversation in which Lee Yip Duck guaranteed to pay $1,000 for the life of either Joe Gar or Lee Mee Toy. These men are willing to swear to their statement and insist that a series of new murders is being planned. Most of the Chinese highbinders who arrived in the city are from Fresno. They belong to the Bow-on-Tong, the most notorious and most powerful highbinders' society in the state. Among its members are the most desperate Chinese criminals in California.

SOFT CRABS.

There Are Conditions Which Make It Dangerous to Eat Them.

"There is no danger in eating soft-shelled crabs," observed an epicure to a Washington Star man, "if they are fresh, but they are poison if they are not. They should be well seasoned, and an extra lot of pepper put on them as a precaution, especially if the weather is very hot when they are eaten, or if they are eaten shortly before one retires. It is the habit of many persons to eat soft shelled crabs at night time. I do not know but that they taste better then. It is sometimes dangerous to many to drink milk after eating crabs. Milk seems to develop the colic that follows eating soft-shelled crabs with some persons.

"Another thing should be remembered, and that is a sharp thunderstorm will kill soft-shelled crabs, and even the hard-shelled crabs at times. Unless the soft-shelled crab has been cooked before the thunderstorm, I think the safer plan would be to decline to eat it. Under all other conditions there is no danger of partaking of them, for I do not think anyone would be criminal enough to cook a dead crab, hard or soft shell. The proper way to kill a crab is to throw him into a kettle of boiling water. I know that some people think this is cruel, but it is no more cruel than to stab them with a needle or kill them with chloroform, as I have known some extra sensitive persons to do."

How Electricity Kills.

Experiments have been made by a French scientist upon dogs in order to determine the cause of death in electric shock. The conclusion reached is that for a given animal in normal condition as to health a definite amount of electrical energy will produce fatal results. It is thought that the action of the electrical discharge is to contract the arteries and to increase the pressure of the blood, and that death is due to inability on the part of the heart to sustain the increased pressure of the blood so produced. Post-mortem examinations seem to show that the passage of the current does not cause any anatomical disintegration.

The Garden South.

The South is destined to be, and is rapidly becoming, the garden of the United States. Here life is easier to live, the rigorous winters do not eat up the fruits of the toil of summer, nor are the summers so trying as many northern people have supposed. "I used to live only half the year," said a northern farmer recently settled in the south, "and I used to work all the time then. Now I work half the time and live all the year through."

Home seekers' excursion tickets will be sold over the Monon Route to nearly all points in the south at the rate of one first class fare (one way); tickets good returning on any Tuesday or Friday within 31 days from date of sale. Liberal stop-overs are allowed. These excursions start (and tickets are sold) Aug. 17, 18 and 31; Sept. 1, 14, 15; Oct. 5, 6, 19 and 20. Call on any agent of the Monon Route for further information, or address FRANK J. REED, G. P. A., Chicago.

If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some.—Franklin.

Dishonored Drafts.

When the stomach dishonors the drafts made upon it by the rest of the system, it is necessarily because its fund of strength is very low. Toned with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, it soon begins to pay out vigor in the shape of pure, rich blood, containing the elements of muscle, bone and brain. As a sequence of the new vigor afforded the stomach, the bowels perform their functions regularly, and the liver works like clock work. Malaria has no effect upon a system thus reinforced.

"You can't keep a good man down," said the proverb-loving boarder. "Not," said the typewriter boarder, "unless he has a seat in the car. Then you can't get him up."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

VERY low rates will be made by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway for excursions of August 18th, September 1st, 15th and 29th, to the south, for Homeseekers and Harvesters. For particulars apply to the nearest local Agent, or address JAMES BARKER, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., St. Louis, Mo.

WHEN a painter claims to use nothing but first-class material, and yet mixes his paints with lye and water, water lyer heis.—Texas Sifter.

I COULD not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—MRS. E. C. MOULTON, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, '94.

A LIE that is half a truth is ever the blackest of lies.—Tennyson.

When Traveling,

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver, and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches, and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cent and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only.

SHE—"Do you believe in long engagements?" He—"Well, I think an engagement should be long enough to test a man's constancy and to give the girl time to learn to cook."—Brooklyn Life.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 933 Arch st. Phila., Pa.

ACCORDING to the way some folks talk, the only people who have ever been good are dead.—Ram's Horn.

A FAIR lady becomes still fairer by using Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

"WITH all thy faults, I love thee still," as the husband said to his scolding wife.—J. D. F. W.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

TOO MANY men praise their wives most after they bury them.—Ram's Horn.

Pistols and Pestles.

The duelling pistol now occupies its proper place, in the museum of the collector of relics of barbarism. The pistol ought to have beside it the pestle that turned out pills like bullets, to be shot like bullets at the target of the liver. But the pestle is still in evidence, and will be, probably, until everybody has tested the virtue of Ayer's sugar coated pills. They treat the liver as a friend, not as an enemy. Instead of driving it, they coax it. They are compounded on the theory that the liver does its work thoroughly and faithfully under obstructing conditions, and if the obstructions are removed, the liver will do its daily duty. When your liver wants help, get "the pill that will,"

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE TWIN CITIES' GREAT BARGAIN CENTER

S. E. OLSON CO.,

Minneapolis, Minn.

During the Carnival Week there will be thousands of strangers in the city for the purpose of attending the State Fair, the K. P. Encampment, the G. A. R., or for purposes of general sight-seeing.

We have parlors and reception rooms with piano, writing materials and comfortable chairs in which to rest after a morning's visiting or shopping. We have a nursery, in which are a number of comfortable cribs, where the little one can take a nap while the mother is visiting the various departments in the "Big Store."

On the balcony adjoining the reception parlors is a free employment office. No fees are charged for securing good positions. We will also check unhandy parcels for you free of charge.

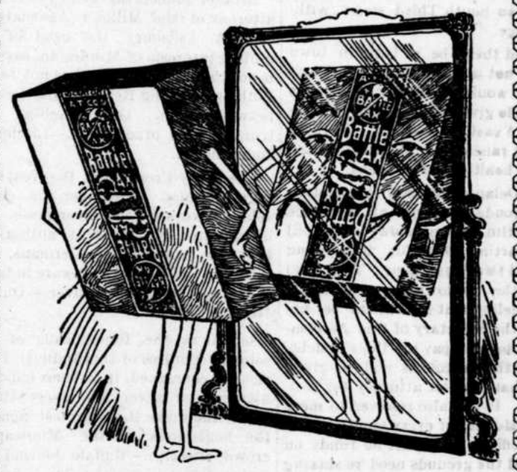
In the basement we have a restaurant, where you can secure a good lunch for five cents. We serve a regular table d'hote dinner for twenty-five cents. The basement is cool, well lighted and airy.

In our sixty different departments you can buy everything to be found in any other stores. We buy in such large quantities that we can sell cheaper than the ordinary store-keepers can purchase. We save our customers the difference. Mail orders are filled the same day received and we are always glad to send samples on request. Our force of clerks will be glad to give you any information about the various points of interest in the city. We have lots of room and we wish to do whatever we can for the comfort of our patrons, especially those who are strangers in the city. These accommodations are for you, whether you wish to make purchases or not.

S. E. OLSON CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. 6TH ST. AND 1ST AVE. SO.

"THE BIG STORE."

OPEN EVERY EVENING FAIR WEEK.



"I am Bigger than the Biggest; Better than the Best!"

BattleAx PLUG

What a chewer wants first is a good tobacco; then he thinks about the size of the plug. He finds both goodness and bigness in "Battle Ax." He finds a 5 cent piece almost as large as a 10 cent piece of other high grade brands. No wonder millions chew "Battle Ax."

ESTABLISHED 1879.

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BRANCH—CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.

ORDERS for FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED in ALL MARKETS.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, AUG. 28, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

The State Fair opens up with Bicycle Day, Monday, Aug. 31.

—Buy cheap tickets to State Fair on Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2.

—John Lohmiller has joined the bicycle brigade.

—Ben Wilcutt is building himself a new residence on his farm near Lake Hewey.

—The Presbyterians held their usual Summer picnic Thursday at Rebecca. Lake

—The Advent camp meeting, at Rockford is having fine weather for their services.

—The M. E. Sunday School held their annual picnic at Lake Rebecca on Wednesday Aug. 26, all report a good time.

—All persons, and especially the village authorities are cautioned to be sober when coming up R. R. Aye. elevated sidewalks.

—The council has finally determined where they will have the grade on R. R. Aye., and some new sidewalks have been laid.

—The old Cargill elevator has been repaired and is now used by the Delano Elevator Company for handling damp wheat.

—Monday, Sept. the 7th. has been set apart as Labor Day. Gov. Clough has asked that people generally, observe it as such.

—Several coveoed wagons wended their way westward through our village this week. One nicely fixed up was marked "Brownie Band."

—Considerable wheat and rye have been marketed here this week at about the lowest figures ever known in this place, and the grain is good too.

—Three picture galleries in Delano. If you want a photograph, tin-type or large crayon picture seek out the specialist in that line and you can be accomodated.

—John Cunningham, one of the oldest settlers in this part of the country, has rented his farm and is moving his family to Minneapolis to be near the University.

—The schools begin Tuesday Aug. 8. All children should attend every day of the term, including the first and the last. Nothing beats regularity in getting an education.

—It adds nothing to the dignity of an official, even though he be Mayor, to get out on the sidewalks and quarrel with property owners until he is told by one of them to stop or he would get his jaws slapped.

—On Monday morning while waiting for the mail, stage driver Reider's horse was frightened by a boy riding by on horseback, and broke from his moorings and proceeded up town at a lively pace. He soon tired and was captured on South Third street without damage.

—Should there be a lady in town who does not use the celebrated Yeast Foam we would advise her to try the free sample given her by the Northwestern Yeast Co's agent. Nothing like it for raising a light, sweet, nutritious and healthy loaf of bread.

—The Delano Cemetary Association met on Monday evening, at the office of Dr. Catlin. They allowed the bill of P. Martin, $3.58 for 27 hitching posts, and two days labor. They also passed the following resolutions. That all delinquent lot owners be notified by the Secretary of this Association to come and pay up their indebtedness or their accounts will be given into the hands of an attorney for collection." It was also resolved to meet the first Monday of every month at Dr. Catlin's office. There are no funds on hand, and the grounds need re-staking before winter, and several other matters need attention, if those in arrears pay up it will come handy for these purposes.

Personal.

William Sleight arrived on his bicycle, from Dakota, Monday.

John and Julia Cunningham drove to Minneapolis Tuesday.

Mrs. O'Hair visited Waverly Monday and M. A. on Tuesday.

Dad Gast was interviewing Delanoites one evening last week.

Prof. Charles S. Hawker returned from the city Monday evening.

Dyane Chapel was calling on friends at Long Lake recently.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Mohl, of Rockford, drove over Tuesday on business.

Mr. Robert Streeter, of Minneapolis, visited Mr. S. S. Hall and family over Sunday.

Misses Rebecka White and Estella Moody, of Albert Lea, visited old Delano friends this week.

Rev. Farber returned home last Friday night after a couple of weeks stay at his farm near Bird Island.

Misses Grace and Margie O'Hair returned last Tuesday morning after about a weeks visit at Waverly.

Miss Probst, of Denever, who has been visiting with her brother Louis' family left for home Tuesday morning.

Joe VanHman, of Buffalo and his daughter Sadie of Watertown, visited Delano friends during the week past.

William Brown, wife and daughter, Bernice, of Long Lake, were visiting, C. W. Ingerson's family Saturday.

Miss Anna R. Quinn came home from the University Summer School Friday evening. She says it was a success.

J. A. Wharton, George P. Shaffer and Dr. Catlin lisened to congressman Towne speech at Buffalo, Wednesday evening.

M. A. O'Hair was a delegate to the congressional convention, at St. cloud yesterday. He reports a very enthusiastic meeting there last night.

Prof. Wharton's wife and two boys landed at home from Ohio, this morning.

County Cullings.

The county Congressional Committe man is J. H. Wendell with W. S. Hunnington.

The Howard Lake Herald turned out quite a neat catalogue for the coming County Fair.

Miss Bertha Tuchtenhagen accidentally shot by Joe Giblin, near Waverly, a week ago Sunday, is likely to recover. It seems that about nine out of ten of such accidents occur on Sunday.

The Wright County Fair will be held at Howard Lake, September 8, 9, and 10. People who desire to have a good County Fair should do their part toward making it so, Bring out your products and compare them with your neighbors, and get some of the prizes.

At the gold standard meeting in Buffalo two hired bands furnished music and helped swell the audience, to listen to the Horr-i-ble tariff is a tax. At the bimetallic meeting the same hall was full and the silver horn was tooted by the whole Towne, and some of the music was Cutting.

There is some dissatisfaction in Middleville because an inquest was not held over the body of Lenora Hayes recently found dead in the brush near her house with her head partially gone. The woman is said to have had some money. The matter should be thoroughly investigated. Whether she had money or not makes no difference about the investigation. The county pays for that, and should do its best to ferret out evil doers, under all circumstances.

Congressman C. A. Towne, spoke to a full house at Buffalo, on Wednesday evening. There was no brass band, nor any other side show attractions for the people. But people quietly filed into the Court room and extra seats were carried in until the room was packed, many standing up through the eloquent discussion of the silver question for nearly three hours. From the vigorous hand clapping we should judge that quite a large majority of the audience were for C. A. Towne for congress; a still larger majority for W. J. Bryan for President. Mr. Towne used his charts that he had at Washington. He made things quite clear by means of them. He is likely to talk himself back to congress. He has the advantage in this campaign, as the people are more favorable to free coinage of both gold and silver than they are to the protective tariff on which Page Morris would like to get in on. Mr. Towne promises to be at Delano before the campaign closes. Don't fail to hear him, especially if you have any compunctions of conscience, on account of his being the Democratic Nominee for Congress.

Among our Exchanges.

The Farmington creamery, of Washington county, Oregon, is the oldest creamery in the Northwest. Its patrons have become so well educated in the business that the supply of milk is larger in winter than in summer.—The Rural Northwest.

Brother Joubert says John Lind is the attorney of the Miller's Association. Chas. A. Pillsbury, the head of the milling interests of Minnesota, says he is not their attorney and has not been. Both are goldbug Republicans. Decide between them. One is telling the truth and the other isn't.—Litchfield Independent.

The Daily Freie Press. the great Chicago German newspaper, is doing splendid work for the silver cause. It is estimated by competent authorities that nine-tenths of the Germans, residing in the United States are in favor of the free coinage of silver.—Duluth Herald.

So far as the Republicans of the country counties of this Judicial District are concerned, it is their opportunity, now or never, to assert themselves and make their protest against the hogishness of the Minneapolis crowd, effective.—Buffalo Journal.

Buffalo Journal.—Judge Page Morris was once a candidate for Congress in Virginia against John W. Daniel. The platform on which Morris stood demanded repudiation of the state debt. And now Morris is busily engaged in calling supporters of Towne "repudiators!"—Little Falls Herald.

Mr. Bryan's Idea of Duty.

(Extracts from a letter written by William J. Bryan to George M. Carden, Dallas, Texas, February 18, 1896.)

"As early as 1893, when the Democratic State Convention of Nebraska, controlled by candidates for the Federal offices, indorsed the President's financial policy, I stated that I would not follow the Democratic party to a gold standard."

"Directed by my conscience and by my best judgement, I shall use that vote to defend my rights, protect my family and advance the wilfare of society. No convention can rob me of my convictions, nor can any party organization drive me to conspire against the prosperity and liberty of my country."

"Men who honestly differ upon the paramount public question can not afford to be harmonized by a National Convention. Mr. Cleveland would not support a Free Silver Candidate for the presidency, and he should not do so if he really believes that free comage woul ruin the country, because a man's duty to his country is higher than his duty to his party."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

BUFFALO GAZETTE
and
DEMORIST'S MAGAZINE.
One year for $2.50.

People's Party County Convention.

The People's Party County Convention was held at Buffalo in the Court House, on Saturday Aug. 22.

David Cochran, chairman, W. S. Belt, secretary.

Committees were appointed as follows:

Credentials,—John Giblin, Jr., W. S. Belt and John Kennedy.

Permanent Organization, — Levi Horton, N. Vandergon and F. W. Johnson.

Resolutions,—W. H. Cutting, D. D. Vandergon, Ed Ziebarth, F. W. Johnson and Levi Vannurden.

John Kelley moved that, at the request of the Democratic Committee appointed to confer with us in regard to a fusion ticket a committee of three be appointed to act with the County Committee and confer with the Democrats on that subject. Carried.

Chair appointed as Conference committee R. Bennett, N. D. Vandergon, and Levi Horton, to act with the county committee. Ajourned to 1 P. M.

Report of committee on credentials apdointed as follows;

Albion, John O'Shea, P. Smith Wm. Rieck, P. Carney.

Buffalo, Chris Hohl Charles McClatchie.

Corinna, J. P. Kuhnley. E. C. Day, H. Scheyer, J. W. Kuhnley.

Cokato, F. W. Johnson, O. Nygren, John P. Olsen, August Tack.

Clearwater, W. L. Smith, J. V. Hyatt.

Franklin, E. F. Ziebarth, T. Kittock.

Middleville, D. Murdock, Levi Vannurden, Levi Horton, Nels Lind, F. F. Prohle.

Maple Lake, G. B. Moore.

Maple Lake Town, John Vandergon, M. O'Laughlin, James A. O'Laughlin.

Silver Creek, Paul Kennedy, D. D. Vandergon, N. D. Vandergon.

Woodland, R. Bennet,t W. S. Belt, John Devaney, John Phalen, John McDonald, Kouis Bremer.

Waverly, John Kelley, D. Cochran, John Giblin Jr.

On recommendation the following were added.

Annandale, A. G. Sexton.

Chatham, W. W. Washburn.

Adjourned to 1 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order.

Temporary organization made permanent.

Committee on resolutions report adopted, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS

Resolved, That the peoples' party of Wright county in convention assembled, re-affirms the principles enunciated in the Omaha and St. Louis platforms and pledges its hearty support for the election of Bryan and Watson.

Resolved, That the delegates elected from this convention to the state convention are instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of John Lind for governor.

Resolved, That the delegates elected to the conaressional convention are instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Charles A. Towne for congress.

And whereas the present salaries of county and state officials: under the existing gold standard are out of all proportions to the paying abilities of the taxpayers of the state, thereof

Be it resolved, That we are in favor of and demand that laws be enacted reducing the number of officers and also their salaries.

On Motion the chair appointed a committee of five to select delegates to the State and Congressional conventions as follows:

A. G. Sexton, John Kelley, John Olsen, Paul Kennedy and W. L. Smith.

Delegates were chosen and confirmed.

Congressional Convention, Paul Kennedy, F. W. Johnson, W. L. Smith, P. Kuhnley, Charles Mathias, Ed Ziebarth, Joe Hyatt, Levi Vannurden, Richard Bennett, Jack Kuhnley, John Kennedy, D. D. Vandergon, James O'Laughlin, H. Scheyer.

State Convention, A. G. Sexton, John Kelley, D. Cochran, John Nygren, N. D. Vandergon, E. C. Day, Charles Wright, John McDonald, David Murdock, John Giblin, Jr. John P. Olson, H. L. Sand, D. W. Flannigan, R. D. Topping.

W. H. Cutting and John Kelley were on motion appointed by the chair to ascertain if the Conference committee was ready to report.

They soon returned, with a portion of the committee. R. Bennett reported as chairman, that they were unable to come to an agreement with the Democrats. As the Democrats insisted on having someone nominated that they might object to, Sheriff, Clerk of Court and Treasurer.

The Democrats were called on for a report and through James McDonnell of Wayerly, the report was given That they had offered the Peopels Party nearly everything and could not come to an agreement, Mr. McDonnell further stated that There are ten offices to be filled. If the Peoples Party will go ahead and fill five and leave us five. I will pledge them the party support. Recess for 15 minutes

The chair then declared nominations in order.

A. L. Sexton in one of his grandest strains of eloquence nominated that veteran Timothy Desmond for Sheriff

Mr. Desmond declined to run, Levi Vannurden, J. P. Kuhnley and S. M. Lind were then nominated.

The chair appointed E. C. Day, Ed. Zebarth and John Devaney tellers.

R. Bennett moved that the ballot for Sheriff be informal.

F. W. Johnson moved to pass sheriff for the present. Voted down.

First ballot, Vannurden 26, Lind 5, Kuhnley 5.

R. Bennett moved to make the informal ballot formal. Carried. And Levi Vannurden was declared the nominee for Sheriff.

For Treasurer, W. H. Cutting nominated "One of the best men in the county, Ed. Ziebarth." He was chosen by acclamation.

For Clerk of Court Johd S. Johnson, John C. O'Leary, and Ed Sherwin were nominated, Sherwin declined to run. A ballot was taken resulting in Johnson 36, O'Leary 7. John S. Johnson was declared the nommee.

For County Attorney Jacob Kuhnley nominated W. H. Cutting, Elected by acclamation.

Register of Deeds, J. Z. Cochran was chosen by acclamation.

H. Tanner thought the Democrats ought to have a say as to what offices they would take.

The chairman said they were taking them at their word.

James McDonnell was called on He did not deny having made the offer and had nothing to take back,

Chairman Cochran said there was a higher officer than either Tanner or McDonnell present, and as they did not know which represented democracy He would call on the chairman of the Democratic Committee John C. Nugent. Mr. Nugent said "I have nothing to say."

T. G. Mealey thought Coroner and Conrt Commissioner hardly adapted to fill the vacancy in the want column of Democracy.

W. H. Cutting offered if the convention would say so, to withdraw from the race and allow the Democrats to name County Attorney. They dedn't consent.

Several favored putting up a full ticket unless the Democrats would agree to be satisfied with what was left them.

County Commissioners were then chosen.

1st Dist. E. C. Day. Mr. Day made an eloquent speech not giving the present board a very flatering send off, and pledging if elected to stand by the tax payers.

2nd Dist. Louis Bremer.

5th Dist. John Nygren.

Chairman of County Committee David Cochran was re-elected.

John O'Leary got the floor and informed the gentlemen that the Republicans of Wright County have put up a job, and that the "Free silver Democrats" would have a full ticket in the field.

Bennett, Kennedy, Cutting and others indulged in a liberal flow of elequence.

It was moved and carried that the chair appoint a committeeman from each commissioner district.

Bennett moved that the County Committee be empowered to fill all vacancies on the ticket in case the Democrats refuse to do so.

Kings Hand Book of the United States.

Buy yourselves a reference book so you can talk politics, religion, science, or any other subject understandingly. And if the other fellow knocks you out on a point, you will have something you can depend upon to decide the matter. Up to date in census reports on all subjects, maps, population, pictures of principle buildings in all the states of the union. A book of general information on all subjects, well indexed for ready refferences. You don't have to spend half a day reading fine print to find out what you want to know, but by consulting the index can turn at once to the subject, and acquire the exact information sought. The agent will call on you sometime within the next two weeks. He also has up to date vest pocket maps indexed on the back, counties and towns given with population, also rivers and lakes, which are handy affairs. The Mathews-Northrup Co, of Buffalo N. Y. are a well known firm in this business. 47-2t.

Free Information.

Messrs. C. A. Snow & Co., of Washington, D. C., lawyers and agents for procuring patents, will send free to any address, pamphlets with information about home and foreign patents, cayeats, copyrights, trademarks, infringements, design patents, abstracts of decision, etc., as well as the cost of prtents in the United States and foreign countries.

Application for Liquor License.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF WRIGHT, VILLAGE OF DELANO. } August 12, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the village council of said Village of Delano and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term of one year commencing September the 7th. 1896, by the following named persons, to wit:

Matt Fautch, in the lower room in a two story brick building situated on lot (19) nineteen, block (8) eight original townsite of Delano, Wright Co. Minnesota.

Casper Janakula in the lower front room in a two story frame building situated on lot (28) twenty eight, block (8) eight, original townsite of the Village of Delano, Wright Co. Minn.

Len Dedrick in the lower front room in a two story brick vencered building situated on lots (31) thirty one and (32) thirty two of the original townsite of the Village of Delano, Wright Co. Minn. Said applications will be considered by said village council at the council room in the Village of Delano, Friday evening, August the 28th. 1896 at 8 o'clock.

Witness my hand and seal of said Village of Delano, this the 12th day of August 1896

W. R. Johns,
Village Recorder.

46-26.

PATENTS

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C. A. SNOW & CO.
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat, per bu.,	$ .45
Rye, per bu.,	.19
Potatoes, per bu..	.25, .15
Butter	.09, .10
Eggs,	.07
Hay, per ton,	4.00
Pork	3.00
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.05
Chickens, dressed,	.09
Spring chiehen,	.6, .10
Turkeys, dressed,	.12

DIED.

BLAISDELL.—At Minneapolis, on Monday, Aug. 24, John L. Blaisdell, age 70 years.

Deceased was known here as an uncle of J. S. Cooper and owning the old Wright farm on the Watertown road.

KORNEK.—On Tuesday, in Franklin, Mrs. Mary, wife of John Kornek.

HENDRICKSON.—At Minneapolis, on Friday, Aug. 21, Miss Selma Hendrickson. Death the result of a burn. The remains were buried at cokato.

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VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1896. NUMBER 49.

Business Directory.

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Republican County Convention and Primary Election.

A Republican County Convention for the County of Wright will be held at the Court House in the Village of Buffalo, in said County, on Wednesday the 16th day of September 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following named county offices of said County, viz:

County Auditor, County Treasurer, Sheriff, Register of Deeds, Judge of Probate, County Attorney, Clerk of the District Court, Superintendent of Schools, County Surveyor, Coroner, Court Commissioner and County Commissioners for the first, third, and fifth Commissioners Districts of said County. Also to elect forty one delegates to represent said Wright County in the Republican Legislative Convention for the 38th Legislative District of Minnesota, to be held in the Village of Buffalo, in said Wright County, on the 17th day of September 1896, to nominate four candidates for the Legislature in said District.

The several election districts in said Wright county are entitled to representation in said county convention as follows: One delegate at large from each election district and one delegate additional for every forty votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for Knute Nelson for Governor in 1894, to wit:

Albion	4	Rockford	5
Buffalo	4	Silver Creek	3
Chatham	2	Southside	3
Clearwater	4	Stockholm	6
Cokato	6	Victor	4
Corinna	2	Woodland	3
Frankfort	2	Annandale V	3
Franklin	3	Buffalo V	4
French Lake	5	Cokato V	3
Maple Lake	2	Delano V	3
Marysville	4	Howard Lake	3
Middleville	4	Maple Lake	1
Monticello	4	Monticello	4
Otsego	3	Montrose	2
		Waverly	1

The primary elections for the election of said delegates will be held in all of the said election districts of said Wright County, on Tuesday September the 15th 1896, the polls to be opened at 7:30 o'clock P. M. and remain open until 9 o'clock P. M., one hour and thirty minutes.

Said primaries to be conducted under the primary election law of this State; the town and Village committees must fix the place for holding the said primary elections, and give at least six days notice of the time and place of holding the same as the law requires.

Dated August 24th 1896.

By order of the county committee,
48-2t J. T. Alley, chairman.

Chancellor Crows.

WATKINS, Minn, Aug. 31, 1896.

Dr. T. J. Catlin, Delano, Minn.

Dear Sir:—I will send you a line or two, to let you know that I am still alive, and as much of a "Renegade" as ever. We have not done much threshing yet; farmers have not been ready; and the crop is only half what it was last year; making it no inducement for them to rush it on the market at 40 cents a bushel, when some have only 5 and 6 bushels of wheat to the acre. Just think of getting $2.00 and $2.50 an acre for a crop of wheat--But then it is Gold "you know," and good as the most "enlightened nations" have.

Now I am not talking muce but I have been over half of Sterns County, three Townships of Meeker, and the Gold or McKinley men are hard to find. The ratio is about one gold man to 150 silver men. The only active McKinley man I found in Stearns county was my Friend Guy Halgren, who used to live in Watertown, and is in the drug business, at New Richmond. So be of good cheer, John Lind is good for 50,000 majority at least, and Bryan no doubt will lead that number. Best wishes to all my 16 to 1 friends. Respectfully

F. F. CHACELLOR.

Democratic County Convention and Primary Election.

A Democratic County Convention will be held at the Court House in the village of Buffalo in the said county on Thursday the 24th day of September 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following named county offices of said county viz:

Auditor, Treasurer, Sheriff, Register of Deeds, Judge of Probate, County Attorney, Clerk of the District Court, Superintendent of Schools, County Surveyor, Coroner, Court Commissioner and a County Commissioner for the first, third and fifth commissioner district in said county:

Also to elect thirty three delegetes to represent said Wright County in a Democratic Legislative Convention for the 38th Legislative District of Minnesota to be held at the Court House in the village of Buffalo on the 24th day of September 1896, to nominate four candidates for Representative in the Legislature from said district.

The several election districts in said county are entitled to representation in County Convention as follows: One delegate at large for each election district and one additional delegate for every thirty votes or major fraction thereof, cast for the Democratic nominee for Secretary of State at the General Election of 1894, to wit:

Albion	3	Marysville	3
Buffalo	2	Middleville	2
Chatham	3	Monticello	2
Clearwater	2	Otsego	3
Cokato	1	Rockford	3
Corinna	2	SilverCreek	1
Frankfort	3	South Side	2
Franklin	5	Stockholm	1
French Lake	2	Victor	2
Maple Lake	4	Woodland	2
Annandale v	2	Howard Lake v	2
Buffalo v	2	Maple Lake v	2
Cokato v	1	Monticello v	2
Delano v	3	Montrose v	2
Waverly v	3		

The primary election for the election of delegates to said convention will be held in all of said election districts of said Wright County on Tuesday September 22, 1896, the polls to be opened at 7 o'clock P. M. and remain open until 8, o'clock P. M. —1 hour.

Said primaries to be conducted under the primary election law of this State; the town and Village committees must fix the places for holding said primary elections, and give at least six days notice of the time and place of holding the same as the law requires.

Dated Sept. 1st 1896.

By order of the county committee.
J. C. NUGENT. Chairman.

THE Minneapolis Tribune, somewhat noted for bad breaks, intimates that the old soldiers are for gold; and "they will vote as they shot."

THE gold standard people are flooding the country with suppliments to all the country newspapers with gold standard articles. Read them, compare them, find out for yourselves how utterly inconsistent many of their statements are, and they will destroy each other. They don't harmonize by a good deal on many important points. Then get hold of a good paper on bimetallism; read the constitution of the United States; read the money plank in all the political platforms for the past twenty years; then vote as your conscience tells you.

As the parade of the G. A. R. veterans wound down from Summit avenue to Sixth street in St. Paul yesterday, a McKinley enthusiast, as each division passed, called for cheers for McKinley. The response made by the old soldiers indicated that they are as unanimous in favor of standing by their country now as they were 30 years ago. They will evidently vote as they shot. When the shooting was in progress Bryan was too young to know.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Our reporter happened to be at that place at that time, and says that while some of the eastern states and Nebraskans cheered quite loudly that many states responded quite feebly; and one old veteran expressed the sentiments of many when he sung out "We are not here for politics." The old vets can't be whipped into line by such tactics.

Benefits of Free Silver.

The free coinage of silver, same as we now have of gold, and previous to '73 had of silver, would give us more standard money on which to do business, and instead of 92 per cent of the business in this country being done on credit people would pay up a little closer. The late Hon. William Windom was of the opinion that there was not enough of gold or of silver alone for money, and he was good authority being Secretary of the Treasury at the time.

It, together with the abolition of the clause which allows a discrimination against silver by making contracts payable in gold, would place the two metals on a parity, and do away with the 53 cent dollar cry. The restoration of silver to its place as standard money would soon make the bullion value and the money value the same, and both equal to gold at the ratio that has so long been maintained by the United States.

America is a silver producing country and can furnish her own money. Other countries need their silver for money for themselves: they will not sacrifice anything to ship it here to be made into our money. The teaspoons and silver dishes will raise in value rather than depreciate, and people are not going to have them melted up and use tin or wooden spoons and dishes in their stead.

With a larger volume of standard money, one dollar as good as another, money manipulators could not corner the market so easily. More actual dollars would be in the hands of the people where bankers and brokers could not get hold of them so easily.

As for the story that only 52 millions of silver can possibly be gotten into circulation among 70 millions of people in the United States; it is hard to believe

Don't Bite.

For several weeks we published three Questions for Gold Standard Men, requesting some of our county papers, especially the Eagle to answer them. But they didn't seem to bite at our bait, and we had about concluded that it was useless to try to have them tell us where they stand, when the Annandale Post of last week offered if we would tell them what we mean by basis to answer the questions. We presume Mr. Rank would prefer a gold standard definition so will refer him to Harrison's speech at carnagie Hall, or to McKinley's letter of acceptance; he will find the term used in both, in its usually accepted manner; so now we shall anxiously await Mr. Rank's views on the questions.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 28, 1896.

Everybody around democratic headquarters has worn a broad smile ever since Mark Hanna's interview, trying to hedge on the silver question, was published. Senator Faulkner says of that interview: "I never saw a more significant interview appear during a campaign. Mr. Hanna virtually admits now that unless he can force some other issue to the front he is beaten on the currency issue. He recognizes, what is the absolute truth, that the great masses of the people of the U. S., in the west especially, are bimetallists. He sees that they will have nothing to do with a single gold standard, and he proposes now, with the election only ten weeks off, to swing around and try to undo the work of the republican convention by claiming that there is no hospitality to silver in the republican platform. He admits the democratic contention that bimetallism is the proper thing for this country, but I do not think that he can fool the people by his profession of friendliness at this late day."

Not a little amusement has been the result of the Henry Watterson boom for the gold bolters Indianapolis nomination. Should Watterson head the ticket President Cleveland would probably decline to support him for personal reasons, as there has been ill-will between the two men since early in the first Cleveland administration, but as most of the belters are Cleveland men. Mr. Cleveland will most likely be able to head off the Watterson boom.

The literary bureau of the Democratic National Committee, which was organized this week, will do its work in connection with the Congressional committee. Mr. Clark Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution, is the head of the bureau, but the exigencies of the state campaign in Georgia will prevent his remaining in Washington until after the state election and Representative Richardson, of Tenn. is in charge. Before returning to Georgia Mr. Howell said of the literary bureau: "This department will do its utmost to meet every reasonable demand for campaign literature. It is important that Chairmen of State Committees and that Democratic leagues and other organizations wishing literature should communicate with us at once, indicating the character of literature desired. We are prepared to supply campaign material with special reference to the currency question, the bond issues, the income tax, and other matters of like character. The committee is not overburdened with money, and for this reason it will concentrate its attention as far as possible to the doubtful states."

One of the busiest places in Washington is the headquarters of the National Association of Democratic Clubs. The formation of Bryan and Silver Clubs in all sections of the country are daily going on at an unheard of rate, even at McKinley's home, as may be seen by the following extract from a letter received from the Secretary of the Bryan Free Silver Club of Canton, Ohio: "This club is the central organization of the city and county. We have in the city at the present time four other Bryan Free Silver clubs that are auxiliary to this. These clubs are composed of members of all parties. Party politics and party names are scarcely mentioned here any more. They are either "gold bugs" or "silver men", and the "silver men" far outnuber the "goldbugs". I feel certain that McKinley's own ward, city, county, and state will be carried for Bryan."

Secretary Hoke Smith, who will solely because of his determination to support the regular democratic ticket add the prefix "ex" to that title, next week, did not at first intend to take any active part in the campaign, but in answer to numerous requests he has agreed to take the stump in Georgia for the state and national tickets. Missouri Democrats in Washington regard the selection of ex-Gov. Francis as Secretary Smith's successor as an attempt to throw that state to McKinley by building up the strength of the gold bolters. Some of them say that Gov. Francis had almost made up his mind to come out for Bryan when he was tendered this position, although he says he intended to bolt from the first and was only waiting for the proper time to make the announcement. It is not thought in Washington that Gov. Francis will take the time necessary to familiarize himself with the intricate affairs of the Interior Department, but will devote his time to politics, allowing his competent corps of subordinates to run the department.

Gold or Silver—Which? or Both?

BY REV. D. J. HIGGINS

This is the burning question which is absorbing every other in this presidential campaign. Every Christian citizen should study it in all its bearings on the welfare of the country. He ought to study it dispassionately with a judgement as free as possible from all partisan bias. He can more easily do this because every political party is split and divided on this issue. It is not a distinctly party question. One may be a good Republican or Democrat and take either side of the money question. Here is also a good opportunity to exhibit a Christian courtesy towards those who differ in opinion. In the use of language he that is most temperate and courteous has the better argument. The foundation of this discussion should be the historic facts concerning the money of our country, and the argument in favor of any policy of finance should be a process of fair inference from that history. Let us get at some verified facts to guide us.

1. The United States treasury, in its circular No. 123 says: "Gold and silver dollars being standard coins of the United States, are not redeemable." Why not redeemable? Because they are "standard coins." They are money because the gold and silver bullion have been coined into "stand ard coins" at the United States mints. Their value as coins was fixed by the coinage law and not by any intrinsic value inhering in the bullion. The national bank currency is redeemable in "lawful money," that is, in either "standard coins." Silver certificates are redeemable in "standard silver dollars," for which redemption the silver bullion is stored in the United States treasury. Gold certificates and greenbacks are redeemable in gold coins, for which the $100,000,000 of gold reserve is held in the treasury. United States bonds are redeemable in that kind of money specified in the bonds. Gold and silver bullion are commodities in the market, and have a bullion value; hence they depreciate and appreciate as bullion and not as coin. But when coined into "standard coins," they become money and not commodities; hence in the United States both "standard coins" have an equal purchasing power and are "legal tender."

2. Official information received by the United States treasury gives the production of gold and silver during 1895 nearly equal in the world. Of silver the amount produced is $226,000,000; and of that the amount of coinage is $100,000,000. The production of gold during 1895 is $203,000,000; the coinage of which is free.

The New York Sun, one of the strongest gold standard papers in this country, says that "the value was fixed not by the cost of the production, but by the coinage law." The inference is therefore that a free coinage law for silver would fix the price of silver in a fair ratio to gold. If gold production is protected by a free coinage law, why should not silver production be protected by a free coinage law? If a free "coinage law" for both gold and silver would fix the price of both in a ratio of 16 to 1 then no one could buy silver for less than ninety-five cents an ounce and there could be no "cheap dollars."

3. "Prior to 1873 there was no more legal limit to the coinage of silver than there is now to the coinage of gold." Very little gold or silver coin was in circulation; paper money was the principal money. Only $8,000,000 of silver dollars had been coined in this country. These dollars were largely bought up and melted into bullion because silver bullion was worth more than gold bullion. This was made a reason for demonetizing silver, by declaring it no longer "legal tender" money, and adopting the single gold standard. In 1878 specie payment was reached, and because there was not gold enough in circulation to redeem the paper money, congress ordered that the silver dollar containing 371.25 grains should be a legal tender dollar for all debts. But this coinage of silver was limited to not more than $4,000,000 worth per month. This was not a full remonetizing of silver, for it limited the amount to be coined and reduced the amount of pure silver in the dollar from 412½ grains in 1870 to 371.25 in 1878, which is the amount of silver in our present standard silver dollar.

The inference of this history is that we have gold standard of bullion value of silver, and a bimetallic standard of money value of gold and silver coin. Because of this, gold bullion has the chance of determining the price of gold and silver in the market for speculative purposes; it can raise its price and depreciate the price of silver for its own advantage. The question is, would it not be better for the country to stop this speculation in bullion values, and return to the bimetallic standard of both bullion and money that the country had prior to 1873 and or eighty-one years?

The evident tendency of the banking interests of the country is shown in the recent agreement of the banks to hold back gold from circulation. Go to any bank and try to get gold and you will find that the bank will pay out only silver dollars. "Gold and gold notes have totally disappeared during the last fortnight." If the banks are in politics this is a very effective argument to the business men of the country. The speculative purpose is to raise gold to a higher premium by hiding it, for in view of the fact that there is more gold in the country than silver, there can be no necessity for this hoarding. A free coinage of both metals would head off this seeming conspiracy against silver. It would cheapen gold and bring it out of hiding and advance silver towards a parity of bullion value corresponding to the present money parity. What the country needs is both metals circulating side by side without the possibility of any dear or cheap dollars. Free coinage of both metals will break the corner on gold and reduce the exaggerated purchasing ower of that metal to its normal standard. Dr. Otto Arndt, of Germany says this country by wise coinage laws could force bimetallism in Europe. Edmond Thery, the French bimetallist believes that free coinage by this country will lead to internationol bimetallism.—Methodist Herald.

In a Bad Predicament.

There is one hopeful sign in our political horizon. The packed or manipulated convention for nominating officers is loosing its power. Old politicians can no longer have everything their own way. The Democrats have stranded their old political bosses by their action at the Chicago National Convention, on the silver issue. They nominated a man of the people, instead of, a tool of politicians backed by the money interest. The old ringsters were not prepared to meet the move of their creatures, great or small, and are stranded. They may follow the mass in the new move but can get neither office or prestige. Our Wright county bosses are now lamenting over the discovery that their tactics belong to other days. They have too many marks of the old corruption to disguise their position. The Populist convention turned them down.

The Waverly Tribune, the servile mouthpiece of these political ringsters show just how they feel after defeat.

Mr. Tanner the sage of the ring is going to devote his pen to the task of trying to patch up some scheme by which his friends can regain their lost power. His first effort aims at driving the nominees of the Populist convention out of the field by refusing the support of his little paper. Other means will be tried if this does not carry.

If they cannot get office they must have revenge by beating thr whole ticket, state, national and county. They have been so ill treated and their feelings hurt so badly that the chances are they will lose their new found confidence in the silver cause and bolt the whole ticket if something is not done to smoothe their ruffled spirits. They claim to hold not only the entire Democratic vote of Wright county but the majority of the Populists. They even say the Populist convention was with them and still they did not get what they wanted. How happens it that with so much prestige they came out at the small end? This question seems to puzzle Mr. Tanner. He says in his comment on the convention that a few delegates prevented the consumation of a result a majority of the delegates wished. Hard on a reform majority if a few delegates can run them.

It the result Mr. Tanner and the majority he had in that convention wished, was to secure the best places for Mr. Tanner's men it seems strange that the conventoon gave its nominees such hearty support when they wanted the old politicians. Mr. O'Leary was up and strange to say only got seven votes while Mr. Johnson received 36 that does not look as thongh the convention wanted Mr. O'Leary. Mr. Vannurden received 26 votes, which would make it seem that he was the choice for sheriff. Mr. Ziebarth received the entire vote of the convention for treasurer, Mr. Cochran received the nomination for register of deeds by a unanimous vote and we understand he is a silver Democrat. The convention certainly does indicate that these men were the choice of the great majority of the delegates. It seems to me that the entire delegation were perfectly willing to nominate real silver Democrats but did not care to enthrone ring bosses who have abandoned Cleveland Democracy just for the occasion. Where were these men on and before the 7th of July? If we remember right these were among the men that represented Wright county at the State convention that sent a Mike Doran, gold standard delegation to misrepresent Minnesota at the Chicago convention.

We ask the Tribune, Had the Democrat convention nominated for the Presidency Grover Cleveland or John G. Carlyle does he think the Populist convention at St. Louis would have endorsed either?

Had the Minnesota state convention nominated Mike Doran for Governor would the popalists endorse him?

If not why should Wright county Populist take his hench-men?

These men got part fusion with the populists two years ago and sold out to the Republicans. From their action it seemed they would have gone over to the Republicans if that party was not already gorged with office seekers.

It is very evident that the object of fusion this time was to get office hoping to ride through on the silver wave that is going to sweep the nation.

Mr. McDonell is reported to have said that the Democrat committee was willing to give the Populist "almost any five offices." This must be a mistake Mr. McDonnell is too well versed in the English Language to use the word, almost, in that sentence. Again this report says: "No sane man would have taken Mr. McDonnell literally." We think Mr. McDonnell's reputation for veracity is very good, and the convention knew it, so he was taken at his word.

We see no reason why patriotic reform Democrats should not fill this fusion ticket and support it. The chances for victory are excellent. The people want new men to use in the new movement.

The Tribune would have no reduction in salaries of public officers though the taxpayers income is reduced to half what it was when these salaries were made. He thinks money should be spent in canvassing, in other words the candidate should be enabled to buy his way into office if he could not stand on his merit.

The Tribune has shown his true color and can be no longer mistaken for a reform organ. He excels in giving taffey to his admirers, so the best thing the discomfited office seekers can do is, to take a stick apiece, and retire from public politics. Every man who espouses a cause can not expect to be rewarded with an office. There is an over-production of such patriots.

OBSERVER.

Bolting Democrats.

The convention of bolting democrats was held in Indianapolis this week. John M. Palmer, of Illinois, and S. M. Buckner, of Kentucky, two veterans of the late war, one on either side, were chosen candidates for President and Vice-President.

The platform endorses Grover Cleveland; eulogizes the Supreme Court; declares for tariff for revenue only; advocates taking the government out of the banking business; a pension for deserving soldiers; and a gold standard, (nothing about international agreement.)

They say the Supreme Court of the United States was wisely established by the framers of our constitution. But they don't say a word about silver and gold being the coin of this same constitution.

District Judges.

ANOKA, Minn., August 31st, 1896.
Publisher of Delano Gazette, Delano, Minn.

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the delegates to the late Republican Judicial Convention from the counties other than Hennepin comprising the 4th Judicial District, which meeting was held at Anoka, Minnesota, on the 28th day of August, 1896, a resolution of which the enclosed is a true copy was unanimously adopted.

Please publish said resolution together with the above statement in the next regular issue of your paper.

Respectfully,
O. L. CUTTER, Secretary.

"Whereas, The republicans of Hennepin county, by their action in their county convention in voting directly for candidates for judges, and instructing their delegates constituting a majority of the judicial convention for two Minneapolis men, without consulting with republicans in the other counties, have not only deprived the other counties of their rightful representation on the bench, but have disfranchised all republicans outside of Hennepin county, by taking away from them all voice in selecting the candidates:

"Therefore be it resolved, "That we consider the nominations made at the so-called republican judicial convention of the fourth judicial district as not made by a convention representative of the district: that no nominations have been made which are binding upon any republican outside of Hennepin county, and that in default of such nominations, it is the duty of every republican to vote at the polls for the men whom he regards as best qualified for seats upon the bench.

"Resolved further, That we recommend to our constituents that they vote for the present judges, Seagrave Smith and Charles M. Pond, for the reason that their experience, legal ability and judicial fairness seem to us to entitle them to a re-election."

Upon motion it was carried that the secretary furnish each newspaper in the district outside the county of Hennepin with a copy of the resolution and a request to publish the same.

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The New York Thrice-a-week World

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

SEPTEMBER—1896.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	....	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	....	....	....

If the horse had sense enough to read statistics he would be sick at heart. The United States has 12,133 miles of electric road and only 1,219 miles of horse road.

The mayor of New York continues to refuse to kiss the bride on occasions where he officiates at weddings. Some day he will be looking back upon lost opportunities.

Large families are becoming more fashionable in the east. A Hartford man has 41 children, while a New York man has been sent to the Tombs for having 14 wives.

In the east certain women are said to be wearing unmatched stockings. Thus we are going from one glorious innovation to another, and life grows every day more and more delightful, to say nothing of more soulful.

A girl in Iowa evinced such an extravagant desire to "scorch" about on a bicycle that her stern parents confined her nimble feet with a log chain. This was too heavy an anchor to put on soaring ambition and the police interfered.

In his will Peter the Great points out the course to be pursued by his successors for the extension of the Russian empire and the subjugation of Europe. In clause nine he says: "Do all in your power to approach closely Constantinople and India. Remember that he who rules over these countries is the real sovereign of the world."

Russia's penal system which has so long been a disgrace to civilization will shortly undergo a change, it being proposed to abandon the Siberian convict colonies and open the country entirely to free settlers. But instead of effecting a reform the government proposes to make the system even more terrible than it is now, by transporting convicts to Archangle and the islands of the north.

Only 906 persons in 1,000,000, according to a medical authority, die from old age, while 1,200 succumb to gout, 18,400 to measles, 27,000 to apoplexy, 7,500 to consumption, 48,000 to scarlet fever, 25,000 to whooping-cough, 30,000 to typhoid and typhus, and 7,000 to rheumatism. The averages vary according to locality, but these are considered pretty accurate as regards the population of the globe as a whole.

Eurpean observers have recently noticed a strange fact regarding the freaks played by lightning. It appears that deaths from lightning strokes are extremely rare in the large cities, though only too numerous in the rural districts. The only solution is that the multiplicity of wires, instead of inviting the electric fluid, conveys it safely away. Old Ben Franklin's head was assuredly very level on the subject of lightning rods.

Mankind are engaged in an almost continuous struggle for the mastery with the bugs, worms and moths, and still the latter seem to be as numerous and destructive as ever before. Massachusetts has expended a million dollars in efforts to exterminate the gypsy moth. The appropriation of this year was $100,000. It is now nearly exhausted, and the commissioners have begun to discharge the men employed, but the moths are still holding the fort.

"Those whose hair turns gray prematurely," says an oracle, "are sympathetic and honorable." We are assured that the hair is more apt to turn gray from overscrupulousness than from grief. The same authority tells us that women with pale hair are impulsive and very fickle and that men with fine light hair "are smart, conceited and become selfish and are always inconstant." All red-haired people are smart—unless they are otherwise, when they are the stupidest creatures on the face of the earth.

The occupation census just completed by the Russian government indicates that in that country, as well as this, the proportion of persons employed in manufactures and commerce is increasing more rapidly than the agricultural population. In 1882 out of every 100 persons of fixed occupation 49.55 were classed under the head of agriculture, 50.45 under the head of industry. This year the census returns show a proportion of 41.89 to 58.11. Undoubtedly the same state of affairs may be observed in most other countries. The movement of population is from the country toward the cities.

The assignment of the drygoods firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co., in New York, marks the end of a vast commercial house built up with such unerring energy from the smallest beginnings by A. T. Stewart, embarked in business in lower Broadway in 1823 with a financial capital of $3,000. In a score of years he had amassed a fortune and built the marble structure that overlooks the City Hall park, and in 1862 he moved into what was then the largest retail store in the world, which cost him nearly $3,000,000. This was the monument to the "first merchant prince of the United States," and this is the establishment.

Justice Beach, of the New York supreme court, has ruled that a baby cannot be held in pawn for his board bill. A colored woman had taken care of a baby on an agreement that she should receive ten dollars a month for its board. The parents owed her $100 for the child's board and refused to pay, but sought to take away the child. They secured a writ of habeas corpus, and the child was produced in court. The colored woman thought she had a right to keep the child until its board was paid, but Justice Beach ruled against her. She must give up the child and sue the parents for the money due.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

An order was issued by the civil service commission to federal office holders warning all employes against seeking or making contributions for campaign purposes.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 28th aggregated $748,084,748, against $812,957,866 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week in 1895 is 15.6.

In the United States there were 320 business failures in the seven days ended on the 28th, against 280 the week previous and 130 in the corresponding period of 1895.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 31st ult. was: Wheat, 45,574,000 bushels; corn, 13,964,000 bushels; oats, 6,735,000 bushels; rye, 1,699,000 bushels; barley, 740,000 bushels.

THE EAST.

In Carnegie hall, N. Y., ex-President Harrison spoke to a large audience, upholding the republican national platform and candidates.

All the collieries under the Lehigh Valley Coal company's system have been ordered to work six days a week until further notice.

On the steamer St. Louis Li Hung Chang, viceroy of China, ambasador extraordinary to Russia and world-renowned diplomat, arrived in New York and became the guest of the nation.

F. G. & I. N. Vanvliet, maltsters and dealers in grain in New York, failed for $400,000.

The wife of O. H. Stickles, of Stratford, Coun., gave birth to three girls and a boy.

Percentage of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 30th is as follows: Baltimore, .692; Cincinnati, .639; Cleveland, .607;; Chicago, .577; Boston, .546; Pittsburgh, .542; Brooklyn, .481; Philadelphia, .477; New York, .468; Washington, .369; St. Louis, .308; Louisville, .225.

The Chinese statesman, Li Hung Chang, paid his respects to President Cleveland at the home of ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney in New York. He also visited Gen. Grant's tomb and placed on it a wreath of flowers.

Near Orange, Mass., a newspaper train and a freight collided and Engineer William Clements was instantly killed and Fireman George Fowler received fatal injuries.

The Coal Exchange office and store building at Scranton, Pa., caught fire and before the flames could be controlled the building and contents were damaged to the extent of $150,000.

The death of Charles Stanley Reinhart, an artist and illustrator of international reputation, occurred at the Players' club in New York.

Near Worcester, Mass., Fred Lamoreaux was killed and his wife and two children fatally injured by a train.

The Kings County Elevated Railway company, of New York, capitalized at $4,750,000, has been put in the hands of a receiver.

The Red Lion hotel of Stockbridge, Mass., the most popular hotel in the Berkshire hills, was totally destroyed by fire. Only the front wall, which dates from 1773, was left standing.

Dynamite exploded in the hands of George Jones at Schooner Ledge, Pa., and literally blew his body into atoms.

WEST AND SOUTH.

At Toledo Irvine Clement, a leading wool grower of Van Wert county, O., and his daughter Mary, aged 18, were killed by the cars.

Gust Anderson, Henry Dulun and A. F. Anderson lost their lives in a fire that destroyed a saloon in Minneapolis.

At the age of 72 years Lewis Steward, who was a member of congress in 1891, serving but one term, died at his home in Plano, Ill.

The doors of the Avenue savings bank in Chicago were closed with liabilities of $170,000.

In session at Cleveland the supreme lodge of the Knights of Pythias elected Phillip P. Colgrove, of Hastings, Mich., supreme chancellor.

Nominations for congress were made as follows: Iowa, Fourth district, F. D. Bayless (dem.); Eighth, W. H. Robb (pop.). Indiana, First district, Thomas Duncan (dem.). Michigan, Tenth district, R. O. Crump (rep.) renominated. Nebraska, Third district, R. L. Hammond, (rep.). Tennessee, Fourth district, W. D. Frazee (rep.).

Republicans in convention at Tacoma, Wash., nominated a full state ticket headed by P. C. Sullivan, of Tacoma, for Governor.

At the republican state convention in Boise, Idaho, David H. Budlong was nominated for governor. The silver republicans met at the same place and Frank Steuner, the democratic nominee for governor, was indorsed.

At Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., a fire destroyed the Soo national bank block, the Prenzlauer block, Chippewa house, Cleveland house, Metzger block, Perry hotel, post office and United States custom offices, the total loss being $300,000.

Gold democrats of Missouri met in St. Louis and nominated a ticket headed by J. McD. Trimble for governor.

One thousand men, women and children were said to be starving in burned Ontonagon, Mich.

The Sioux national bank of Sioux City, Ia., failed with liabilities of $900,000.

Republicans of the Twelfth district of Michigan nominated C. D. Sheldon for congress and the democrats nominated W. W. O'Keefe in the Ninth Wisconsin district and W. H. Robb in the Eighth Nebraska district.

At Clayton, Mo., Mrs. George W. Hibbard, an aeronaut, met instant death by falling from her balloon, a distance of 2,500 feet.

Mrs. C. W. Green, of Kansas City, Mo., while temporarily insane murdered her three sleeping children, aged 13, 9 and 6 years, and then took her own life.

One of the best-known horsemen and drivers in the country, John S. Holmes, of Oshkosh, Wis., dropped dead from his sulky in a race at Green Bay.

At Moquah, Wis., every building was destroyed by a forest fire.

During a storm lightning set fire to the main building of the Iowa state institute for the feeble minded at Glenwood and it was destroyed, entailing a loss to the state of $150,000.

Nominations for congress were made as follows: Georgia, Fifth district, J. C. Hendry (rep.). Minnesota, Fourth district, F. C. Stevens (rep.). Nebraska, Second district, J. J. Dunne (dem.); Judge Gregory (pop.). Tennessee, Seventh district, J. K. P. Blackburn (pop.). Texas, First district, A. C. Tompkins (rep.).

Flames at Cheboygan, Mich., destroyed 1,000,000 feet of lumber belonging to Mr. Charlton, of Toronto, and the Spry Lumber company, of Chicago, entailing a loss of $200,000.

Walter Gurney, Clarence White and Frank Carpenter, who were charged with the murder of T. J. Marshall, proprietor of a Chicago department store, were acquitted.

For some unknown reason John A. Hunt fatally shot his daughter Mary at Columbia, Mo., and also endeavored to kill his wife, who was only slightly wounded.

The supreme lodge of the Knights of Pythias, in session at Cleveland, O., refused the request for the restoration of the German ritual by a vote of 106 to 8.

Heavy rain and thunder showers were said to have quenched the forest fires near Ashland, Wis., after destroying millions of feet of lumber.

G. L. Vance was nominated for congress by the democrats of the Twelfth Illinois district and N. E. Worthington by the same party in the Fourteenth district.

About 3,000 employes of the Riverside iron works at Wheeling, W. Va., struck on account of a reduction of 20 per cent. in their wages.

The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic opened at St. Paul, Minn., thousands of old veterans being in attendance.

Frank Beaubien in a drunken frenzy shot his wife at Detroit, Mich., and then killed himself.

Michael Heenan quarreled with his wife at their home in Dorchester, Miss., and settled the dispute by crushing the woman's skull with an ax. He then cut his own throat with a razor.

A cloudburst near Pueblo, Col., washed away miles of railroad tracks and did much damage to the surrounding country.

The death of John Therman, the only colored man in the world belonging to a white Ancient Free and Accepted Mason's lodge, occurred at Greensburg, Ind.

The farm dwelling of Richard Tunney, near Cadillac, Mich., was struck by lightning and his two children, a boy and girl, aged seven and ten years, were instantly killed.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Men armed with revolvers and bombs invaded the Ottoman bank at Constantinople, killing a number of gendarmes on guard, and then sacked many stores. The movement was considered revolutionary, and was said to have been originated by Armenians.

The sultan of Zanzibar's palace was bombarded by the British troops and left a mass of ruins.

At Constantinople the ministry of police has appointed a commission, consisting of eight Christians and Mussulmans, to inquire into the revolutionary riotings which occurred there, during which over 3,000 persons were killed.

Zanzibar advices are to the effect that the crisis there is regarded as ended and that the new sultan is expected to follow the peaceful lines of his predecessor.

The Irish-American dynamiter, Dr. Gallagher, who 13 years ago was sentenced to imprisonment for life, was released from the Portland (England) prison.

Japan's entire ministry has resigned and Count Kuroda has been appointed premier. The crisis arose on account of differences of opinion regarding the vacant foreign portfolio.

One of the largest deposits of tin in the world has been found near Guanajuato, Mexico. There was said to be over 100,000,000 tons of the metal in sight.

Kieff advices say that Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, Russian minister of foreign affairs, died suddenly while traveling from Vienna to that place.

The king of Italy has signed a decree ordering the formation of an Italian Atlantic squadron for the protection of Italy's interests in South Africa.

Malta advices say that the separatist revolt in the Phillippine islands has been renewed and that a state of siege has been proclaimed in Manilla.

Constantinople police have discovered an Armenian bomb factory in full operation. The work of making bombs was carried on in an underground vault.

LATER NEWS.

The G. A. R.

St. Paul, Sept. 2.—The crowd of veterans who people St. Paul were awakened yesterday morning by the booming of the guns which at sunrise woke the echoes in firing the national salute of twenty-one guns. This started the weary veterans of Camp Mason from their beds to commence the second day's fatiguing duty of sight-seeing and hand-shaking.

Most of the boys are now here. At least 150,000 people are here, and that is half the number insured to Father Abraham many years ago. Then the boys were alone, but now they have their families and friends with them. They are just as ready to march for enjoyment now as they were to march for their country then. Their banners bear the motto, "Peace, not Strife." Their watchword is "Friendship," not "Enmity." They are here on a mission of joy and not grief.

Where do the 150,000 come from. Everywhere from boundary to boundary and from seabord to the sound. The estimate of the size of the crowd is based on the numbers of trains that have brought them here. About 100 specials arrived Monday and as many more arrived yesterday. That makes 200 specials. On the very conversation estimate of fifty regular trains daily and including suburban service, there were eighty-six, the total number of trains that brought veterans to St. Paul from outside points in the past two days is 300. They contained from five to fifteen coaches each a moderate average being nine coaches, making in all 2,700 coaches.

Last night was given over to camp fires by the veterans and to the grand reception arranged for them by the ladies of St. Paul. The evening was a trifle cool for this last feature, as the arrangements called for an out-door promenade and reception following the camp fires.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, Sept. 1.		
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	54	@	54½
No. 2 northern	52¾	@	53¼
Sept.			52¾
HAY—Timothy	9 00	@	9 50
Good wild	5 50	@	6 00
OATS—No. 3 white			18¼
CATTLE—Steers	2 25	@	3 10
Cows			2 50
HOGS	2 50	@	2 70
SHEEP—Muttons			2 75
Lambs			2 80
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	14½	@	15
Creamery, second	11	@	12
Dairy, fancy	13	@	14
Dairy, choice	10	@	11
POULTRY—Turkeys	8	@	9
Spring chickens			9½

LI HUNG CHANG.

Famous Chinese Viceroy Comes to America.

He Is Royally Greeted at New York—Sees Uncle Sam's Warships—Receives a Great Ovation on Landing.

New York, Aug. 29.—Li Hung Chang, viceroy of China, ambassador extraordinary to Russia and world-renowned diplomat, arrived in New York Friday and became the guest of the nation.

The day was a perfect one. Bright sunlight overhead, an atmosphere clear as crystal, with a tinge of autumn coolness in it, and a light breeze that ruffled the surface of the bay combined to make the first view that Li Hung Chang had of the harbor of the metropolis a pleasant one. Added to its natural beauties was the imposing spectacle furnished by the presence of the finest fleet of war ships Uncle Sam has ever gathered together. They were the best of the new navy, and every vessel was polished and painted and made ready in Bristol fashion for the reception of the honored guest. There was the fine cruiser New York, flag ship of the fleet, with Admiral Bunce on board; the cruisers Cincinnati, Columbia, Raleigh, Newark, the battle ships Indiana and Massachusetts, peerless in their class; the Maine, the Texas, the monitors Amphitrite and Terror, the ram Katahdin and the dispatch boat Dolphin, with the reception committee on board.

The committee from the Dolphin boarded the St. Louis off quarantine and accompanied Li Hung Chang to the pier of the American line at the foot of Fulton street, where the landing was made. Preparations for the reception of the famous Chinaman had been carefully arranged. Maj. Gen. Thomas Ruger, commander of the department of the east, as the personal representative of President Cleveland, with his two staff officers, Maj. George W. Davis and Capt. Mills; William W. Rockhill, first assistant secretary of state, representing his department; the Chinese minister, Yang Yu, and secretary; the Chinese Consul Sze, and a representative

LI HUNG CHANG.

of the press, boarded the United States dispatch boat Dolphin early in the morning and steamed down the bay to meet the ambassador.

Floats the Chinese Flag.

At the masthead of the St. Louis floated the imperial colors of China, the yellow flag with an immense dragon boldly outlined in the center in natural colors, blue, red, green and yellow. When the St. Louis came to quarantine a steam launch was lowered from the davits of the Dolphin and the receiving party conveyed over to the big liner.

Reception on Board the New York.

After Gen. Ruger and party stepped aboard the St. Louis they went immediately to the aft drawing-room, where they were met by Vice President Wright, of the American line. Li was in his state-room, and word was sent to him that the government representatives were ready to meet him.

Steps on America's Shores.

It was 1:20 p. m. when the steamer touched the pier. Li's sedan chair was gotten ready for him, but he turned to the men and said: "I do not need it. I prefer to walk upon American shores."

At 1:30 p. m., accompanied by the official party, he left the steamer by a private gangway and was greeted by the naval militia, who beat a welcoming tune upon drums. The party descended from the upper pier by elevator, which was elaborately decorated with Chinese colors, to the floor below, where another company of naval reserves formed a cordon. Here eight carriages were in waiting for the foreigners.

A detachment of the Sixth cavalry, U. S. A., was in waiting to escort the envoy and his suite to the Hotel Waldorf. A start was made at two p. m.

Visits Grant's Tomb.

New York, Aug. 31.—Li Hung Chang was visited on Sunday by a delegation of 30 Chinese merchants, representing the Lee family in these parts. The most interesting part of the day's programme was the visit of the ambassador to the tomb of Gen. Grant on Riverside drive. Li Hung Chang had a great admiration for Gen. Grant, who was one of his heroes. At three p. m. the police stopped traffic and nobody was admitted into Thirty-third street. A dense mass of people lined the sidewalks along Fifth avenue as far as the eye could see. There were bluecoats stationed all along the route which was covered by the distinguished visitor. Col. Fred Grant, accompanied by his son Ulysses Grant and by his brother Ulysses Grant, of San Diego, Cal., arrived at the Waldorf at 2:20 o'clock. Mrs. Grant, the widow of Gen. Grant, who was staying at the Fifth Avenue hotel, was driven to Col. Grant's house, 25 East Sixty-second street, where Li Hung Chang was to visit her after the ceremony at the tomb was over.

Li Hung Chang and party drove up Riverside drive opposite the tomb at 4:15 o'clock. His appearance was a signal for hearty cheering. There was a short delay while one of the Chinese attendants hastened back to a rear carriage to bring Li Hung Chang's seat and chair. When it arrived he was carried by four policemen from the road to the tomb. He carried an umbrella in one hand and a gold-mounted cane in the other.

Li's Tribute.

On reaching the top of the steps Li alighted. The heavy iron door leading to the tomb was then opened. Li, after taking in one hand his floral wreath, entered the crypt and placed it on the iron casket. Before doing so he made a profound bow. Li's wreath was a beautiful affair. It was about four feet in diameter and consisted of bay leaves and white mauve orchids tied with yellow velvet. The occasion seemed to affect Li deeply. In conversation with Col. Grant he referred to his warm admiration of the late general's qualities. One of the leading reasons, he added, for returning home by way of America was to visit his friend's grave. Through an interpreter he made many inquiries about the mausoleum, towards which he forwarded Hon. John Russell Young a check for $500. After remaining standing for 20 minutes alongside of the casket Li uttered several words in Chinese and made a profound bow. Stepping backward to the door, he repeated the same words to himself and made a second bow. Then he withdrew. As he seated himself in the sedan chair the crowd uttered a rousing cheer. This seemed to please him greatly, for he gently nodded his head.

TWO SHORT SPEECHES.

Mr. McKinley Addresses More Visitors at His Home.

Canton, O., Aug. 29.—Maj. McKinley made two speeches Friday, and they were both short. His first visitors were a committee representing the executive committee of the National Republican league. They came fresh from the meeting at Milwaukee. John Goodnoe, of Minnesota, delivered an address, and Maj. McKinley responded briefly. Among other things he said:

"I have seen somewhere the inquiry: 'Cannot the United States establish a financial system of their own; is it too weak and dependent to do that?' I answer: The United States now has a financial policy which in the main it has been pursuing since the beginning of the government, and which it does not mean to change until it can find a better one. Those who make the inquiry are usually against our American policy of finance, and they are insisting that we shall adopt the financial policy of China and Mexico. I hope it will not be thought an evidence of lack of national spirit or national independence that we decline to adopt their proposition."

At four o'clock a large delegation of United Brethren clergymen, who are attending a conference here, called upon Maj. McKinley. Bishop J. H. Mills, of Oregon, spoke in behalf of the ministers and Maj. McKinley, in response, said, among other things:

"Good citizenship lies at the foundation of our true greatness as a free government. Those who proclaim it are indeed Christian teachers and public benefactors. The better the citizen the better a free government and its laws. It is a gratifying fact that in our form of government character counts for so much; the lack of it amounts to almost disqualification for public trust. Whatever men's individual opinions on moral questions are, or may be, whether good or bad; whatever may be their party affiliations, all prefer that public officials shall be of high character and worth. They may be heedless of virtue and careless in their own lives, but they insist that those who are to execute the public will shall be men of unquestioned integrity. Public opinion demands this, and happily all political parties respect it."

AERONAUT FALLS.

Mrs. Hibbard Dashed to Pieces at Clayton, Mo.

St. Louis, Aug. 29.—Mrs. George W. Hibbard, known professionally as Victoria LeRoy, fell from her balloon Friday at Clayton, St. Louis county, a distance of 2,500 feet. During each day of the county fair at Clayton this week she has made successful ascensions. At five o'clock Friday evening she had ascended about 60 feet when her parachute became detached and fell to the ground. The balloon shot up rapidly. The woman, in an effort to catch the parachute, had partly fallen and was hanging with one arm hooked over the trapese bar. When the balloon was almost lost in the clouds a dark speck was seen to drop from it, and the 3,000 spectators groaned in unison. The frantic husband rushed into his tent and seized a pistol. As he pulled the trigger with the weapon pointed at his heart his arm was seized and his life was saved.

The whirling form of the unfortunate woman crashed through the top of a large elm with awful force. Her back was broken, she was disemboweled and her brains were scattered all over the tree's branches. She was 26 years old and had considerable experience as an aeronaut, having devoted the past eight years of her life to the perilous art of navigating the air. She had made over 200 ascensions. Three times she met with serious accidents and was slightly injured on several occasions. The awful accident created a scene of wild excitement at the fair, women screaming and fainting, while men stood breathless at the terrible catastrophe.

NOTED RUSSIAN DEAD.

Demise of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

London, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to the Telegraph from Kieff says that Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, Russian minister of foreign affairs, died suddenly while traveling from Vienna to this place. Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky was in the company of the czar at the time of his death, and his demise was wholly without warning.

The news of the death of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, according to the dispatch to the Telegraph, caused great excitement throughout Russia, where the personality of the minister of foreign affairs was considered to be second only to the czar himself. Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky pursued a strong foreign policy—a policy which was regarded in some quarters as threatening the peace of the world. His death at the present juncture is regarded as a most dramatic and important event, upsetting as it does all possibilities of conferences between the foreign ministers of the great powers and compelling the czar to change the plans concerning his tour through Germany, France and England.

No Money for Suicides.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 1.—At the morning session of the supreme lodge of the Knights of Pythias a resolution was introduced prohibiting the payment of death benefits to suicides whether the victim be sane or insane, or whether the self destruction be brought about by delirium tremens, despondency, narcotics or opiates. If the deed is done within a period of five years after his reception into the order, the suicide's heirs do not get a cent.

Tillman Challenges Harrison.

Washington, Aug 29.—The democratic congressional committee furnishes the press with the following telegram, addressed to ex-President Harrison:

"Hon. Benjiman Harrison, New York city, N. Y: I have just spent a week in Pennsylvania speaking to many thousands. Your speech in New York Thursday night attacks me specifically, and I would be pleased to meet you in joint debate before a northern audience, preferably at Indianapolis. B. R. TILLMAN."

Fight with Burglars.

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 27.—At San Mateo, Fla., Tuesday night, Mayor S. W. Rowley discovered three burglars in his residence. A fight followed, in which Rowley and two of the burglars were shot. The burglars are strangers and are believed to be northern crooks.

HIS PALACE BOMBARDED.

Sultan of Zanzibar Ousted by British Shot and Shell.

London, Aug. 28.—The foreign office has received dispatches from Zanzibar stating that the usurping sultan Said Khalid having refused to surrender Thursday morning, in accordance with the terms of the British consul's ultimatum, the palace was bombarded by the warships in the harbor, and after the bombardment was captured by the British sailors and marines who had been landed by the war vessels

Washington, Aug. 28.—The department of state received the following cablegram Thursday morning from Dorsey Mohun, United States consul at Zanzibar.

"Khalid Bin Bargash refusing to surrender, palace bombarded by English fleet at nine o'clock Thursday morning and totally destroyed. Many killed. He took refuge at the German consulate. Afterwards Hamond proclaimed sultan. All Americans safe."

The state department has no information as to the Americans referred to in Consul Mohun's dispatch. The American trade with Zanzibar is considerable, approximating $1,000,000 annually. The United States buys from the Zanzibaris ivory, hides, rubber, gums and cloves, and sells cotton and petroleum. There is no anxiety lest American interests suffer.

Zanzibar, Aug. 29.—The crisis here is regarded as ended. The new sultan, Hamoud Bin Mohammed Bin Said, is expected to follow the peaceful lines of his predecessor, and it is understood that Great Britain does not intend to make any change in the existing form of government.

G. A. R. VETERANS.

Annual Encampment Opens in St. Paul with a Reception.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 1.—It is estimated that there were over 80,000 strangers in the city Monday night and trains were still coming in bearing the veterans and their friends.

Monday night several of the crack posts of other cities, notably those of Detroit and Chicago, gave drills in

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WALKER

the streets. At 8:30 p. m. Commander in Chief Walker and Mrs. Walker were given a reception at Hotel Ryan, which was attended by several thousand people. At the same hour at the state capitol a general reception in charge of the Minnesota Relief corps was given to the grand army proper. This was attended by 20,000 people.

SLAIN UNDER ORDERS.

Turkish Authorities Sanction the Recent Massacres.

Constantinople, Sept. 1.—There is no longer any doubt that the massacres were arranged by the Turkish authorities, and it has been ascertained that orders were only given to the Bashi-bazouks to cease massacreing the Armenians after the bloody work had been going on for 30 hours. It is also a fact that hundreds of Turks were brought over from the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus in order to take part in the massacres, and many Armenians were put in boats, which were then taken out to sea. Their fate is unknown, but there is not the slightest doubt but that they have been drowned.

Although it may be true that the attack on the Ottoman bank originated with the Armenian revolutionary committee, it is admitted on all sides that the massacres which followed were not justified, and that from 3,000 to 4,000 people lost their lives in the streets of this city, or in those of the suburbs, during the past week. The Armenians also intended to attack the palace, the branch office of the Credit-Lyonnaise and other places, their avowed object being to force the powers to intervene in the Armenian question.

Ex-President Harrison Speaks.

New York, Aug. 28. — Ex-President Harrison spoke to a large audience in Carnegie hall last night, upholding the republican national platform and candidates. He devoted much of his speech to denunciation of what he termed an attack by the Chicago platform upon the supreme court and the president's power and duty to enforce all of the laws of the United States without awaiting the consent or call of the governor of any state. He declared there was no one to defend the Wilson bill, the result of which measure had been the great panic of 1893, universal business distraction and the prevailing distress and anxiety. He talked long and argued strongly in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard.

A Mother's Crime.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 29.—At noon Friday the family of Charles W. Green, traveling passenger agent of the Big Four railway, consisting of Mrs. Green and three children, a boy, aged 13, a girl, aged nine, and a little girl of six, were found dead in their home, 519 West Thirty-fourth street. All the little ones were in their beds and the mother lay dead in a doorway with a revolver by her side. The murder or suicide is supposed to have occurred Wednesday morning, about two o'clock, as at that hour neighbors heard pistol shots near the Green home, but no investigation was made until the non-appearance of the Green family led to an inquiry.

Signed the Sixty-Cent Scale.

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 29. — The Island City Coal company of Linton, A. M. Ogle, president, has signed an agreement to pay the miners the scale asked, 60 cents per ton. The Island company is the third largest in the state. The agreement is considered a great victory for the miners, especially so as Mr. Ogle is vice president of the Bituminous Operators' association.

Italy's Latest Naval Move.

Rome, Sept. 1.—King Humbert has signed a decree ordering the formation of an Italian Atlantic squadron for the protection of Italy's interests in South Africa.

Found a Snug Sum.

Moberly, Mo., Aug. 28.—Patrick Henry, while camping near here, found $4,000 in gold buried in a teakettle.

Good Hood's Sarsaparilla

Blood is what gives strong nerves, vigor, vitality. Good blood and good health come by taking

Be sure to get Hood's and only HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic.

THE FLOWERS OF THE TREE.

Need to Stoop to No Tricks for the Scattering of Pollen.

It has come about that the lowly plants, unable to secure their ends by fair words, have had recourse to guile—to tempt the insects by velvety textures of rich color widely spread, by exhaling sweet and powerful odors, by offering nectar, and finally by devising artful appliances, whereby an insect can be loaded with pollen without his knowledge what time he is imbibing the seductive nectar. Some have gone a step lower, and because they could not afford to produce so brilliant a display as other plants, have set to work to press the vulgar carrion-loving flies into their service by developing petals of a livid purple hue, and giving forth a putrid odor. Faugh! Shall hearts of oak and beech and ash stoop to such tricks?

The forest tree, says Good Words, has a hundred or a thousand years to live, and exhibits no precocious anxiety to produce fruit. At 15, 20 or 30 years is time enough to think of such things; and when the time comes the delicate essential organs are protected merely by a few simple green or yellow scales, or by none at all. The pollen is lavishly produced, for the wind is not so precise a vehicle of transmission as the insect, and but a very small percentage of the pollen grains will reach their destination. This, however, is of little consequence, for an incipient seed needs but one pollen grain to fertilize it, and should a hundred fall upon it, 99 would be superfluous.

COMBINATION.—"Oh, you just ought to see our flat," she exclaimed, enthusiastically. "We've the loveliest combination kitchen and folding bed that ever was."—Detroit Tribune.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

Why pay the same

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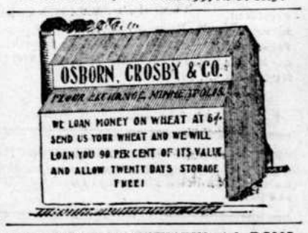

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THE WILD SOWER.

Up and down the land I go,
Through the valley, over hill;
Many a pleasant ground I sow,
Never one I reap or till;
Fan and flail I never wield,
Leave no hayrick in the field.

Farmer goes with leathern scrip,
Fills the harrowed earth with seed:
In the selfsame score I slip
Germs of many a lusty weed;
Though I scatter in his track,
I possess nor bin nor sack.

He sows wheat, and I sow tare,
Rain and sunshine second toil;
Tame and wild these acres share,
Wrestling for the right of soil.
I stand by and clap my hands,
Cheering on my urchin bands.

Mine the cockle in the rye,
Thorned thistle, large and fine,
And the daisy's white-fringed eye,
And the dodder's endless twine;
Mine those fingers five that bind
Every blade and stalk they find.

Mine the lilies, hot and bright,
Setting summer meads on fire;
Mine the silkweed's spindles white,
Spinning autumn's soft attire.
Goldenrod and aster then
I bring up by bank and glen.

Whoso fleeth to the woods,
Whoso buildeth on the plains,
I, too, seek those solitudes,
Leading on my hardy trains;
Thorn and brier, still man's lot,
Crowd around the frontier cot.

Many serve me, unaware—
Shaggy herds that ceaseless roam,
And the rovers of the air
Passing to their winter home;
More than these upon me wait—
Wind and water bear my freight.

Thus, a sower wild, I go,
Trafficking with every clime,
Still the fruitful germs I sow
That shall vex your harvest-time;
Otherwise, ye toil-stooped men,
Eden's ease were come again!

—Edith M. Thomas, in Journal of Education.

A DEEP-WATER GHOST.

BY PAUL PASTNOR.

We were four bronzed, jolly sportsmen, who happened to meet during the partridge shooting season at a little hostelry in the southern part of Virginia. There was a real old-fashioned fireplace in the waiting room of the hotel, and here we used to gather every evening to smoke our cigars, compare notes on the sport of the day, and "swap yarns."

I remember in particular the story that Lloyd told us, the night before we parted. It was unique and weird. Lloyd was a tremendously big, athletic fellow, and he had a way of saying things in that deep bass voice of his that made them doubly impressive.

He had been sitting for some time with his chin on his hand, looking steadily into the open fire. Benson had been telling a rather commonplace ghost story, and the rest of us had dutifully oh-d and ah-d and pretended to shiver at the proper laces, but Lloyd said never a word. When silence settled upon the little group once more, however, Lloyd sat up in his chair, uncrossed his feet, and remarked:

"Now, boys, I am going to tell you a ghost story the like of which you never heard before, and the best of it is it's all true, for it happened to me exactly as I shall tell it.

"When I was in Sweden, some 15 years ago, I had an opportunity to do considerable gunning, as my friend and host was a landed proprietor and controlled the hunting and fishing rights of a large and valuable territory. In this tract was one large lake, called Lake Fryksdal, which abounded in fine fish, particularly pike of a remarkable size. Hovering over this lake almost constantly were a few pairs of whitish-gray birds which the Swedes call sea-eagles — great, magnificent, broad-winged creatures, whose food consisted of the large fish that were so plentiful in the waters of their habitat.

"I had a strong desire to shoot one of these birds, although I knew them to be held in almost sacred esteem by the inhabitants, who believed that if anyone should kill one of them, he would be haunted by the sprite of the bird as long as he lived. But not being the least bit superstitions, my passion for obtaining a specimen of each new bird or animal I came across in my travels easily overcame all scruples, and I forthwith laid my plans to secure one of the sea-eagles.

"I shall never forget the circumstances connected with the shooting of this bird. It was a bright, still afternoon. I had been lying for hours behind a large rock on the shore of the lake waiting for one of the birds to come within range of my fowling-piece. A pair of them were sailing hither and thither above the surface of the lake, waiting for an opportunity to pounce upon some pike or other fish that might be sunning itself at the top of the water. At length I saw one of the eagles drop like a shot from a height of more than 100 feet, and strike the water in a cloud of foam and spray. The next moment he rose, bearing a good-sized fish in his talons, and flew heavily toward the shore. My heart began to thump against my ribs, as I saw that, if the eagle held to his course, he would pass almost directly over the place where I lay concealed. Crouching down, I waited for the shadow which I knew must precede the bird, as he was flying between me and the sun.

"At length it came—a big, slowly-traveling blot of darkness—and the moment it passed me on the shingle of the beach, I leaped up, with both barrels of my gun cocked and ready. There, scarcely 40 yards away, and a little to the left, the eagle loomed in the clear, sun-lit air. The gun sprang to my shoulder, and a quick, loud report rang out on the silence. With an almost human scream, the bird dropped the fish from his talons, and came sailing down with outspread, quivering wings, graceful even unto death. Slowly he settled upon the beach, wings extended. I dashed towards him. The great wings were vibrating silently on the stones. The head and neck had fallen prone in the weakness and stupor of death. But as I stood over my victim, the eyes of the great bird met mine with a glance which I shall never forget—reproachful, pleading, accusing, condemning. I fairly shivered and turned away my eyes. It was a look to haunt a man his life long. But when I turned again the eyes had glazed, and the magnificent white eagle was stretched out in the motionless beauty of death.

"When I took my prize home, my host said, sadly, and more than half seriously: 'I am sorry you killed the bird. He will haunt you to the day of your death.' I laughed carelessly, yet somehow my heart misgave me, and it was weeks before I could get over a certain apprehensive uneasiness that pursued me even in my dreams.

"I spent the ensuing winter and spring in Stockholm; but with the return of another summer my friend in the country invited me most cordially to repeat my visit at his fine old estate, and as I knew he really wanted me to come, I had neither heart nor reason to decline.

"The weather during July was exceedingly warm, and during our frequent fishing trips to Lake Fryksdal my friends and I often refreshed ourselves by taking a dip in the clear waters. One afternoon, as we were fishing off shore near the place where I had shot my eagle, I said to my host with bantering triumph: 'Well, a year has passed, and I haven't seen the ghost of that sacred eagle yet!'

"'Never mind,' was the reply, 'you will see it yet. Mark my words. It will come to you some time when you least expect it.'

"I laughed and proposed that we take a swim, as the sun was getting up very warm, and the fish were not biting at all. My friends assented, so we undressed and plunged into the lake. I dove straight down, and, catching hold of the jagged end of a large rock, opened my eyes to look about me for a moment.

"Never, if I live to be a hundred, will the sight that met my eyes at that instant be effaced from memory. Coming toward me, silently, and yet with incredible swiftness, was the bleached and snowy skeleton of a gigantic bird, with wings outstretched! It made no ripple, no pulsation of the water. It seemed to have no means of propulsion, for the ghostly wings were rigid and motionless. Yet on it came, swift and still; and, to my horrified imagination, in the whited sockets of the skull gleamed those same reproachful, condemning eyes which the dying eagle had turned upon me a year ago.

"To say that I was fairly paralyzed with fear but inadequately describes my condition. Though beginninig to suffer for lack of air, I could not to save me have let go my grasp of the rock. I was fascinated, enchained. Every muscle in my body was rigid and beyond control of the brain. And still that horrible, mysterious specter was coming toward me, and I could neither avoid it or ward it off.

"How long I clung there, suffocating and helpless, I know not. I only know that, just as the water-ghost was about to strike me in the face, a lithe, white form flashed in between, a strong hand seized my arm and I was dragged forcibly up to the surface of the water. Then I lost consciousness, and the next thing I remember was being rolled over and over on the back and punched in the ribs, and then opening my eyes on the pale, anxious face of my friend, who had dived down and saved me.

"When, an hour or two later, I told him the story of my deep-water aparition, he smiled incredulously, even as he said: 'Did I not tell you you would see it some time?'

"But the mystery was solved a few days later, when, picking up a Stockholm paper, I read the following paragraph:

"'A GHASTLY TROPHY.

"'A recent writer tells what may be truly regarded as one of the most curious incidents of natural history. In some of the Swedish lakes, he says, large birds of prey are in the habit of swooping down on the pike basking at the surface of the water. In these cases, if the pike be more powerful than the bird, the latter, unable to extricate his talons, is borne to the bottom and drowned. Incredible as the story seems, Eckstrom, Rev. Mr. Moller, and other writers, state that the flesh of the pike heals with the talons of the bird in its back, while the bird becomes converted into a skeleton, which is carried about by the pike. One skeleton, which had long been exhibited by a pike in Lake Wetter, had acquired a greenish tinge ,and was regarded by the fishermen as a harbinger of misfortune.'"

—Detroit Free Press.

A Heroine of the Albert Medal.

Miss Hannah Rosbotham is the only woman who has received the Albert medal. This lady was, and still is, assistant school mistress at the Sutton National schools, St. Helens, Lancashire. On October 14, 1881, the stone belfry of the school was blown down during a terrific gale of wind, and fell through the roof into the infant school room, where nearly 200 children were assembled, causing the death of one and injuring many others. The moment this mass of masonry had fallen the schoolroom and its gallery were filled with stones, slate and timber. Whilst others had fled for safety, Miss Rosbotham, who at the time of the accident was teaching elsewhere, deliberately went in among the fallen mass and clouds of dust, and, while fully conscious of the extreme danger to which she was exposed, remained on the spot until every child had been placed in safety. At the imminent risk of her own life this heroine of 23 removed four infants who were partially covered with the debris and also rescued therefrom a little girl who was completely buried and who must inevitably have been suffocated had not such gallantry been displayed.—Strand.

The Mandolinist in Florence.

How excellently these sweet strummers aid digestion in this city of the Medici! They and their stringed toys appear everywhere. Indeed, the more obscure the eating house the more systematic their visitations. The music dignifies the viands. Not always was the wine good nor the cutlet a la milanaise of the tenderest; but one forgets these defects in the plaintive spectacle of a white-bearded, sightless mandolinist led into the room by an angel-faced (though not very clean) little girl to add the sauce of harmony to the meal. I have seen a warm-hearted neighbor shed tears over his "carcioffi" during the melody and another let his meat go cold while he beat time to the musician's strumming. The Florentines are all sensibility—or nearly. Touch their hearts and you may be sure you have touched their pockets also, though there may be naught inside these. For my part I reckoned the copper to the mandolinist as an integral part of my dinner bill.—Cornhill Magazine.

Orange Jelly.

One box gelatine dissolved in a kitchen cupful of water. In one hour's time pour on this a cupful of boiling water. Stir until melted, then add two cups of sugar, a stick of cinnamon, the grated rind of an orange and a lemon, the juice of three oranges and a lemon and a cup of sherry. If one objects to the wine more lemon juice may be substituted. Strain through a cloth and pour into molds.—Brooklyn Eagle.

—"It always flies to my head!" exclaimed the man with a bald pate, as he brushed off the troublesome insect.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

Monument Unveiled.

About 2,500 people attended the unveiling of the Fort Ridgely monument. Many of the soldiers who were at the fort during the Indian outbreak in 1862 were present and participated in the exercises. A large delegation was present from New Ulm, including Company A of the Second regiment of Minnesota militia, commanded by Capt. Steinhauser; the artillery company of Capt. Burg; the Great Western band and a large number of citizens. Old soldiers were present from various other counties, and some came from South Dakota and Iowa. The country about Fairfax turned out en masse.

The exercises were held near the old cemetery, east of the old fort. Rev. Hanscom opened with prayer. Judge Flandrau, chairman of the monument commission, made the opening address and delivered over the monument to Adjt. Gen. Muehlberg, who made a most befitting reply. The principal speech was by Capt. J. McGrew, of Duluth, who had charge of a cannon during the battles. He was followed by Col. Sheehan and Capt. Culver, each of whom gave interesting sketches of the dark days of 1862.

Two Tramps Killed.

A rear end collision, caused by a train breaking in two, occurred just east of St. Cloud on the Great Northern. Some 12 empty box cars were derailed and smashed into kindling wood. Two bodies, badly disfigured, were removed and now await identification. The two unfortunates were stealing a ride in an empty box car, which was turned upside in the ditch. One is that of a man about 32 years old, a laborer, and evidently a Scandinavian. On his person was found a summons issued by Judge Crossin, of Melrose, but the name of the defendant is torn off. There was absolutely nothing on the body of the other, a youth of perhaps 17, by which he could be identified.

A New Fish Man.

Chairman Timberlake, Secretary Benson and Executive Agent Fullerton, of the state game fish commission selected a new superintendent for the fish hatchery. W. H. Morgan, who for 15 years has been in the service of the United States in the fish culture department was selected for the place. He has held important positions in California, Washington and Michigan, and is well posted on all the latest methods and appliances. He will assume his duties on Sept. 1, and will have charge of the improvements laid out by the commission which are to be begun at the fish hatchery immediately.

The Chase Given Up.

The police of Willmar rounded up the tramps in town. But seven were discovered, four of whom were detained on suspicion of having something to do with the wholesale robberies of Wednesday night. They could not be identified by any of the victims and had nothing in their possession to incriminate them. No clue has yet been discovered of the highwaymen and the pursuing parties have returned. Young Tilden was not so seriously injured as supposed, and was carted out of town by his companions of the traveling tents.

Trusties Skip Out.

James Lange and W. H. Senafrank, two inmates of the reformatory at St. Cloud, employed in running the electric light plant at night escaped from the institution at 3 o'clock in the morning. When the guard went around he two were on duty. They took a ladder with them used in the boiler house with which they climbed over the stockade. Both wore gray suits and hickory shirts. They were "trusties" and Lange was returned to the institution a few months ago having broken his parole.

News in Brief.

F. R. Baysinger, a young bicyclist, was shot and seriously wounded at Castle Rock by a hide buyer from Chicago, named Luker.

John Bell, separator tender for Thos. Lewis, steam thresher, near Grand Meadow, while climbing over the cylinder made a misstep and his foot was drawn into the cylinder and concaves, tearing it to shreds and cutting it off close below the knee.

A tramp while trying to steal a ride on a freight train at Ellsworth fell and had his foot taken off. He was intoxicated.

Joseph Buckman, deputy game warden at Little Falls, was arrested for shooting a blue crane. He was fined.

The postoffice at Ovetia, Polk county, has been discontinued. Mail will go to Lindsay.

Mrs. M. Walhart, of Royalton, has received $4,500 back pension money.

Well diggers at Duluth struck a spring after blasting through six feet of rock. In the spring was a frog about an inch long in body and three inches long from tip of outspread forefoot to tip of his hindfeet. The frog is of a white and light brown color, and apparently has no mouth, although he is possessed of bright black eyes.

The river drivers are making a special effort to break the jam between the Vermillion and White Oak point, and it is expected that logs will be running freely through Pokegama dam soon.

The house of a man named Meyer, of Pike Creek, was totally destroyed by fire. Fire caught from a stove. Loss, $1,500; insurance in the Farmers' Insurance company for $500.

A tramp stole a case of knives at the Temperance hotel at Carver, but was arrested while still on the premises and the property was recovered. In justice court he pleaded guilty and was fined $5 and costs, which he paid, and was discharged. Within an hour he stole a horse brush, but was again arrested, but settled by returning the brush and paying the owner $1.

J. P. Molinger & Co.'s elevator and mill at Crookston were entirely destroyed by fire. Two Northern Pacific cars were burned.

A "fresh air fund" boy, Eddie Westburg, visiting Wood Lake, fell through a hay rack and broke his leg.

The Davenport house at Winona was damaged by fire $3,000.

The suit brought by R. D. Mallett against the city of Duluth, to prevent the floating of the new water bonds, has been withdrawn and matters are in a fair again for some satisfactory adjustment of the prospect for a new water plant.

The crop of wheat in Minnesota falls about 35,000,000 bushels behind last year. The last crop was so exceptional that it will be unnecessary to remind the public that comparison with it is unfair from the standpoint of average yields.

BRYAN IS HEARD.

The Democratic Candidate Makes Three Speeches in Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 1.—The welcome given Mr. Bryan by the people of Cleveland was unprecedented in his campaign tour from New York to his home in Nebraska. Ten thousand people had gathered in and about the Lake Shore station to wait the arrival of the nominee's train, and when it arrived they greeted him with a vim. An open carriage drawn by four white horses was in waiting for Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and in this they were conveyed through streets crowded with cheering people to the Hollenden hotel, followed by more than a score of other carriages containing members of the local committee, and escorted by silver clubs from many of the Cleveland wards. A national salute was fired by Battery A, Ohio national guard, as the train came in and fireworks were displayed all along the route to the hotel.

When the carriage reached the centennial arch erected in commemoration of Cleveland's one hundredth anniversary as a settlement, the magnificent structure, as beautiful in proportion as the Arc d'Triomphe in Paris and more than that famous monument, burst into a flood of light furnished by a myriad of electric globes. After a hasty dinner at the Hollenden, Mr. Bryan was escorted by many of the local and visiting silver clubs through highways packed closely with people to the Central armory. Here fully 8,000 people had gathered. Charles Wissar, the temporary chairman, made a vain attempt to be heard, but the audience kept shouting for Bryan and he gave way to Charles, P. Salen, the permanent chairman. Mr. Salen was more successful and succeeded in making the audience understand that he was introducing Mr. Bryan. As the candidate stepped forward, clad in his familiar short black coat, the people cheered until they could cheer no longer.

There was really nothing new in the address delivered by the young orator, but he put a fervor into his words and gestures that gave the audience every opportunity of venting its enthusiasm. The speech there was the principal one delivered by Mr. Bryan during the evening.

It was the same scene of enthusiasm over again at Music hall, where Mr. Bryan went immediately from the Armory. Ten thousand more people were there and they cheered him as heartily and as frequently as those at the Armory had done.

Back to the Hollenden hotel the candidate was hurried from Music hall, and from the balcony he delivered a third address to a vast concourse of people gathered in the open street. When he concluded and stepped back, the crowd pressed into the lobby of the hotel and managed to corral the candidate, who shook hands with so many that he was fairly exhausted when he made his escape.

TRADE REVIEW.

Leading Commercial Agents on the Business Situation.

New York, Aug. 29.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"Clearing house certificates have not been issued, but instead gold is coming hither largely on the swiftest steamers, about $11,000,000 being already on the way. Higher lending rates bring it, notwithstanding foreign events, which disturb London markets, and growing confidence in the monetary future of the country helps. The shrinkage of merchandise imports and the increase of exports also help. These tendencies all help to lessen the strain.

"Failures for the week have been 288 in the United States, against 186 last year; and 33 in Canada, against 42 last year. Liabilities in failures for three weeks ending August 20 were $20,932,285, against $6,519,366 last year, and $8,214,470 in 1894. The stoppage of Milton, Hughes & Co. this week is, of course, not included in these figures. The stoppage of works also continues, including among other iron concerns the Illinois steel plant, at Hammond, Ind., and the Lakeside nail works there. Disruption of the tin-plate association results from inability of many concerns to go on paying wages demanded, and will presumably be followed by the stoppage of some. Other iron works are getting very light new business, and there is so little doing that quotations are almost nominal..

"Boot and shoe shipments continue large. New business is scarce. Quick deliveries are urged, but advance in price deters buying beyond actual needs. Leather is a shade weaker, and hides again lose about 2 per cent. for the week. Sales of wool have been in four weeks only 9,595,300 pounds, against 22,200,400 last year. Actual quotations are hard to get, but sales to realize are at bargain prices, and domestic imports and reshipments of foreign are in considerable quantities. No gain is seen in the demand for woolen goods. Cottons show a stronger tone.

"Speculation in products caused an advance of 1.62 cents in wheat, but by Thursday it had been lost, only to raise again and close at nearly the top. Heavy western receipts continue low as prices are. Corn declined on Thursday to 26.25 cents here and 20.37 at Chicago, which is close to the lowest ever known. Crop advices continue favorable, but western receipts indicate less disposition to sell at current figures. Cotton has reacted sharply from its advance to 8.62 cents, and 8 is now quoted with little demand."

MET A JUST FATE.

A Springfield (Ill.) Man Killed by His Stepdaughter.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 29.—One year ago Albert Caldwell, aged 50 years, was sent to the Joliet state prison for five years for criminally assaulting his stepdaughter, Ella Gentry, at their home in Carlinville. Thursday night the woman shot and killed her stepfather, who had been released from prison and had come home to work as a coal miner. He had threatened her, and when, with a razor in his hand he attacked her on the street she killed him.

A St. Louis Firm to Retire.

St. Louis, Sept 1.—It is announced that the H. T. Simon-Gregory Dry Goods company, of this city, will dissolve partnership and retire from business between now and the close of the year. The concern is the second oldest of its kind in St. Louis, is capitalized at $600,000, has a surplus of $100,000 and a business of about $1,000,000 a month. The merchandise of the company is estimated at from $750,000 to $1,000,000, and as soon as this can be disposed of the firm will dissolve. The only reason given for the dissolution is the desire of both Mr. Simon and Mr. Gregory to retire from active business.

Dropped Dead.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—After playing a good game of cricket at Parkside Saturday, and while joking because he had not been vanquished, A. P. Broadfoot, a well-known member of Scottish societies and athletic clubs, fell dead in the presence of a score of friends. He was a victim of heart disease.

Brooklyn Returns.

Delaware Breakwater, Del., Aug. 31.—The cruiser Brooklyn pased in at 9:25 o'clock Saturday morning on her return to Philadelphia after the successful official trial trip off the Massachusetts coast.

LI HUNG CHANG.

Liberality of the Views of the Chinese Statesman.

It is claimed that notwithstanding Li Hung Chang has shown some liberality of views toward modern improvements and education, he is at heart a hater of foreigners, and has an abiding faith in Chinese institutions and methods of government. He is, it is true, a great admirer of Confucian philosophy, and remembering the enduring history of his people we can hardly wonder at his devotion to the institutions which have made that history possible. When we call to mind the experience China has had with certain western nations, it might not be considered strange if his attachment to foreigners was not very ardent; but in all his public life, says John W. Foster in Century, his conduct shows that he feels the need of foreign aid, and is disposed to give it proper welcome, and of all Chinese statesmen he is the most liberal-minded and free from prejudice. He is far from claiming that the present system of government is perfect. He has, in fact, urged upon the authorities at Peking two important changes which look to a reform of the most serious defects in the system; to wit, the withdrawal from the viceroys of provinces of powers which should be exercised only by the imperial government, and such a change in the method of admission to the public service as will liberalize the examinations, and make fitness rather than scholarship the test. There are other changes which he would gladly bring about if he had the power; but, as he confessed to Marquis Ito, "China is hampered by antiquated customs which prevent desirable reforms."

LONGS TO BE A SLAVE.

A Southern Negro Who Wants to Go Into Bondage Again.

Some of the letters that Mayor Thacher gets are curiosities in their way. People from out of town who wish to find out anything in the city of Albany invariably write letters to the mayor. It doesn't make any difference what the information desired relates to, the mayor, they think, ought to know, says the Albany Argus.

A letter was received from a negro away down south, who, Mr. Monahan says, has been dead for 30 years—not literally a corpse, but deceased as far as his grip on hustling, progressive nineteenth century life was concerned. This man believes that slavery is still an institution in this great land, and is ignorant of the glorious fact that the master's whip hasn't cracked for 30 years. He never heard of the president's proclamation, never knew that the north had whipped the south, and that 1,000,000 lives had been sacrificed to free the slave. In his letter to the mayor this colored man asked to be brought north and sold back into slavery. There is no question that he found it impossible to live in the south, and longed again for the irresponsibility from self-support of slavery days which he thought still flourished in the south.

BEAU BRUMMELL.

At the Grave of a Famous Dandy and Wit.

English visitors to Tilly-sur-Seulles having satisfied their curiosity, turn to Caen, where lie the bones of an Englishman who has left behind an immortal reputation as a dandy and a wit. Beau Brummell, after having been the friend of the prince regent, died in poverty, a friendless imbecile. Born in 1778, George Bryan Brummell was educated at Eton, where he made a name for social aplomb, readiness of repartee and fastidious neatness in dress. He went to the Oriel college, Oxford, for a years. He was presented with a coronetcy by the prince of Wales in the Tenth Hussars, and for some years enjoyed the friendship of the prince, who was afterward George IV. At last they quarreled, but "Beau" Brummell held his own in society until gambling losses made him flee the country. In 1830 he was appointed British consul at Caen. His creditors closed round him, and in May, 1835, he was cast into prison. His spirit seemed to have been broken, and in 1837 he showed signs of imbecility, and died at the Asylum of the Bon Sauveur, Caen, in March, 1840.

Ward Off Lightning.

Telephone wires seem to have an important influence in preventing lightning from striking, according to the investigations of the German telegraph department. Three hundred and forty towns with telephone saystems and 560 towns without them were under observation. In the former the lightning struck three times for every hour of storm; in the latter five times. Moreover, the violence of the lightning was much less in the former cases.

Racial Lines in Africa.

All the colored people in South Africa are treated alike by the whites as divided from themselves by a wide and impassable gulf. A native, whatever his rank, would seldom be permitted, except as a domestic servant, to enter a private house. When Khama was in England last autumn and was entertained at lunch by the duke of Westminister the news excited general annoyance and disgust among the whites in South Africa.

All Want to Bolt.

It is fashionable now to bolt. A politician will bolt; so will a door, and bolting cloth is used at the mills. Money, too, has a fashion of bolting, but the people will never bolt from their allegiance to the Saint Paul & Duluth Railroad, which is of too long standing to be easily disturbed. For years and years the people of the Northwest and other sections of the country have regarded the Duluth Short Line as the best and most available route between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, West Superior, Stillwater and other northwestern points of importance, and every year strengthens their allegiance. The Duluth Short Line trains are modern, handy, swift and smooth, and they make thousands of new friends annually, so that those who want to be in the swim should take this line. Ticket agents will gladly furnish maps, circulars, etc., or they may be had by writing to W. A. Russell, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Tom—"I don't know whether she sings or not." Jack—"She doesn't. I heard her."—Puck.

Summer Resorts on the Monon.

The Summer resorts on the Monon Route are having a "big season." West Baden and French Lick Springs are more popular than ever, and Paoli has started a new sanitarium to take the overflow. The waters of these springs have been recommended by prominent physicians as superior in their curative properties to those of Hot Springs, White Sulphur, or even the noted spas and 'bads" of Germany. West Baden indeed has been fitly called "the Carlsbad of America." Cedar Lake is prettier than ever and just as full of fish. The railroad company has a fine park there and is soon to build a new station.

OUTCLASSED.—She—"I fear your love is growing cold." He—"Not a bit. It only seems cold in contrast with this weather."—Indianapolis Journal.

FOR the past half dozen years Warner's Safe Cure has not been advertised in the weekly press, the city papers having been exclusively used. The Company manufacturing the old and reliable kidney and liver medicine have, however, come to the conclusion that the country paper is read more thoroughly than the city daily and better results can be obtained by returning to the weekly. In this they are correct, and we hope our readers will prove it to them by reading the new advertisement of the Warner's Safe Cure Co. which will be found in another column of this paper, and acting on the advice there found.

ON THE ROOF.—Jawkins—"Why do you applaud that rot?" Hogg—"Hang it, if you would do the same it would help you not to hear it."—Truth.

Too Late to Mend.

There is a point beyond which medication cannot go. Before it is too late to mend, persons of a rheumatic tendency, inherited or acquired, should use that benignant defense against the further progress of the supertenacious malady—rheumatism. The name of this proven rescuer is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, it should also be recollected, cures dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, debility and nervousness.

IF people love you, be happy; don't demand the impossible by asking that the same people love you longer than a week.—Atchison Globe.

VERY low rates will be made by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway for excursions of August 18th, September 1st, 15th and 29th, to the south, for Homeseekers and Harvesters. For particulars apply to the nearest local Agent, or address JAMES BARKER, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., St. Louis, Mo.

IT is no particular credit to Adam that he never chewed tobacco. There was no other man for him to beg a "chaw" of.—Texas Sifter.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Res orer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 933 Arch st. Phila, Pa.

A GOOD REASON.—Nora—"Is Moike going t'th' funeral?" Bridget—"Indate he isn't." Nora—"An' phoy?" Bridget—"Shure he wuz at th' wake lasht noight."—Truth.

I USE Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—DR. G. W. PATTERSON, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

"WHO was best man at the wedding?" "The bride's father, if cheerfulness counts for anything."—Puck.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

WOMEN have to marry to prove that they have had a chance.

For the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THERE is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause, whatever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged Kidneys or Liver. To restore these, therefore, is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where

Warner's Safe Cure

has achieved its great reputation. It

ACTS DIRECTLY UPON THE KIDNEYS AND LIVER

and by placing them in a healthy condition, drives disease and pain from the system.

Large bottle or new style smaller one, at your druggists. Its reputation—"Twenty years of success," in four continents. Warner's Safe Cure Co., London, Rochester, Frankfort, Melbourne, Toronto.

DRESSMAKERS

FIND THE ONLY ORIGINAL DESIGNS PUBLISHED In This Country —IN— L'Art de La Mode,

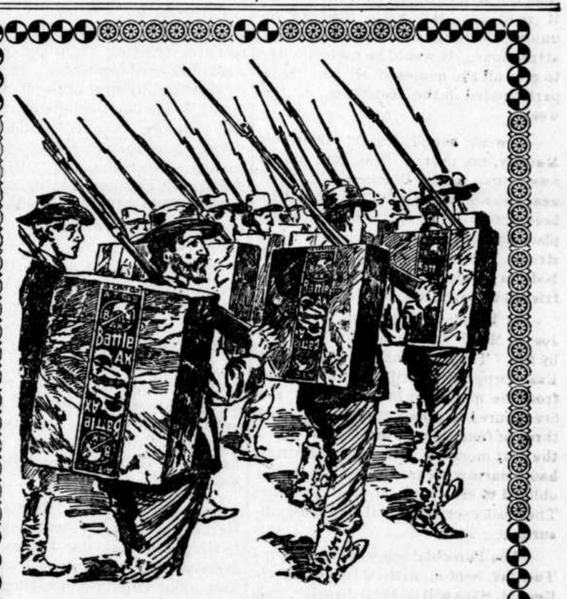
And all the most reliable information on the question of dress. Order of your Newsdealer or send 35 Cents for the last Number.

Flat Pattern of this design, 36 Bust, for 50 Cents.

THE MORSE-BROUGHTON CO., 3 East 19th Street, Bet. 5th Ave. and Broadway, NEW YORK.

WANTED--AGENTS Streetmen and boys TO SELL McKINLEY and BRYAN

lithograph portraits, 22 x 28, two colors, $3.25 per hundred, sample 10c. McKinley and Bryan cabinet photos, $3.50 per hundred, sample 10c. Buttons $1.25 per hundred. Sample 5c. The biggest and best campaign book. Every voter wants one; 600 pages and full of portraits of national men, sells for $1. Big thing for agents. Outfit free. Send 15c for postage. IF ORDER QUICK and make money while the campaign is hot. A. HARTLEY & CO., publishers, CINCINNATI, OHIO.



"The Old Soldier's Favorite."

Battle Ax PLUG

A little bit of pension goes a long way if you chew "Battle Ax." The biggest piece of really high-grade tobacco ever sold for 5 cents; almost twice as large as the other fellow's inferior brand.

Look Out

For Imitations of Walter Baker & Co.'s Premium No. 1 Chocolate. Always ask for, and see that you get, the article made by

WALTER BAKER & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

MINNEAPOLIS. WOODWARD & CO. DULUTH.

GRAIN COMMISSION.

BRANCH--CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.

ORDERS for FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED in ALL MARKETS.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 4, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—The funeral of Charles Yantos who was killed at Minneapolis Snuday was held at the Catholic church here on Wednesday.

—School District No. 48, the Ziebarth district begins a six month School on Monday next. Miss Anna Parslow has been re-engaged to teach.

—Charles Yantos, a brother of Mrs. August Berneck, of this place, was run over by the cars and killed, at Minneapolis on Sunday evening.

—The R. R. has been unusually busy all week hauling passengers to the cities. Long trains, some of them decorated, and all filled to overflowing have been rushed citywards.

—Trains have been way behind time most every day this week, and standing room even on the platform has been at a premium. Everybody going to the Twin Cities.

—One of the "strongest" arguments yet heard in town in favor of a gold standard was that of Councilman Wash Rader in a street confab a few days ago. It was very conclusive.

—Several old soldiers returned home Wednseday morning not waiting for the grand parade. The crowds are reported to be very large in the Twim Cities. Cant hardly see anything for the people.

—The Gospel workers are still at work in their tent. Street meetings have been held each evening on the corner of Bridge and River Streets. Quite an interest has been manifested by some of our citizens.

—The Georgia University Graduates and Operatic Minstrel Stars supported by J. Edward George's Challenge Band and Symphony Orchestra are to be here on Tuesday, Sept. 8. Our people will remember they gave an entertainment here last December. Price, 25, 35 and 50 cents.

—People have been flocking to the Cities in great bodies all week, to attend the K. P. Convention; the G. A. R. re-unions, the State Soldiers reunions, the State Fair and many other attractions. It would be useless to try to give all the names of all who have participated in the festivities of the week.

—A west bound freight train on Monday, ran over a deaf and dumb Swede man named Brachen who lived near Shaw's crossing. The man had been across the track to his brothers place and was returning home when struck. The train brought the dead body to the depot here from whence friends removed it to his former home.

—On Tuesday night the house of Joseph Micah was completely dertroyed by fire. The house was in the South East corner of the village behind trees from the main part of town and the fire occured at about 11 o'clock so but three or four citizens knew of it until the next morning. Mr. and Mrs. Micah had a narrow escape themselves being obliged to crawl out at the window. They lost everything but had some insurance.

—The Parochial school will open up Tuesday, Sept 8, with three teachers. Rev. M. Savs will be local director, and desires to have every scholar understand English as soon as possible. This is right people in this country are at a great disadvantage unless they can talk, read and write the language of their country. No difference how well educated you may be unless you can talk with those about you, and with whom you must do business, and live you are not able to get along socially or other wise as well as if you could talk the language of the country.

Literary Note.

Apropos of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's disagreement with his son, and the latter's marriage to a woman very much older than himself, the editor of the Cosmopolitan, in the September issue, seriously discusses the education most useful to modern life, and substantially, if not in words, asks: "Does modern college education educate?" The September Cosmopolitan, as if to show what a magazine can do, gives four complete stories in this single number, by such noted authors as Frances Courtenay Baylor, Maurice Thompson, Gertrude Hall, and John J. a'Becket, Louise Chandler Moulton, Mrs. Lew Wallace, Francisque Sarcey, I. Zangwill, Agnes Repplier, Norman Kerr, M. D., H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, Wm. Eleroy Curtis, Robert E. Strahorn, Colonel Tillman, and Ruth Mc Enery Stuart are also among the contributors to this one issue of a magazine that is sold for ten cents. Nor is this all. Among other writers not already mentioned is Camile Flamarrion, who has an article on "The Wonderful New Eye of Science," which alone is worth the entire price of the magazine. The Cosmopolitan has been gradually perfecting its engraving and mechanical departments. until the publishers believe that, in the September issue, they present a number unrivaled in artistic and mechanical excellence.

Galloway's Big Free

Concert Co. will open in their large tent on the lot opposite City Hall in Delano for one week, commencing Menday, Sept. 7 and change programme every night. Good seats and lot of fun and it is all Free, for every one. Don't miss it. Remember it is free.

Personal.

Drs. Ames and Soper have been down to see the city entertainments.

John Sleight, of Rockford, visited Delano on business Saturday.

Miss Bertha Gunn, of Montrose, visited with Rev. Farber's family this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hohl and George Crandall, of Rockford, were in town on Tuesday.

Phil Lanway and family, of South Arm, Michigan, is in town visiting relatives.

Emery cunningham left Wednesday for Minneapolis to resume his studies at the "U."

Mr. Mossberg who has been visiting here for a few weeks returned to Minneapolis Tuesday.

Mrs. M. A Chance has moved to Minneapolis for the winter to allow Jenner and Vinnie to renew their studies.

Miss Maggie Kelley of Buffalo who has been engaged to teach the Primary department of our School, was in town Saturday.

Dr. P. O'Hair, of Waverly was in town Saturday. He's no homeopath, but he advocates that doctrine for a money standard.

Rev. M. Savs, who has been spending a few weeks at St. Paul has returned. He has been assighed to this place, permanently.

Miss Irene Cheely came up from Minnetonka Mills Saturday to move her household goods to Elk River where she will have charge of the Primary department of the Public School.

County Cullings.

Maple Lake Lodge No. 212, A.O.U. W., will give there first grand ball at Moore's Hall, Monday evening Sept. 7.

The Eagle thinks Towne's speech could be answered. You have our permission Old Bird, now answer it.

The Eagle says; "will free silverites go to heaven? We know of nothing to hinder if they are otherwise prepared. Most of them seem to be poor in this world's goods.

Editor Rank thinks we might be able to see the distortions of history made by Judge Vanderburg, John Day Smith and others if we would read up. We are willing brother Rank. Please send us the volume and page where it can be found.

The Democratic County Convention to elect county officers and to elect delegates to the 38th Legislative convention has been called for Thursday, Sept. 24. at Buffalo. And the People's Party Legislative Convention has been called for the same time and place.

A. Y. Eaton certainly is a conundrum to Wright County people. His paper starts out with poetry for McKinley; he goes on and thinks Towne has the best case; that Bryan will even carry Ohio, (and the Senator is an Ohio man himself, and ought to know). Queer man, that Eaton.

Editor Saylor is evidently working toward a gold standard. He charges more for printing than the commissioners allow at legal rates, and he kicks on printing any more of the W. C. T. U. "stuff." He don't believe in any thing free anymore. No free trade, no free silver, no free printing for temperance women. Just the way when some fellows get a little boost like county printing at legal rates with a chance to do their own figuring.

The Democratic County Convention to select delegates to attend the Congressional convention at St. Cloud M. A. O'Hair was chairman and A. P. Ritchie, secretary. The following delegates were selected: T. G. Mealey, M. A. O'Hair, S. A. Gordon, F. W. Gorman, A. P. Ritchie, W. S. Hunnington, James E. Madigan, J. Z. Cochran, Ed Sherwin, J. C. Nugent, Frank Boerner, William Ziebarth, Charles Bugbee, J. H. Wendell and Joseph R. Reems.

Some time ago the Howard Lake Herald endeavored to make it appear to the public that the GAZETTE was overcharging the county for some printing. The County Commisioners did not agree with the Herald, and our bill was allowed. We see by the last proceedings of the County Commissioners that a bill of "H. S. Saylor, publishing proceedings and other printing $97.25 allowed at $74.75. So the boss of the Wright County Printing Syndicate has been docked $22.50 on one bill. It is now in order for the boss of the W. C. P. S. to rise and explain why this extra charge?

This week's Eagle says: "They know full well that every gold man in the country is able to show the advantage to all and especially to our national credit the single gold standard would be. They know that we can also show the ruinous private and national effects the adoption of a silver standard would accomplish. They know this but desire to bluff." It looks a good deal as if the Eagle was bluffing. If she is so able to tell people all these things, why don't she out with it and not be so long ruffling her feathers getting ready. Election will soon be here and she will have lost her grand opportunity.

It has been rumored that a quartette of politicians would endeavor to work up a mass meeting and place in nomination a ticket for county officers. The mass meeting probably wont materialize until after the Republicans have nominated their county officers. If the mass meeting were to be made up of the people, instead of politicians it might have a chance. But under existing circumstances if the Democrats stick to their bargain, and nominate the balance of the ticket as their committee arranged for, they will be doing about as well as they can for the party this year. If they do not like all the ticket now up perhaps they could agree on some changes.

GAZETTE

$1.00

INDEPENDENCE

Webster says in his old edition. Dollar is a coin of the United States worth 100 cents, but it is said that the administrators of Noah Webster's estate have cut the Lexicon since 1873, after the demonetization and changed the definition.

Chambers Encyclopedia says Dollar is the name of a coin, and the unit in the monitary system in United States.

Dollar derived its name from the village dollar in the smallest county of Scotland.

Near the close of the fifteenth century they coined the silver extracted from their mines into ounce pieces.

The American dollar is taken from the old Spanish dollar and is only 7½ grains less. It was formerly only silver, but in 1873 the gold dollar was made the unit of value in the United States and thus the change of the lexicon but in 1878 silver was remonetized and now shares with gold the rank of standar money. Many of the farmers (the producing class) are advocating a single gold standard, whether it be from a political or a financial standpoint I am unable to say; but may it be either one or the other, it will not be their making or for their benefit, for history does not give any account of the combination of wealth trying to put money in the poor man's pocket. I have heard it said that the Republican party of this country had the brains and the money. I am willing to admit they have most of the latter, and this is only a club in their hands to beat our brains out with, and they measure their brains by the amount of money they are able to control.

All this howl and cry against free coinage of silver is only an imaginary ghost set up in the midst of the camp to frighten the people.

If we had both gold and silver on a parity in this country for 81 years and it done the business in trade and commerce, what's the matter with it today, the trouble is the money power of England and this country is aiming to get control of our money system, and thereby she will enslave us not by chains and shackles perhaps, but by bonds and mortgages and it seems to me that any man of ordinary intelligence ought to see this, if he does not I should think he was blind to his own interest. Those money Lords do not intend that gold (the most deceptive money there is) shall be the poor man's money, it is the dear money, and if made the only legal tender money or unit of value can be handled by the money power as the potter handles the clay. If the farmers of this country want all their obligations made payable in gold and that at a premium then vote for a single gold standard and you will get it to your hearts content. For several years I have read on both sides of this money question and have come to but one conclusion, that the whole thing is nothing but a financial conspiracy of the money power to make for themselves more wealth and bring down the producing class of this country to serfdom same as in Ireland. Now brother farmer would it not be well to lay aside your party affiliation as you would a garment and look this thing square in the face regardless of fear favor or politicall aggrandizement.

Where is your gold today? You do not see any. They tell you that the talk about free coinage of silver has made gold seek a hiding place, in part this may be true but it is no fault of the silver it is only a deceptive scheme to make believe that silver is nothing but spurious money. I have read many of the late speeches made by the republicans, and all of them have a sameness and are all misleading and thereby the people are fooled. I understand that Grover Cleveland, that bull dog apostle of a single gold standard will join issue with the Republican party and vote for McKinley. You are welcome snd I repeat it thrice welcome to that monument of avoirdupois, who has for his text book the interest of the money power of this country at heart, and sold ont his party at much less than cost and would have gone into the hands of a receiver for all him. A man that has no honest convictions is only a tool in the hands of others. When Cleveland had power to make the Democrat party the kite he was willing to let it remain the tail for what any fool ought to be able to tell. I would ask any man let it come by inspiration, prophesy, or otherwise, how will or how can a single gold standard be a benefit to the farmer, the laborer, or the poor man, and if we get a single gold standard it will be a sandy foundation for the poor man to set himself on.

Application for Liquor License.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF WRIGHT, VILLAGE OF DELANO. } August 12, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the village council of said Village of Delano and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term of one year commencing September the 7th. 1896, by the following named persons, to wit:

Matt Fautch, in the lower room in a two story brick building situated on lot (19) nineteen, block (8) eight original townsite of Delano, Wright Co. Minnesota.

Casper Janakula in the lower front room in a two story frame building situated on lot (28) twenty eight, block (8) eight, original townsite of the Village of Delano, Wright Co. Minn.

Len Dedrick in the lower front room in a two story brick venecred building situated on lots (31) thirty one and (32) thirty two of the original townsite of the Village of Delano, Wrigiht Co. Minn. Said applications will be considered by said village council at the council room in the Village of Delano, Friday evening, August the 28th. 1896 at 8 o'clock.

In testimony my hand and seal of said Village of Delano, this the 12th day of August 1896

W. R. Johns,
Village Recorder.

46-26.

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Repudiated Principles.

The Party repudiated the Principles is why the People are repudiating the Party! Just compare the two planks for yourself: carefully, line by line:

From Republican National platform, adopted at Minneapolis, in 1892:

GOLD AND SILVER MONEY.—The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetalism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government, shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference, to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

From the Republican National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896:

MONEY.

"The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.

"All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

Among our Exchanges.

It is a noticeable fact that Bourke Cochrane's reply to Bryan is not being circulated as a campaign document by Mr. Hanna. It was not the effort which had been anticipated.—St. Peter Herald.

It is a noticable fact that Rourke Cockrane's reply to Bryan is not being circulated as a campaign document by Mr. Hanna. It was not the effort which had been anticipated.—St. Peter Herald.

Whether he is right or wrong in his views on the money question, may be a question, but under all the circumstances there can be no question as to Mr. Townes honesty and sincerity of purpose.—Buffalo Journal.

The increase of $70,000,000 in exports of manufactured goods since the repeal of the McKinley bill is one of the things that is the matter with Hanna, and also with the tariff logic of Hanna's principal.—The World.

If McKinley had always been sound on the currency question, or if there was good evidence that he has really been converted to sound money, sound money democrats might have some excuse for voting for him. Under present circumstances there is no excuse for such action.—Wabasha Democrat.

If John Lind's friends are responsible for the abuse that has been heaped upon him by the daily papers of late, they show great sagacity but if anyone representing the Republican cause is responsible, it is a specimen of coarse political work that will prove costly.—Sherburne County Star News.

Hereafter the subscribers of THE NEWS will be furnished the Wright Co. Times to carry out their unexpired subscriptions to the News. All others will be dropped. It don't pay to publish it, so we will drop it, as we said we would do four years ago when The News was launched.—Clearwater News.

The shipment of 500 tons of Alabama iron to Liverpool and 300 to Genoa is accompanied by the statement that it brings better prices in Europe than in America. It is clear, at any rate, that we can make iron and ship it across several thousand miles of water and sell it in successful competition with the cheapest of "European cheap labor."—New York World.

Hereafter the suscribers of The News will be furnished the Wright Co. Times to carry out their unexpired subscription to the News. All others will be dropped. It don't pay to publish it, so we will drop it, as we said we would do four years ago when The News was launched.—Clearwater News.

Report sent from here to the Pioneer Press of the Horr meeting said there were a thousand people present and half as many were turned away. Wholesale deception seems to be the order of the day. Not over 650 people were present including the residents of this village. It was further stated that McKinley and the state officers would carry this country by 2000 majority. If they carry this country by 500 majority they will do well. Why not tell the truth, it will be better in the long run.—Buffalo Journal.

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VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1896. NUMBER 50.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

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W. H. CUTTING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA. 28

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. C. B. AMES. Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office over W. R. John's Confectionery Store

E. A. SHANNON, M. D., Buffalo, Minn., Calls day or night promptly attended to Office in the building between McKnight's store and residence. Residence on corner north of School House.

O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan. 11, 1896.

DR. CORNELIUS WILLIAMS.
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DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.
A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARBER, Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.
DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at..... 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday.. ..... 10:00 "
Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on every third Sunday.
DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.
Mass during the week every morning, 7 a. m.
Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. LAWRENCE ZOWADZKI.

DELANO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

President	I. GUTZWILLER, JR.
Councilmen,	JOHN COOLEN, WASH RADER, ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder,	WYATT JOHNS.

Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.

Justices of the Peace,	W. H. FRAZEE, R. M. WALTER.

Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.

Board of Health.	T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.

Village Marshal, GEORGE GOODRICK.

Constables	J. P. BERNECK, GEO. GOODRICK.

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For Treasury,
ALEXANDER McKINNON, of Polk.
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CHARLES. A. TOWNE.

For Judges 4th Judicial District.
SEGRAVE SMITH.
CHARLES M. POND.

Republican County Convention and Primary Election.

A Republican County Convention for the County of Wright will be held at the Court House in the Village of Buffalo, in said County, on Wednesday the 16th day of September 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following named county offices of said County, viz:

County Auditor, County Treasurer, Sheriff, Register of Deeds, Judge of Probate, County Attorney, Clerk of the District Court, Superintendent of Schools, County Surveyor, Coroner, Court Commissioner and County Commissioners for the first, third, and fifth Commissioners Districts of said County. Also to elect forty one delegates to represent said Wright County in the Republican Legislative Convention for the 38th Legislative District of Minnesota, to be held in the Village of Buffalo, in said Wright County, on the 17th day of September 1896, to nominate four candidates for the Legislature in said District.

The several election districts in said Wright county are entitled to representation in said county convention as follows: One delegate at large from each election district and one delegate additional for every forty votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for Knute Nelson for Governor in 1894, to wit:

Albion	4	Rockford	5
Buffalo	4	Silver Creek	3
Chatham	2	Southside	3
Clearwater	4	Stockholm	6
Cokato	6	Victor	4
Corinna	2	Woodland	3
Frankfort	2	Annandale V	3
Franklin	3	Buffalo V	4
French Lake	5	Cokato V	3
Maple Lake	2	Delano V	3
Marysville	4	Howard Lake	3
Middleville	4	Maple Lake	1
Montfcello	4	Monticello	4
Otsego	3	Montrose	2
		Waverly	1

The primary elections for the election of said delegates will be held in all of the said election districts of said Wright County, on Tuesday September the 15th 1896, the polls to be opened at 7:30 o'clock P. M. and remain open until 9 o'clock P. M., one hour and thirty minutes.

Said primaries to be conducted under the primary election law of this State; the town and Village committees must fix the place for holding the said primary elections, and give at least six days notice of the time and place of holding the same as the law requires.
Dated August 24th 1896.
By order of the county committee,
48-2t J. T. Alley, chairman.

Democratic County Convention and Primary Election.

A Democratic County Convention will be held at the Court House in the village of Buffalo in the said county on Thursday the 24th day of September 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following named county offices of said county viz:

Auditor, Treasurer, Sheriff, Register of Deeds, Judge of Probate, County Attorney, Clerk of the District Court, Superintendent of Schools, County Surveyor, Coroner, Court Commissioner and a County Commissioner for the first, third and fifth commissioner district in said county:

Also to elect thirty three delegetes to represent said Wright County in a Democratic Legislative Convention for the 38th Legislative District of Minnesota to be held at the Court House in the village of Buffalo on the 24th day of September 1896, to nominate four candidates for Representative in the Legislature from said district.

The several election districts in said county are entitled to representation in County Convention as follows: One delegate at large for each election district and one additional delegate for every thirty votes or major fraction thereof, cast for the Democratic nominee for Secretary of State at the General Election of 1894, to wit:

Albion	3	Marysville	3
Buffalo	2	Middleville	2
Chatham	3	Monticello	3
Clearwater	2	Otsego	3
Cokato	1	Rockford	3
Corinna	2	SilverCreek	1
Frankfort	8	South Side	2
Franklin	5	Stockholm	1
French Lake	2	Victor	2
Maple Lake	4	Woodland	2
Annandale v	2	Howard Lake v	2
Buffalo v	2	Maple Lake v	2
Cokato v	1	Monticello v.	2
Delano v	3	Montrose v.	2
Waverly v			2

The primary election for the election of delegates to said convention will be held in all of said election districts of said Wright County on Tuesday September 22, 1896, the polls to be opened at 7 o'clock P. M. and remain open until 8, o'clock P. M. —1 hour.

Said primaries to be conducted under the primary election law of this State; the town and Village committees must fix the places for holding said primary elections, and give at least six days notice of the time and place of holding the same as the law requires.
Dated Sept. 1st 1896.
By order of the county committee.
J. C. NUGENT.
Chairman.

Fusion Campaign.

The campaign is now on all along the line. Fusion of forces is the fashion. All agree that the principle question for settlement is the money standard. The Republicans declared in their national convention for the maintainence of the present gold standard until an international agreement can be brought about for bimetallism. The majority of the convention, firm in the belief that this was wrong, walked out of the convention, and with their followers at home, have declared themselves ready to vote for the candidate representing bimetallism, by this country, without longer waiting for an international agreement which don't seem likely to come about soon. They take the only logical way of having their votes count for their convictions.

The Democrats in National Convention declared for bimetallism, for free gold and free silver, at the present ratio of 16 to 1; without wating for other countries to tell us when. They nominated W. J. Bryan as their standard bearer. The People's Party nominated the same candidate; so did the free silver Republicans, and with united forces they propose to, if possible, give a rousing majority in the United States for what they believe best for the country, the free coinage of both gold and silver, with no contract laws to discrimulate against either. The Democrats who prefer a gold standard are playing into the hands of the Republicans, by nominating another Democratic ticket; are assuming the position of the day in the manger; they propose to throw away their vote on a candidate they have no hope of electing, in order to pull away from the bimetallic ticket a few votes. Don't be misled by them. Don't do as we did two years ago vote for a first class Democrat, Geo L. Becker for Govenor, while the ring leaders went saraight for Knute Nelson. Don't get caught so again. But fuse all along the line honestly and fairly, as possible, in spite of those who would disupt party and every thing else; even risk the downfall of the Republic itself in order to procure office or other private ends. For Congress, support a true, and tried, and able adyocate of your principles C. A. Towne; even though he is a protection Republican. The platform proposes not to tinker with the tariff much.

For state officers, again, it has been thought best to fuse all the forces opposed to ring rule. John Lind, a Republican thrice hononed as Congressman from his district: Once the only Republican Congressman from the State, heads the ticket. Democrats, People's Party men, and Free Silver Republicans will vote for him and it looks now as if the rings that haye become interlocked in state affairs will be shattered and the people will haye a state government of their own.

For Judges of the District Court the Republicans of Hennepin thought themselves strong enough to carry out their old tactics and ignore outside counties entirely. consequently the Republicans of Isanti, Anoka and Wright have resolved to teach their Republican bosses of Hennepin a deserved and thorough lesson by helping to re-elect Judges Smith and Pond two Democrats to the bench on which four Republicans already sit.

In county matters the Democratic bosses insisted on a fusion with the People's Party and the committees of the two parties failed to agree. The Democratic committee made the open convention of the People's Party a proposition that they nominate any five of the officers and they would take the balance. This was done, and the manly thing for the Democrads to do, under the circumstances, is to make the best they can of the bargain in this fusion year, and try to harmoniously as possible elect their National, Congressional, State, Judicial Legislative and as many as possible of the county officers.

Yet office is not the only thing, Principle first. Let there be a general cleaning out of bosses. Let the people assert themselves. Let them make their own selections for office. Let them vote their principles, then will the wheels of our government track better. Then will it require less grease to overcome the friction caused by personal greed for office and paltry pelf.

BILL ERWIN don't seem to think his presence at Glencoe now would aid in ferretting out the mob that hung his clients. We are not positive but what it might.

THE I. O. G. T. and others are making arrangements to have a bill passed this winter granting local option to counties the present township law to remain the same as at present.

ARKANSAS has been heard from. The issue in the election was between gold standard and bimetallism the Democrats representing the latter. Democrats won by almost double the majority received for the past two elections.

LAST week the Republicans crowed so over their great victory in Vermont that some of the Bryan men about here began to grow a little timid. But they didn't know that in Vermont the Democratic candidates were for a "gold standard."

THE Mississippi Valley Medical Association will meet in St. Paul, from Sept. 15 to 18. A tour to Yellowstone Park has been planned, to cost $78, for round trip. Many M. D's. will enjoy this grand trip, as will as the meeting at St. Paul.

THE Minneapolis Tribune devotes a double column to the use of H. W. Snow to try to convince its readers that wheat goes up while silver goes down, ect, ect. Any farmer in this community can tell him better in very short order.

REV. E. R. LATHROP is a queer one. He don't scruple to tell his dreams in the columns of the Methodist Herald, in favor of a gold standard but he does object to giving any good "sound money" argumenys in them. Queer folks as well as queer money in this world.

THE gold standard folks make a great ado about straw votes on trains being two to one in favor of McKinley. When it is taken into consideration that all the office seekers of the G. O. P. are making trips to Canton to see their candidate, while Bryan is doing his own traveling it looks as if they had ought to do better than that with their straw votes.

REPUBLICAN papers that have been ranting about the kind of men who adyocate a double standard of free gold and free silyer are now quoting for the education of their readers that noted personage Herr Most as believing in a single gold standard at present; advocating the inyention of some new articles of luxury, of silver, to use up that metal, and the article winds up with "I believe in revolution and not in humbug." Isn't it wonderful what some of the gold standard people do believe in; or have believed in? There's Guerilla Mosby for instance.

WHAT a contrast is presented between our presidential candidates, both considered good, clean men McKinley remains at home, where he receives the train loads of visitors from all parts of the land. While Bryan goes oyer the country, and meets the people at their homes. McKinley chooses his crowds, has them wait on him when he is ready, has his speech ready for the occasion, and when he is tired he can put up his sign, not at home, and go out for a horseback ride. Bryan, represented as fond of swimming, breasts the tide, and weathers the gales while each wave of public opinion wherever he goes brings him up one notch higher and one step closer to the white house. Never, since the campaign of Lincoln and Douglas, on the slavery question, a question rivaling in importance the present money question have such crowds come out to hear arguments in a political campaign as are meeting Mr. Bryan at all points along his line of travel; and such enthusiasm as he is awakening everywhere never was heard of before in this country.

Rockford Officers.

ROCKFORD Sept. 8th. 1896.

Dr. Catlin.

Dear sir having met same people outside of my own neighborhood who have read that piece signed by Mrs. Guilden and not acquainted with the facts in the case I find there is an impresion among them that Mr. Schaar's family were not treated properly by me during the time they were quarintined; now thenconsidering the source from which that came and the little truth it contained I believe in justice to my self and the Town I represent as a health officer you will bo willing to correct the mistake by making an appology through your paper for accepting and printing the same without investigating farther in the matter and oblige.

Yours Truly
GEO. O. CRANDALL.
Rockford Minn.

Mrs. Golden, with whom we had no acquaintance, called, and insisted on haying the article published thinking if it was wrong it could be easily refuted we printed it. Mr. Craudall says concerning sending for the doctor, that it was near supper time and his wife got an early supper for a hired man who helped him less than ten minutes to top out the stack, then ate and made the trip to Delano on a wheel, in much less time than he could with the team.

Ex-Congressman Baldwin for Gold.

From the Duluth News Tribune we clip the following purporting to be an interview with Major M. R. Baldwin, now chairman of Chippewa Indian Commission; and ex-Congressman of the Sixth Congressional District:

"I can say, as a Democrat, that I don't feel that I can support McKinley, as I believe, under the conditions which exist in the present campaign, that a Democrat at the coming election may cast his vote or not, and still be a Democrat. if convinced that the election of Bryan is the quickest and most effective manner of disposing of the free silver sentiment. That would be sufficient warrant for supporting Bryan. While I haves thorough accquaintance with Mr. Bryan, and a high regard for the man. I have little confidence in him, on account of utter lack of respect for many of his associates. On the other side of the question we have advecates of sound money. and among them are men in whose honor, integrity and ability I have always had, and still haye, the greatest confidence. On the other side, among the advocates of free silver, I find such men as Stewart, Bland, Tillman, Donnelly, Coxey, Altgeld, Carl Brown and others that have never inspired me with confidence or respect."

If Mr. Baldwin eyer said that it would go to proye thot his Indian associations have not raised his standard of patriotism any. The idea of an American citizen, an office holder, a Democrat at that under the existing circumstances advising voters "that a Democrat at the coming election may cast his vote or not, and still be a Democrat." Wouldn't he be a dandy Democrat? Wouldn't he be chuck full of patriotism to sit by and see the country in its present financial difficulties and lend no helping hand? Not yote! Why what ails Mr. B? Has he adopted the breech clout and exchanged his civilization for that of the old fashioned Chippewa.

As for Mr. B's remark: "While I have a thorough acquaintance with Mr. Bryan, and a high regard for the man, I have little confidence in him, an account of utter lack of respect for many of his associates." If Congressman Baldwin couldn't make up his mind on the money question any better than the above quoted interyiew indicate, it is no wonder he thinks Mr. Bryan has little respect for some of his associates. Mr. Bryan is looking after people who can determine what they want and dare vote their convictions. As for Mr. Baldwin's lack of confidence in Mr. Bryan there are a good many people throughout the Sixth District who still insist that our ex-congressman either was a poor reader of human nature or placed his confidence in a great many people for whom his constituency did not have a high regard. His lack of confidence in Mr. Bryan, for the reason given, under the circumstances, is an excellent endorsement of our candidate for president. The idea of a man trying to down Bryan by saying he has a high regard for the man, and little confidence in him. That's one of the Major's short comings, at least it was about two years ago, when we supported him for Congress, not knowing he would get off anything like the above clipping.

Gold Standard vs Silver Standard.

Men who haye money hoarded away or hold mortgages, and who are extremely selfish, careing little or nothing for their neighbors, or who can't see farther than their own personal and present benefits, favor a gold standard. The scarcer real money is in the land the more valuable it will be; and if their own little pile looms pretty well in the percentage of the money in the country they will rapidly amass wealth.

Men engaged in the banking business who wish to make money off of handling other people's money or securities are for a gold standard, because the less real money in circulation the more credit will haye to be given, the greater will be the amount of notes and other paper to be shaved or collected by banks. It is said that 92 per cent of business of the country is now done on credit; that paper, notes and the banks do the business of the country to such an extent that much money is not needed, that the United States is doing one third of the banking business of the entire world on a capital of $8.41 per capita of gold and $8.77 of silver.

Men engaged by the month at large salaries, if they are greedy silver, selfish and have no place in their heart for the men from whom their salaries are gathered up; or who figure only from month to month and cant see that in the near future, under existing circumstances, their salaries would cease entirely, are for gold standard; because they can liye better on their salaries now than eyer before. They can buy more eatables; more clothes, more of most anything they wish for than ever before, and thinking only of today, and themselyes, are for a gold standard.

Men who till the ground, who raise the stock, who make their living from the farms, who own the farms and pay taxes, insurance and other things at usual rates, while they sell their farm products, though there is a tariff on most of it, for less than they ever did, can more easily see that it is to their interest to have money they can get hold of. They like to have money in their pockets for current expenses, they like to buy what they need and pay cash for it and take the discounts, they believe in "Owe no man anything." But under the present gold standard system when they can't get hold of a gold dollar, and all business is really done on credit, all other money according to good gold standard authorities, being redeemable in gold (though Carlisle says silver is not,) and they receive checks instead of cash for what they sell; pay a few cents to get rid of them; or turn them over for debts already made, they are fast loosing their patriotism, their independence, becoming "cheap men." A man loyes to be an honest man; he loves to owe no debts: he likes to pay cash, to receiye cash, to know that his money is good, and that it is his own. It helps him when he has a few dollars left above his ezpenses to feel independent, to love his surroundings better, to look all men in the face, to be a truly free man in a free country.

And when the independent farmer has money to spend the merchant can do a better business, the travelling man can sell more goods, the wholesaler man can handle more money, and the laboring men will find more to work at. Without money men are poor: they must economize, they must do without luxuries and many necessities. With money plenty people will pass it along. And everybody and the country be more prosperous.

Gold Flees.

Our gold standard friends tell us that we must not vote for free silver because if we have the free coinage of gold and silver both, gold will all go out of the country. How do they know that it would? Does history teach anything of the kind? In 1873 when the silver dollar was left out of the coinage act was not a silver dollar worth three cents more than a gold dollar?

When there is not enough of either metal alone for standard money on which to do the business of the country, as the late Hon. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury, in his last great speech in New York, told the people, is it not necessary that we haye both metals as standard money?

Gold flee from the country! How can it? Where will it flee too? Haye you a few dollars in gold of your own? If so is it going to flee from the country because we haye a larger per capita of standard money?

If, as is alleged, 92 per cent of the business of the country is done on credit. couldn't we have at least 10 times as much silver as we now have without hurting anything or driving gold out of the country?

If you have eight per cent enough of coal in your shed to last you over winter will it all go to England if you purchase enough wood to help you out? If you haye half enough oats to winter your horses will it all flee to Europe if you happen to fill up your corn crib so as to not run short? If you haye labored and earned a $100. will it necessarily take wings and fly away if you labor some more and earn another $100. If gold does flee to the old countries, who assists it in its flight? Is it you or I? or is it the bond-holder, and the wealthy manufacturer who does business in this protected country while he resides in that cheaper country on the other side of the Atlantic? And don't they carry just as much gold there now as they would under the silyer standard?

Don't be afraid if we get free coinage of silver, and the hoarders of gold find that the white standard is, as it formerly was, worth as much or more than the yellow standard, gold will come forth from its hiding and seek opportunity to get into circulation along with its mate.

If you haye occasion to hire half a dozen harvest hands and they ask you three dollars per day, you tell them I can't pay it, I will let my family harvest my crop, you get out your wife, your girls and all go to work, the harvesters see that their opportunity is past; they offer to help you at your own price. So with gold when their is not enough in the country to do business on it crawls away; it hides; but let the free coinage of silver come and see how soon the country would haye plenty of "yaller dogs."

Lynch Law at Glencoe.

On Sunday morning at an early hour a mob of masked men entered the jail at Glencoe forced the jailor to surrender the keys, overpowered the nightwatch and broke open the cages in which were confined Dorman Musgrove and Henry Cinmars, the murderers of Sheriff Rogers, and took them to the bridge where they hung them. This was not in accordance with law and was wrong. We have always condemned mob law, when we have read of burning negroes at the stake in the south. We haye also spoken against its use in the north and now, when it occurs in an ajoining county, eyen though to ayenge the death of an officer of the law we must condemn it.

Mob law, on general principles, is wrong, because a score or two of men disguise themselves and hang a fellow man eyen though he is an admitted criminal, it does not make their crime less heinous than that of two men who resist an officer of the law and shoot him. One crime does not right another. Good citizens abide by the laws. If laws are wrong they should be righted in the regular way and not by mob law. It surely is provoking to have criminal lawyers hunt up the cracks and crevices of a poorly constructed law and drag out a murder trial to a length and expense to tire out the patience ef everybody. But eyen this does not justify the hanging, by a mob, of men in jail, one already convicted of murder in the second degree. Usually, we believe, it is not the better class of people who commit murders, under the use of masks at the hour of midnight, whether single and alone in pairs or trios or even in the form of a mob. The perpetrators of such an outrage on justice should be found and punished by law if possible.

JUDGE MOER ON OHIO.

Says it is Sure to Go For Silver.

Judge S. H. Moer, Who returned last week from his Eastern trip, gives a very encouraging story of the growth of the silver sentiment in that home of goldbugs. To a Herald man this morning he gave a few words of the result of his obseryations:

"In Pennsylyania," he said, "there seems to be no question but that ex-Congressman Sibley, who is a strong silver Democrat, will be returned to congress. In the western part of New York I found a large amount of silver sentiment among the farmers, Republicans and Democrats alike. New York city is, of course, strongly for gold, but New York state is deemed excellent fighting ground, and is by no means to be conceded to McKinley. Much depends upon the amount of work put in there, and it is probable that a strong effort will be made in that state in behalf of Bryan.

"I had little opportunity of personally acquainting myself with the attitude of New Jersey, but around Atlantic City the Democrats confidently claim the state. The Republicans also claim it, however, so it is difficult to determine the prospects from that state exactly. In Ohio people are enthusiastically for silyer, and there is a general claim by the silver men that Bryan will carry the state by 35,000 to 50,000 majority. Indeed, many claim that there is no more hope for McKinley in Ohio than there is in Nevada. The silver men are offering any amount in bets on Bryan. In Cleveland the Republicans do not even talk of McKinley's carrying the state, and the best they can do is to say, 'Oh, it looks dubious now, but it will swing around all right before election.' The Lake towns in Ohio are especially strong against McKinley.

"The demonstration in Cleyeland was an immense affair. The dispatches said that there were 500 there from Akron, O. Cleveland people estimated the number of Akron people there at 1200. Among them were 237 Republicans, and the crowd carried a banner to the effect that they not only promised, but guaranteed McKinley's own home and country for Bryan."—Duluth Herald.

District Judges.

ANOKA, Minn., August 31st, 1896.
Publisher of Delano Gazette, Delano, Minn.

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the delegates to the late Republican Judicial Convention from the counties other than Hennepin comprising the 4th Judicial District, which meeting was held at Anoko, Minnesota, on the 28th day of August, 1896, a resolution of which the enclosed is a true copy was unanimously adopted.

Please publish said resolution together with the above statement in the next regular issue of your paper.

Respectfully,
O. L. CUTTER, Secretary.

"Whereas, The republicans of Hennepin county, by their action in their county convention in voting directly for candidates for judges, and instructing their delegates constituting a majority of the judicial convention for two Minneapolis men, without consulting with republicans in the other counties, have not only deprived the other counties of their rightful representation on the bench, but have disfranchised all republicans outside of Hennepin county, by taking away from them all voice in selecting the candidates:

"Therefore be it resolved, "That we consider the nominations made at the so-called republican judicial convention of the fourth judicial district as not made by a convention representative of the district: that no nominations have been made which are binding upon any republican outside of Hennepin county, and that in default of such nominations, it is the duty of every republican to vote at the polls for the men whom he regards as best qualified for seats upon the bench.

"Resolved further, That we recommend to our constituents that they vote for the present judges, Seagrave Smith and Charles M. Pond, for the reason that their experience, legal ability and judicial fairness seem to us to entitle them to a re-election."

Upon motion it was carried that the secretary furnish each newspaper in the district outside the county of Hennepin with a copy of the resolution and a request to publish the same.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

It is said that bees can fly 20 per cent. faster than pigeons. Any man will agree to this who has ever had one after him.

The year is getting on toward the point where a man lets the icebox alone and begins to get nervous about the furnace.

Diplomacy has won for Bolivia what war failed to win, and Chili has at last conceded her sister republic a strip of Pacific ocean coast line.

France is disappointed in her last census, which shows a gain of only 138,819 in the last five years. The birth rate in France has fallen from 32 per 1,000 to 22, and in some provinces to 14.

Just as Germany is the land of short-sight, so it is the land of stuttering. At the present there are over 100,000 stuttering children in the national schools. The infirmity, indeed, is supposed to be contagious.

Ignatz Winiewski was married in Chicago to Katarzyna Szpczyk. Nobody can blame the young woman for wanting to change her name, but she might have driven a better bargain by selecting a man named Smith or Jones.

The whipping post is a relic of barbarism, but when it is revived for the punishment of the wife-beater, as in Maryland the other day, it can be excused on the ground that the punishment fits the crime.

This has been an unusually disastrous year for mountain climbers. Not a week has passed since the season began in Switzerland without one or more deaths and many accidents. Usually those who are killed or crippled for life belong to the most useful and intelligent class.

There were 1,823 employes killed on the railroads of this country last year, but among passengers there was but one life sacrificed for every 1,668,791 carried by the railroads. The man who looks upon railroad travel as dangerous will do well to consider that he has a million and a half chances for a safe journey to one chance of being killed.

It is a curious fact that in spite of its great brilliance the electric light does not carry so far through a fog as gas light, and for that reason is not in favor for lighthouses. It is now proposed, however, to try the incandescent gas light, which is cheap, and is said to carry farther in bad weather than either an electric light or an ordinary gas light.

American shipbuilding has become extremely interesting to British experts since the St. Paul and the St. Louis made their magnificent ocean records, and it is significant to note that E. K and J. W. P. Laird, representing one of the largest of the English shipbuilding concerns, have just arrived in this country to make a study of American methods.

A report made to the state department by our minister to Belgium shows a marked improvement in the conditions of the masses in that country. It is stated that the family of the average workingman uses 117 pounds more bread now than 30 years ago, that he is eating wheat bread instead of rye, that he has twice as much butter and lard, and that the consumption of meat has increased threefold.

Under the will of Rev. John H. Campbell, a Universalist minister of Buffalo, N. Y., the Players' club has come into posession of the largest private collection in the country of pictures and autographs of actors, stage relics, old programmes and prompt books. It includes the prompt book of "Hamlet" used by Edwin Forrest, and an enormous album which contains the portrait and autograph of every actor and actress of any prominence who had appeared in this country in the last half century.

Mr. Labouchere, of London Truth, says that he received the two following advertisements for insertion: "Wanted—by a dowager, too aged to ride a cycle (84), an experienced lady cyclist accustomed to the very best society. Must be able to ride 20 miles an hour, so as to keep in sight youngest daughter, who is agile and injudicious." "A lady, highly connected, is prepared to chaperon (on a cycle) the ambitious daughter of a millionaire. Is an expert in all paces (cycling). Can be trusted to keep alongside of the swiftest detrimental and to lag discreetly in the rear of an eligible elder son."

The English people are very fond of drawing unfavorable contrasts between English and American journalism on account of the "personal character" that is alleged to pervade the latter. How is this from a recent Saturday Review, which bears itself as a glass of fashion and the mold of form in British newspaperdom? "The member for Anglesea, a Mr. Griffith, is a sort of Welsh farmer, probably polished by a university education. He is a big, raw-boned man, with feet like scows, and hands to match. His enormous windmill arms and legs make him look something like an overgrown Newfoundland pup."

Dr. Nansen's reported intention to undertake an antarctic expedition before returning to his north polar quest is bound to awaken the greatest interest among scientific men. Nansen has long had the confidence of arctic experts on both sides of the Atlantic as a thoroughly well-grounded scientist, and his prodigious success in penetrating to the furthest north has given him a prestage among practical explorers quite equal to that which he enjoyed for several years among students. His pluck, intelligence and patience are now beyond dispute—these are the supreme qualities of the successful explorer.

"A woman's train" was run over a New York railroad the other day. The passengers and crew were all women. Of course, there was a trained engineer in the cab with the pretty woman who had her hand on the lever, but that part of the enterprise was doubtful propriety. Women can manage many things just as well as men, including a railroad train, if those who take the places of engineer, fireman and brakemen are trained to the work. But a railroad excursion is not an enterprise to come under the head of society fads, and the "woman's train" should be manned by a crew of experienced men.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The statement of the treasury circulation shows that on September 1 all kinds of money in the United States, outside of what is held in the treasury, aggregated $1,539,165,634, or $21.48 per capita on an estimated population of 71,645,000.

In the United States the exchanges at the leading clearing houses during the week ended on the 4th aggregated $827,011,134 against $748,084,748 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week in 1895 is 7.8.

George B. Goode, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and the leading authority on fish and fisheries in the United States, died in Washington, aged 45 years.

In the United States and Canada the fire loss for the month of August shows a total of $8,905,250. This is over $1,000,000 less than in August, 1895.

THE EAST.

In state convention at Hartford, Conn., republicans nominated a ticket headed by Lorin A. Cooke for governor.

All the mills in the steel department of the Edgar Thomson works of the Carnegie company at Braddock, Pa., have suspended operations indefinitely.

George A. Ramsdell was nominated for governor by acclamation by the republicans in state convention at Concord, N. H.

In their weekly review of trade R. G. Dun & Co. predict a revival of business in trade circles owing to the continued importation of gold.

John D. Love and Rev. Thomas F. Reeser were drowned in the Juniata river while bathing near Hollidaysburg, Pa.

In the national league the percentages of the baseball clubs for the week ended on the 6th were as follows: Baltimore, .694; Cincinnati, .623; Cleveland, .614; Boston, .564; Chicago, .556; Pittsburgh, .545; Philadelphia, .487; New York, .474; Brooklyn, .465; Washington, .411; St. Louis, .304; Louisville, 261.

Every department of the Cambria iron works at Johnstown, Pa., shut down for an indefinite period, throwing 2,000 men out of employment.

In the Niagara river near Buffalo, N. Y., a steam yacht containing 12 persons was swamped and William G. Farthing, aged 45, and Miss Lou Gilbert, aged 36, were drowned.

In New York H. Dumois & Co., among the largest importers of West India fruit in America, failed for $258,000.

In Syracuse, N. Y., the Harvey A. Meyer carriage works went into the hands of a receiver with liabilities of $320,000.

In a thunderstorm James Martz and daughter were struck by lightning near Shark's Ferry, Pa., and instantly killed.

Fire destroyed six summer hotels at South Beach, S. I.

A hurricane swept over a portion of Menalen and Franklin townships, Pa., leveling houses, barns, fences and crops. At Wattersburg only three buildings were left standing.

A bicycle relay race which began in San Francisco August 25 ended in New York, the time for the race being 13 days and 29 minutes.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Nominations for congress were made as follows: Alabama, Fifth district, Willis M. Brewer (dem.); Seventh, M. W. Howard (dem.). Illinois, Ninth district, Samuel Ray (dem.). Minnesota, Fifth district, S. M. Owen (dem.-pop.). Michigan, Sixth district, Quincy A. Smith (dem.-pop.). New York, Eighth district, John M. Mitchell (rep.); Tenth, Clarence W. Mead (rep.); Thirteenth, Richard Shannon (rep.); Fourteenth, Lemuel Quigg (rep.).

In trying to stop a headache Mrs. Jennie McGowan, Covington, O., took arsenic by mistake and died in a few hours.

Commander in Chief Walker, of the Grand Army of the Republic, in his annual address said that the total membership of the order was 385,406, of which 340,610 are in good standing and 42,511 are carried on the suspended list for nonpayment of dues. Buffalo, N. Y., was selected as the next place of meeting.

The W. C. T. U. has been called to meet in twenty-third annual convention at St. Louis November 13-18.

Fire at Norfolk, Va., burned over an area of about two acres and destroyed 27 buildings.

A farm hand employed by a farmer named Lou Wilson near Neponset, Ill., while returning from work found the bodies of Wilson, his wife and their four-year-old child dead in the barn, shot through the temple. It was supposed that Wilson committed the horrible crime.

The Women's Relief corps in session at St. Paul, Minn., elected Mrs. Agnes Hitt, of Indianapolis, Ind., president.

The two children of Assistant Postmaster Danielly, aged four years and 14 months, were suffocated by a fire in the family home at Chadron, Neb.

A hearty reception was given Senator John M. Palmer on his return home at Springfield, Ill., from Indianapolis, where he was nominated for the presidency by the "sound money" democrats.

Maj. S. Clarkson, of Omaha, Neb., was elected commander in chief of the G. A. R. by acclamation by the national encampment held at St. Paul, Minn.

The governor of Kentucky has commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence of Anthony Alcorn (colored), of Standford, for the murder of his father.

Mrs. Catherine E. Hurst was elected president at the session of the Ladies of the G. A. R. at St. Paul, Minn. The secretary reported 71 new circles, 32,750 members and $16,000 expended in relief.

W. D. Bynum, chairman of the national committee of the "sound money" democratic party, has announced that the headquarters will be located in Chicago, with a branch in New York.

The state democratic convention of Nebraska met in Omaha and indorsed the nominees of the populist state convention held recently at Hastings.

It was stated in Chicago on good authority that the affairs of the Diamond Match and New York Biscuit companies, in so far as the recent speculative complications are concerned, were in a fair way to be settled.

At Bloomington, Ind., William Hall shot his 18-year-old daughter because she married against his will. He then shot himself. The daughter will recover, but Hall is fatally shot.

In a bloody encounter at Kilbourne, Ark., between Dave and Joseph McKee, father and son, and J. C. Wilson, all of West Carroll parish, Ky., both the McKees were killed and Wilson was mortally wounded.

For cutting the throat of Walter Freeman during a barroom quarrel on April last George W. Roberts was hanged at Folsom prison, Sacramento, Cal.

The state democratic convention in session at Missoula, Mont., and the populist convention nominated fusion presidential and state tickets, headed by Silas Malcomb for governor.

Nominations for congress were made as follows: California, Third district, W. R. English (dem.). Kentucky, Eleventh district, James D. Black (dem.). Maryland, Fifth district, Robert Moss (dem.). Michigan, Eleventh district, J. G. Ramsdell (dem.). New Hampshire, First district, C. A. Sulloway (rep.); Second, F. G. Clarke (rep.); Fifth, John B. Nash (dem.).

C. A. Cingmars and Dorman Musgrove were lynched at Glencoe, Minn., for the killing on June 25 of Sheriff Joseph Rogers while he was attempting to arrest them for assaulting a farmer.

Democrats of the Tenth Wisconsin istrict nominated Judge Bundy for congress, and in the same district the republicans nominated Judge Parker. In the Tenth Michigan district Charles G. Hampton was nominated by the democrats.

The oldest financial institution in Black River Falls, Wis., the Jackson county bank, closed its doors with liabilities of $50,000.

Fire destroyed the opera house at Benton Harbor, Mich., and falling walls killed 11 firemen and injured several others. The property loss is $65,000.

During a fight in Bell county, Ky., between moonshiners over the division of money made by selling liquor, three men and a boy were killed.

At Taswell, Ind., an excursion train was wrecked and some 50 persons were injured, three fatally.

Eight miles west of Sacramento, Cal., an attempt was made to hold up the Overland express, but the engineer killed one of the robbers and then started the train.

The explosion of a boiler near Edwardsville, Ind., killed Elsie Black, George Black and Dan Turner.

The Tennessee legislature met in extra session at Nashville. The message of Gov. Turney says there are reasons to believe there will be a large deficit January 1, 1897, and recommends the restoration of tax rates, which were reduced 33 per cent. in 1895.

On the charge of having six living wives Allen Six was arrested at Fort Scott, Kan.

In Milwaukee the world's swimming record for 100 yards was lowered from 1:09 3-5 to 1:09 by George W. Whittaker, of that city.

In Chicago G. H. Lovell broke the 25 mile bicycle record in the Coliseum, riding the distance in 55:59 1-5.

An engine crashed through a burning trestle near Clinton, Mo., instantly killing Engineer Edward Smith and Richard Barter, a farmer.

The Pearl Bryan murderers, Jackson and Walling, made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from jail in Cincinnati.

Advices report the general observance of Labor day in the usual manner throughout the United States.

In Arkansas Gen. Daniel W. Jones, of Little Rock, was elected governor and the entire democratic state ticket was successful by about 50,000 majority.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The government of Italy has demanded an indemnity from the porte for the massacre of Italian subjects in Constantinople.

The governor general of the Philippine islands announces the discovery of a fresh and widespread conspiracy against the Spanish government.

In London the single scull race for the world's championship and a stake of £500 between Jacob Gaudaur, the Canadian oarsman, and James Stansbury, of Australia, was won by the former.

The death of Sir Joseph Archer Crowe, the noted English journalist, war correspondent, diplomatist and author, occurred in London.

Along the north shore of the St. Lawrence the fishing season has been almost a total failure. This will entail unprecedented distress among the fishing population.

LATER NEWS.

W. J. Bryan arrived at his home in Lincoln, Neb., the 8th.

While a coaching party of young people were near Warsaw, Ind., the 8th, the horses became frightened and backed the tally-ho over an embankment, and the people, horses and coach rolled down a hillside. Three young gentlemen and three ladies were killed.

Near the village of Glidden, Wis., a riot occurred the 8th, in which a number of persons were injured and two killed. The participants were all Bavarians and the trouble arose over the chairman of the school board having one teacher and the clerk another.

An outbreak is threatened at the Leadville mines on account of union and non-union differences.

The "middle of the road" populists of Colorado, the 8th, nominated ex-Gov. Waite for governor.

A reorganization of the Sons of Veterans was effected at Louisville, Ky., the 8th.

The democratic state central committee of Missouri, by a nearly unanimous vote the 8th, decided to fuse with the populists.

It was learned the 8th that ex-President Harrison had declined the presidency of the University of Indianapolis.

Senator Carter of Montana, who left the St. Louis republican convention on account of free silver, announced the 8th that he would support the republican ticket.

At Wausau, Wis., the 8th a great commotion was caused in the business center of the city by an explosion of turpentine gas in W. W. Alber's drug store. It resulted in almost the total loss of the stock and serious personal injury to two clerks, William Borchardt and William Bartel.

The Upper Pacific mills at Lawrence, Mass., after two weeks' suspension, have started up.

The Marsden cellulose works at Owensboro, Ky., burned the 8th.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, Sept. 8.	
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	52½@	52¾
No. 2 northern	50¾@	51
December		54⅞
HAY—Timothy	9 00 @	9 50
Good wild	5 50 @	6 00
OATS—No. 3 white		18¼
CATTLE—Steers	2 25 @	3 10
Cows		2 50
HOGS	2 50 @	2 70
SHEEP—Muttons		2 75
Lambs		2 80
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	14½@	15
Creamery, second	11 @	12
Dairy, fancy	13 @	14
Dairy, choice	10 @	11
POULTRY—Turkeys	8 @	9
Spring chickens		9½

TAKES IN WASHINGTON.

Li Hung Chang Sees Many Wonderful Things and Asks Questions.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Li Hung Chang, after breakfast at 6:30 a. m., was driven about the city and shown the public buildings and principal points of interest. At noon he partook of luncheon at the Chinese legation and afterward inspected the buildings, method of transacting business and held a long conversation with Minister Yang Yee.

In the afternoon Maj. Gen. Miles, Gen. Beck, Gen. Ruggles, Gen. Greeley and others called to pay their respects. The viceroy asked Gen. Miles how old he was, and when the general told him he had served with Grant the viceroy became deeply interested and asked numerous questions about Grant's army life. After this interview ex-Secretary Foster took the viceroy, Lord Li and Dr. Mark to call on Secretary Carlisle at the latter's residence. The visit turned out to be the most important of the day and resulted in the complete demolition of the afternoon programme. When the discussion had continued until 4:30 o'clock the viceroy drove to Secretary Lamont's, where he left his card, repeating this courtesy at the residences of Gen. Miles and Secretary Francis. At seven o'clock he sat down to an elaborate dinner tendered by Secretary Foster. During the repast the United States Marine band, under special orders from the navy department, gave a serenade. At the conclusion of the dinner Gen. Foster made a few remarks, to which Li Hung Chang responded through his interpreter in written speech.

His address expressed the favorable impression received by him during his visit to the United States of the liberty and freedom enjoyed by the people, the welfare and prosperity in their industrial and commercial pursuits, the characteristics of their classical, historical, philosophical and poetical literature, the manner of application of the scientific discoveries for promoting the happiness of mankind and the display of their artistic taste in the architecture of the public buildings, sculpture and paintings of historical figures and facts. These impressions, he said, he would carry home, not only as augmentations to his store of knowledge of the points of western modern civilization, but as the means of enlightening the millions he represents and inculcating the introduction of those very means and ends of civilization into China and amalgamating the oldest civilization of the far east with the most modern of the extreme west.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Li Hung Chang was up bright and early Monday morning, feeling well, though he passed a very restless night, the noise of the falls disturbing him. He had breakfast at 7:30. The day broke fine and clear, and a change in the programme was made. Instead of waiting for the special train, the viceroy accompanied by Sir Henry Joly, Sir A. C. Parmalee and his interpreters took carriages at nine o'clock and drove to the Canadian side, where a trip through the Canadian park and Dufferin islands was made. Li was evidently much more impressed with the view of the falls from the Canadian side, and so expressed himself. He said it was magnificent and sublime.

The remainder of his suite left on the special train about 9:05. The earl left for Toronto from the Canadian side until 10:30.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 8.—Earl Li Hung Chang and his numerous retinue reached Toronto late Monday afternoon by a special train, accompanied by Sir Henry Joly, representing the dominion government; W. G. Parmalee, the Chinese commissioner, and Dr. Horsey, all of whom go through with him to the coast. Li did not come into the city proper at all, but stopped off at the Industrial fair, which he inspected thoroughly.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The Chinese minister, Yang Yu, accompanied by several members of his legation, visited Mount Vernon Monday by special train and deposited on the tomb of Washington, the handsome wreath which Li Hung Chang was prevented by inclement weather, on Saturday, from placing there with his own hands.

LABOR DAY.

Bryan Speaks to Chicago Workingmen—Debs at Terre Haute.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—Labor day was generally observed as a holiday in Chicago. The celebration was the biggest thing of the kind ever seen here, William J. Bryan, democratic nominee for president, being the star attraction. More than 20,000 men participated in the parade Monday morning. The procession formed on the Lake Front and marched through the principal streets, after which the laborites betook themselves to the various picnic grounds on the outskirts of the city. The crowd which went to Sharpshooters' park where Bryan was to speak was enormous.

Mr. Bryan did not make a partisan speech. He said he did not intend to disregard the proprieties of the occasion by entering into a discussion of partisan questions. His speech was devoted to an exposition of the form of government in this country, its usefulness and its abuse; to an appeal to workingmen to maintain the integrity of the ballot, to bring about a reformation in the conditions which surrounded them if they were discontented and wanted a change. He told the people not to vote according to ideas of their employers, and was greeted with tremendous applause. Discontent, he said, lays the foundation of all progress. He impressed upon the workingmen the importance of voting only as their judgment and conscience dictated. His address was applauded at frequent intervals.

St. Louis, Sept. 8.—Labor day was observed in the usual manner here. The government and municipal buildings, together with banks, business houses and merchants' exchange were closed. The allied trades associations held a joint parade at noon and marched to Concordia park to listen to speeches and witness athletic games. The weather was cool and delightful.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—Dispatches report the general observance of Labor day in the usual manner throughout the United States. Among the cities in which the day was observed in a notable way were Minneapolis, Detroit, Cleveland, Louisville, Kansas City, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Montreal and Toronto.

Wants to Try It Again.

London, Sept. 8.—Charles Mitchell has written a letter to Sporting Life, in which he says that he will shortly revisit the United States to again attempt to secure the boxing championship of the world.

BRAVE MEN KILLED.

Falling Walls Crush Out Lives of Firemen at Benton Harbor, Mich.

Benton Harbor, Mich., Sept. 7.—Yore's opera house and adjoining buildings were burned early Sunday morning, entailing a loss of about $65,000 and causing the death of 11 firemen and injury to a number of others. The killed are: Frank Watson, Edward H. Ganges, Arthur C. Hill, Frank Seaver and Robert Rolfe, all of St. Joseph; John Hoffman, Thomas Kidd, Frank Woodley, Will Melten, Scott Rice and Louis Hoffman, all of Benton Harbor. All but three of the dead men were married.

The injured are: Ex-Fire Chief John A. Crawford, of Benton Harbor, burned and overcome by heat and smoke, seriously injured; Frank Paget, of St. Joseph, legs mashed by falling brick; Will Freund, of St. Joseph, cut about the head and burned; Jack McCormick, of Benton Harbor, legs broken and internally injured.

Several others were injured, but none of them seriously. The opera house was a large four-story brick structure. The fire broke out shortly after midnight. It had gained much headway before the alarm was given, and when the firemen arrived the building was a mass of flames. The St. Joseph departments were sent for and arrived soon after. The fire continued to gain on them and was spreading to other buildings when the hook and ladder companies went to the rear of the building, hoping to be able to direct a stream into the mass of flames from a second-story window. Hardly had they arrived there than the wall, with a mighty crash, came down before them, burying 15 men under the red-hot bricks. Other portions of the wall were tottering, and the rescue of the imprisoned firemen was deterred for some time, as it was expected every moment the remainder of the wall would fall. Finally, some of the crowd rushed into the mass to rescue the shrieking and struggling men.

Frank Watson, of St. Joseph, was the first man rescued, but he was dead, and his body was a mass of broken bones and mangled flesh. The search continued until five o'clock when the last victim, Arthur Hill, was removed. They were carried to offices and private houses where doctors from both cities were in waiting to render aid. Some of them died en route and others died while their wounds were being cared for. The dead were taken to the city hall, which was turned into a temporary morgue. Some of the men were so badly mangled that identity was only had by letters and papers in their pockets. As the bleeding forms were carried through the streets they were followed by throngs of awe-stricken men and women eager to learn whether the victims were friends or relatives.

LYNCHED AT GLENCOE, MINN.

Citizens Rise Up Against a Jury's Verdict.

Glencoe, Minn., Sept. 7.—At 20 minutes after one o'clock Sunday morning Charles Cingmars and Dorman Musgrove, murderers of Sheriff Rogers, were hanged to the railroad bridge, less than a quarter of a mile out of town. One of the men was hanged from the north side of the bridge and the other from the south side. The deed was done by 100 citizens of McLeod county, who thus expressed their disapproval of Saturday's verdict that Musgrove be confined to the state prison for life instead of being sent to the gallows. The murder was one of the most coldblooded in the annals of Minnesota.

Cingmars and Musgrove, two tramp desperadoes, were traveling northward, according to their own story, to the wheat fields of North Dakota. A few miles below Glencoe they accosted a farmer, took possession of his team and drove into town. On the way up they beat him for trying to handle his own team. The farmer reported them to the officers at Glencoe and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the men, who by this time had disappeared.

Sheriff Rogers took the papers himself and started in pursuit of the desperadoes. Just at dusk on the evening of June 20 he overtook the two men five miles south of Glencoe. Riding up to them he said: "Boys, I want you to go back to Glencoe with me." "Well, we don't have to go," said Musgrove, as he brought a Winchester rifle to his shoulder. Before Sheriff Rogers could say another word the tramp began firing on him and he fell down, his body pierced with five bullets. Twenty-four hours later the two fiends were captured by a posse of 500 men in a neigboring county and taken to Glencoe. The jail was surrounded by several hundred men, and a lynching would have occurred but for the prompt action of Gov. Clough, who sent out a company of militia from St. Paul just as the hanging was about to come off. The prisoners were immediately taken to St. Paul and put in jail there.

ARKANSAS ELECTION.

Democratic Ticket Has an Estimated Majority of 65,000.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 8.—The election held in this state Monday was for all state, judicial and county offices, including two-thirds of the legislature which will elect a successor to Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the democratic national committee. He has no opposition within his party and his reelection is an assured fact. As far as heard from, the election throughout the state passed off quietly and an unusually large vote was polled. The question of licensing saloons was the principal issue in the majority of the counties. Here in Little Rock, it was the issue of the day. The prohibitionists or anti-license advocates were defeated by a large majority. Democrats and republicans had full tickets in the field, while the populists and prohibitionists nominated candidates for governor only. Republican advices received up to nine o'clock indicate that their vote will exceed 160,000, an increase of 24,000 over 1894.

Carroll Armstrong, chairman of the democratic central committee, predicts the election of the entire democratic state ticket by 65,000 majority. Judging from the increase in the vote already received many of the colored voters in Woodruff and Jackson counties voted the straight democratic ticket. Several of the counties so far as heard from have doubled their vote. Chairman Cooper, of the republican committee, concedes the election of the democratic ticket by 45,000 majority. Mr. Armstrong says that to free silver is due all the credit for the great democratic majority. The gold democrats are said to have voted the straight democratic free silver ticket almost solidly at every precinct so far as heard from, and it is believed that this policy has largely prevailed throughout the state.

WATSON WILL STICK.

Says He Won't Retire for Sewall, Whom He Scores at Dallas.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 8.—Thomas E. Watson, or Georgia, vice presidential nominee of the populist party, addressed a Labor day audience of 5,000 people Monday. He will speak at Bonham, Tex., today, and from there goes to Kansas. In part he said:

"Every man ought to know that if Mr. Bryan is to be elected he will be elected by the votes which the people's party give him. If he carries Nebraska, where he lives, it will be the Tom Watson populists who will carry it for him. And I put it to you, democrats, if you want our votes don't you think you ought to 'tote fair' with us? You say: 'Let's go into copartnership,' but you want to be both partners. Why, even in that kind of a copartnership they should remember that there is a rule of law which says that man and wife are one, but it takes two to make the bargain, and yet you democrats who cannot get along without our 1,800,000 votes say that our partnership ought to consist of the same two partners and you want to be both. Well, we want to fuse with you. We don't want to swallow you, and we don't intend that you shall swallow us.

"If I came off the ticket it would mean the death of the populist party. If you are honest in demanding silver legislation you should not want the whole thing. Where would the silver cause have been in 1894 and in 1895 if it had not been for the people's party? Ask somebody else to kill the people's party, but don't ask me. I sat by the cradle where the party was born. I have fought its battles. I have supported its principles since its organization. I have taken pride in its growth, its sorrows have been my sorrows, and don't ask me after all my service with the people's party to kill it now. I am going to stand by it till she dies, and I want no man to say that I was the man who stabbed it to the heart. The people's party must never die. It has done too much good to die. It was the people's party, my friends, that made the democrats come to taw. We were a coal of fire on the turtle's back, and it never had any idea of traveling until it felt the force of the fire.

"Sewall has got to come down. He brings no votes to Bryan; he drives votes away from Bryan. I would bring votes to Bryan and bring thousands of them. Sewall can come down without hurting his party a little bit. I have got to stand on the ticket where my friends placed me. I can't come down. You may try to run me off, but I am going to fight before you do it. I am willing to go into partnership with you, but I don't want any Jonah and the whale business, with you playing the whale. You might forget to do what the whale did with Jonah. We might never get out any more. Mr. Sewall cannot carry his own family. Whenever my own son takes the stump and begins to make speeches against me like Mr. Sewall's son is doing against him I will get off the ticket and crawl under the bed and hide myself. Mr. Sewall is a national banker, and therefore out of touch with the people. Mr. Sewall is a railroad king, and therefore out of touch with the people. Mr. Sewall is a bondholder, and therefore out of touch with the people. And I make bold here to say that Mr. Bryan himself has laid down the rule which, if carried out, will take Mr. Sewall off the ticket. He said in New York in a public speech that a candidate running upon a platform should not only indorse every plank in that platform, but should indorse every sentence and every word of it. Apply that rule to Mr. Sewall, and Mr. Sewall would get off while I stepped on. Mr. Bryan must have meant that; let him deny it if he did not. That construction has been put on it by democrats. It is the only construction that can be put on it. Mr. Sewall does not stand squarely on the platform. Let Sewall scoot and Watson arrive."

NEW G. A. R. OFFICERS.

Maj. Thaddeus S. Clarkson Is Elected Commander in Chief.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 5.—Maj. Thaddeus S. Clarkson, of Omaha, was elected commander in chief of the G. A. R. by acclamation by the national encampment Friday morning.

Adjt. Gen. J. D. Mullen, of Minnesota, was unanimously elected senior vice commander, that office always going to the state where the encampment is held.

The junior vice commandership went to the south. Charles W. Buckley, of Alabama, was elected. Comrade

MAJ. THADDEUS S. CLARKSON.

Shoales, of Georgia, was also a candidate. A. E. Johnson, of the department of the Potomac, Washington, D. C., was elected surgeon general and Rev. Mark B. Taylor, of Massachusetts, chaplain in chief.

The utterances of President Fliot, of Harvard university, concerning the grand army were presented in a report from the committee on resolutions, which was adopted, declaring that "while we emphatically condemn such statements as unworthy and untruthful, we will not dignify them by a formal resolution of condemnation." The project of establishing national parks on the site of Vicksburg and Fredericksburg was strongly indorsed. A resolution was adopted asking congress to pass a law forbidding the use of the national coat-of-arms and flag for political purposes or for private gain, as in a trademark or label.

On motion of Cumberland post No. 737, of Illinois, the encampment supported the proposition to raise Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., to the rank of lieutenant general.

The encampment installed the new officers and adjourned at one o'clock sine die.

Mrs. Agnes Hitt, of Indianapolis, was elected president of the Women's Relief Corps.

The recommendation in the president's report that Andersonville prison site be purchased by the corps and kept permanently in condition as a war exhibit was adopted. A committee was appointed to attend to the matter and every member of the corps was asked to contribute five cents towards the purchase and maintenance of the fund. Over $2,500 were subscribed to the fund by the delegates present.

China Favors Salisbury's Proposition.

London, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Central News from Shanghai says that the government at Peking is disposed to agree to the conditions proposed by Lord Salisbury, that in exchange for the increase of tariff by China that government shall concede the abolition of transit dues and permit free trade within the empire.

Murdered for His Money.

Excelsior Springs, Mo., Sept. 8.—Mathew Clark, an aged and wealthy bachelor farmer, who lived alone on his farm three miles south of here, was found near his house, his head beaten, and other indications showing that he was murdered for his money.

A GENTLEMAN.

Exhibits the True Knightly Spirit—A Lesson in Courtesy.

She was an old German woman. No one knew where she was going, but evidently some distance, for she carried an enormous bundle wrapped in newspaper and containing her personal effects. Supernatural gifts of second sight were not necessary to discover the last fact, for hardly had the old woman entered the train before the contents of her package were exhibited to the view of the other travelers. Newspapers have their uses, but they were never intended for wrapping parcels. The strain and the heat of the poor old creature's arms had been too much for it. There was a sound like the outburst of a long pent-up sigh, followed by a shower of neat but plain garments of feminine wearing apparel along the aisle, and a ripple of laughter which traveled rapidly down the car. Everyone was interested. That newspaper was gone, the contents of the package were scattered. What was the owner going to do? She did not know any better than the other passengers, and it was no laughing matter for her. Just then a man, who had been intently reading his paper, looked up and took in the situation at a glance. He arose quietly, put down his paper and stepped into the aisle. One after the other he took up the different articles, rolled them into tight little bundles, took his own paper and wrapped them neatly in it, tied together the broken string and handed the woman her package in many times better condition than it was before. She was not diffusive in her thanks, but her gratitude was shown in her face. "Oh, tank you, sir; tank you, sir," she said, as she sat down, smiling happily, her rejuvenated bundle clasped tightly in her arms again.

HINTS FOR THE HOME LAUNDRY.

The difficulty experienced by housekeepers generally in having washing done at home causes many who can ill afford the expense to send their clothes to laundries, where inferior soap and injurious washing fluids are used, while if proper attention is given the work it may be done quite as satisfactorily in the home laundry.

Assort the clothes, divide the table and bed linen from the wearing apparel, and the fine garments from the colored. First immerse the white articles in hot water and wash carefully with Ivory soap. After all are taken through the suds, put in a tub, pour boiling water over them, let cool, wash out in clear water, rinse in blue water, wring, starch and hang on the line. The colored clothes should then be washed in the same way, without scalding. When all are dry they should be taken from the line, sprinkled, folded evenly and laid in the clothes basket. The ironing must be done with hot, clean irons, and the clothes hung up to air.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

A HOLE IN THE MOUNTAIN.

Wonders of a Cave Near Chattanooga That Puzzle Geologists.

"The most peculiar cave I ever saw," said a Chattanooga man to a Washington Star writer, "is on Raccoon mountain, near Chattanooga. It has never been explored, and no one really knows whether or not there is much of a cave. The Indians have several legends concerning it, and it is remarkable that no one has ever entered it. It was supposed by the Indians to be haunted, and there are some gruesome tales told about it. The only opening yet discovered is on top of the mountain. It has been sounded with a line of considerable length without finding a bottom to the chamber through the roof of which the opening exists. There is a constant roaring sound, like the wind sometimes makes. It does not seem like water, and is undoubtedly caused by air circulating in the immense hole in the mountain. There are no volcanic indications, and the cave is a puzzle to geologists."

$400 Truck Farms in Virginia.

September 1st and 15th and October 6 and 20 Home Seekers' Excursion tickets will be sold from points in the west and northwest over the Big Four Route and Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. to Virginia at one fare plus $2 for the round trip. Those who have investigated the state are of one opinion, that Virginia is the best state in the Union today for farmers. Situated at the doors of the great eastern markets with cheap transportation and a perfect climate it has advantages that cannot be overcome. Small farms may be had for $10 per acre and upward according to location and improvements. For descriptive pamphlet of Virginia, list of desirable farms and excursion rates address U. L. TRUITT, N. W. P. A., C. & O., Big Four Route, 234 Clark St., Chicago.

Oh, lightning bug, how fair your fate,
What peaceful hours you pass;
You lavishly filuminate,
And get no bills for gas.

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company.

"EMILE," asked the teacher in natural history, "which animal attaches himself to man the most?" Emile (after some reflection)—"The leech, sir!"

VERY low rates will be made by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway for excursions of August 18th, September 1st, 15th and 29th, to the south, for Homeseekers and Harvesters. For particulars apply to the nearest local Agent, or address JAMES BARKER, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., St. Louis, Mo.

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DEBIT AND CREDIT.

Come, little Paul, and let me tell about this
thing which I have done—
This net of debt which round my life for
your dear baby sake I've spun;
Sit on my knee and hearken well, for you,
I know, are worldly wise,
And I'm prepared to follow out what course
of conduct you advise.

First, there's a mortgage, full of terms and
clauses ponderous and grim—
But likewise there's a giant tree with one
particular, long limb
Which reaches out to beckon us—to beckon
you and beckon me
To come and build a swing and play be-
neath the grandly spreading tree.

Then there are notes, a bunch of them. I
pledge my purpose and intent
To pay them off at sundry dates at rather
vigorous per cent.;
But also, Paul, there is a house whose
roomy attic was designed
For rainy days, and little boys and blocks
and toys of divers kind.

And, Paul—you follow me, of course—there
is an abstract and a deed—
Which are the driest documents I ever had
the woe to read.
I think I signed them, but perhaps I did
not sign, but only sealed.
— Then there's a great, green lawn
which slopes to westward to a stubble
field.

A great, green lawn where you will play;
I'll buy a comrade dog for you;
And there'll be plenty romping-room, and
hide-and-seek locations, too;
And in the evening I'll come fast hasting
on the choo-choo car,
And we'll explore that stubble field, where
pretty summer flowers are.

Then there are bonds of rigid sort; I pledge
and swear myself to these,
But, on the other, credit, side there is a
wealth of cherry trees;
Moreover there are legal forms filled out
with words most monstrous big,
But, also, there's a corner where you'll
take your wooden spade to dig.

So, come, my boy, imprisoned in this city
flat from day to day,
And in the wisdom of your years proceed
with what you have to say.
A chuckle for my answer? Ah, you don't
believe my bargain bad.
Then prove your glad approval. Kiss your
jolly, debt-encumbered dad.

—Chicago Record.

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

BY ALBERT DELPIT.

It was just after the scandal at our club, and a little group of us were talking in a very animated way of the affair. Capt. Joubert did not join in the conversation, and did not even seem to be listening to us.

"What will you take for your thoughts?" I said to him at last.

"Oh! they are not worth much. I was thinking just then of an incident which occurred once at a club in a small provincial town where I happened to be staying."

"Tell us about it!" exclaimed one of the other men, and the captain lighted a cigarette and, putting his elbow on the mantel-shelf against which he had been leaning, began his story:

"Well, it was when I was in garrison at M——, one of the dullest and most stupid of provincial towns. There was nothing in the world for a fellow to do with himself there, no theater even, only a low music-hall.

"When I was off duty I gradually got into the habit of turning in to the Union club, which, by-the-bye, was the only one the town possessed.

"It was called 'the Union,' I should imagine because there was always a dispute of some kind or another going on there. There was very little play at this club except at the time of the three annual fairs, each of which lasted a week. One autumn afternoon, just at the opening of one of these fairs, I happened to go to the club rather early. There were a fair number of men there that day who were strangers to me, wealthy farmers of the neighborhood, who rarely came into town, and the various owners of the country houses round.

"'They are playing high to-day,' said one of the habitues of the club to me. I turned round towards the table to watch the game, and was so surprised at the sight of one of the players that I almost exclaimed.

"It was a young man of some 22 or 23 years of age, whom I knew by sight. I was very much interested in him, for his father had fought courageously at Magenta and had been killed on the field of battle, leaving his widow and son by no means well provided for. The young man came very rarely to the club, and I had never seen him touch a card before. I was stupefied therefore to see him holding the bank, and a good bank it was too, for there were plenty of notes and gold coins, heaped up in front of him.

"'How much?' called out one of the players.

"'Oh!' laughed a wealthy farmer, 'M. de Mertens is in luck's way; he can safely keep his bank open.'

"I noticed that the young man's face was deadly pale, and there was an excited look in his eyes.

"'Open bank,' he said, and it seemed as though the very words had changed the luck.

"Ten times running Mertens lost, and in a quarter of an hour his bank was cleared out. Another man took his place and the play went on. It got so exciting that I, too, was fascinated, and joined in. There was no room to sit down at the table, so I continued standing, holding my hat in my hand and throwing my winnings into it. I had a run of luck, and went on playing in the most excited way until I was startled by some one calling out: 'You are being robbed, captain!'

"I started, and instinctively seized a hand which had knocked against mine through my sudden movement. It was M. de Mertens' hand, and he held the £40 note which he had just taken out of my hat. The wretched man's face was convulsed with emotion. Our eyes met; his were dilated with terror, and there was a look in them that seemed to hold me spell-bound.

"'M. de Mertens is my partner,' I said, haughtily, to the man who had warned me; 'and I am surprised that you should dare to bring such an accusation against a gentleman whose reputation is so well known.'

"The individual who had called out had never been to the club before, and did not know M. de Mertens at all. We had all been standing round the table close to each other, and on seeing another player put his hand into my hat, it was very natural that the man should have thought it his duty to warn me. On hearing my explanation he apologized most humbly to M. de Mertens, and several of the acquaintances of the latter gathered round and expressed their regret that such an insult should have been offered him.

"We then continued our play, and M. de Mertens soon after left the club. Three days passed, and I heard nothing more of the young man. In shielding him as I had done, my first thought had been of his father, and I had determined to save from disgrace the name of the brave soldier of Magenta. Of course, I could quite understand that the young man should now shrink from seeing me again, but still it struck me as rather strange that in some way, either direct or indirect, he did not attempt to express his thanks.

"One evening, however, just as I was going out to pay some visits, my orderly informed me that a lady wished to see me. I went into the drawing-room, and there I found a woman of about 45 years of age. She was very dignified-looking, and there was an open, honest expression about her face which fascinated me.

"'I am Madame de Mertens,' she said, simply. 'My son told me everything about the affair at the club, and I have come to thank you with all my heart for having preserved for us intact the honor of our name.'

"'Madame——,' I began; but she interrupted me in her emotion and nervousness.

"'My son had got entangled in various ways, and in desperation had taken to play. It appears he had lost every penny he possessed that night. You know the rest, alas!'

"I felt very much embarrassed, for the poor mother's grief was terrible to witness. She was still standing there in front of me, her face was deadly pale, and the tears were trembling on her long dark eyelashes.

"'He is young, madame; you must not take it to heart so,' I stammered. 'It was just a moment's weakness. I will see your son, and—'

"'No, captain,' she said, shaking her head, sadly, 'he is no longer here * * * he has enlisted, and is already on his way with the regiment.'"

We had all been listening attentively to Capt. Joubert's story, and when he stopped speaking there was silence for a few minutes.

"And what happened to M. de Mertens, captain?" asked one of the group. "Did you ever hear?"

"He is dead. * * * Six months ago I received a letter from Kelung—a pitiful little letter—written with very pale ink, and on a sheet of paper that was all crumpled and yellow with age. There were only a few lines for me to read. I know them by heart. They were as follows:

"'I am mortally wounded * * * Admiral Courbet has just brought me the cross; but * * * I am dying. I am sending it to you, my poor cross * * * for you saved me, and I should like you to wear it * * *'

"This is why, my friends, instead of wearing the decoration which I received from the chancellor, you always see me with the sergeant's cross which poor Mertens sent me. Poor boy! To think that he started as a thief, and died a hero's death at Kelung."—Strand Magazine.

BESIEGED BY NUNS.

Wonderful Tale of a Conquered Monastery on the Canary Islands.

A curious tale of a besieged and conquered monastery belongs to the early history of the Canary islands, and is retold by Charles Edwardes in his description of the isles. In the early part of the eighteenth century there lived in Orotava, on the Island of Teneriffe, a convent of Dominican nuns, who, after some years of ease, had the misfortune to be burned out of house and home. They went into temporary quarters for a year, but became dissatisfied with such unconventional walls, and began looking about for a permanent abiding place. At that time there was in Orotava a house of Jesuits which had lost its former importance, and, though commodious and healthful, gave lodging to but two men, the rector of the house and his assistant.

On this mansion the nuns cast covetous eyes, and soon resolved to appropriate it. One morning about 40 of them advanced against it, by strategy induced the Jesuit brother to open the outer gate, and then, trooping into the courtyard, fell on their knees, thanking God for this preliminary success. In vain did the two monks reason with them on their scandalous conduct. They merely held their ground, exclaiming: "Father Andrew, this is a large cage for so few birds!" Some of the more reasonable members of the sisterhood explained that they were really in need of a dwelling as spacious as this, and that they did not propose leaving it. The rector, in despair, fled into the sacristy, from which retreat he exerted his colleague to be of good cheer. "Patience, brother," cried he, "and do your best to extricate yourself from those ladies!" That, however, was more easily said than done, especially as the nuns were becoming so excited that they might momentarily have been expected to resort to the argument of nails. The siege lasted for three or four hours. News of it flew about the town, and bands of young men, scrupulously neutral, watched proceedings from the bars of the outer gate. Eventually the Jesuits yielded, and the nuns occupied the house until a new convent, entirely to their taste, was erected for them.—London Globe.

He Was Not Used to Shoes.

A tall and heavily-footed colored man limped painfully into a large store in Phoenixville one day recently and began to complain bitterly to the proprietor that he had been swindled. "Dese hyar shoes," he said, "suhtinly is de wu'st I ebah see. Dey jes' nachelly got me all tied up in knots." "What seems to be the trouble?" inquired the proprietor. The colored man scratched his pate for a minute and said: "Fo' de Lawd, I doan' know. Hit sho'ly seems laik somebody done cast a spell on dem. Fust dey feels all right, an' den de nex' day hu'ts mos' dreffful." The dealer took a look at one of the shoes, then he began laughing. "You're not used to wearing shoes, are you?" he asked. "Well, boss," was the reply, "I doan' weah 'em much, da's a fack." "Well, the trouble is, you've got them on the wrong feet." "No, sah! No, sah!" cried the negro, "dey ain' nuffin' wrong wif mah feet." The dealer explained the difference between right and left and the customer went away happy.—Philadelphia Record.

—It may be said of the theater hat, like some other disagreeable things, that there is likely to be a woman at the bottom of it.—Texas Sifter.

—Looking often creates longing.—Ram's Horn.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

Dead in a Bath Room.

James Cullen, the proprietor of a bottling house at 251 Hennepin avenue, Minneapolis, was found dead in the Turkish bath parlors of the Guaranty Loan building early Saturday morning. Cullen engaged in a fistic altercation with James Gallagher Friday night before closing up. As a result of the fight Gallagher was thrown out of the place by Cullen, who was a large, heavy man. Gallagher left with a broken arm, threatening arrest for assault and battery.

The bar tender states that Cullen was drinking heavily Friday night and after the fight left the saloon, saying that he was going to take a bath at the Guaranty Loan parlors. An attendant at the parlors found Cullen's dead body on one of the lounges at 3:30 o'clock in the morning.

The body of Cullen was removed to the county morgue and a cursory examination of it gave rise to the supposition that something besides heart disease was responsible for the man's death. In several places on the body the skin had peeled off, giving the impression that the man had been subjected to intense heat.

Booms Will Close.

The boom companies have been ordered to close their booms on Sept. 12. This action was decided upon in a joint meeting of all the log owners in Minneapolis, held in the offices of the Mississippi & Rum River Boom company.

Immediate steps are to be taken to place all the logs now in the booms in a condition of safety, also so that they may be gotten at with the greatest convenience next spring. The sentiment of the log owners was unanimously in favor of closing the mills at the earliest possible date, and the only reason that the date was not set for one week earlier was that certain of the mill owners, Backus, Nelson-Tenney, Day, and one or two others desired a little longer time to cut in order that they might be in a condition to meet all the orders attendant upon their spring trade.

The decision to close the booms Sept. 12 means that the mills of Minneapolis will cease cutting lumber one week later, thus throwing out of employment hundreds of men.

Lost $2,000.

A dispatch from Chicago states that James L. Sprague, a patent claim agent of Minneapolis, arrived there over the Lake Shore road from Buffalo, N. Y. He got into a political argument near the Van Buren street station, and offered to bet that a statement he made could be substantiated, and at the same time pulled out a roll of bills amounting to $2,200. The bet was not taken, and he, with eight persons, entered a Parmalee bus to be driven to a down-town hotel. Just after entering the bus he discovered that his roll was gone. He ordered the driver to stop and asked the passengers to allow him to search them. They refused, whereupon he called Patrolman Beechter, who had the whole crowd taken to the Harrison street station. The money was not recovered, and it is thought that a clever pickpocket, seeing Sprague flash the roll took it while the Minneapolis man got into the bus.

Stung by Bees.

The 2-year old daughter of John Hanson, of Winona, was nearly stung to death by bees. The little child had wandered into the yard of a neighbor, where bees are kept, and began to amuse herself by poking at the hives with a stick. This greatly angered the bees, and they came out in swarms and covered the whole body of the little intruder. The child was literally one mass of stings, and the two attending physicians pulled hundreds of stings out of her body. It was at first thought that the wounds would result fatally, but the little suffer is somewhat improved, and her recovery is now hoped for. In attempting to rescue her two women from the house where the bees were kept were also badly stung in trying to save the child.

Will Race No More.

There was a fatal accident on the state fair track where horses were being speeded. It was a horse, and not a human being, however, that was the victim. Sapphire, a 4-year old runner, belonging to Michael Lynch of St. Paul, was being jogged on the track by a boy. Some horses loose in the infield came running up. Sapphire reared suddenly and launched heavily against the post, striking his head in such a position that his neek was broken and he fell to the ground dead. The colt was worth about $500, and his loss is keenly mourned by his owner, who had great expectations of him.

News in Brief.

O. Nolan, while under the influence of liquors, fell over the high embankment at the Union depot in Minneapolis and broke his back.

During the carnival parade at Minneapolis, E. L. Walsh was knocked down by a horse and his left leg broken twice.

Gus Mueller, of Rochester, committed suicide by shooting himself in the abdomen. Cause: Despondency over his health.

State Bank Examiner Kenyon has taken charge of the Manufacturers' bank, of West Duluth, and C. E. Peaslee has been appointed receiver. The failure is attributed to the bank's inability to quickly realize on its assets. Deposits are about $40,000.

About two weeks ago a stranger giving his name as Earl Wood came to Freese & Freese's livery stable, in Willmar, and rented a team on pretense of going out to set up threshing rigs. Wood not returning, the authorities were sent in search of him. The team was found in Paynesville, where he had sold it for $40. He was arrested near Duluth and brought back by Sheriff Odell. In the hearing in the municipal court bonds were fixed at $400. Not being able to furnish this, Wood was placed in the county jail to await the action of the grand juay.

D. B. Morrison, a Winona shoe dealer, has closed his doors.

Guy Daggett was overcome by gas in a well on the farm of Charles Kruger, near Dodge Center. His brother, Guy, went down to put a chain on him, and, as he tried to help start him up, he fell 15 feet further into the well. As Guy reached the top the chain broke and Mr Krueger caught hold and held for an hour before he could summon help. Both are very low, but will recover.

Archibald Gordon was arrested at Hector and taken to Redwood Falls for stealing a bicycle.

While resisting arrest at St. Paul Martin McDonough was shot by Officer O'Neill and dangerously wounded.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

—An Undetermined Suicide—"Be aisy, Pat, and you've bruk the lookin'-glass! How did yez do it?" "Shure, an' I tried to shoot myself in the glass, an' bad luck to it, I missed myself!"—Sydney Bulletin.

—"Talk about me not being of a forgiving nature," remarked Chalkey as he erased the score of the baseball game from the blackboard; "here I am every day doing nothing but wiping out old scores."—Roxbury Gazette.

—First Summer Girl—"You know that fellow I was engaged to last summer? He came down on a wheel, you know." Second Summer Girl—"Yes; he is here again this year?" First Summer Girl—"Yes; I saw him this morning. He had four wheels this time. They were on a baby carriage."—Boston Transcript.

—"No," said the rural voter, "I must say I don't take stock in no schemes to make money out o' nothin'." "But you must admit that money is very hard to get." "Yes. Money's mighty shifty. Es the old sayin' goes: 'Riches hez wings.' But some o' these schemes seems ter me like tryin' ter ketch it by puttin' salt on its tail."—Washington Star.

—"They don't have the melons now that they did when you and I were young," said the landlady to the Cheerful Idiot, and the Cheerful Idiot, who always resents any remarks about his approaching middle age, said sadly: "I guess they don't have the same melons now, but I do think they have the same butter."—Indianapolis Journal.

—How He Explained It.—He was very deferential, but he was a deacon in the church, and he felt that he had a right to criticise. "I hope you'll pardon me," he said, "if I suggest that your sermons are—ah—" "Too prosy, I suppose," suggested the minister. "Oh, no; not that. But too long." "But you mustn't blame me for that," returned the minister, pleasantly. "If you knew a little more, I wouldn't have to tell you so much."—Chicago Post.

GREAT BRITAIN'S CHEEKINESS.

Englishmen Themselves Seem to Partially Realize It.

We English go our own way, so far as we can see, with very little regard for anybody's susceptibilities and we must suffer other powers to go theirs, interfering only when the injury becomes serious enough to require something more dignified than shrill remonstrance. The other powers suspect us at least as hotly as we suspect them and with this extra justification that, as they see quite clearly, our power reaches everywhere, our broad road is always open and though we protest that, except as regards ships, we are a feeble folk, yet whenever need arises in Europe, Asia or Africa there are the troops ready to march forward and, as a rule, execute their orders with the kind of precision that generals admire.

We are not little Englanders by any means. On the contrary, we hold that the future of the world depends greatly upon the strength of the British empire and its ability to take a leading part in ontrolling and guiding Africa and Asia; but if we are to carry out such ideas as we are now carrying out in eastern Africa we must suffer the equal powers of Europe to carry out theirs. It is folly to claim East Africa, as we are practically doing, from Alexandria to the cape, and at the same time worry about France on the Niger or Russia in northern China and Mazanderan. We are getting into a position in which we seem to our neighbors to lie around the world like the serpent of the Norse mythology, and then we are angry because they watch us jealously and try to do little enterprises on their own account.

It is like a quarrel among neighbors about foot paths, and we cannot honestly say that it is we who display either the patience or the fearlessness of the best caste, much less the tranquillity of those who are sure alike of their rights and of their power to enforce them. Fancy Great Britain on one day summoning Sikhs to garrison Suakin and on the next screaming around because a Russian ship-owning company has bought some swampy land at Che-Foo and stopped or not stopped some English owner's access to the sea.—London Spectator.

The Pearl.

The pearl is the one gem that comes to us perfect from the hands of nature, and to this its great antiquity as a gem is largely due. Precious stones whose beauty and brilliance depend on polishing and cutting would naturally be discovered and utilized later. The discovery of the diamond, for instance, probably dates within historic times. Though known earlier, it was not generally included among the gem treasures of royalty even as late as the seventh century. The modern cutting of diamonds in regular facets was invented as recently as 1456. Indeed, it is quite probable that the pearl was the first gem known and treasured by prehistoric men—since the search for food must have been the first occupation of the earliest of the race, and the shining pearl would thus have been discovered in river mussels if not in marine oysters. Certain it is that the Old Testament and the ancient written histories allude to pearls, and that remoter evidence is found in the tombs and excavated cities of still earlier eras. The Egyptians, Babylonians, and Assyrians held the pearl in an esteem verging on reverence. —Appleton's Popular Scinence Monthly.

Birds in Hot Weather.

All birds seem to enjoy the heat, provided that they can obtain water, which in England is never wanted except in the chalk downs when the ponds dry up. There the rooks wait till dusk round the troughs from which the sheep are watered, evidently suffering acutely from thirst. But pigeons will seek out the hottest slopes and angles of the roofs, and common roadside birds, such as the yellowhammers and pipits, sit out in the sun all day. Most of the insect-eating birds, except the fly-catchers, retire to the trees and bushes, and both chickens and partridges purposely seek shade. The former, if no other cover is available, will lie in the shadow of a wall, creeping close up to it as the line of shade narrows toward midday. Partridges either lie under the hedges or move into the turnip fields when, as in hot September weather, the leaves are broad enough to cover them. But our wild birds never suffer from heat like those of Australia, where the parrots and lories have been seen to drop down dead when forced to fly across the open ground in summer trouth.—Chicago Chronicle.

"THE OLD SALT DOCTOR."

Mr. Wm. C. Hart Relates an Interesting Narrative.

From the World-Herald, Omaha, Neb.

Mr. William C. Hart, favorably known among his friends and acquaintances as "The Old Salt Doctor," is probably the most familiar character in the vicinity of Twenty-fourth and Franklin streets, Omaha, Nebraska. Mr. Hart is now over 80.

An interesting history of his recovery from a common malady follows: A little over five years ago I became afflicted with a malady, the name of which I do not know. My family have been troubled the same when they arrived at my age, and they said I was on the same road and that there was no cure for me. The symptoms were, dizziness, loss of memory, and an utter prostration of the nerves. The most notable trouble was a swimming of the head, when I came in from a walk or was out standing in the sun or doing any kind of exercise at all. When I would sit down, my head would swim and everything would dance before my eyes, and I would become so dizzy that I would have to hold to a chair to keep from falling; or if I were sitting down and got up suddenly, everything would whirl before me, and I would have to hold to the chair for some little time; my memory was so poor that it was difficult for me to remember some of my best friends. This state of things continued for about a year and a half, and kept getting worse and worse; I could not remember anything, and my head was in a constant whirl; everything swam before me so that life was really miserable.

On the recommendation of some friends, I went to my druggist, Mr. Shrader, on Twenty-fourth and Clark streets, and got a box of Pink Pills for trial, and after taking a few doses I began to feel the effects and found that they were doing me good. When the first box was gone I got another and another until I had taken four boxes and I was entirely relieved. And now, although my memory is not so good as it was forty years ago, it is greatly improved, and is better than many men's memory that are much younger than I; my dizziness is entirely gone, and my nerves are strong as they were ten years ago, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did it too. I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and have, and shall continue to recommend them to all my friends or any one else that is in need of a strengthening tonic.

The reporter interviewed Mr. Shrader, the druggist, and many of Mr. Hart's friends and acquaintances in regard to his statements, and they all told the same story as to Mr. Hart's recovery from his malady.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are now given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

DID IT HURT YOU?

A Question Often Out of Place and Unnecessary.

The old hymn in Sam Taylor's "Original Poems" beginning with "Who Ran to Help Me When I Fell?" ought to have a provisional clause added to it. The person who hastens to help a sufferer who has been shocked by a fall should not say a single word. Of course, says the Philadelphia Record, the benevolent bystander is brimful of questions: "Where are you hurt?" "Have you sprained your ankle?" and lastly the insane request to know whether you can fall down a flight of 20 steps or from a piazza ten feet above ground and not be damaged any more than if you had thrown yourself on a down pillow only a foot away! Of course you are hurt; and the nerve shock is so great that any sort of question, even if "they" shall fetch hot water, is an additional blow to the nervous system. You are suffering, perhaps, too much to speak; yet they pelt you with questions while every power of your body is endeavoring to regain self-control. You ought not to answer. You would like to scream that "it hurts" a hundred times more for being summoned to speak and to diagnose yourself. All instructions in the line of "First aid to the injured" should begin with: "Be perfectly silent when you run to lift or help a person who has fallen and is still partly dazed with the tremendous shock." Let it be for the sufferer to say: "Oh, my head!" or "Oh, my leg, or back!" He will indicate as soon as it is necessary the injured part; but meanwhile you are driving him nearly frantic by asking about it. These simple yet important directions do not seem to be impressed upon the average helpful mind. Tact, of all things, is as necessary as a knowledge of a tourniquet made from a stick and a pocket handkerchief. Hot water, of course, is required for all bruises and sprains; but let it be brought without asking. The relief to the victim of an accident in having swift and noiseless helpers about him or her—absolutely silent, yet knowing exactly what to do—is very great. Anyone who "has been there" knows it all. Yet how quickly is it forgotten when we run to lift up somebody else, and begin to pelt him with: "Where did it hurt you?" "Are you hurt?"

PURE WATER CORRODES IRON.

Use of Lime in Boilers Will Prevent Further Action.

The corrosive power of pure water on new or unscaled boilers was well illustrated in the city of Glasgow, when a new water supply was introduced from Loch Katrine, one of the purest waters in the world which are available for city consumption. The former supply had been poor and calcareous, and old boilers were much coated with lime scale. To the dismay of the users, those who had put in new boilers or new tubes found them rapidly corroding, while the old scaled and coated boilers remained as before; those, too, who had removed every possible trace of incrustation from their old boilers by mechanical or chemical means, intending thus to get, as they expected, the full benefit of the pure water, were also badly troubled by corrosion; and even the old boilers, as the scale was gradually removed by the unvarying soft and pure water from the lake, were more or less corroded when no means were taken to prevent it. It was found, however, in this case, that introducing a little lime from time to time—enough to give the boilers a slight calcareous coating—usually prevented the corrosive action of the water; then, again, in the course of time, the effect produced was that the lime, organic matter, and iron-oxide skin, united in forming a protective oxidized surface which prevented further corrosion.

The Garden South.

The South is destined to be, and is rapidly becoming, the garden of the United States. Here life is easier to live, the rigorous winters do not eat up the fruits of the toil of summer, nor are the summers so trying as many northern people have supposed. "I used to live only half the year," said a northern farmer recently settled in the south, "and I used to work all the time then. Now I work half the time and live all the year through."

Home seekers' excursion tickets will be sold over the Monon Route to nearly all points in the south at the rate of one first class fare (one way); tickets good returning on any Tuesday or Friday within 31 days from date of sale. Liberal stop-overs are allowed. These excursions start (and tickets are sold) Aug. 17, 18 and 31; Sept. 1, 14, 15; Oct. 5, 6, 19 and 20. Call on any agent of the Monon Route for further information, or address FRANK J. REED, G. P. A., Chicago.

MAN wants but little here below,
As some one said before,
But when he gets it, don't you know,
He wants a little more.

You Are Not "Shaken Before Taken"

With malarial disease, but with prodigious violence afterwards, if you neglect immediate measure of relief. The surest preventive and remedial form of medication is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the potency of which as an antidote to miasmatic poison has been demonstrated for over forty years past. The liver when disordered and congested, the bowels if constipated, and the kidneys if inactive, are promptly aided by it, and it is invaluable for dyspepsia, nervous debility and rheumatism.

WHAT is the difference between the man who cuts off the end of his nose and a boy who has just finished his task? One lessens his nose, and the other knows his lesson.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 933 Arch st. Phila., Pa.

WHICH is the oldest, Miss Antiquity, old Aunty Diluvan, Miss Ann Terior, Miss Ann Cestor, Miss Ann T. Mundane or Miss Ann T. Cedent?

EXPLOSIONS of Coughing are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

JAGLETS—"Who inven ed work, Bill?" Raglets—"I doan' know, but he ought to stayed and finished it."—Truth.

AFTER physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—RALPH ERIEG, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1895.

THOSE who are unsuccessful in their profession usually fancy they were destined for something higher.—Fliegende Blaetter.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

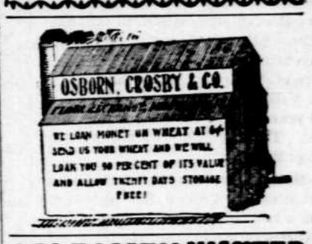
A SOCIAL GATHERING—Taking up the collection.

Warner's Safe Cure

IN LARGE OR SMALL BOTTLES.

Owing to the many requests from its patrons, Warner's Safe Cure Co. have put on the market a smaller size bottle of Safe Cure which can now be obtained at all druggists at half the price of the large bottle.

Warner's Safe Cure is not only a scientific vegetable preparation and does all that is claimed for it, but it is the only Kidney and Liver medicine used by the best people of four continents. A medicine that bears the stamp of the world's approval, and maintains its position for a fifth of a century, must necessarily possess peculiar merit.



SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL, for Spring delivery the largest and most complete line of Nursery Stock. SEED CORN and SEED POTATOES in the west. Three plans of work. PAY WEEKLY. An early start insures success. WRITE AT ONCE FOR TERMS. M. H. JEWELL NURSERY COMPANY, Lake City, Minn.

Our Native Herbs Mfg. by BLISS CO. A $2 box sent by mail anywhere, for 65c postage paid. C. HARRY, Agent, OAKLAND, CAL.

The Blue and the Gray.

Both men and women are apt to feel a little blue, when the gray hairs begin to show. It's a very natural feeling. In the normal condition of things gray hairs belong to advanced age. They have no business whitening the head of man or woman, who has not begun to go down the slope of life. As a matter of fact, the hair turns gray regardless of age, or of life's seasons; sometimes it is whitened by sickness, but more often from lack of care. When the hair fades or turns gray there's no need to resort to hair dyes. The normal color of the hair is restored and retained by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Ayer's Curebook. "a story of cures told by the cured." 100 pages, free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

"It Bridges You Over."

BattleAx PLUG

"Battle Ax" bridges a man over many a tight place when his pocket-book is lean. A 5-cent piece of "Battle Ax" will last about as long as a 10-cent piece of other good tobaccos.

This thing of getting double value for your money is a great help. Try it and save money.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

MINNEAPOLIS. **WOODWARD & CO.** DULUTH.

GRAIN COMMISSION.

BRANCH—CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.

ORDERS for FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED in ALL MARKETS.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—King's Hand Book of the United States was delivered here today. It is a nice book.

—Schools are in full blast with the usual number of students. Several from neighboring towns are in attendance.

—That old barn on the Bruggaman property, on River street that has for so long been a nuisance, was, this week, torn down.

—The street and tent preachers who have held meetings here for a couple of weeks pulled down their tent early this week and took their departure.

—The Electric Belt Show opened up at the City Hall Monday evening. The band practiced in the Council Room below. When they tooted the "electricity" could be fairly felt in the Hall.

—Notices have been posted for primary election of delegates to the County Convention, and to the Legiflatiye Convention, at the City Hall on Tuesday Sept. 22, from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M. The Village Committee for the next two years is to be selected at the same time. Turn out and help to start things to suit you.

—Mr. George, manager of the Georgia University Troupe, has just come from a trip through the copper mines of Northern Michigan. He says there is more money in that place than any other place he has struck lately. Mr. G. is quite an ardent silver man and says there are lots of silverites in Northern Michigan and in West Wisconsin, where he has been.

—The Georgia Minstrel car was switched off here Tuesday morning and the band, a fine one, paraded the streets at noon. In the evening one of their unique entertainments was given in the City Hall. Being so soon after the G. A. R. encampment and State Fair, and the prices a little above what our people were accustomed to the audience was not very large. But the entertainment was good just the same.

—Mr. John Buche, a hardware merchant, of Clifton Kansas, made us a pleasant call Saturday. He wears a Bryan button, and claims Kansas will give a rousing majority for his candidate. He says on the train of twelve cars coming to the G. A. R. Encampment, loaded mostly with women and children, were 216 votes, a vote was taken resulting in about two for McKinley to one for Bryan which was better than he expected in a crowd of the kind.

—A traveling man named Branch claims that a vote was being taken on the train on which he was coming from the city and that when the man that was taking up the vote came to him there was 41 for Bryan and 145 for McKinley with two cars more to be counted. Who are the passengers? A lot of travelling men, from selfish interests or for their employers selfish interests, for a gold standard, forms a large per centage of the passengers, on most trains and especially on Monday morning coming out of the city.

—Will free silverites go to heaven? The streets of the New Jerusalem, you know, are lined with gold and the average free coinage man would shudder at the thoughts of walking on such a pavement.—Delano Eagle.

I have heard it said; yes, even read it, many times, in an old Book, (the contents thereof have not yet, to my knowledge, been contradicted by the Eagle force) that it is easier for a camel to go through a needles eye, than for a rich man to go to heaven. Now if these two assertions; that the free silverites wouldn't, and the rich man (gold bug) can't go there, are correct, Heaven must be a very lonesome place.

M. C.

—The Georgia Minstrels got off a scorcher on the Village council Tuesday evening, at their entertainment. One of the party said "As I was comin down de street I met a run away, it was terribie. A man was thrown out of the wagon and his brains left on the ground. Dey took de man to de drug store for repairs I picked up de brains and took dem ober. I thought the man would want his brains, but he wouldn't hab 'em; wouldn't accept his own brains." "Why" was asked," "Why wouldnt the man accept his own brains?,' "He said he wanted to run for member of de city council ob Delano and he didn't need any brains."

People's Party Legislative Convention. 38th Legislative District.

A People's Party Legislative convention, 38 Legislative District, Wright and Sherburne counties, will be held at the court house in the Village of Buffalo, Thursday, Sept. 24th, 1896, for the purpose of placing in nomination four candidates for members of the Legislature.

The several election districts in Wright and Sherburne counties will be entitled to representation in said convention as follows:

One delegate at large for each election district and one candidate additional for every twenty five votes or major fraction thereof cast for S. M. Owen for Governor in 1894.

The primary election for the election of said delegates will be held in Wright county on Tuesday Sept. 22, 1896. The polls to be open at 7 o'clock p. m. and remain open until 8 o'clock p. m. Sherburne County convention; otherwise as indicated for Wright county. Primary elections to be conducted under the primary elections laws of this state. The Town and village committee must fix the places for holding the said primary election and give at least 6 days notice of the time and place of holding the same as the law requires.

W. H. CUTTING.
chairman Legislative committee.

Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

Personal.

Oscar Erwig, took in the State Fair Saturday.

Mrs. C. H. Green was among city visitors Saturday.

Miss Lizzie Priess, of Madison Wis., visited Delano friends this week.

Phil Matter, of Springfield, Minn., visited his brother Joseph this week.

J. H. Wendell, of Buffalo came down the line Saturday morning on his way home.

C. A. Ingerson wife and two sons of Lester Prarie, visited his parents here this week.

Miss Sadie VanEman, of Watertown, visited Buffalo, on her way home from the Fair Friday.

Sam Coffin, of Independence, comes to school on his wheel. He didn't come yesterday. It rained.

F. L. Powers, Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. will make the Delano Lodge an official visit to night.

D. R Thompson and wife of Rockford drove over to hear the Georgia Minstrels Tuesday evening.

Roy Mulford, of Kenthville, Illinois, was in town visiting his Mother this week. Roy says silver is on top in that country.

Mr. William McIntyre and wife of Ohio, and his brother James McIntyre and wife of Maple Plain, visited at C. W. Ingersons Tuesday.

H. A. Gilmer, of Howard Lake has purchased the Danforth House and expects to occupy it Oct. 1. He is an old hand at the hotel business.

Martin Conzet, of Greenwood, drove over with his son-in-law, David Archibald who was on his way home from the G. A. R. encampment.

Mrs. Hiram Annes and her son Bruce of Hitchcock, S. D. visited her uncle and aunt Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Ingerson, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mrs. Kath Lantow and daughter Josie, of Tauesdale, Mo. and John Buche, of Clifton, Kansis, visited their sister Mrs. Joseph Matter this week.

Miss Nellie O'Leary, of Minneapolis was in town yesterday on business as administratrix of the estate of her sister-in-law. Her nephew Freddie accompanied her.

County Cullings.

The Wright County Times wants Towne defeated for Congress because if McKinley don't get a majority of the electoral vote and the election goes to the House of Reprsenteatiyes Towne will help defeat him there! My, how scared Mr. French is getting.

The Eagle says Towne is a free trader; doubly so! Either the Eagle or Mr. Towne tells a falsehood. Our greatest objection to him is because he is not; but that issue dont seem to be in this campaign very largely, and if Bryan is elected there is no danger of resuming the McKinley Tariff.

Herbert Tanner has formally announced in the Eagle his departure from the Democratic party. He favors a gold standard. Why then don't he go to the National Democratic Party; not to the Republicans who favor Bimetallism as soon as they can get England to permit them to have it?

H. Tanner in yesterday's Eagle tries to make people believe Dr. Catlin and the GAZETTE are lying about him. We believe he knows better. So do the people. The communication signed "Observer" that made him so mad, we take no credit for, but can furnish him the author's name when he wants it.

Some trouble is being had in Rockford, over the payment of the doctor's bills for attending diphtheria cases. The board claims the bills are too high, and instead of paying over three hundred dollars are said to have offered to pay thirty dollars. This is too big a difference, and the doctors have engaged an attorney and commenced suit against the chairman of the board, individually. The poor laws and the quarantine laws of Wright County and of the State need simplifying. Very few such bills are settled without some trouble, under the present laws.

Among our Exchanges.

Up in Vermont the democratic candidate for goyenor was running on a gold platform. The banks up there refused to renew it and hence these taars.—Minneapolis Times.

Jesse D. Grant, the younger son of Gen. Grant and now a resident of San Diego, Cal. has joined the People's party and is advocating the free coinage of silver and gold. He is the worthy son of a worthy father who said that, had he known the act of 1873 demonetized siyer, he would never have signed the bill.—Duluth Herald.

Congressman Towne addressed a large and intelligent audience at the Opera house on Friday evening last, and spoke most eloquently for two hours and a half upon the silver question, barring twenty minutes of explanatory remarks. He spoke with his accustomed freedom of language, and painted in lurid colors the evils which our people alleged to be suffering from the demonitization of silyer, and undoubtedly made a deep impression upon many of his hearers.—Wright County Times.

The hog disease which has been carrying off whole herds of hogs about Cleveland, continues without any signs of abatement. It is estimated that not less than 500 hogs have died in Cleveland alone. McCabe, Burnes and others have lost them by the hundreds. C. J. Colin and his neighbors have also lost large numbers and are still losing them. The disease does not appear to be hog cholera but seems to be some affection of the lungs, for all that have been examined, have badly diseased lungs.—St. Peter Herald.

GAZETTE

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The Greatest Blessing to the Largest Number.

MONTIVEDIO, Minn., Sept. 8 '96.

T. J. CATLIN, Delano, Minn.

All Americans if they haye any love for American institutions and for the best government under the sun, should favor that law that will bring the greatest blessing to the largest number. How can anyone claim that the present "gold standard" will bless the farmer, the mechanic, the miner, the common laborer. We will all admit that it is favorable to the non producing class who live solely from intesests on money invested or loaned, but no one can claim that they are a majority in the United States. Out of our sixty seven millions inhabitants we have twenty two million males engaged as laborers or producers. Eleyen million of them are farmers, and they are by far the largest class engaged in any one occupation. Then certainly some laws should be enactde tending to benefit and stimulate the tillers of the soil. Then let us look at what effect demonetization of silver has on the farmer. In 1873, when silver was demonetized, it was worth $1.32 per ounce or two cents premium and wheat was worth $1.00 per bushel. Today silver bullion is worth 69 cents per ounce and wheat 40 cents per bushel. So they have kept at a parity.

But, they will say, the silyer question in the United States has nothing to do with the price of wheat. "It is regulated in London and Liverpool." Well, granting that is so, let us see if we do not contribute somewhat to stimulating and regulating that market.—You now live in London. You are dealing in wheat. You find wheat in India is worth forty cents, in rupees, and in the United States it is worth the same price, 40 cts. All agree that we, in the North produce the best quality of wheat; so, of course we will supply England with wheat—Not so. Why? You in London can come to the United States and with 70 cents you can buy one ounce of silver, take it to India, coin it into rupees, or $1.29, with that buy, at 40 cts. per bushel, 3 bushel and 9-40. or one peck of wheat. Is it not plain? To compete with India for the London market we must sell three bushels of wheat; not for 40 cents a bushel, but for the 70 cents; or at 21 cents per bushel.—Now have I lied or have I resorted to the common tactics of the goldbbugs—told the truth to prove a lie? No Sir: it is plain to every one I told the truth and have used facts to prove the truth and 20 cts a bushel is what we farmers must sell wheat for to compete with India; or raise the bullion yalue of our silver, and the only way to raise that value is to have free coinage and full legal tender silver dollars, 16 to 1; and bullion must go up to $1.29 cents an ounce.

T. W. KEITHLEY,
Montiyideo, Minn.

Gets Back at Them.

We notice an item in the Star News of last week, to the effect that at the Owen meeting last week the speaker asked for a division of the house on party lines, and only 10 populist noses could be counted This is a lie from whichever source it comes, and does no good to any party as those people who were present will know it is a lie when they read it. The fact is that at the end of Mr. Owen's speech that gentlemen asked for questions and someone asked, "Who nominated Wm. J. Bryan for president?" and the answer he got was as follows: When anyone gets so particular as to split a hair in the present struggle for the right and benefit of our country they shall not be accounted as American citizens." This was all that transpired at the meeting the rest of the story must haye been in the gentleman's mind.—Becker items in Sherburne County Times.

How A Failure?

Mr. McKinley, in his letter of acceptance, persists in saying that the Wilson tariff law is a failure and must be replaced with one constructed on the "principle" of his bill of 1890.

Wherein is it a failure?

It yields, considering the depressed condition of trade, all the revenue that was expected from it. The shortage comes from the nullification of the income tax, which would have produced $30,000,000, while last year's deficiency was only $26,000,000. But with the big hole knocked in it by tax-dodging plutocrats the law yielded in the bad trade year just closed $160,000,000. This is $29,000,000 more than the McKinley law produced in its last year, and within $17,000,000 of that law's yield in 1892.—World.

Bryan And M'Kinley.

Mr. Bryan, in going West, leaves behind him in many respects a most agreeable impression. He is a bold, gallant and attractive young leader, and he says what he thinks without beating about the bush. Whether one is or is not able to agree with him in his free-silver views he cannot deny to him the courage of his convictions.

Mr. McKinley has not shown the frankness and courage that have charecterized Mr. Bryan. For months he presented a sphinx-like silence, considering what would win him the most votes. Nor are some of the forces behind McKinley such as to encourage a lover of good government. The trust we still have with us, and Mark Hanna, his chief backer, is the embodiment of the trust idea. Does it not look as if the Government, in case Mr. McKinley should be elected, would be administered by the trusts for the trusts and with the trusts?—New York World.

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GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4th, 1896.

The McKinleyites haven't had much to enthuse over before so they are making the most of the Vermont election by yelling themselves hoarse over what every intelligent man knows to have been a foregone conclusion. This isn't worrying the democrats even a little bit. Senator Faulkner, chairman of the Democratic congressional committee, says of it: "We made no attempt to carry the state, while the republicans have spent lots of money and have exerted every energy to win. I am told that a house to house canvass was made by prominent republicans." Senator Harris, of Tenn., one of the old democratic war horses, said: "If the republicans can find any comfort in the Vermont election they are welcome to it. They will need a great deal of comfort before this campaign is over." Secretary Diffenderfer, of the silver committee, said: "The effect of the election will be to unify the south and west and middle west. The election shows that the east is making a sectional fight, and I don't know anything which could have happened that would haye made more silver votes. We had no idea of carrying Maine. We have not done anything in either state."

The democratic National Committee has decided to accede to the request of the Pennsylvania miners, and will send Senator Tillman, of S. C. upon a ten days stumping tour of the coal section. The democrats do not expect to carry Pennsylvania for Bryan, but they have excellent reasons for expecting to give the republicans some very unpleasant surprises in a number of the Congressional districts of the state.

Senator Gorman was at Democratic headquarters this week, and it is expected that from now on he will take an active part in the management of the campaign. He believes that Bryan and Sewall can be elected.

Every Alabama democrat in Washington regards Dr. Moseley's recent interview about the rosy chances of the republicans to carry that state as nothing more nor less than an attempt to get a part of Mark Hanna's big campaign fund, and one Alabamian says of it: "In view of the stringency of the money market down our way, the true blue democracy would be pleased to see Dr. Mosely pull any amount from Mr. Hanna's plethoric political purse. We rather enjoy the fun, and the money goes into circulation." As to how the state will go, Mr. Percy Clark, who took an active part in the late State campaign and who is now in Washington conferring with members of the democratic National committe, says: "I say it with a knowledge of the conditions existing that the straight Bryan and Sewall ticket unfused, will carry Alabama by 100,000 majority."

Rev. Sam Small, who has just returned from a stumping tour of the States named, said to Chairman Faulkner: "Nebraska is safe for Bryan beyond the shadow of doubt, Missouri is safe, Illinois looked so when I was there a few days ago, and Ohio is doubtful." Mr. Small was was also very emphatic in saying that "Nobody out west wants Watson." He has gone back to Illinois to take the stump.

The number of applications from clubs for membership in the National Association of Democratic Clubs has been steadily increasing, but the record was this week broken when fifty-three applications were received in a single day.

Mark Hanna's convention of bolting democrats, which met at Indianapolis this week, excited scarcely a ripple of interest at democratic headquarters, and it is not expected that its ticket will excite any more interest among the democratic voters of the country.

It was a fake convention from start to finish and it is doubtful whether a dozen of the men who participated in it will vote for the ticket they helped to nominate. They intend voting for McKinley, but have put up a counterfit democratic ticket in the hope that it may catch the votes of some democrats who cannot stomach McKinley and who migh haye voted for Bryan, thus adding to McKinley's chances to win. It would really have been more manly for the convention to have endorsed McKinley instead of putting up a dummy ticket, and the result would have been precisely the same on the 3rd of November.

Ex-Secretary Hoke Smith left Washington this week. He made a record as Secretary of the interior which has never been surpassed, and left the work of that great department in better condition than it has been for years. He also left many warm friends who wish him success in all his undertakings.

Repudiated Principles.

The Party repudiated the Principles is why the People are repudiating the Party! Just compare the two planks for yourself; carefully, line by line:

From Republican National platform, adopted at Minneapolis, in 1892:

GOLD AND SILVER MONEY.—The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetalism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government, shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference, to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

From the Republican National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896:

MONEY.

"The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.

"All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

FREE! FREE!

The McKinley Bill and the new Tarriff Bill compared item by item. Also Henry George's Protection or Free Trade, and speeches of congressmen on tariff and direct taxation

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Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.05
Chickens, dressed,	.09
Spring chichen,	.6, .10
Turkeys, dressed,	.12

MARRIED.

SHRADER, HALGREN.—At Watertown, Wednesday, Sept. 9. Dr. Edwin E. Shrader and Miss Lotty Halgren. At home after Dec. 1.

JADWIN INGERSON.—In Minnetrista, on Tuesday Sept. 1, by the Rev. Charles Thayer, Mr. Jasper Jadwin and Miss Maggie Ingerson.

WALSH, GLEASON.—At Darwin, Tuesday Sept. 1, Mr. W. J. Walsh, of Waverly, and Miss Alice J. Gleason.

BORN.

GLEESON.—In Minneapolis, on Wednesday, Sept. 9, to Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Gleeson, a son.

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VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1896. NUMBER 51.

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O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan. 11, 1896.

DR. CORNELIUS WILLIAMS. Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist, 145 W. Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

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DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARBER, Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

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Sunday School every Sunday.. ..... 10:00 "
Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

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DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath. at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m.
Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. LAWRENCE ZOWADZKI.

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Councilmen — JOHN COOLEN, WASH RADER, ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder — WYATT JOHNS.
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Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health. — T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.
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F. H. LINDSLEY and C. S. HAWKER.

THE UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS Washington Grove, No. 9, meets at Cramer's Hall the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, at 8 p. m.

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For Treasury,
ALEXANDER McKINNON, of Polk.
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JOHN A. KEYES, St. Louis County.
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For Congressman Sixth District.
CHARLES. A. TOWNE.

For Judges 4th Judicial District.
SEGRAVE SMITH.
CHARLES M. POND.

Democratic County Convention and Primary Election.

A Democratic County Convention will be held at the Court House in the village of Buffalo in the said county on Thursday the 24th day of September 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following named county offices of said county viz:

Auditor, Treasurer, Sheriff, Register of Deeds, Judge of Probate, County Attorney, Clerk of the District Court, Superintendent of Schools, County Surveyor, Coroner, Court Commissioner and a County Commissioner for the first, third and fifth commissioner district in said county:

Also to elect thirty three delegetes to represent said Wright County in a Democratic Legislative Convention for the 38th Legislative District of Minnesota to be held at the Court House in the village of Buffalo on the 24th day of September 1896, to nominate four candidates for Representative in the Legislature from said district.

The several election districts in said county are entitled to representation in County Convention as follows: One delegate at large for each election district and one additional delegate for every thirty votes or major fraction thereof, cast for the Democratic nominee for Secretary of State at the General Election of 1894, to wit:

Albion	3	Marysville	3
Buffalo	2	Middleville	2
Chatham	3	Monticello	2
Clearwater	2	Otsego	3
Cokato	1	Rockford	3
Corinna	2	SilverCreek	1
Frankfort	8	South Side	2
Franklin	5	Stockholm	1
French Lake	2	Victor	2
Maple Lake	4	Woodland	2
Annandale v.	2	Howard Lake v.	2
Buffalo v.	2	Maple Lake v.	2
Cokato v.	1	Monticello v.	2
Delano v.	3	Montrose v.	2
Waverly v.	3		

The primary election for the election of delegates to said convention will be held in all of said election districts of said Wright County on Tuesday September 22, 1896, the polls to be opened at 7 o'clock P. M. and remain open until 8, o'clock P. M. —1 hour.

Said primaries to be conducted under the primary election law of this State; the town and Village committees must fix the places for holding said primary elections, and give at least six days notice of the time and place of holding the same as the law requires.

Dated Sept. 1st 1896.

By order of the county committee.
J. C. NUGENT. Chairman.

WE DO Job Work.

READ John Lind's letter of acceptance, on the inside of this paper. Even the Globe calls it good.

"THE early bird catches the worm". Bryan delivered a speech before breakfast on one of his recent trips.

W. J. BRYAN is to give Minnesota audiences a chance to hear him before election. Look out for dates and give him an audience. He is a fine orator.

IF gold standard money is the safest why is it the moneyed men are afraid the people will vote for free coinage of both gold and silver as it used to be.

BOURKE COCHRAN refuses a Republican nomination to Congress. He evidently don't care to be in the next House. Perhaps he don't think he would be on the majority side.

THE Howard Lake Herald takes occasion to hit the "invincible David Cochran" over the head of the GAZETTE "Observer." Try again Mr. Saylor. You did't guess right.

THE press bureau, at National Democratic Headquarters according to this morning's Globe puts Minnesota down as 35,000 majority for Bryan, and expect him to carry 36 out of the 45 states.

THE Minneapolis Tribune draws the line at Page Morris and his clothes, and rises to remark that "We have it on the very strongest Pop. authority that the war was over a long while ago." We are glad to know that the Tribune has learned that fact.

THE idea of D. W. Lawler and W. D. Washburne escorting Bourke Cockran of Tamany fame on to the stage before a Minneapolis audience to orate against the candidates and the platform of the people of this great country seems absurd; but it is said to be a fact.

THE great dailies are continually telling us that "A gold standard is the thing." We have had a gold standard for twenty three years, and if people have no more confidence in it than they have now, it is about time to resume the double standard of the Constitution.

DAVID B. HILL'S friends in his district have finally aided him over a very hard place in his political road; they elected him one of the delegates to the State Convention and instructed the delegation to vote for the endorsement of the Chicago platform and its candidates Bryan and Sewall.

THE Minnesota Editoral Excursion across lake Superior was enjoyed by a few only of the active editors. This is campaign year and most of them had to stay at home and attend to business. Besides the country is on a gold basis and it is hard to scrape together the few dollars required for expenses.

THE police arrested a man in Cleveland Ohio, for speaking in the public square without a permit, as the ordinance had never been enforced and the orator was talking on free silver, it made considerable of a disturbance and after several other speakers had been arrested, and bailed out, the Mayor annovnced that hereafter people could talk on any subject from the platform in the public square. Had the populace permitted the speakers to be arrested, and made no effort to have their constitutional right, the right of free speech, would thay have been allowed to enjoy that privelege?

SOME of the gold standard papers have been abusing silverites, and claiming they were trying to make a sectional issue of this campaign. They surely are doing so themselves they are not only making it a sectional issue but haye divided parties; haye even set up our Vice President's son against his father. And when Vermont went Republican they howeled louder than a wolf, see that! when Maine went Republican as it always has, and as everybody expected it would they cry out as lustily as ever see! "Maineites" are for "Sound money!" they add that many Maineites have moved west, and they will vote with those at home. As a matter of fact some of the loudest free silver men about here are from Maine.

A Contrast.

If two men, each the possessor of $1000, move into a community and purchase homes for themselves; one buying 40 acres paying cash down a team, some cattle and hogs, all paid for in cash; the other buying 80 acres half on time, some stock, a team, paying half down and going in debt for the other half; whose credit would be best at the end of the first year? Which could buy to the best advantage? Of course all would say he that paid cash. Is it different with a nation? Is not the nation best off that has standard money enough to buy what it needs? Are not people in a better condition to get trusted who have money enough to pay for what they buy? A government that is trying to do business on paper, on a credit system, without standard money enough to pay cash when they desire to do so is surely at a disadvantage, just as much so as the farmer who has his note in the hands of all his neighbors.

Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

Why We Want Silver.

Since we have had money in this country, it has been the law, up to 1873, that silver and gold were both standard money. So long as there was no discrimination by law against either metal, one was as good as the other for use. When Congress made a law that contacts could be made payable in gold, it discriminated against all other money. This was wrounge. And we want silver and gold to be coined at the mints, as they were previous to '73. We want a silver dollar to be worth the same as a gold dollar, because:

There is not enough gold in the country on which to do business. People cannot get hold of primary money enough to keep their debts paid; but must keep borrowing to pay up their debts. This method of borrowing to pay debts has been carried on until the government itself has been forced into doing business on the same plan; and has been selling government interest bearing bonds to raise gold to redeem greenbacks. Windom, Blaine and other eminent statesmen have admited that they thought the gold not sufficent for standard money.

We want silver because it will restore the equilibrium between prices and dollars. When our government got in debt it was on a basis of gold and silver both as standard money. It was on a basis of good prices for farm produce. We are entitled to pay our debts in the kind of money we made in. It is unfair to ask man to pay two loads of wheat, or two head of horses for a dept he contracted when one load of wheat or one horse would pay the dept, just because men with money haye taken advantage of their fellow man by passing laws makmg such a thing possible. Let us put our money on the same basis it was on when our nation made its debts, and allow the people to pay them in the amount of products they could pay them in before the money was demonetized.

Both Best.

Which do you think would be best for this country, to open the mills to the millions, or the mints to the millionaires?—Weeping Water Republican. We would prefer to have both opened. It would be better for business.

In the Right Place.

We are gratified to see by the last issue of the Eagle, that Mr. Tanner has publicly declared his political views. We knew he was on the conservative side on most questions and though we are for progress and reform; for the motto excelsior, in thought and action, we respect the honest views of every one who differs with us in opinion. Mr. Tanner declares he is not an office seeker. We did not mean to have it understood that we classed him as such. We only classed him as the tool or spokesman of the office-seekers, who went over to the Populist convention to dominate its action when they had no sympathy with the Populist cause; or even with the principles of the silver Democrats, and then had the audacity to use the so-called Populist organ to criticise the action of the convention and try to injure the prospects of the nominees. They found MEN in that convention not political tools, such as they haye been used to handle. We were right in our surmises that they would turn up in the ranks of the Republican party if the chances of office were not so few. The going over of Mr. Tanner, who does not want an office himself, and can be no longer used by the old ring proves the truth of our observation.

We should think that all honest Cleveland Democrats would be shouting for McKinley, because they are men who are satisfied with the present condition. The same class that dominated Mr. Cleveland's administration will dominate Mr. McKinley's should he be elected. As far as ability is concerned there is not much difference in the men. Mr. A. J. Wilson says in the Investor's Review, "In selecting him (McKinley) as their candidate for the Presidency the Republican party seems te us to haye gone very low down indeed, in the scale of public men. Mr. McKinley's public utterances haye never conveyed to us the idea that he was a man of ability, still less that he was a man of sincere and strong convictions. He is the product of the political machine pure and simple, and into the keeping of that machine the inhabitants of the United States appear to have committed their future beyond remedy." Our opinion of McKinley is in perfect accord with this opinion of an English editor of a gold standard organ. We think all men who believe in machine politicians and packed and salted conventions should array themselves on the McKinley side for the chances are that the people's candidate will win, if all the politicians do not act as the devil's did in the Poet's vision "make a long pull and a strong pull, and a pull altogether." But reform forces beware! Let none of the traitors enter your ranks. They bring no strength to a righteous cause; and the Populist who wanted fusion with such men should put themselves in Dogberry's place on the party records. OBSERVER.

Job printing at the GAZETTE office.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11th, 1896.

Bryan enthusiasm has been on tap in Washington this week. The Arkansas election started the ball by putting all the democrats in a jubilant humor, and the news which has been coming to Bryan's headquarters has all been of a pleasing nature to his supporters. The local democrats are fairly bubbling over in their enthusiasm while engaged in making preparations for the big meeting they are to hold on the 19th inst., and which is to be addressed by Mr. Bryan Unless present anticipations fail to be realized it will be the biggest political meeting ever held in Washington.

"Put up or shut up" is the gambler's argument but there are times when it is the most convincing that can possibly be advanced. Representative Mercer, secretary of the republican Congressional committee, is from Nebraska and he never tires of claiming that state for McKinley. This week Mr. C. H. Pirtle, of populist headquarters, who is also from Nebraska, sent Mr. Mercer word that he had $500 to wager that Bryan would carry Nebraska. Mr. Mercer did not accept the wager.

Senator Faulkner said of the silver victory in Arkansas: "If it has any significance, it is not that the battle is won for the democratic nominees, but as evidencing the fact that in one of the greatest Agricultural states of the Union the candidates nominated and the principles announced at Chicago meet the approval and command the support of the great agricultural and laboring classes so strongly represented in that state. It appears further that the great amount of campaign literature sent into Arkansas by the republican organization had no other effect than to stimulate to stronger efforts those who are now realizing that the great producing classes of the country must have relief from continually falling prices, resulting from the gold standard."

Representative Bankhead, of Alabama., says his state will give Bryan 75,000 majority re, gardless of any thing the populists may do and that if the populists vote with the democrats it will go much higher.

Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, Bell, was a very mad man when he found out that it had been telegraphed out of Washington that he was a recent convert to free silver and that his conversion was the result of his having become offended because President Cleveland had not promoted him. He said indignantly: "There is not a particle of truth in this story. I am not a recent convert to free silver, but have been advocating it openly and aboveboard, as everybody knows me, for years. I was in full sympathy with my party in Illinois at the time of the silver convention in that state over a year ago. Moreover, I have never been an applicant for any promotion in the Pension Buteau since I secured my now present position, nor have I expected any promotion. I am now and have been for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without awaiting the action of any other country, for the reason that I believe it to be economically, scientifically, historically and legally right, and for the further reason that I believe it to be for the best interests of the great majority of the people of this country. I am for the free coinage of silver, and for the election of Bryan, because I believe that the best interests of the country would be subserved by his election, and the restoration of silver to the position it occupied as primary money in this country prior to 1873."

Mr. James L. Norris, assistant Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, and president of the Jackson Democratic Association of Washington, made a firey speech before the latter organization this week, in which he said: "If the candidates named by the true and only democratic party at Chicago are to be elected we must waste no time in the states that opposed the war of 1812. There was the peace faction then, as there is the gold faction now; there was legalized state smuggling then defrauding the nation, as there is the illegal syndicate despoiling the Federal treasury now; they had Quincy's then who declared for separation of the states, 'amicably if we can, and violently if we must'; they had a British party then, as we have a Morgan-Rothschilds syndicate now, to destroy the credit of the nation that profits may accrue to the syndicate; the pulpit then thundered against the war, as it thunders against genuine patriotism today."

No utterance during the campaign has been more pleasing to the friends of Mr. Bryan than the words of Senator Teller in a speech at Morrison, Ill., which were telegraphed to Washington. Senator Teller said: "I think I know every man in public life among the Democrats who had the slightest claim to a nomination, and I say to you here now, after an acquaintance of more than seven years with Mr. Bryan, and a pretty close acquaintance with him, too, that in the whole ranks of the Democracy there was not a man better equipped and more worthy of nomination than he."

A Symbol of Value.

All money is but a symbol of a fixed value; its real value varying with the stability of the government choosing the symbol. If it is real worth that is essential to make a money standard. Why not take diamonds? You will say that they are too scarce and not divisible into dollars and dimes. Neither is gold. Gold dollars and dimes are fictitious coins.

They tell you that the silver is the best representative money. Then why not let silver represent itself? The Standard silver dollar rebresents silver; it reprepresents our trust in God; it represents the union of all the states in one; and, more than all this, it represents 100 cts of all debts public and private in the U. S.

I do not claim to be wise enough to tell just what has brought this experimental Republic down to this sputtering condition; but I do know, that the poverty which has commenced at home, has had its seed sown in the lobbies of congress.

In the days of Daniel Webster, we had national arbitration; but, as long as England has her big navy and Germany her big army, civilized man will be asking for International arbitration for the next 100 years to come.

We haye had national money ever since we have had nations; but international bimetalism and international money shoot into the futnre like the word eternity. A person can not conceive of any broader or grander subject than international arbitation to write upon; but, so long as English fleet and England's banks lie looking across the channel at the German banks and German army, great men may as well go look for the point to the North Pole as write of international arbitration or international bimetalism.

I warn all silver men to remember the parable of the laborer who came into the vineyard at the 11th hour. They are the reinforcements that can make a Waterloo.

That the American people are very hopeful, is well illustrated by a man whom I met last week. He said: "That he wished Grover Cleveland would hurry up and pay the people that money he'd borrowed for them last winter, as then he'd allowed to get a new share on his plow this fall."

H. E. CRANDALL.

COUNTRY SKETCHES

The Situation as Viewed by Rev. Thos. McCleary.

Editor Penny Press:

In my last letter from the northwest, I gave your readers some account of the country along the Soo. Since then I have traveled quite extensively along the Great Northern and have conversed with farmers, and tradesmen of different professions, and men with no visible means of support, and have made close observation, so I write with reasonably good ground when I state that in products the country is in a fairly prosperous condition, the towns have made substantial improvements, since I visited them some years ago, this is particularly noticeable of Long Prairie, Fergus Falls, Barnesville, Crookston, Argyle and Larimore. The wheat crop is not in such poor condition as represented, there are some sections where it is very poor, but others where it will go 20 bushels or more to the acre. Some sections even not cultivated because of the continued wet weather of the spring. The hail storm was not so bad as represented. The windows in Laramore were not all smashed, nor the crops all destroyed—it is true some farmers lost all, and on the big Elk Valley farm three thousand acres were destroyed, but there were four thousand acres left untouched by hail, and as I rode to and fro over Dakota and Minnesota. I saw fields waving with golden grain, that seemed to say the people shall not want for bread. I found that while farmers out of debt are getting along fairly well, those burdened with debt are discouraged and hopeless, the low prices, the high transportation, the big interest makes more than they can handle—and why go out to toil for task masters who lash them with the scourge of debt.

There are many idle men around the country, who claim to be looking for work which they cannot find, for many of them I judge are specialists, for they won't take a job unless it is in their line, so they he around the parks in the towns, and camp by fires built near railroads in the country. Some honest, willing men, cannot get employment, though the reason for this in many cases is that they are not capable. Politically the country is boiling like the Yellowstone Park, with steam noise and colors, but the white color is preyalent over the west, silver is on top. The question is argued in street and car and station, this is especially true in the far west. I believe it true that the wealthy people and the prosperous people are in for gold—while the farmers and general people want the double standard.

It seems as though the screws are being turned on those who dare to take the silver side—they are called cranks, ignoramuses, dishonest dollarites, anarchists. Many of them will lose situations unless they keep still. I tried to buy a Penny Press on the train but could not; I asked why and the newsey told me they did not sell them --They were going to if there was a demand for them. I saw the big sales of our city morning papers at the station in Grand Forks. I asked the boys for the Penny Press, but they told me they did not have it. At Livermore, Montana, I asked for the Penny Press, of the train boy. Don't carry it,"--why-- "I don't know, there is more call for it than for any other paper." I think I know said I, those who manage your, business don't want the information on silver circulated. After a moment's pause the agent said: "Perhaps that's so, but we have to sell what is sent us."

There should be fair play and the people are determined to know and all attempt to force in this campaign will reach, are those who make it, this is the most intelligent, thoughtful, clean, campaign this country has had since the war. There is a good, great leader on each side and a thinking people all over this land and a God of justice and love behind all—so let the battle of ideas go on and good will come out of it, whicheyer side wins.

Rum, Rum, Rum, from Minneapolis to Cinebar licensed and upheld (except in Dakota, where prohibition is the law, which they are trying in every way to evade) the great political issue that could come before the people yet, it goes for naught, it is untouched. Give us the whisky bill of the United States and we will start the manufacturers, employ the men, run the government without borrowing gold. Great God, when will the people arise and with thy help put down this boss devil? —Penny Press.

Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

"Up Country Gentlemen" Called Down.

Becker, Minn., Aug. 31, 1896.

MR. DARE—Can and will you please inform the public who that up country gentleman is, mentioned in your last issue, who reported the division of the house and numbering noses, &c., at the close of Mr. Owen's address. I was there and saw no such thing, and I enquired of the janitor and he saw it not, and an audience of 200 present did not see it. We would all be glad to know that wonderful gentleman and make his acquaintance. Such home lies cause our people to doubt all statements coming from your paper.

J. H. SHEPARDSON.

The above is one of two communications received on this subject, and in reply will say that the incident referred to was related on the streets of Elk River as a fact. We believed it to be such or would not have published it. We have not been able to communicate with the party with whom it originated in time to give his reply in this issue, but will endeavor to do so next week —Elk River Star News.

Vermont And Arkansas.

Arkansas is said to have given 60,000 majority for the Democratic state ticket. This is the response of the solid South in its war against the national honor, the constitution and the laws to the voice of the solid North which Vermont spoke a few days ago in defence of the national authority and national honor. The solid South is arrayed on the side of repudiation, state sovereignty, lawless deffance of the courts, the laws and the national authority. The solid North is where it stood thirty-five years ago, arrayed in defense of the honor of the government it then sayed and of the supremacy of the constitution and the laws which it then defended against the forces of sectional treason. To every gun that the solid South fires upon the Sumpter of the national sovereignty and the national faith the solid North will reply with a cannonade of American patriotism that will sweep the forces of repudiation and anarchy into the same wide grave which thirty years ago engulfed the armies of the Southern rebellion.—Pioneer Press.

District Judges.

ANOKA, Minn., August 31st, 1896.

Publisher of Delano Gazette, Delano, Minn.

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the delegates to the late Republican Judicial Convention from the counties other than Hennepin comprising the 4th Judicial District, which meeting was held at Anoka, Minnesota, on the 28th day of August, 1896, a resolution of which the enclosed is a true copy was unanimously adopted.

Please publish said resolution together with the above statement in the next regular issue of your paper.

Respectfully,
O. L. CUTTER, Secretary.

"Whereas, The republicans of Hennepin county, by their action in their county convention in voting directly for candidates for judges, and instructing their delegates constituting a majority of the judicial convention for two Minneapolis men, without consulting with republicans in the other counties, have not only deprived the other counties of their rightful representation on the bench, but have disfranchised all republicans outside of Hennepin county, by taking away from them all voice in selecting the candidates:

"Therefore be it resolved, "That we consider the nominations made at the so-called republican judicial convention of the fourth judicial district as not made by a convention representative of the district: that no nominations have been made which are binding upon any republican outside of Hennepin county, and that in default of such nominations, it is the duty of every republican to vote at the polls for the men whom he regards as best qualified for seats upon the bench.

"Resolved further, That we recommend to our constituents that they vote for the present judges, Seagrave Smith and Charles M. Pond, for the reason that their experience, legal ability and judicial fairness seem to us to entitle them to a re-election."

Upon motion it was carried that the secretary furnish each newspaper in the district outside the county of Hennepin with a copy of the resolution and a request to publish the same.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

SEPTEMBER—1896.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	....	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	....	....	....

An Ohio girl took arsenic as a freckle annoyer. She and the freckles are both gone.

Gertrude Vanderbilt brings $5,000,000 into the new Whitney family. It is evident that young Whitney can afford to take his bicycle to the repair shop whenever he wants to.

This country spends $20,000,000 annually for chewing gum, which is said to be twice as much as is spent on the churches of the country, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

It is estimated that there are 10,000,000 bicycles in use in the world. It is the poor man who can now afford to drive a fast horse. The bicycle is a reformer. It has almost entirely done away with the crime of horse stealing.

Sir Benjamin Richardson, the distinguished English physician and medical writer, says that seven out of every ten sound and reasonable people ought to live to be 110 years old, and would if they "took care of themselves."

Statistics show that London contains 244,000 young women who are learning, or trying to learn, to play on the piano. In view of this fact, the statement that London is full of Americans eager to get home needs no further explanation.

Between January 1, of the year 1137, and January 1, 1896, over 7,000,000 persons perished in earthquakes. The greatest mortality in any one shock or series of shocks was at Yeddo, Japan, in 1703, when 191,000 persons perished in three days and nights.

Siberia is proving to be the "great west" of Russia. The great rush of peasants into the newly-opened districts is such that the great Siberian railroad is congested and cannot carry all the passengers who present themselves. Russia will soon be more than ever an exporter of food products in competition with the United States.

The report is revived that Mrs. Hetty Green proposes to endow a home for aged and superannuated actresses. The scheme is doomed to ultimate failure, for everyone knows there are no aged or superannuated actresses. They are all young and beautiful, chic and naive. Generations may come and go, but the "young, beautiful and talented actress" is with us always. She never grows old. The home will be forever tenantless if it ever materializes.

A large number of aeronauts have met death recently, and in almost every case it is announced that the fatality occurred after many years of ballooning, during which time the aeronauts sustained no accidents. This goes to show that sooner or later the danger of the profession will display itself. If the history of all aeronauts were closely studied it would probably be found that nine out of ten were killed in the practice of their trade.

Up to 20 a youth wants nine hour's sleep, and an adult should have eight. Insufficient sleep is one of the crying evils of the day. The want of proper rest and moral conditions of the nervous system, and especially the brain, produces a lamentable condition, deterioration in both body and mind and exhaustion, excitability and intellectual disorders are gradually taking the place of the love of work, general well-being and the spirit of initiative.

It now appears that Mrs. Li Hung Chang was with her husband in this country, but not even the newspapers found it out until it was too late. The wife of a great Chinaman is not supposed to share his honors. She must keep in the background. In truth, it seems that the word wife is largely tabooed among clever Chinamen. No wonder that Li Hung Chang was astonished when he saw western women with bared shoulders and gloved hands.

The extent of the work to be done in improving the navigation of the Mississippi river is disclosed in the latest annual report of Maj. Hanbury, in charge of work on the channel between the Illinois and Ohio. According to this report, 2,979 snags were removed during the year. The work of the snag boats never ends. Next year as many or more snags will have to be removed in order to insure safety in navigation. Maj. Hanbury reports that in the work of destroying the causes of which snags are the effect the snagboat crews had destroyed within the year 19,648 leaning trees.

Though the number of paper factories in the United States has decreased 20 per cent. during the last 15 years, the product of American factories during the same period has increased 40 per cent., and the present capacity of the paper mills of the United States is 300,000 tons a year. More than $100,000,000 is invested in the paper factories of the country, which number 700, and the total number of employes in them is larger than our standing army. New York and Massachusetts stand at the head of the states in respect to the amount of paper manufactured. Wood is becoming quite a popular factor in paper making.

Still more interesting than the voyage made by the two Swedish sailors in a rowboat from New York to Havre, though that was a foolhardy daring, is the voyage made by Capt. Joshua Stocumbe, of Boston. He is reported to have navigated the schooner Alameda Spray from Boston to Apia, Samoa, with no help whatever. The story sounds improbable, but if it is true Capt. Stocumbe must be one of the bravest men of the present generation. It is dangerous for a ship with her full complement of men to round the Horn, and even such a ship encounters perils innumerable in the course from Valparaiso to Honolulu.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the United States there were 315 business failures in the seven days ended on the 11th, against 334 the week previous and 187 the corresponding period of 1895.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 11th aggregated $759,029,234, against $827,001,134 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week in 1895 is 24.2.

THE EAST.

In New York James Lewis, the comedian, one of the most noted members of Augustin Daly's company, died suddenly, aged 58 years.

At the age of 48 years Rev. H. A. Delano, pastor of the Belden avenue Baptist church in Chicago, died of malarial fever at Leicester, Mass.

Francis J. Child, the oldest member of Harvard's faculty, died at Boston, aged 71 years.

The death of Silas Huffman, an obstinate eccentric who remained in bed for over 15 years out of spite, occurred at his home near Far Hills, N. J.

At her home in Brooklyn Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, widow of the noted preacher, is sick with whooping cough.

In the National league the percentages of the baseball clubs for the week ended on the 13th were as follows: Baltimore, .708; Cleveland, .622; Cincinnati, .608; Chicago, .565; Boston, .540; Pittsburgh, .521; New York, .492; Philadelphia, .488; Brooklyn, .458; Washington, .425; St. Louis, .293; Louisville, .275.

By the capsizing of a schooner Henry Wardford and his four sons, of Green Bay, Newfoundland, were drowned in the Straits of Belle Isle.

W. A. Kerman, Jr., of Utica, and Henry C. Bowers, of Cooperstown, N. Y., were killed by lightning near the latter place.

Fire destroyed the Delaware oil works at Trainer, Pa., owned by Hiram E. Lutz, of Philadelphia, the loss being $100,000.

The representative of the Red Cross society, Miss Clara Barton, arrived in New York from the scene of the Armenian troubles.

At the state election Maine went republican from 45,000 to 50,000 plurality, the largest in the history of the state. Llewellyn Powers is elected governor and Messrs. Reed, Dingley, Milliken and Boutelle are reelected congressmen by increased majorities. The republicans carried every county, elected all the senators and 140 out of 151 representatives.

The firm of Coffin, Altemus & Co., the oldest and one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses in Philadelphia, failed for $500,000.

Off Provincetown, Mass., the Italian Bark Monte Tabor was wrecked, and to escape death by drowning Capt. Louis Generio and two of the crew committed suicide. Four others were drowned.

At the age of 69 years Charles L Chapin, in point of continued service the oldest telegrapher and electrician in the country, died in Philadelphia.

WEST AND SOUTH.

At Paducah, Ky., and at Cobden, Ill., a slight earthquake shock was felt.

For no cause known Charles Maidment, of Richmond, Mo., killed his wife and then took his own life.

At Battle Creek, Mich., Mrs. Henry Ingham, who has fasted 164 days, has begun to take food again.

At a meeting in Milwaukee the state central committee of the gold democrats decided not to put a state ticket in the field in Wisconsin.

At a wedding feast at Bondurant, Ia., 14 persons were poisoned and some of them were in a serious condition.

In Chicago a mercantile alliance was formed by 200 manufacturers and over 30,000 retail merchants outside of Chicago to be called the National Association of Merchants and Travelers, the object being to make known the advantages of trading in Chicago and the improvement of methods of merchandising.

Colorado republicans met at Denver and nominated J. E. Hursh for governor.

At Houston, Tex., Samuel Allen, a lumber dealer, failed for $500,000.

Populists in convention in Des Moines, Ia., indorsed the democratic state ticket.

The firm of Herron, Taylor & Co., wholesale grocers in Memphis, Tenn., failed for $100,000.

In Chicago Mrs. Laura Behrent was burned to death by the explosion of a gasoline stove and her 13-months-old boy was fatally burned.

"Sound money" democrats nominated W. D. Crenshaw for congress in the Second Illinois district and N. W. Robinson in the Seventh, and in the Third Ohio district the democrats nominated John L. Brenner.

Montana republicans in convention at Helena nominated A. C. Botkin for governor.

The doors of the Mutual national bank in New Orleans were closed.

With liabilities of over $300,000 the Bank of Commerce, a state institution, closed its doors in New Orleans.

Democrats of the Fourth Wisconsin district nominated Robert Schilling for congress, and the Montana republicans nominated C. F. Goddard for congressman at large.

In Cincinnati the Franklin cotton mills were placed in the hands of a receiver, with liabilities of $163,000.

The United Society of Christian Endeavor will hold its next convention at San Francisco July 7-12, 1897.

On the Lake Shore road an express train caught fire near Goshen, Ind., and one car containing money and valuable goods was burned.

The notorious outlaw, Polk Wells, died in prison at Anamosa, Ia.

William J. Bryan left Lincoln for a month's tour of speechmaking through the south and east.

From Vermont, Pennsylvania and Ohio delegates, with their respective governors, paid their respects to Maj. McKinley at Canton, O.

In session at Pueblo the people's party of Colorado nominated Morton S. Bailey for governor.

At Paris, Ark., Charles Hamilton was hanged for the murder of an old man named McAbee in Franklin county last winter.

The National Letter Carriers' association at the annual meeting in Grand Rapids, Mich., elected J. N. Parsons, of New York, president.

At Thompson's mill near Dubuque, Ia., Mrs. William Vyverberg and her 20-year-old daughter were drowned by driving off an embankment into a swollen creek.

In Chicago Burke Cockran, of New York, spoke to a large audience in favor of "sound money," and he was particularly severe on Mr. Bryan and his theories as enunciated in speeches made by the latter.

In a quarrel Jose Perea shot and killed his sweetheart, Altagracia Polaco, at Las Vegas, N. M., and then killed himself.

Charles O'Toole, Charles McGovern and George Stevens were found dead in a miner's cabin a mile from Victor, Col. It is thought they were poisoned.

At Louisville Senator Palmer, of Illinois, and ex-Gov. Buckner, of Kentucky, were notified of their nomination by "sound money" democrats for president and vice president, respectively, of the United States. A telegram was read from President Cleveland indorsing the nominees and platform.

Cars loaded with passengers went through a bridge 30 feet into the water near Eureka, Cal., and four persons lost their lives and ten others were badly injured.

A mob lynched Ship Kinsey (colored) near Lovett, Ga., for criminally assaulting Mrs. Monroe Johnson, a young married white woman.

Congressional nominations were made as follows: Alabaama, Eighth district, T. S. Plowman (dem.). Louisiana, First district, John Fitzpatrick (dem); Second, R. C. Davey (dem.). Kentucky, Fifth district, J. B. Baskin (dem.).

Lead and oil works at Kansas City, Mo., were burned, the loss being $100,000.

At New Whatcomb, Wash., the Bennett national bank failed with liabilities of $50,000.

At Big Jim's Crossing in Oklahoma, six Indians who were attempting to rob the agency were killed by a posse.

In the wreckage of a burned train at Wellington, Ill., the charred remains of four tramps were found, and it is thought that eight others perished.

By letter Messrs. Bryan and Watson were notified of their nominations for president and vice president respectively, by the populist party.

At Knoxville, Tenn., Cullen & Newman, extensive china and glassware importers, assigned with liabilities of $200,000.

The "sound money" democrats decided to name presidential electors in Minnesota, but not a state ticket.

In Milwaukee two men and 25 horses lost their lives in a fire which partially destroyed Albert Manger's livery stable.

At Minneapoils A. F. and L. E. Kelley, a mortgage loan firm, filed an assignment with liabilities of $150,000.

In Des Moines, Ia., D. B. Lyons, a bond dealer, failed for $175,000.

Fire destroyed the Union compress in Little Rock, Ark., and 5,000 bales of cotton, the loss being $300,000.

"Dock" Panthur and "Bart" Thrasher, two notorious outlaws, were killed by deputy sheriffs near Horse Creek, Ala.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A tornado swept over parts of Paris, doing great damage to property and killing five persons and injuring over 50 others.

Eliza Dutcher and her son, aged 11 years, were murdered in their home at Moncton, N. B., by unknown persons and the building set on fire.

At Fort Palamidi, in Greece, 15 men, mostly notorious brigands, were executed.

Leaders of the conspiracy against the Spanish government in the province of Cavito have been shot.

By order of Gen. Weyler, 51 insurgents who were confined in the Cubana fortress and Moro Castle in Havana were shot.

At Belgrade a conspiracy has been discovered to depose King Alexander of Servia.

In collision of a street railway dummy engine with a horse car at Valencia, Spain, 30 persons were injured, 19 probably fatally.

P. J. Tynan, the Irish "invincible" who was arrested at Boulogne, made a statement to the effect that the plans of the conspirators contemplated the destruction of Balmoral castle, the queen and the czar by dynamite.

From Vancouver, B. C., Li Hung Chang sailed for his home in China.

LATER NEWS.

Official returns from sixty-one out of sixty-five counties in Arkansas give Jones (dem.) 71,625, Remmel (rep) 26,410, Files (pop.) 11,280, Miller (pro.) 1,643. Jones' plurality, 45,234; Jones' majority, 33,310. The indications are that Jones' majority in the state will be considerably less than at first estimated.

Corbett and Fitzsimmons have agreed to fight for $10,000 a side within 120 days from the 15th, before the club offering the largest purse. Geo. Siler, of Chicago, was named as referee.

Harry Larroway, a railway porter, was arrested at Detroit, Mich, the 15th, for robbing the mails. He was caught in the act and 43 letters were found upon his person.

Two men and 25 horses lost their lives in a fire that partially destroyed the livery stable of Albert Manger at Milwaukee, Wis. The names of the two men who were fatally burned are not known.

Near Little Rock, Ark., the 15th, a 12-year-old Polish boy killed a 4-year old child with a club. He then dug a shallow grave, buried his little companion and fled.

The Rome correspondent of the London "Chronicle" says peace has been negotiated between Italy and Abyssinia. The Negus Menelek demanded 2,016,000 lire (about $400,000), not as ransom, but as indemnity for the cost of sustaining his prisoners.

Owing to a collapse of a gangway at Buesingen Germany, the 15th 45 persons were thrown into the Rhine; three were drowned and five were pulled out of the water in critical condition. It is feared that others are missing.

With over 100 town to hear from the Republican plurality in Maine figures up 46,425 and will probably be 50,000 when all the returns are in. The returns are complete from towns, cities and plantations in the state and from ten of the counties.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, Sept. 15.	
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	56 @	56¾
No. 2 northern	54½@	55
December		51¾
HAY—Timothy	9 00 @	9 50
Good wild	5 50 @	6 00
OATS—No. 3 white		18¼
CATTLE—Steers	2 25 @	3 10
Cows		2 50
HOGS	2 50 @	2 70
		2 75
SHEEP—Muttons		2 50
Lambs		
BUTTER—Creamery, extra	14½@	15
Creamery, seconds	11 @	12
Dairy, fancy	13 @	14
Dairy, choice	10 @	11
POULTRY—Turkeys	8 @	9
Spring chickens		9½

MR. LIND'S LETTER

The Democratic Nomination For Governor Accepted.

MONEY MOST IMPORTANT.

Gold Standard Chargeable With the Shrinkage of Prices—Same Rules Govern the Price of Money that Govern Other Commodities—Railroad and Other Issues.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 12.—The following is the letter of notification to Hon. John Lind of the Democratic nomination for governor of Minnesota and his letter of acceptance:

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 28.

Hon. John Lind, New Ulm, Minn.:

SIR—The Democratic state convention of Minnesota, which met at Minneapolis on the 3th day of this month, chose you as its candidate for the office of governor of Minnesota at the ensuing election, and we were appointed a committee to formally notify you of such action. We take this method of performing this honorable and pleasing duty.

We have delayed giving you this notice until the various political parties of this state have met in convention, in the hope that the Democratic tender of support would be reinforced by that of the People's party of this state. Our hope has been realized, and you are now in a position to accept the leadership of the allied forces of the friends of free silver now striving for the election of candidates, national and local, who have taken common ground in the great struggle for economic reform in progress in the United States.

The convention did not overlook the fact that you have not heretofore affiliated with the Democratic party; but in this contest party lines are and will be dirsegarded, or rather let us say, that a new alignment of the great political parties is taking place. We find many of our old and trusted leadsrs, men who in the past our party has loaded with honors, deserting us in the face of the enemy, while from city, farm and hamlet throughout the land have come recruits—men like yourself, men fresh from the people, men filled with lofty conceptions of true American manhood, who put country before party, who recognize that great reforms can only be secured through some sacrifices and who in drisegard of selfish interests and personal advancement cast their lot and link their fate with those who are doing battle for the right.

We believe the single gold standard now established in the United States and sought to be perpetuated, is an evil so great that unless abolished the masses will be reduced to degradation and grinding poverty. Behind this wicked policy loom vast aggregations of wealth, gigantic and unlawful trusts and aggressive corporations, all seeking, often by corrupt and unlawful methods, their further aggrandizement at the expense of the producer.

Already in this contest coercive measures are being resorted to prevent the will of the people being fairly expressed through the constitutional means of the ballot. Such methods pre-suppose either that the mechanic, the laborer, the farmer and the clerk have not sufficient intelligence to be allowed to vote according to their convictions, or that they have not the right to do so. Either claim being once established, government by the people is at an end.

In offering you this nomination and the support of the Democratic party of Minnesota, we cannot promise to wage an expensive campaign in your behalf; we can refer you to no well drilled and well paid corps of assistants at our command, we can, however, pledge you the manly and intelligent support of the rank and file of our party, men who are earnest because they feel they are right and who are brave because they are honest.

And because you have shown that you are able to occupy high official position without yielding to corrupting influences; because you follow your honest convictions without regard to your personal advancement; because you believe in the brotherhood of man without distinction as to nationality, religion or social position; because you are intelligent and farseeing enough to realize the needs of our people, and brave enough to advocate the people's rights, we, upon behalf of the Democratic party of the state of Minnesota, tender you the nomination of that party for governor and ask you to accept it.

JOHN P. REA,
FRANK. L. RANDALL,
E. C. GRIDLEY,
H. HIMMELMAN, JR.
THOMAS D. O'BRIEN.
Committee on Notification.

REPLY OF MR. LIND.

Accepts the Nomination Tendered Him by the Democratic Committee.

John P. Rea, Frank L. Randall, E. C. Gridley, H. Himmelman, Jr., and Thomas D. O'Brien, Members of the Notification Committee Appointed by the Democratic State Convention of Minnesota:

GENTLEMEN — Having received your communication advising me of my selection by the Democratic party of the state of Minnesota as its candidate for governor, I beg leave to submit to you my acceptance of the high honor conferred by the convention of the party. In so doing I deem it proper to state that I have also accepted the nomination of the other great party of this state—the Populist party—and that in doing so, I stated to its delegates in convention assembled that I should accept the nomination by the Democracy of the state of Minnesota, when formally advised of it, as I accepted the Populist nomination, not as a Democrat, not as Populist, nor as a Republican, but as a citizen of our great state, in hearty sympathy with aims and endeavors of the united reform forces and ready to do my share of the work in the pending struggle. This struggle is to secure the adoption in the nation of a financial policy which will tend to relieve the working and producing classes of the United States from the existing paralysis of business, the loss of profit in production, the enforced idleness of labor, and the misery brought upon our people by the gold standard, as well as to release our great state from the small clique of individuals, who, under the name and through the organization of the great Republican party in this state, have not only controlled its action, but have also in former years prostituted your party, to give aid to their schemes, to defeat the will of the people, to prevent the passage of wholesome reforms in legislation and administration, and to further the personal interests of those in control.

ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

In view of this, and as you refer to the fact that I have not heretofore been affiliated with your party, I deem it not out of place to briefly state my own convictions on the issues in this campaign. The present contest is not one of platform, but of issues. Hence, I shall not devote any time to platform discussion, except to say that in the new alignment of political forces which has taken place, and is in daily progress, there is sufficient unanimity on the vital and imminent questions, as formally expressed in the several platforms of the reform forces, to enable us to cheerfully co-operate and work together for the common good of our state and nation.

That this is not an ordinary campaign is clearly evidenced, not only by the action of your convention, but by the action of the other great party to which I have referred. No mere temporary condition of our politics would bring together such great divisions of our people, who have heretofore been opposing and contending elements in our politics, nor would so many members of the Republican party ignore the ties of party association and friendships and ally themselves with those to whom they have been opposed in the past for trivial causes. Nothing but questions of vital importance—a sense of common danger and an aroused patriotism—would make this great body of our people forget all past differences, ignore considerations of creed, nationality, party prejudices and party pride, and unite in harmonious action, both nationally and in this state.

The underlying cause of this great movement it may be difficult to express in apt words, but, in my own mind, I am clear that however it may be formulated by different individuals, or in different platforms, the conviction has forced itself upon the great mass of our people that in the appropriation of the great natural wealth of our country, and in the distribution of the increased products of human industry, caused by the employment of modern inventions and labor saving machinery, the few, and the owners of capital, have obtained more than their fair share. The farmer feels that, though his power of producing riches for others has been increased beyond comparison, his hours of toil have not shortened and the net reward for his labor is growing less from year to year. In the field of organized labor, though wages have been fairly well maintained by reason of organization, the specter of want of employment is constantly before the workman's mind. If he has children, his solicitude for their future weighs heavier upon him than his own toil. The farm laborer has not only suffered by a material reduction in wages, but he has largely ceased to look forward with either the hope or expectation of becoming the owner of a farm himself as has been the rule in the past. The demand for his service is declining, as the farmers grow less able to employ help, and he, with others unemployed, drifts to the cities and makes the conditions of obtaining employment and maintaining wages more difficult there. Such are the conditions which no candid observer can deny. The patriotic citizen, while hopeful for the speedy and peaceable solution of this problem and confident of the the American people to devise means, in accordance with the constitution and spirit of our institutions, for correcting the errors of the past and for securing a more equitable distribution of the enormous wealth which our country produces, cannot but fear the consequences if this work is long delayed, and it is this fear and solicitude which has united the people.

GOLD STANDARD TO BLAME.

I hold, and, with me, it has been a matter of conviction ever since I first entered public life, that the most potent factor in producing existing conditions, by which a larger share of the products of the soil and of human labor are taken by capital from year to year, has been the adoption of the gold standard. The attitude of capital, arrayed, as it is, solidly for its continuance only serves to strengthen me in that conviction. That this attitude of capital is the result of groundless fear, quite as much as sordid motives, I cheerfully concede, but the effect on the question is the same.

The political and industrial liberation of the populations of Western Europe and of our own country before and during the early decades of this century gave human ingenuity and energy a scope which it had never before enjoyed. Invention and labor saving machinery multiplied the results of human endeavor a thousand fold. Production increased enormously, but with the increased production came a period of lower and falling prices, affecting Europe and America alike. The cause of it was the insufficiency of the quantity of the metallic money of the world to adequately measure the increased quantity of products and to serve the extended demands of commerce. Panics, crises and failures were the order of the day between the 30s and the 50s—conditions very similar to the present. Industry was paralyzed, commerce lagging, labor idle and agriculture suffering.

With the discovery of gold in California human activity and industry were revived. The enormous production of gold entered into the monetary circulation of the world and gave prices an upward tendency. Business and every legitimate undertaking, properly conducted, afforded profit. Gain, or the reasonable expectation of it, is the magic wand which starts the idle mill, turns the furrow and gives labor work. Except as temporarily disturbed by the disastrous results of excessive speculation, induced by reckless issues of bank money, the period between 1850 and 1870 was the most prosperous, and contributed more to the advancement of civilization than any like period in the history of the world. But the continued upward tendency of prices resulting from this addition to the world's stock of money was a thorn in the side of the bondholding and income-drawing classes. While the earning capacity of capital engaged in business increased the purchasing power of fixed incomes, or of the dollar or pound, received from interest on bonds, did not grow. In other words, the conditions were such as to favor the worker rather than the drone. This was intolerable to the income-drawing classes then, as it is now. They determined on a reversal of things. This could only be accomplished by inducing governments to discontinue the use of one or other of the money metals as full and unlimited legal tender and limiting its coinage. The production of gold being the greater, that metal was attacked first. A learned Frenchman, Mr. Chevalier, wrote a large volume, urging the immediate necessity for demonetizing gold. Richard Cobden translated it into English, and wrote a preface, re-enforcing the arguments of the author. Holland, Germany and Belgium, fearing the "flood of gold," as the gold advocates now pretend to fear a flood of silver, demonetized gold. England would probably have done the same had it not been for the fact that gold was largely produced in her own colonies. A united onslaught was then made upon silver, and it was successful.

EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION.

The story of its demonetization has been so often told that it needs no repetition. Our country, though the largest producer, consented to the degredation of one of its important products. The demonetization of silver had the desired effect. By limiting its coinage and depriving it of its full money functions, it cut off one of the two sources for the supply of standard money, impaired the bank reserves of the commercial world, and, as a result, circumscribed credit, and brought on an era of falling prices.

The world's production is largely carried on on credit. The banks are the great arteries for conducting the world's circulating capital to the points where it may be most profitably employed. Bank facilities and improved methods of business enable us to economize the handling of money to a great extent, and by rapid transit its circulation is accelerated. Nevertheless, the fact remains as true as ever, that credit is, and of necessity always will be, limited by the extent of the bank resources. A banker who says that he can carry on his banking business without an adequate reserve is either a fool or an early client in the bankruptcy court. Jevons, the great authority on finance and a gold standard advocate because he was an Englishman, says:

"While the elasticity of credit may certainly give prices a more free fight, inflammation of credit must be checked by the well defined boundary or available capital, which consists in the last resort of the reserve of notes equivalent to gold in the banking department of the Bank of England. Prices may temporarily rise or fall independently of the quantity of gold in the country; ultimately they must be governed by this quantity. Credit gives a certain latitude without rendering prices ultimately dependent of gold." (Page 30, Investigations in Currency and Finance.) And again (page 176): "It is the aggregate of coin and gold in circulation or reserve, in short, the supply of gold as compared with the work it has to do, which determines the range of prices."

While Professor Jevons here uses the term "gold," it should be borne in mind that it was used with reference to the English system which recognizes only gold as ultimate redemption money, and that the principle is equally applicable to silver and gold or "coin" in countries having the double standard.

WHY PRICES HAVE SHRUNK.

Since the demonetization of silver in 1873, population, production and commerce have continued to grow and extend. The use for money has increased. That is, there has been more work for it to do, and the work has been extended over greater areas. If both silver and gold had been fully utilized the production of these metals would not have supplied a sufficiency of standard money to wholly maintain prices. It is safe to say, however, that with the larger basis for safe credit which the use of both would have afforded, the fall in general prices would have been slight. With silver discarded as standard money, the basis for credit has been contracted and prices have had to shrink to come within the range at which the exchange could be effected by the quantity of standard money available and the credit which it could safely maintain. A single illustration is sufficient. Our Minnesota wheat crop this year is estimated at 45,000,000 bushels. At $1 per bushel it would take twice as much money and credit to handle it as at present prices. As there is not enough coin to furnish the necessary money and to sustain the needed credit available for handling wheat at that figure, prices have had to shrink to bring them within the amount of money and credit available for handling it.

What is true of wheat is substantially true of all products. It is this shrinking process, this necessity for a larger amount of exchange and products to be expressed in a relatively smaller amount of money and credit, that causes the continued fall in prices and is responsible for the foreclosure notices and the failures which fill our papers. But, say our opponents, it is not the want of money, it is the want of confidence that makes the times hard. I grant it. But, let me ask, the lack of confidence in what? In our money? No, our money is so good that it takes two bushels of wheat to buy the silver dollar where it used to take only one. It is want of confidence in business — in production. You can safely challenge any man to point out a line of industry today that promises profit unless it enjoys a monopoly. Falling prices and prosperity cannot exist together. It is this condition of affairs that has silenced the mill, closed the shop, and turned hundreds of thousands of efficient workers into idlers and tramps. Speaking of the results of a fall in prices, Professor Marshall of Cambridge university says:

"A fall in prices lowers profits and impoverishes the manufacturer, while it increases the purchasing power of those who have fixed incomes. So, again, it enriches the creditors at the expense of the debtors; for if the money that is owing to them is repaid, this money gives them a greater purchasing power, and if they have lent it at a fixed rate of interest each payment is worth more to them than it would be if prices were high. But for the same reason that it enriches creditors and those who receive fixed incomes, it impoverishes those men of business who have borrowed capital, and it impoverishes those who have to make, as most business men have, considerable fixed money payments for rent, salaries and other matters."

The fall in prices since the demonetization of silver is nearly 50 per cent, as is shown by our statistical reports, and no one can assert, and give valid reason for his assertion, that we have yet reached the bottom. Less money and a narrower basis for credit relative to the amount of work for it to do always has and always will produce lower prices. Six years ago, on the floor of the house of representatives, I stated it as my conviction that if we ceased to utilize more silver for coinage wheat would sell for 40 cents a bushel in Minnesota. Not a dollar of new silver has been added to our coinage in three years, and 40 cent wheat is upon us.

SAME RULES GOVERN MONEY.

The same rules which govern the prices of other commodities govern the price of money. If corn is more plentiful as compared to wheat in one season than it was the previous year it will take more corn to procure a given quantity of wheat than it did before. If all products have been produced in a larger amount than has been the increase in money, it will take more of the commodities to secure the piece of money. The farmer who takes a load of product to market does so to procure money. If money has become scarcer as compared to products, he is compelled to give more of his products for the dollar, and that is what he has been doing since 1875. The gold standard advocates admit this. After the passage of the Sherman act, adding 4,500,000 ounces of silver to our circulation monthly, prices advanced almost immediately. Wheat and all agricultural products rose with the price of silver. The Hon. Jerry Rusk, secretary of agriculture, said of its effects, on page 8 of his report for 1890:

"The recent legislation looking to the restoration of the bimetallic standard of our currency, and the consequent enhancement of the value of silver, has unquestionably had much to do with the recent advance in the price of cereals. The same cause has advanced the price of wheat in Russia and India and in the same degree reduced their power of competition. English gold was formerly exchanged for cheap silver, and wheat purchased with the cheaper metal was sold in Great Britain for gold. Much of this advantage is lost by the appreciation of silver in those countries. It is reasonable, therefore, to expect much higehr prices for wheat than have been received in recent years."

President Harrison, in his message to congress in December, 1890, said:

"The enlargement of our currency by the silver bill undoubtedly gave an upward tendency to trade and had a marked effect on prices, but this natural and desired effect of silver legislation was by many attributed to the tariff act."

The fall in prices of our export products affects us nationally as it does the individual. It makes it more difficult to make both ends meet. We produce and export more cereals, meat products and cotton from year to year, but without appreciably increasing the value of the total. We exported:

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best when you need medicine. For blood appetite, nerves, stomach, liver, nothing equals

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

LOVE LIGHTENS LABOR.

Advantages Country People Have Over Their City Brothers.

The countryman has, if he be wise enough to perceive it, good reason to count himself a luckier person altogether than he whose work is done in town. For the latter, says Black and White, unless he be exceeding well off, there are few pleasures easily obtainable in the intervals of toil. Food and sleep are excellent in their way, but they are necessities, and they are usually taken under such circumstances as to have nothing of the character of luxuries. The countryman is luckier than this. It may be that his toil is tiring and that his wage is a small one, but he labors in such a way that he always gets the fullest enjoyment out of his rest, and when he pauses to take his midday meal it is under conditions that would make a perfect holiday for the city, and to whose charm even the man accustomed to them cannot grow callous. He lies at ease among the sheaves that he has cut, and the sun, whose ardent rays made his toil the heavier, now adds to his delight. Moreover, he eats with the pleasantest of waiters to see to his comfort; it may be his wife who brings his dinner, or perhaps it is some buxom girl from the farm who is not yet his, though she will some day be, as she knows within herself, and he is not afraid to believe. Verily, his toil is hard in itself, but he must be a singularly discontented person if he do not find it light amid these surroundings and under these pleasant conditions.

Florida Truck Farmers.

There are indications of cooperation among the truck farmers of Florida. As a means of encouraging truck growing along their lines in that state the Plant system has called a meeting to consult those who wish to cultivate vegetables, to the end that the people and the railroads may mutually benefit each other in producing and marketing vegetable crops. The proposition is made by the Plant system that the growers shall meet and form themselves into an association in order that they may be effectually benefited, and it offers to furnish the best seeds that can be secured of various crops that can be grown successfully in that section at cost, without any charges for transportation.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

Nothing

so Clean,
so Durable,
so Economical,
so Elegant
as

S·H·&M· REGISTERED TRADE MARK

BIAS VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDINGS.

You have to pay the same price for the "just as good." Why not insist on having what you want—S. H. & M.

If your dealer WILL NOT supply you we will.

Samples mailed free.

"Home Dressmaking Made Easy," a new 72 page book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, tells in plain words how to make dresses at home without previous training; mailed for 25c.

S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL for Spring delivery the largest and most complete line of Nursery Stock. SEED CORN and SEED POTATOES in the west. Three plans of work. PAY WEEKLY. An early start insures success. WRITE AT ONCE FOR TERMS. THE JEWELL NURSERY COMPANY, Lake City, Minn.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.

EFFECTS OF A SMILE: YUCATAN KILLS IT.

$30.00 per week and expenses to Canvassing Agents. Add. Wm. S. Burkhart, Cincinnati, O.

A. N. K.—G. 1622.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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Cotton.		
Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1873	1,200,063,530	$201,635,376
1895	3,517,483,109	204,900,990
Wheat.		
Year.	Bushels.	Value.
1873	39,204,285	$45,654,174
1895	76,102,704	43,805,663

BURDENS REMAIN THE SAME.

It is gravely suggested that if we sell for lower prices, we buy cheaper. If debt were unknown, our people might heed such an argument, but even then the falling prices would take from the producer a larger share of his products from year to year for those burdens which are comparatively fixed. Our taxes are substantially the same as they have been heretofore—not lower. It takes nearly double the products of the farm to pay them that it did 15 or 20 years ago. So with freight and similar charges. On my father's farm in Sibley county, in this state, we have raised on an average 2,000 bushels of wheat yearly for the last 15 years. The average price of wheat in Chicago for the years 1882, 1883 and 1884 was over $1 per bushel. The average price for 1893, 1894 and 1895 was 62 cents. This year it is less. The freight rate from New Ulm during the first three years was 18 cents per hundred and 20 cents during the last three years. It took a little over 200 bushels or about one-tenth of the crop to carry it to Chicago during the first period, and 387 bushels or nearly one-fifth of the crop to transport it to the same market during the latter three years. What is true of wheat is true of all other farm products. It is this insidious drain on the farmers' earnings—taking a larger share of his products year after year for interest, for taxes, for freight, for insurance, etc., that leaves him without a surplus at the end of the season and without means to be anything but an indifferent customer of the local merchant. And still many of the latter advocate the gold standard, while self-protection, it would seem, would prompt them to favor a policy that would not kill the goose that lays the golden egg. Again, when we consider the indebtedness of our people and the fact that the gold standard and falling prices make it practically impossible to discharge it, the situation appears grave. On Jan. 1, 1890, according to the United States census report, the mortgage indebtedness of the people of this state was $197,745,989. The interest charges on it was over $15,000,000. Add to this the railroad, the municipal and the unsecured and commercial indebtedness, aggregating a much larger amount than the mortgages, and we have an interest charge on the industries and productions of the state which probably exceed $40,000,000 per annum. Is it any wonder that merchants complain of dull times and that business is slow?

FREE SILVER THE REMEDY.

For this state of affairs our opponents offer no remedy. The gentlemen who recently met at Indianapolis propose the pet scheme of the bankers for issuing bank currency. I do not believe for a moment that the American people will ever again farm out the function of issuing money to private corporations, and if congress did provide for an issue of bank currency, the increase in our circulating medium by that means would afford only temporary relief. It would not affect the prices of our great staples which are fixed by the markets of the world. Nothing but the restoration of silver to its position as standard money can affect the general level of prices throughout the commercial world. Why should it not be restored? Why should not the mints be open to silver as they are to gold? It is conceded that it was a mistake to close the mints to it. No statesman in any country has ever claimed or received credit for his participation in its demonetization. On the contrary, every legislator connected with that act has repudiated any knowledge of how or why it was passed and has apologized for his connection with it.

It is said that we cannot have free coinage of silver at its present ratio, for the reason that the silver bullion in a silver dollar is worth only 53 cents. To my mind, it is a most remarkable thing that silver bullion is worth as much as it is, measured in gold. The use for money has always been the principal use of the metals. When that use was largely taken away from silver and made to rest alone on gold, it was but natural that the metal discriminated against should fall in value as compared to the favored one. The use which an article serves constitutes its value. Two things which serve the same purpose and have the same use have the same value. Why is a coined silver dollar of the same value as a gold dollar? It is not because it is redeemable in gold. It is not redeemable in anything. It is because it does the work of the gold dollar. The silver dollar pays store bills, pays debts, pays taxes, feeds the living and buries the dead, just the same as a gold dollar. That is why it has the same value. If the Mexican or Canadian dollars could perform the same service would they not be worth as much?

It is said that if we opened our mints to the coinage of silver dollars, the silver of the world would be dumped upon us. What warrant is there for such a statement? In the European coinage, to the extent that silver is used, it is used at a higher ratio than ours. European coin could only be sent here to be coined at a loss. In India, China, Japan and most of the South American countries, all the money that the people have is silver, and it is not reasonable to suppose that these countries would or could strip themselves of their medium of exchange and send it here. If they did, how could they do business? Who would sell silver bullion at a discount when the greatest and wealthiest nation on earth stood ready to treat it the same as gold? If all the silver in the world should come here, we would only have about $56 per capita. France now has $36 per capita of silver and gold. If silver did come, would it be given to us as a gift or would it be given to us in exchange for our products? In either case, would it be an evil?

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

But, say our opponents, while we concede that silver must be restored to give us better prices and prosperity, we cannot do it alone. We must await for an international agreement. We have waited for an international agreement as long as I can remember. Will England, the great creditor nation of the world, ever consent to a system by which she will get less products for the interest and money due her? Will she not hold out for the present plan by which she gets two for one? The commission appointed by Queen Victoria to inquire into this question reported to her majesty in October, 1888, as follows.

"It must be remembered, too, that this country is largely a creditor country of debts payable in gold, and any change which entailed a rise in the price of commodities generally, that is to say, a diminition of the purchasing of gold, would be to our disadvantage."

The argument that we must wait for England is sham. It means that we must wait forever. It may be well enough for the little European countries to hesitate to take a step without the consent of the others, or of some of them, but for us to talk of international agreement when we possess the domain of the better part of a continent, is puerile. The difficulty is that our own people fail to recognize our own strength and greatness. Our great dailies persist in looking at America through English spectacles furnished by Wall street. They speak of English greatness and power, but say not a word of our own, except to urge that we are impotent to do justice to our own people.

COMPARISON OF ENERGIES.

Mulhall, the great English statistician, in an article in the June, 1895, number of The North American Review, in making comparison between this country and Europe, says: "If we would compare the energy or working power of the United States with that of other nations the following table would suffice to show at a glance:

Countries.	Hand.	Horse.	Steam.	Total.	Per Inhab.
Millions of Foot Tons Daily.					
United States	6,405	55,200	67,700	129,305	1,940
Great Britain	3,210	6,100	46,800	56,100	1,470
Germany	4,290	11,500	29,900	45,580	902
France	3,380	9,600	21,000	34,580	910
Austria	3,410	9,300	9,300	22,510	560
Italy	2,570	4,060	4,800	11,390	380
Spain	1,540	5,500	3,000	10,040	590

Here we see that the United States possess almost as much energy as Great Britain, Germany and France collectively, and that the ratio falling to each American is more than what two Frenchmen or Germans have at their disposal. Moreover, the military armament which keep in forced idleness 4,000,000 men in Europe are happily unknown in the United States. It is not merely that European nations are deprived of the labor, skill and exertions of 4,000,000 men in the prime of life; they have also to set apart 1,000,000 workers of the agricultural and industrial classes to feed and clothe the standing armies and defray the cost of artillery, war vessels, etc. Thus the average of productive energy in France, Germany and England is much less than appears in the above statement. When in connection with this, we consider that we have more miles of railroad than the rest of the world; that our commerce, domestic and foreign, is greater than that of all Europe, excluding Russia, and that the shipping and commerce of our inland lakes is greater than that of the Mediterranean, is it not humiliating to an American citizen to be told that we must beg leave of Europe to do justice to our own people. I have devoted much time to this question, because I believe it the most important issue in the national campaign, and because it is the first time that the people have had an opportunity to pass upon it at the polls.

STATE ISSUES CONSIDERED.

You refer in your letter to the trusts and combinations which prey upon the people. So far as it lies in the power of state law and state legislation to destroy and prevent their unjust exactions, that power will be invoked and applied. But it must not be overlooked that conditions which promise no profit to legitimate business are prone to produce combinations and trusts in the hope that the gain which cannot be gained legitimately may be secured through the creation of a monopoly. A strict enforcement of the obligations of common carriers, fair, open and equal rates of transportation, will go far toward destroying the efficacy of trusts and combinations for the oppression of the people. Few attempts at monopoly succeed unless they control the facilities for transportation.

While the national questions are entitled to great consideration at the hands of the electors, the state issues equally merit their attention. The last legislature, in response to a well defined public sentiment, passed an act to regulate the selection and appointment of the large number of persons employed in subordinate positions in the civil service of the state. Our present governor vetoed the bill. I think it important that this question be called to the attention of the voters so that another legislature be returned that will again respond to the popular demand. I do not believe that the people of Minnesota desire that the offices created for their service should be used to bribe the electors and for the promotion of personal ambition. That public officers who are heads of departments or who share the responsibility of administration with the chief executive should be in harmony with the policy of the administration in one thing; that subordinate positions requiring special skill or training should be filled without regard to fitness by any man whose sole claim to place is that of political service, and that often of the most questionable kind, is another question. My own views on this question I can best express by stating that while in public life I was called upon to appoint nearly 300 of my constituents to office. That I always succeeded in selecting the best and fittest among the applicants is not likely. If I failed it was an error of judgment, but I never made an appointment with reference to any personal political interests. Neither did I demand any political service or solicit or receive a money contribution directly or indirectly from any of them. Their lips are not now sealed by party obligation.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

The railroad question demands the attention of the executive of the state and of the officers appointed by him to administer that important branch of executive responsibility. It should not be approached in a hostile spirit, however hostile the railway interests of the state may be to our political success. Both during the campaign, and if charged with the responsibility of administration, I am sure that those of our people who support me for the great office for which I have been nominated will neither advocate nor seek to enforce any measure tending to cripple any legitimate interest in the state, much less one so closely identified with the development and welfare of our great commonwealth. But, upon this subject we shall insist, as we shall in all other cases, that there shall be in this state no power higher or greater than the law and the duly constituted officers for its execution. Every railroad corporation shall have the strong arm of the law applied in good faith for its protection, but we also propose that it shall submit to its rule as well to the humblest citizen.

That transportation rates, at least on certain commodoties, are unreasonably high and higher than in our sister states less favorably situated, is a fact easily demonstrated. The Republican party in its platform in 1890 pledged itself "to secure the reduction of rates on grain, lumber and coal." How it has redeemed the promise, let the people answer. In the section of the state where I reside, on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern companies, where I am the most familiar with the situation, rates on grain more especially, instead of having been reduced, have been advanced from 10 to 15 per cent in the last 10 years. This fact remains true, though those companies have made nominal reductions at a few points since I called public aetention to this state of affairs at Minneapolis some weeks ago. The people have a right to demand, and it is the duty of those in authority to see to it that no greater burdens are imposed upon our producers than justice and fair treatment to all interests demand. No radical action is proposed, but we intend to see to it that rates are adjusted with reference to the interests of the producer as well as the railroad magnate. That such is not now the case is best shown by the evidence of Mr. Stickney, president of the Kansas City road. On Aug. 8 last, before the interstate commerce commission, he testified: "I tell you gentlemen this scheme of rate making is what makes anarchists. It says to the farmer, 'Do as I want you to, or I'll see that you don't do anything else.' High rates are charged the farmer for shipping his grain, and then the rich grain merchants are given less cut rates."

TAXATION.

In the matter of taxation, the thoughtful citizen cannot escape the conviction that both our laws and our methods of applying them are defective. It is a subject deserving the earnest attention of our people. Under the present system, the largest share falls on property employed in production, while many forms of accumulated wealth escape entirely, and the burden generally is unequally and unjustly distributed. To remedy this evil, wise legislation must come to the aid of better methods of administration.

OUR PUBLIC LANDS.

Another question demanding the attention of the people is the preservation of the public lands to the state by the general government. The management of our swamp lands and the neglect of stare executives and state officers to guard the interests of the state and the public domain in that particular is scandalous. I will specify only one case. In 1875 the legislature passed an act granting to the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad company a grant of 6,400 acres of land per mile to aid in the construction of that road. A time limit was fixed by that and subsequent acts for the completion of the road, but it was not built within the time, nor until many years after the limit had expired. The grant was not earned. No steps were taken by the state government to secure its forfeiture. Lands have been certified from time to time in large areas to the company, though it was in default. In the selection of the lands for the grant the company was limited to lands lying in St. Louis, Lake and Cook counties. To secure enough lands to fill the immense grant within the counties named the appointment of servile tools as deputy United States surveyors was secured, who returned large areas of high and timbered uplands as swamp. No attempt to expose these frauds or to prevent their consummation has been made by any state official so far as I know, except the present state auditor. He has refused to certify further lands, but he is unable to get the question as to whether the company is entitled to any lands tested in the courts, as the attorney general refuses to bring the necessary suit for that purpose.

In conclusion, permit me to add that, much as I appreciate the confidence shown and the honor conferred upon me by the great party which you represent, I assure you that I feel and realize how keenly the responsibility which it implies—not only for the campaign, but in discharge of the high duties of the office for which I have been nominated, if elected.

I bring to your service in this campaign neither money nor great talent. I will aid you in the work before us to the best of my ability. I shall bear with fortitude and patience the calumny and slander which are always the lot of those who seek to overthrow abuses of power or place. Over the result I have little anxiety. It is not my contest. My personal success is a matter of small moment. It is not my cause or the cause of any individual that we seek to further. If elected I shall, by all constitutional means, further such reforms in state affairs, in legislation and in administration as the situation and the just expectation of the people demand. I shall do my duty as God gives me judgment to perceive it. JOHN LIND.

PITH AND POINT.

—"Well, old man, I've spent every cent I have on my doctor." "Does he know it?" "I guess he does. He has pronounced me a well man." — Buffalo Courier.

—"Good morning, lieutenant! I hear you are engaged to Miss Rosenberg. Where is she now?" Lieutenant—"Oh, she's at home congratulating herself."—Fliegende Blaetter.

—"No, dear; he does not love me." "But what makes you think so?" "He looked at me in my bloomer suit without showing the slightest concern."—Philadelphia North American.

—"Who is that long-haired fellow?" "Uriah Rembrandt Briggs. He's making quite a name for himself." "I should think he would. If my parents had given me a name like his, I'd have started in to make one for myself at once."—Harper's Bazar.

—Side Light on History. — "You seem to have impressed the queen of Sheba very favorably," observed Hiram, king of Tyre, handing over the freight bill for his last shipment of cedars of Lebanon. "She says you are the most brilliant conversationalist she ever met." "H'm—yes," mused King Solomon, biting into a pomegranate. "I let her do most of the talking."—Chicago Record.

DIABOLIC MUSIC.

Trains on the Elevated Roads Destructive to the Nerves and Temper.

Passengers who have their nerves set on edge daily while riding on elevated roads are at a loss to account for the horrible screeching, grinding noise of the wheels, particularly when the trains are rounding curves. It is difficult to describe the noise, but it is so annoying that many people avoid riding on elevated trains whenever it is possible. This noise is not heard on any of the heavy express railroad trains, but is confined to the elevated.

Inquiry as to this nerve-destroying racket showed that employes as well as passengers were in ignorance. A reporter asked a dozen guards on the Alley "L" before he obtained anything like an intelligent answer. The first guard asked replied:

"Blamed if I know. Jest roundin' the curve, I guess."

The last man questioned gave it as his opinion that the racket was the result of carelessness in the use of the cars. He said:

"I think it is because the wheels grind on the rails, and a little oil might stop the noise. Another thing, I think the trucks become rusty, and as the train rounds the curve they produce unusual friction. Perhaps it would be dangerous to oil the track at the curve, for if the train was running at a high rate of speed there would be some danger that it might leave the track.

"It is a fact that cars on the elevated and surface street railroads are not so well cared for as those on a great railroad. While the engines on the elevated are always kept in first-class condition and the car axles are kept well oiled, not much further attention is paid to running gear. It is looked after in only a perfunctory way. I think with proper care the trains could be made to run as smoothly as on a heavier railroad."

Whatever may be the cause, there is no doubt that this peculiarly diabolical screeching is destroying the nerves and temper of thousands of people. The railroad authorities would confer another to the manifold delights of elevated travel by adopting means to suppress it.—Chicago Tribune.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

The State Fair.

The roundup for the state fair was dismal so far as attendance was concerned, on account of the rain on Friday.

Notwithstanding the ingubrious closing, financially the fair was a big success. Both in attendance and receipts it outstrips last year very handsomely. Treasurer Moffett furnishes the following statement of the receipts, which is absolutely official, save the receipts of Saturday and the railroad tickets, which are estimated:

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

Ticket sales, Monday	$1,501.00
Ticket sales Tuesday	5,193.58
Ticket sales Wednesday	7,175.00
Ticket sales, Thursday	17,396.59
Ticket sales, Friday	8,116.75
Ticket sales, Saturday (estimated)	1,000.00
R. R. tickets for the week (estimated)	770.00
Receipts from other sources for 1895	11,434.05
Total receipts for 1896	$52,883.57
Total receipts for 1895	49,755.88
Excess receipts 1896 over 1895	$3,083.69

This shows $41,405 cash gate receipts, which at 50 cents a ticket would make 82,810 persons passing through the gates for the week. As children are half rate, and there are many complimentary tickets in the hands of employes, exhibitors and others, it is safe to say that over 100,000 persons attended during the week.

While by this statement the receipts for 1896 over 1895 show but $3,082, there are a number of unsettled matters which will swell this sum to $5,000, perhaps considerably more. After paying all expenses, including some important building repairs, the week's business will show a net profit of some $15,000 or more.

Valuable Keepsake.

C. O. Mousso, of Minneapolis, well known as the first white male child bern in Minnesota, had a relic of the civil war to show the G. A. R. visitors last week. Mr. Mousso, having removed from Minnesota to Missouri in 1855, enlisted at the breaking out of the war, in Company B of the Second Missouri infantry. He was with the Confederate army at Vicksburg when Pemberton surrendered to Grant, and was paroled with the rest of the prisoners captured. The original parole document is in the hands of the government, but a few weeks ago Mr. Mousso received from the war department a photographed copy, signed by James William Dawes, captain of the Ninety-seventh Illinois, who was paralling official. Mr. Mousso, who removed to Minnesota in 1885, after an absence of 30 years. prizes this document very highly.

Steel Storage for Wheat.

The Marshall Milling company, at Marshall, has just completed a system of pneumatic steel fireproof storage for handling wheat. The system is quite a novelty in this part of the country, the only similar system in this section being located at Springfield. It consists of two large steel tanks there, 35 feet in height and 32 feet in diameter, and having together a capacity of 50,000 bushels. These are situated 75 and 100 feet west from the mill, and the carrying of the grain to and from the tanks is done through a 7-inch pneumatic pipe running from the tanks to the mill building, and which has a handling capacity of 500 bushels an hour, operated by fans and air currents, which blow the grain to and from the tanks. The tanks are constructed much like a huge boiler, and are necessarily air and water tight.

Attacked the Sheriff.

During exercise hour in the jail at Crookston a prisoner asked Jailer Samson for a drink. As it was handed in, Samson was seized pulled into the jail coridor and choked into insensibility. Joseph Gua, a half-breed serving a larceny sentence from East Grand Forks, escaped. A servent girl heard the scuffle, and locked the outer door in time to prevent the escape of all the prisoners.

Foot Ball.

After eight months correspondence and conferring, the football game between Minnesota and Wisconsin has been arranged and the date set for Nov. 21, at Madison. This news will set at rest all the anxiety which has been manifest during the past few months in regard to this game. The game is a fixture for the year, and the season with both Minnesota and Wisconsin will be brought to a fitting close.

News in Brief.

J. Bemie, a laborer, was killed by an Eistern Minnesota train at Nickerson.

Winona milk dealers are worked up over a cut in prices from 5 cents to 3½ cents a quart made by a firm that recently started in business there.

Luverne has a new creamery in full operation. About 1,000 cows have been pledged.

During a quarrel between Mike Brennan and P. J. Hoffman, of Duelin, Hoffman stabbed Brennan in the heart with a pocket knife killing him instantly.

P. J. Hannon, a switchman, was killed in the Great Northern yards at Minneapolis, by being crushed between the bumpers of two freight cars.

Minneapolis has been selected as a meeting place in 1897 by the Scandinavian singers of the Northwest.

The residence of C. J. Anderson, of Little Falls, was entirely destroyed by fire.

Charles Carlson, a farmer of Culdrum, had his head blown off by the accidental discharge of a shotgun he was carrying in a wagon.

Fred Carl, arrested by St. Paul authorities, turns out to be a prisoner from the reformatory at St. Cloud who had broken his parole, The prisoner will be taken back to St. Cloud, and the $50 reward offered for his capture by the officials of the reformatory will be split up among those who assisted in his arrest and identification.

In the federal court at Minneapolis O. B. Vail pleaded guilty to counterfeiting, and was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary at Stillwater and pag $100 fine.

A saw mill employe, named Dremmon, was killen by an edging that flew from a machine in the mill at Tower.

Ed Ryan, a steamboat fireman, was run over in the railway yards at Duluth. The head was completely severed from the body.

The decision of Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith in the now famous 30 case was received by Attorney General Childs and by him transmitted to State Auditor Dunn. The state's claim to the land is not allowed and the decision of Land Commissioner Lamoreaux is sustained.

R. G. Coleman was convicted at Minneapolis of using the mails for fraudulent purposes, and was given six months in the county jail and $100 fine.

TROUBLED WITH INSOMNIA.

A Drummer Tells of a Bad Case—Why He Quit the Farm.

"Was I ever troubled with insomnia?" exclaimed the Chicago drummer, in reply to the question of an acquaintance, relates the Detroit Free Press. "Only one season, when I was about 18 years old, but that was enough. Don't care for any more of it in mine, thank you."

"Do you mean to assert that you had the insomnia at the early age of 18?" demanded the other.

"Didn't assert anything of the kind. I said I was troubled with insomnia, not that I had it. The party who had it was an old farmer for whom I was working at that time, and he had the queerest and also the most persistent and malignant case of it I ever heard of. Couldn't sleep mornings after four o'clock, and he used to get out under my window and begin splitting wood and singing like a whole camp meeting.

"No use trying to sleep after that, so I used to take the hint and get up and go to work.

"Then evenings his insomnia would come on again so he couldn't get to sleep, and to kill time he would take a lantern and go out to the barn and thrash grain or husk corn until about midnight, and of course I was expected to go along and keep my end up.

"Well, things kept on in this way until that insomnia of his came plaguey near wrecking my constitution, and then I collected my back pay and quit. That was my last experience on a farm. Keeping awake 19 hours a day, not to mention the hard work, was a trifle more than I could stand, so I decided to get out and go into some business where I wouldn't have to hang around the premises and help sit up nights with my employer's insomnia, in case he happened to have it. That's why I like traveling—my boss can have insomnia, or fits, or anything he likes, and I won't know a thing about it until I come to draw my month's salary."

MAKING SILHOUETTES.

Some Instruction in the Art of Producing These Old-Time Favorites.

Even in the enlightened days, when the art of photography has advanced so very near to perfection, there are still some old-fashioned people who cling with fondness to these silhouettes. One great thing in their favor is, that the least clever among us may with a little patience and a steady hand, find in them a pleasing recreation, and soon become adroit in their execution. But there may be some of our young readers who scarcely know what a silhouette is, and such unenlightened persons we will endeavor to instruct in the almost forgotten art. A few sheets of drawing paper, a pencil, and a lamp, are all the essentials needed to commence operations, says Happy Thoughts.

The operator first fixes a sheet of paper to the wall, by inserting a pin in each corner. Then the person whose likeness, or "silhouette," is to be taken, is seated in a chair, close to the wall, in such a position as to throw a distinct shadow of his profile (as near lifesize as possible) on the center of the paper. To secure steadiness a wine glass, or some such support, is placed between his head and the wall—for the slightest movement often causes failure. Having arranged these matters satisfactorily, the operator proceeds to sketch, with a pencil, the head and profile of the "sitter;" and this requires a steady hand and some dispatch, as it is no easy matter to sit in one position for a great length of time perfectly motionless. When the sketch is concluded, little skill will be needed to bring the task to an end. The operator has only with a sharp penknife to cut out the head in the line of the pencil mark. The center part is then thrown aside, and the other paper laid on a piece of black cloth, which throws out the features boldly, and, if sufficient care has been taken, a striking likeness will be the reward.

An Experiment to Try.

An interesting experiment in magic may be performed that will show it to be a mistake that water will find its level, says the Chicago Interior. Take a glass tube and bend it in the shape of a U. Pour it half full of pure water, and be sure that the pitcher from which you pour it will only fill the bent tube half full. That is for effect on the observer. Now take another pitcher containing pure brine, a solution of common salt, and pour it slowly into one of the arms of the tube. The water in the other arm will rise an inch or two above the level of the brine in the other, and if you continue pouring it will run over, until all the fresh water is driven out. There now, you have an illustration which can be used for a number of purposes!

Not More Destructive.

Strange to say, says the Military Gazette, the improvement in firearms has not increased the murderous results of battles. The battles which have been fought in the South American wars since 1890 show that only one out of each 79 men engaged was killed. In the Franco-German war of 1870-71, one in each 53 met death, while in the Crimean war one in each 35 of the effective force were left dead on the field.

A Singular Form of Monomania.

There is a class of people, rational enough in other respects, who are certainly monomaniacs in dosing themselves. They are constantly trying experiments upon their stomachs, their bowels, their livers and their kidneys with trashy nostrums. When these organs are really out of order, if they would only use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they would, if not hopelessly insane, perceive its superiority.

"Why, Mr. Portly, you are all done up. What's the matter?" "Bicycle." "But you don't ride a wheel—" "No, but the other fellow does."—Fliegende Blaetter.

All About Texas.

Address D. J. Price, A. G. P. A., I. & G. N. R. R., Palestine, Texas, sending seven cents postage, for a 200 page hand-somely illustrated book telling all about Texas. Texas is now attracting a great number of settlers by reason of cheap lands and mild climate.

When we are good in the right way we are good for something.—Chicago Standard.

It is the talent of human nature to run from one extreme to another.—Swift.

$400 Truck Farms in Virginia.

September 1st and 15th and October 6 and 20 Home Seekers' Excursion tickets will be sold from points in the west and northwest over the Big Four Route and Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. to Virginia at one fare plus $2 for the round trip. Those who have investigated the state are of one opinion, that Virginia is the best state in the Union today for farmers. Situated at the doors of the great eastern markets with cheap transportation and a perfect climate it has advantages that cannot be overcome. Small farms may be had for $10 per acre and upward according to location and improvements. For descriptive pamphlet of Virginia, list of desirable farms and excursion rates address U. L. Truitt, N. W. P. A., C. & O., Big Four Route, 234 Clark St., Chicago.

Only the man who gives hoping for nothing again, who gives freely, without calculation, out of the fullness of his heart—can find his love returned to him. — F. D. Maurice.

Summer Resorts on the Monon.

The Summer resorts on the Monon Route are having a "big season." West Baden and French Lick Springs are more popular than ever, and Paoli has started a new sanitarium to take the overflow. The waters of these springs have been recommended by prominent physicians as superior in their curative properties to those of Hot Springs, White Sulphur, or even the noted spas and 'bads" of Germany. West Baden indeed has been fitly called "the Carlsbad of America." Cedar Lake is prettier than ever and just as full of fish. The railroad company has a fine park there and is soon to build a new station.

"It's a cold day when I get left," remarked the putative 100-pound chunk of ice, as it vanished into a three-inch wet spot on the back stoop.—Detroit Tribune.

Very low rates will be made by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway for excursions of August 18th, September 1st, 15th and 29th, to the south, for Homeseekers and Harvesters. For particulars apply to the nearest local Agent, or address James Barker, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., St. Louis, Mo.

Parke—"I don't suppose, old man, you can really appreciate how bright my children are." Lane—"No; I have never met your wife."—N. Y. Herald.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch st. Phila, Pa.

Friendship is a plant of slow growth, and must undergo and withstand the shocks of adversity before it is entitled to the appellation.—Washington.

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In the race of life it isn't the fast men who come out ahead.—Texas Sifter.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—John Arup says: "We have a Norwagian King hare, in Minnesota, while ago. Now we get a Swede one."

There will be a gold standard speech in the city hall, Delano, on Thursday evening, Sept. 24th., by Col. Ayme.

—Fair day, last Saturday, passed off much as usual, except most of the crowd went home earlier than usual.

—Fred Wandersee on the new road to Montrose has built him a nice new frame house and has it ready for plastering.

—Rev. Ryburg, of Northfield, will preach at the Scandinavian Mission Church here two Sundays each month for the winter.

—The Schubert Symphony Club will give an entertainmedt in the Hall under the auspices of the K. P's. Saturday evening Oct. 3.

—The rains this week have put the fields in the finest condition for plowing and farmers are improving their opportunity to turn over the soil.

—The Delano Roller Mills shiped a car load of flour to Illinois this week. Miller Johnson ain't so particular where his flour goes to. so he gets the money, and accepts silver.

—In another column we pubiesh an interesting letter from the Rev. Thomas McClarey a well known Methodist Minester of Minneapolis, to the Penny Press. It speaks for itself.

—Mr. Towne has promised to be in Delano for a speech before the campaign closes. Look out for him. Don't fail to here him on the great issue to be settled this campaign.

—John Coolen is about mooving his hardware store on to River Street. He is going to have a new building on the rear of the old Bruggaman property.

—Thanks to Mr. Freeman for fine sample of sweet corn, roasting ears. And to Mrs. Stanley for some nice tomatoes. Nothing like the good things of the land, and clever neighbors.

—Three teams passed through town Wednesday on their way toward the Cities. They claimed to have spent five weeks in search of work in the western part of the state, but had not done a days work during that time.

—Bicycle business seems to have been under a cloud the past week on account of rain and mnddy roads. Few wheels are seen in use, consequently horses are being curried up and trotted out for travling purposes.

—Read John Lind's letter of acceptance, on the inside of this paper. See what the candidate for Goyernor has to say for himself. Mr. Lind appears to be making friends among the people, wherever he goes, or where his letter goes.

—On Saturday evening, Aug. 29, some lady left a small box wrapped in paper with a two cent stamp on, with the post mistress; it being dark, Mrs. O'Hair did not notice that there was no address on the package until she came to mail it. The lady who left it should call and give the address to which she wants it sent before it goes to the dead letter office.

—A three year old girl of Gotlieb Herman's came near getting drowned one day this week. She had a basket, and was playing go to market when she accidentally backed up to a tub full of water, falling backwards into it. Gotlieb is very thankful to his neighbor Mrs. Anderson who happened to see it and rescue the little one before she drowned. It was a narrow escape.

—Night was made hideous, by the rattling of tin pans, hammering of saws, jingling of bells, pounding of drums, tooting of horns, firing of guns, etc., etc., on Wednesday evening, around the new home of Dr. J. E. Soper, to which he had just gone, from the evening train with his bride. We don't think the discordant sounds were intended as Webster defines charivari, as an insult; but only as an annoyance for the cessation of which the Doctor was willing to pay liberally. It seems as if this country had ought to have become so civilized as not to permit such a demonstration. That people ought to be allowed to get married and go to house-keeping in peace, without being obliged to treat the town. In this instance, however, the boys insist that the doctor said he didn't know what a "charivari" was. He knows now. And Bishop Dyer says it was a good one. Many of the leading citizens of the Village were seen coming home from the direction of the doctor's residence after the noise had ceated.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican County Convention was held in Buffalo Wednesday last, Henry Kreis chairman, J. A. Wharton, Secretary. The following ticket was nominated. Auditor, H. S. Swanberg; Treasuror, A. Hanaford; Sheriff, G. C. Carpenter; Register of deeds, E. M. Nagel; Judge of Probate, J. J. Wooley; Clerk of Court, C. H. Vorse; County Attorney, J. C. Tarbox; Superintendent of schools, J. F. Lee; Surveyor, G. A. Eaton; Coroner, Dr. Wakefield; Court Commissoner, S. A. Putnam; Commissioners, 1st Dist. Thomas Hudek; 3d. J. F. Lauzer; 5th. A. G. Johnson.

Representatives for 38th. Dist. Ole Mattson, G. P. Boutwell, J. M. Beldon and A. N. Dare.

Personal.

Sheriff carpenter drove over Fair Day and seen the folks.

F. F. Chancellor has returned from his thrashing trip.

Mr. Walker, of Mound City, visited with the Delano boys Tuesday.

W. C. Hawk, of Rockford, was over last Saturday seeing the Fair.

Elmer S. Babb was confined to the house a few days this week by sickness.

John Elliott, of Rockford, was in attendance at the Delano Fair last Saturday.

William Stanley who was on the sick list last week drove to town Monday.

Mrs. C. A. Connor, of St. Peter, visited Dela no relatives and friends this week.

Phil Lanway returned home today from a visit with old friends near St Michaels.

Hon. John Belden, of Montrose, was looking up the gold bugs, Fair Day, at Delano.

Elder Chaffee preached and held quarterly Conference at the M. E. church last night.

C. E. Peters, has returned from Hutchinson, and again smiles upon customers of the G. N.

Fred Farber, fresh from the harvest fields returned home Friday evening, to attend school.

Commissioner Burbee, of Rockford, interviewed the silverites here, Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Buckley entertained her cousin Mrs. Martin and husband, the fore part of the week.

Mrs. C. E Coffin, and son, of Benson returned home Saturday, after visiting Delano friends.

Charles Ferrel drove down Saturday with his sister Mrs. Mapes and her son Warren, on business.

Mesdames Douglas, Stacy and Nichols, of Montrose drove down to quarterly conference last evening.

Mr. Isaac B. Cooper, and daughter Jesse, of Wasioja, Dodge County, visited his son, J. S. of Delano, last week.

Norman Webb and wife, of Alabama, spent a few days this week, with his sisters Mesdams Chance and Mulford, here.

Mr. Johnson, of Belle Plain, visited his son, A. E., of this place, Saturday. Mr. J. says old Scott is a free silver county.

Joseph Cambell, wife and son and Miss Anna Erickson, of Minneapolis were up Tuesday to attend the funeral of O. Erwig.

Elmer Coffin, of Minneapolis made us a very brief call while the west bound train was at the depot this morning. He was making a business trip to S. Dak.

David Thompson, of Macallister College visited his sister Mrs. E. S. Babb, over Sunday. He entertained the C. E. S. at the Presbyterian church with a report of the National meeting at Washington, D. C.

County Cullings.

The Wright County Fair at floward was about up to its usual proportions. There is altogether too little interest taken by farmers and others who might exhibit something of interest; and too much attention given to wheels of fortune, gambling devices and sport. The Delano Band attended Wednesday, and furnished some fine music. Thursday was a rainy day.

The Democratic County convention will be held at Buffalo, Wednesday, Sept. 22, for the purpose of placing in nomination a county ticket' and electing delegates to the Legislative convention. It is to be hoped that they can succeed in getting a ticket before the people that will get elected. Ordinarily the republican nomination is considered about as good as an election; but, this year so many are changing their votes for one or the other thing that democrats and people's party together stand a fair show of getting something.

The 38th Legislatiye District, composing Sherburne and Wright counties have four members of the Legislature to elect. Usnally they are expected to send republicans. This year John Lind is expected to carry the district and he can make lawsi alone, so there is a probability that some of the legislators on the silver ticket may pull through, in order to give him a chance to help the people out of the fix they have been drifting in for years. Let the Democrats and silver folks make no mistake in selecting a ticket to win.

Among our Exchanges.

To abuse the free-silver people and call them crazy men and repudiators is a great mistake of the other side. It makes votes for Bryan.—World.

So Mr. Mckinley is not going on the stump after all! Well, perhaps it is best for him. The people might ask him some very embarrassing questions about the trusts, protection, syndicate, &c.—New York World.

About $1,000,000,000 per annum is said to be spent for drink in this country, notwithstanding the fact that most of us go to bed sober every night. The Voice quotes some statistics which show that in the manufacture of this immense amount of liquor 50,179 men are employed, who receive for their labor as producers $38,996,791. If that $1,000,000,000 was spent for twenty of the necessaries of life it would give work 372,836 men and pay them $163,926,930 in wages. Unquestidnably if the amount of the drink bill could be expended in building houses, buying clothes and furnnure, and making the dinner table more attractive, few lines of business would have occasion to complain of hard times.—Pioneer Press.

The Anderson bill needs but one thing to make it a law--a majority of the votes of the people of Minnesota at the next general election. On us of the northern counties lies the task of getting that majority. Every man of us owes to his fellow men his best efforts to that end. The railroads pay yearly some $800,000 of tax. The railroads own in Minnesota some $235,000,000 worth of property. If they paid taxes on it all, as all men else must, they would pay $4,7000,000 of annual taxes. There, fellow suffers from this monstrous injustice of untaxed railroad lands, is the text. From it preach an unceasing sermon to every friend, relative and acquaintance you have in all the state from now till election day. —Aitkin Age.

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Mc Cary's Politics.

"And what was this allurement, dost thou ask? A dust dug from the bowels of the earth, which being cast into the fire, came out a shining thing that fools admired and called a God?" —Pollok Course of Time.

The children of Israel, during their travels in the wilderness, became dissatisfied with the true God and so they made a golden calf to worship, and now that calf has become a full grown cow. And our country is full of frisky and waspy politicians who pretend to know more about our money systemand the single gold standard than Alexander knew about founding an empire.

If all is true that the leading Republicans say about the Democrats and silyerites, this country cannot surely prosper, being contaminated by such unworthy set of renegades. And many of the republican papers are crying out in their wrath against free coinage of silver. Some do it for filthy lucre; some because they do not know any better, and some no doubt from principle. But all this talk about Bryan and his followers being disloyal and anarchists is only making votes for Bryan. All the men in this country are not fools, and most of them will not have the newspapers dictate to them how they shall vote. The free ballot is a constitutional right to every American citizen; guaranteed to them by their forefathers and this thing of intimidation by the Press, trust and combines, is not of a free republican origin. Let men be elected to office on their merits who are willing to swear allegience to the Constitution; the flag and the laws of our country regardless of party affiliation. To be an advocate of free coinage of silver is no mark of disloyalty to his country. It would seem that with many the single gold standard has become a hobby "and when the Gods showered humanity with blessings one of the biggest in the bunch struck the man with a hobby"—gold and silyer is not redemption money,--silver stands on its own merits is coined by the government and is a legal tender, as well as gold, then why should this government discriminate against it? Many men are advocating a single gold standard, when every dollars worth of property they have is under mortgage; and perhaps they haye not rubbed two dollars together during the last three months. Perhaps it would be well to mention right here thet many laboring men have been threatened with being discharged if they did not support a gold standard and vote for McKinley. And also merchants and other men who owe large amounts to large corporations and stock jobbers haye been intimidated and their manhood has been jepordized.

Many people seem confident of Mc Kinley's election. McKinley may be all right as a man, but is naturally ambitious and wants to be president, or he never would have allowed himself to have been nominated for president on a single gold standard platform. Once he was a free silver man, but love of office and party ambition got away with him, and I suppose the people know or should know that Mark Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National committee holds McKinley's situation in his hand. Just as well vote for Mark Hanna as to vote for McKinley when Mark Hanna and that syndicate holds $18,000 of McKinley's paper. Mark Hanna says McKinley can not speak and he is as silent as a Chinese God. Some of the Republicans say Bryan is a kid and of no brains much. He invited Mr. McKinley to meet him on the platform, but Mark Hanna knew better and so he would not let him. Bryan is the first man nominated for President who dared take the stump since Lincoln and Douglas; and to say that he can match anything on the platform the Republican party dare put out, is not putting it too strong, either in oratory or sound logical talk. The trouble is they do not love him, but they fear him more than any man that has been nominated on that side for years. Now would be a good time for Mark Hanna to let McKinley tell about the tin plate industry. Gentlemen, if you have anything you can bring against Bryan's reputation, why he is not a man, true and tried, and is not worthy of the place for which he is nominated, show it up by substantial proof or forever hold your peace.

I am in favor of all parties having their rights. Let each candidate haye a fair run and a fair count, and the one that gets there let him have it in peace and the rest of us should be satisfied.

It has often been told me that when this country was under Republican rule we always had good times; and that a high protective tariff was essential to prosperity and that the McKinley tariff was nothing but a monument of prosperity to the people of this country. Let us see! The duties of the four years of the McKinley tariff was as follows:

First year, 1891, duties collected $219,592,436. Second year, 1892, $177,336,944. Third year, 1893, $208,142,670. Fourth and last, 1894, $131,807,758. And the duties collected for the year 1895, under the Wilson tariff, ending June 30, 1895, was $151,907,558. And up to June, 1896, Wilson bill the duties amounted to $161,000,000. So you see that the Wilson tariff bill during its two years of existence took, at the ports of entry, nearly as much tariff duties as did the last two years of the McKinley tariff.

The duties on Barley under the McKinley tariff was 30 cents per bushel. Under the Wilson bill it is 30 per cent advalorum. Duties on eggs under McKinley tariff, 5 cents per dozen; under Wilson tariff, 3 cents per dozen. Dnties on potatoes (Irish) McKinley tariff, 25 cents per bushel; under Wilson tariff, 15 cents per bushel. Now here are three articles of produce showing the duties on them by McKinley tariff, and Wilson or present tariff. Now for the Government to get any revenue out of these articles under the McKinley tariff they must be sold very high in this country. So high that the poor people of this country could buy but little of such produce, hence no tariff.

Now the common people of this country (or most of them) are getting tired of this everlasting quarreling over politics. What the people want is something to eat; raiment to put on; and money to pay taxes, etc. This country is big enough and has enough resources to give every man, woman and child plenty of every thing. Then you gander-shanked politicians who are lookin for office or your own aggrandizement stop playing the fool, and give the people a chance to look after their own interest. Our country is a country for the people and not for individuals We are liying in a fast age. And we read in Holy Writ that the love of money (not money itself) is the root of all evil. Men should study this money question for themselyes. If they depend upon their party leaders they will get into the fog. And one thing the people should remember we have no fifty cent silver dollars; never had, and never will have. J. H. M.

People's Party Legislative Convention. 38th Legislative District.

A People's Party Legislative convention, 38 Legislative District, Wright and Sherburne counties, will be held at the court house in the Village of Buffalo, Thursday, Sept. 24th, 1896r for the purpose of placing in nomination fou candidates for members of the Legislature.

The several election districts in Wright and Sherburne counties will be entitled to representation in said convention as follows:

One delegate at large for each election district and one candidate additional for every twenty five votes or major fraction thereof cast for S. M. Owen for Governor in 1894.

The primary election for the election of said delegates will be held in Wright county on Tuesday Sept. 22, 1896. The polls to be open at 7 o'clock p. m. and remain open until 8 o'clock p. m. Sherburne County convention; other wise as indicated for Wright county. Primary elections to be conducted under the primary elections laws of this state. The Town and village committee must fix the places for holding the said primary election and give at least 6 days notice of the time and place of holding the same as the law requires.

W. H. CUTTING.
Chairman Legislative committee.

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From Republican National platform, adopted at Minneapolis, in 1892:

GOLD AND SILVER MONEY.—The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetalism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government, shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference, to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

From the Republican National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896:

MONEY.

"The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.

"All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

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Turkeys	.05
Chickens, dressed,	.09
Spring chichen,	.6, .10
Turkeys, dressed,	.12

MARRIED.

SOPER, LAWRENCE.—In Minneapolis, on Wednesday, Sept. 16, Dr. J. E. Soper and Miss M. E. Lawrence.

HARRIS, EPPEL.—Wednesday, Sept. 16 at the residence of Rev. M. Savs, Mr. Armond C. Harris and Miss Matilda Rose Eppel.

DIED.

HINMAN.—In Rockford, on Tuesday, Sept 15, Mrs. wife of John Hinman, aged 54 years.

ERWIG.—On Monday, Sept. 14. Ole Erwig, age 62 years.

OBITUARY

Ole Erwig, aged 62 years, died at his residence in Delano, on Monday Sept. 14. Mr Erwig was a Norwolgan, and came to this village in the seventiss where he married Miss Erickson. He was a tailor by trade; and has held offices in the village council and school board. He was a man respected by all. He leaves three children Anna 18, Oscar 16 and Martin 14 years old, his wife having died about 14 years ago. The children have the sympathy of the entire community.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME VIII. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1896. NUMBER 52.

Business Directory.

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W. H. CUTTING. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO. MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA.

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

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M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:30 " Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m. Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m. Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend those services.

REV. J. L. FARBER, Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

DELANO—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at..... 11:00 a. m. Sunday School every Sunday..... 10:00 " Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on every third Sunday.

DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m. Preaching..... 11:00 " Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m. WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 " ALBION.—Preaching.....

REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.

REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m. Sunday services every Sunday.

REV. LAWRENCE ZOWADZKI.

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For Congressman Sixth District. CHARLES. A. TOWNE.

For Judges 4th Judicial District. SEGRAVE SMITH. CHARLES M. POND.

District Judges.

ANOKA, Minn., August 31st, 1896.

Publisher of Delano Gazette, Delano, Minn.

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the delegates to the late Republican Judicial Convention from the counties other than Hennepin comprising the 4th Judicial District, which meeting was held at Anoka, Minnesota, on the 28th day of August, 1896, a resolution of which the enclosed is a true copy was unanimously adopted.

Please publish said resolution together with the above statement in the next regular issue of your paper.

Respectfully, O. L. CUTTER, Secretary.

"Whereas, The republicans of Hennepin county, by their action in their county convention in voting directly for candidates for judges, and instructing their delegates constituting a majority of the judicial convention for two Minneapolis men, without consulting with republicans in the other counties, have not only deprived the other counties of their rightful representation on the bench, but have disfranchised all republicans outside of Hennepin county, by taking away from them all voice in selecting the candidates:

"Therefore be it resolved, "That we consider the nominations made at the so-called republican judicial convention of the fourth judicial district as not made by a convention representative of the district: that no nominations have been made which are binding upon any republican outside of Hennepin county, and that in default of such nominations, it is the duty of every republican to vote at the polls for the men whom he regards as best qualified for seats upon the bench.

"Resolved further, That we recommend to our constituents that they vote for the present judges, Seagrave Smith and Charles M. Pond, for the reason that their experience, legal ability and judicial fairness seem to us to entitle them to a re-election."

Upon motion it was carried that the secretary furnish each newspaper in the district outside the county of Hennepin with a copy of the resolution and a request to publish the same.

A FEW weeks ago Secretary Carlisle published a circular to the people saying that; "Standard silver dollars are legal tender at their nominal or face value in payment of all debts, public and private, without regard to the amount, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract." Since then the gold has gone to cover, is out of sight, and our country, on the boasted bimetallic system of the gold standard men is now really transacting a good share of its business on silver dollars, said to be worth 53 cents, and the balance of the business is done on paper. Now the Secretary is obliged once more to speak, this time he says if people bring silver to him and demand gold in exchange he will be obliged to give it to them. How long can he do this? How many days until a new issue of bonds will have to be made?

Wouldn't it really give people more confidence in their money system to be able to thrust their hands into their pockets and haul out gold or silver either knowing that one was equally as valuable as the other regardless of other countries, or that no body could stipulate against it.

Is money that can be stipulated against "honest money?" Is it "sound money?" It is, indeed "hard" money hard on the poor fellow who can't pay his debts with it.

Advertise in the GAZETTE

THE NEW COUPLE.

She was new and was constructed on the latest modern plan,
But she lost her heart, like others, and, of course, 'twas lost to man;
So at last the two were married, and they started married life,
As they thought, equipped and ready, well prepared for any strife.

She was posted on his business quite as thoroughly as he:
She had studied all the details, and, as any one could see,
She could run his shop or office; and it also seemed quite clear
She could act as his bookkeeper or could serve as his cashier.

She could sell goods on commission, or could buy on thirty days;
She was sharper than most merchants in all proper business ways;
She could "take" from his dictation, and dictate to others too;
There was nothing 'round the office that she really couldn't do.

So they thought they were well armored for a life of great success,
But the outcome of their trial was a failure more or less;
They are doomed to boarding houses, and regretfully they roam,
For while they both can run the office, neither one can make a home.

—The Northwestern Agriculturist.

THIS issue of the GAZETTE closes the eighth volumn, and next week begins the ninth year for the paper.

REPUBLICANS want Americans to manufacture their own goods. But make money for other nations! Strange.

THANKS to Calderwood & Hefron, 322, Hennepen Ave. Minneapolis for a copy of their useful little pocket manual of 1896 Politics. Send for one Price 15 cts. Nonpartisan, but useful to all.

REPUBLICAN newspnpers are trying harder and harder each issue to make their readers believe that Tariff is an issue in this campaign. They claim a higher tariff would fix things. Why don't they advocate free silver? They say no nation would have our free silver. What more effective tariff could we get?

BRYAN is to come to Duluth and make one of his flying trips, speaking a few minutes at every place he can to St. Cloud; thence to Minneapolis. He is to deliver a speech at Duluth, St. Cloud and in the Twin Cities. See him if possible. Form your own opinion of the man. Dont take all the reports you may hear for facts.

THE Duluth Herald published an object lesson: R. H. Kleinschmidt, of Helena Mont. a wealthy man, offers to make a contract secured by a forfeture of $20,000, to take $100,000 worth of silver for which he will pay $1.10 per ounce as soon as President Bryan signs a free coinage bill. This don't look like free coinage making 53 cent dollars.

NOW with gold out of circulation a premium of 47 cts on the dollar, in the near future, the arguments of the and with every prospect of its going to gold standard people, that the only way to get bimetallism is to vote for the gold standard and have faith appears about on a parity with the argument used by the old negro to his wife to cure her toothache. It is said that aged colored gentlemen said, now Hannah don't fret about yo toof, just tink it don't ache, and it will be all right. After standing that argument as long as she could Hannah took the broomstick and whacked Sambo over the sides until she broke a couple of ribs, and when he complained Hannah turned his own argument back onto him, Now Sam, just fink it don't hurt and it will be all right.

Free Silver Protection.

Gold standard organs are trying to make us believe that if we vote for the free coinage of gold and silver both as standard money, gold will all leave the country, and we will have to do business on silver; and no other nation will accept it for their products, and we will be shut out from the markets of the world, and be in a terrible fix! We don't take any stock whatever in this argument, But in case we should turn out to be wrong, and the gold standard people right, on this particular point, is it not exactly what the Republican platform agrees to give us, the highest kind of protection? Could our country have any better protection from foreign goods than to have the foreigners refuse to take our money? Haven't the Republicans rather gotten themselves into a dilemma by adopting this line of argument? Is not the plank they wish to have most prominent in their platform that of Protective Tariff? And could they make stronger protection than would be afforded by what they claim would result from the free coinage of silver? They certainly are not consistent in asking people to vote for a Chinese wall of protective tariff, while they demanded their vote for a gold standard so that they can have their money accepted in any country.

As we said before, we take no stock in the theory that free coinage of silver will drive gold out of the country. But if we did believe, as the Republicans say that it would, and we favored, with them, high protective tariff, we would vote for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, 16 to 1, expecting to manufacture all our own goods at home; even if we returned to the spinning wheel and loom in every household and dressed in the blue or butternut jeans of a hundred years ago.

It looks to us as if the leaders of the Republican party didn't believe that the free coinage of silver would prevent other nations from taking our money in exchange for their products, or they would advocate it at once.

Free silver people are not alarmed about the wonderful amount of silver to be dumped here as soon as the mints are opened, to free coinage. They can accept many millions and pay it out for debts if it becomes a drug on their hands. They can get rid of a big pile of it before, it will trouble them much.

Gold Standard.

The gold standard for some reason or another don't seem to be working well in this country at present. For more than twenty years our financial system has been based on a gold standard; and everything has been done by owners of money to actually get the country upon that system, and the more nearly the thing is accomplished the harder times grow. They tell us to hold on a little longer, and things will brighten. It seems as if more than two decades ought to suffice for a trial. It will soon, if kept on, result as did the feeding of shoepeg oats to the fellows horse. No time, for years, has been like the present. No body has confidence in our money system, and yet the Republican platform asks people to maintain a gold standard until an international agreement can be had. The very men who are working hardest to have the gold standard maintained do not have faith in its resulting, as they say, in bimetallism. They make their notes payable in gold. and Judge Elliot, in our own district has decided a lawsuit by making a judgment read, in the case of William A. Mather vs. Frederick W. Dean, for $4,000 in gold of the United States, of the present standard of weight and fineness etc. So they can collect their notes in "gold" thus completely demonetizing silver, so far as the payment of debts is concerned where the gold clause has been put in the note.

Secretary Carlisle who has recently issued a circular stating that silver standard dollars are not redeemable in anything, has since announced that in case silver dollars are brought to him and gold demanded he will have to accomodate those asking it.

We are told that in order to have bimetallism we must keep up the present gold system. They tell us one thing and they do to us another. They talk one way and act another. They say the gold standard will give us plenty of both gold and silver, and, already they have taken the gold out of circulation. You don't find gold now among your receipts. One of the leading merchants in our own town told me this week that for five weeks he had not deposited a piece of gold in the bank. It is already out of circulation. The gold standard then don't give us dollars of an equal value. It gives us gold at its highest present value, and with a tendency to rise in price as it becomes necessary to have it to pay the debts with the gold clause in.

Our local money loaners have disposed of mortgages, as far as possible, that did not contain the gold clause, so that all their funds may be in gold or in notes calling for that metal. If a gold standard is the proper kind of a standard no scare the people chance to get up ought to shake its foundation from center to circumference, as it is now disturbed. If a gold standard is the only way to have both gold and silver we ought now after twenty years to be able to have the two metals, so far as money is concerned, so agreeable with each other that anybody would as lief have one as the other, and there should be no contracts made by bankers and others discriminating in what kind of money they will take their pay.

Every dollar in the United States should be worth its face, to any man rich or poor and no law should make it possible for his debts to be paid in gold while he himself helps hoard up the yellow metal to loan to the borrower at a premium to pay his debts with.

International Agreement.

For twenty years has our country been waiting for an international agreement to be brought about on the money question. Nearly all leading countries at about that time, were, by hook or crook, brought to a gold standard system of finances. Just how it happened, don't seem exactly clear to most people; but it happened just the same. Soon committees were appointed by different nations to hold meetings to try to hit upon a plan for bimetallism. Most countries seem to agree that there is not enough gold in the world to serve for standard money alone. That silver and gold both should be used, same as it used to be. When one was above par the other could be used. But the committees failed to agree upon a plan. The people of the United States have tired waiting. The Republicans admit, in their platform, that bimetallism is desireable, and that they will try to have other nations go in with them and get it. But most of the people of our country don't believe in waiting longer, for England which has plenty of gold for her own use, to dictate to us what we shall do in the matter, and have resolved to unite, regardless of former party affiliations in trying to bring about the free coinage of both gold and silver as standard money without any contracts making one worth 100 cents while the other is worth but 53 cents. If the people in this country succeed there is every evidence that the international committees will loose their jobs. That the people of other countries will demand the restoration of bimetallism by their government; and thus the difficult problem be settled as it should be by the people themselves.

Bismarck and the International Agricultural College at Budapest, as will be seen in another place have sent word of their faith in and willingness to assist in bringing about the old state of affairs in money matters.

Patriotism.

Patriotism is the love of country. Few people but love their home and their native land. Even the most indifferent man will fight in defence of his home when assailed by an enemy. This is not the highest type of patriotism. But to him who will leave his home and his family and go to defend his native or his adopted land and its institutions from dishonor. To him that votes, intellegently, and honestly belongs no small degree of patriotism. The baliot is our weapon in this country. It is a mighty power, and can when properly used right the wrongs of the oppressed. Every man who loves his country and

"Breathes there a man with soul so so dead
Who never to himself hath said
This is my own my native land!"

should take care to assist with all his might in shaping and directing the political affairs of the country. In this free land, some become too indifferent, too careless of what is done, and how it is done; they do not take time and trouble to read up, and study for themselves, sufficiently to form an opinion on many leading questions; such people knowing their fault, feeling their inability to decide rather than risk making a mistake stay away from primary elections, and permit, others many of whom are induced to attend for sinister motives, or for personal, selfish reasons to arrange preliminaries; to formulate a platform, to nominate a ticket; and then, if they become apprised too late of the fact that things don't suit them, they either vote for the other party or remain away from the poles. Poor patriots these! They are not the stuff of which herose, indeed, are generally made. True, in case of a war which there own votes, rightly cast might help avert, they may shoulder their guns bravely, to shoot down their foes. It is better done by ballot. The tiger in his lair is a savage foe; the lion in his den is hard to face; the cock crows loudest on his own dung hill, the ignorant man who never votes, who is too indolent, or careless to instruct himself on the quesiions of the day: The questions which threaten the very freedom of his neighbors and himself, or the disruption of country; who neglects his duty as a true American citizen, though he fight equal to the bravest can never make reparition for his neglected opportunity; Every citizen of the United States owes it to himself and to his posterity, to his country and to his home.

"Be it ever so humble,
There's no place like home."

to bestir himself; to get all the information possible; and to use his own judgment in casting his ballot in times like these. A great question is before the voters of the United States now! It is not only stirring the people of this country but the world is looking on to see whether or not we will decide for a gold standard or for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver. Our votes count. Our own state is debateable ground, both parties claim it. It is possible that your vote, reader, whoever you are, may decide the question of who shall receive the electoral vote of Minnesota, and in case Minnesota's nine electors are needed by the one or the other side to gain the victory our own state and your own vote may possibly settle the question for not only the U. S. but for the world for ages to come. No one knows the result; what the outcome of this election may bring upon us, or turn aside for our good, the good of the world. Never since the days of Abe Lincoln's first election has so much responsibility hung over the heads of voters in America. Never before in the history of our state have we had a likelyhood of being the pivot on which the balance will turn. Our state has heretorore been counted safely the same way. Not so in this election.

Don't neglect your plain duty as a citizen whether native born or not, to do your best to vote right this time.

A Slap at the Dutchman.

Bismarck may be supposed to have as much idea of what is good for America as Li Hung Chang has about the foreign policy of the Kaffirs.—Duluth News Tribune.

Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

Job Work.

A Criticism.

After reading the article: "Three Vice-Presidents," by Theodore Roosevelt, I am inclined to take a pessimistic view of things in general, and literature in particular.

It seems strange that a periodical of the dignity and standing of the Review of Reviews would publish an article devoid of the essential literary merit truth. I have read many articles from the pen of this writer that were interesting, as descriptions of places and manner of living on western ranches; but as I have never seen these places and have never met anyone that was familiar with ranch life I do not know but his descriptions of western life may be as faulty and wide of the mark as his knowledge of the Populists. Had his article appeared in one of the hireling newspapers I would not be surprised because their business at present is to color and misrepresent in every way to carry their candidate over the threatening wave of public sentiment that if left to act next November at the polls will overwhelm strong party despotism and put the government again into the hands of the common people, but that such a scurrilous artical should be presented and recommended in a first class magazine is a sign of literary degeneration. We know the editor and management of the periodical is in sympathy with the Republican party but that does not excuse the appearance of an article that misrepresents a large number of American citizens who hold different views. When I was at the National capitol to see congress in session an exgovernment clerk told me to notice the Populists in the senate. She described Senator Peffer so I would have no difficulty in locating the Populist members. She said, "O, they are just as nice looking as the others I was so surprised to see such a looking man as Peffer a Populist." She seemed to have held in common with many other eastern people of her grade of intelligence that all populists were like Josiah Allen until she saw and heard the Populist in congress. I was a little amused at her ideas of Populists. Now we have nearly the same idea from a man whose name is familiar to magazine readers and who figures in municipal reform in N. Y. City. We must class him among those that are ignorant of the facts regarding our western middle classes and the people that form our toiling masses; Had he studied or even observed these people he would find honest and fairly intelligent men in all parties and the Populist party has its proportion and a large proportion of intelligence. He might farther observe that every party or society has a cause for existing and that each at least when it is organized stands for some principal of truth. Men differ in opinion. We have different forms of government, different religions because we have no absolute proof of the truth of any form of government or religion. Men do not dispute or have different opinions on exact sciences. Hence when a man relegates to the cave dwellers or to the barbarous races, men who differ from him in politics and class their leaders as criminals or unwashed demagogues we must consider him ignorant or untruthful in either case his work can not be classed as literature. True literature will hold up a true picture of man in all conditions. Genious can show the noble struggle of man for liberty even in the poor wretch behind the barricade in the streets of Paris. The true literary man shows his knowledge of his race by his sympathy with all classes. I am sorry to see such an article in one of our Magazines and fear the time has come when our magazines give much of their space to the idle rich or to a class of inferior writers who pamper the whims of the luxurious classes. No fair minded person can read the address Mr. Bryan made to the working men of Chicago without classing him among the best thinkers of our age and nation, and this is the man Roosevelt would have us think that is leading a band of dishonest idlers and barbarians.

M. E. BENNETT.

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DEMOCRATS FOR FREE SILVER AND FREE GOLD.

For President, WILLIAM J. BRYAN, of Nebraska.

For Vice President, ARTHUR SEWALL, of Maine.

For Congressman of the Sixth District. CHARLES A. TOWNE.

Bismark a Bimetallist.

DALLIS, Texas, Sept. 9.—In speech here to-night Governor Culberson read the following significant correspondence between himself and Prince Bismark on the money question:

Prince Bismark—Sir: The great question of finance is now of sepreme interest to the people of the United States. It is presented in various forms, but in a general way it may be said to be, first, whether the United States shall adopt the single gold standard, or, second whether they shall adopt bimetallism with both gold and silver as the standard, or primary money. The argument in favor of each is well known to you, but it is particularly insisted that we should adopt the policy of bimetallism because the supply of gold in the world for coinage is insufficient to meet the demand, or because such a standard will still further depress the values of all property.

Which in your judgment, is the best policy to adopt, the gold standard or bimetallism, giving your reasons? What effect, in your judgment, will the immediate adoption of bimetallism by the United States have on the cause of bimetallism in Germany and other great commercial nations.

—C. A. CULBERSON. Governor of Texas.

In reply, Prince Bismarck said:

Friedrichsruhe, Aug. 24, 1896.—Honored Sir: Your esteemed favor has been duly received. I hold that this is the very hour that would be advisable to bring about between the nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce a mutual agreement in favor of the establisement of bimetallism, The United States are freer by far in their movements than any nation of Europe and hence if the people of the United States should find it compatable with the interests to take independent action in the direction of bimetallism, I cannot but believe that such action would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement.

—BISMARK. Minneapolis Times.

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HOW A PUZZLE WAS SOLVED.

When you want a certain article, you want the best make of that article, don't you?

But how to determine which make is best is what puzzles you, isn't it?

And when the puzzle is solved for you, by authority which cannot be questioned, you are pleased, aren't you?

And you would like to hear of one puzzle that has been solved for the people of the whole world, wouldn't you?

Well, we will tell you about that very puzzle, and its solution.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889 at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France.

This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered, the GRAND PRIZE, giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French Government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the most prized honor of France.

That is how the puzzle of the best sewing machine in the world was fully solved by the most competent authority in the world in favor of the No. 9 and No. 12 Wheeler & Wilson machines.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best, it will be your own fault.

Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine, and if he does not keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue, prices and terms.

Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO., 185 and 187 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

The Central American republics have formed a confederation with a central government. These are Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

British lords are warned that American girls have struck a new lead in matrimony. An American girl is to wed the king of one of the cannibal islands.

Ellen Terry, the actress, has been forbidden by her physician to worry about anything. Now the only difficulty is to find some place where she can get the prescription filled.

Prof. Graham Bell is developing an invention by which he can use a sunbeam instead of a wire for telephoning. Messages sent over a sunbeam ought always to be cheerful news.

One of the things that "touches" us most frequently as we straggle through life, says an exchange, is the dude book agent who sold us an Art Portfolio in 200 parts on monthly payments.

The lobster factories along the Maine coast have closed for the season. Taken all together the season was not successful, on account of the numerous large gales which have visited the coast this season.

What new thing in deadly weapons will reach us next? A revolver has been invented which carries 12 cartridges in its handle, all of which can be fired in regular order by the movement of the trigger.

A society of young women has been formed in New York whose members pledge themselves not to marry into any family any members of which are addicted to strong drink. If one of those young women meets a young man with a billion dollars and a bottle, she will have the struggle of her life to keep the pledge.

The annual consumption of sugar by the people of this country is about 60 pounds for every man, woman and child. In the case of the young person much given to chocolate caramels and ice cream the consumption probably reaches 175 to 200 pounds per annum, and the sugar frequently costs the accompanying young man as much as 60 cents a pound.

There is nothing so easy to forget as the meaning of holidays. They begin as occasions for the celebration of certain events and end simply in opportunities for public enjoyment. The great mass of the people look on such days as occasions for bicycling or attending athletic meetings or simply doing nothing. The few who stick to the original idea are in the vast minority.

If parents would be a little more cautious and not leave matches where small children can play with them, there would be less frequent cause for tears, and for water in large quantities. Not a few disastrous fires and a good many deaths have occurred from this cause, and now the sport of little people has occasioned the destruction of almost an entire town—Tignish, on Prince Edward's island.

Next year will occur the centenary of that graceless piece of headgear commonly called the "stove-pipe" hat, which first came into common use in Paris in 1797. How such a stiff, ungainly head covering has managed to maintain its popularity is, indeed, singular, but as common-sense ideas in clothing seem to be getting the upper hand, it may not be long before the "stove-pipe" may be knocked into a cocked hat.

Overcrowded Japan turns eager eyes toward the vast unpeopled territory of north Australia. Though English officers predict that trouble would follow Japanese colonization in the great island, it is probable that one of the greatest exoduses of the age will shortly set in from Japan to the north Australian coast. The old world people must have room, and they will follow the precedents of all history by taking it wherever it lies open.

The practical joker is at his old tricks and gets funnier and funnier every week. He used to be content with firing rifle and pistol balls through people's heads, explaining afterward, with a merry laugh, that he did not know the weapons were loaded, but he rather outdid himself in Bridgeport, Conn., when he poured kerosene over a negro and touched a match to him. The man died in agony, but he was a most amusing spectacle while he was burning.

The unusual sight of female pall-bearers was witnessed at Port Jaris, N. J., the other afternoon at the funeral of Mrs. Helen Gillson Hissam, wife of Frank Hissam, of that place. Mrs. Hissam was a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, in which organization she took an active part. The members of the order attended the funeral services at the Methodist church in a body, and selected six women to officiate as pall-bearers. They carried the casket to and from the hearse, the church and the grave, performing the same service heretofore allotted only to men.

Balloon experiments were made recently by the Austrian government to test whether serviceable observations could be made at a safe distance from the enemy's fire. A balloon 33 feet in horizontal and 46 in vertical diameter was sent up from a point 5,500 yards away from a battery and was kept at a height of 2,600 feet. Eighty shells, containing over 10,000 bullets, were fired at it, but only three small holes, which did not affect its working, were found when the balloon came down. The inference is drawn that in actual warfare balloons can be used to advantage at that distance.

It is an old and untrue saying—untrue like a good many treasured axioms—that the hair of a dog will cure its bite. But they have found an equally homeopathic remedy for snake bite in the bile of the snake. At least, a Florida physician says that a patient of his was stung by a rattler, and after sucking the wound and applying ammonia, he made an incision and poured the bile of a snake into it. There was no swelling of the injured part or suffering or inconvenience, and the man is well. This is useful to know, but it deprives some citizens of an earnest hope, because the old remedy for snake bites is whisky.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the United States there were 317 business failures in the seven days ended on the 18th, against 315 the week previous and 213 in the corresponding period of 1895.

Just 100 years ago President George Washington issued his farewell address to the people of the United States.

The total receipts of internal revenue for August were $11,527,074, against $12,162,855 during August, 1895.

R. A. Maxwell, fourth assistant postmaster-general, in his annual report for the year ended June 30, 1896, shows the total number of post offices in operation in the United States to be 70,360. Of these 66,725 are fourth-class offices and 3,635 presidential, being an increase over the last fiscal year of 296. During the year 2,046 post offices were established and 1,750 discontinued. The total number of appointments for the year was 12,090.

The commissioner of pensions in his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, says that the whole number of pensioners on the roll on that date was 970,678. The expense estimate for the coming year is $140,000,000. During the year there were 29,393 deaths of veterans reported.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 21st was: Wheat, 49,656,000 bushels; corn, 13,621,000 bushels; oats, 8,460,000 bushels; rye, 1,963,000 bushels; barley, 1,338,000 bushels.

THE EAST.

The complete returns from the Maine election show that the total vote for governor was: Powers (rep.), 83,573; Frank (dem.), 34,841. Republican plurality, 48,732.

The death of Orrin W. Skinner occurred in Albany (N. Y.) prison, where he was serving a sentence for larceny. He was one of the most astute swindlers in the United States.

At Hollidaysburg the private banking house of Gardiner, Morrow & Co., the oldest bank in central Pennsylvania, closed its doors.

Postmaster General Wilson and Henry Watterson were among the arrivals in New York from Europe on the steamer St. Louis.

A wind, rain and hailstorm which swept over the western part of Pennsylvania wrecked scores of buildings and did damage estimated at $200,000.

In New York city Corbett and Fitzsimmons were indicted by the grand jury for instigating a fight contrary to the laws of the state.

In New York John Boyd Thacher, democratic nominee for governor by the silver democrats, in a letter accepting the nomination says he is for the gold standard.

Ed N. Crane, aged 32, famous in sporting circles as a great ball player and holder of the throwing record, committed suicide in Rochester, N. Y.

In the National league the percentages of the baseball clubs for the week ended on the 20th were as follows: Baltimore, .702; Cleveland, .631; Cincinnati, .608; Boston, .556; Chicago, .555; Pittsburgh, .516; New York, .448; Philadelphia, .434; Brooklyn, .448; Washington, .440; St. Louis, .299; Louisville, .282.

The doors of the National bank of Troy, N. Y., were closed with liabilities of $449,000.

A storm swept over New England and the Atlantic coast, causing great damage to property and the loss of several lives.

Through Gov. Matthews, of Indiana, the battle ship Indiana was presented in New York harbor with a silver service by the state. Ex-President Harrison was among the guests and made a short speech.

At Cammack, L. I., the world's team record of 2:15¼ for a mile was lowered to 2:12¼ by Marietta and Miss Lida, owned by Henry C. Havemeyer, of New York.

Jupe lowered the world's two-year-old racing record at Portland, Me., from 2:15 to 2:24½.

In the Ninth New York district the republicans nominated T. J. Campbell for congress and Rev. S. F. Barrows in the Tenth Massachusetts district. In the Twenty-fifth district of Pennsylvania, J. G. McConagy was nominated by the democrats.

In New York Bob Fitzsimmons was arrested for trying to arrange a fight with Corbett and held for trial in $1,000 bail.

WEST AND SOUTH.

In Illinois fusion of the democrats and populists on presidential electors, state ticket and congressmen was completed at a meeting of the democratic state central committee.

During a fight in Ozark county, Mo., between lumber thieves and officers four of the thieves were killed and one deputy marshal fatally wounded.

Congressional nominations were made as follows: Illinois, Seventeenth district, E. G. King (dem.); Michigan, Ninth district, A. F. Tibbitts (dem.); Minnesota, Seventh district, F. E. Lommen (dem.); Alabama, Second district, J. C. Fonville (pop.); Virginia, Second district, W. A. Young (dem.).

The millionaire banker and philanthropist, Enoch Pratt, died at his home near Baltimore, Md., aged 88 years. With one exception he was the oldest active bank president in the United States.

The complete official returns from the election in Arkansas show the following vote for governor: Jones (dem.), 91,124; Remmell (rep.), 35,836; Files (pop.), 13,989; Miller (pro.), 742; Jones' majority, 40,557.

The doors of the Shellsburg bank at Shellsburg, Wis., were closed.

At Fernandina, Fla., the filibustering steamer Three Friends was seized by the government authorities.

Alvin Steffey and George Rohrer, boys living near New Roe, Ky., fell from a tree into a sink hole and had their necks broken.

At Ottumwa, Ia., Rev. T. W. Russell, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, died as the result of swallowing a set of false teeth while at breakfast.

Charles Waters and Hasley Pettit, children at Bonner Springs, Kan., were suffocated by gasoline.

At Vinton, Va., the banking house of S. H. Watson & Sons, established for 40 years, made a general assignment with liabilities of $250,000; assets, $350,000.

Over 100,000 persons were present at the formal opening of the republican campaign at Canton, O. Maj. McKinley, Senator Cullom, of Illinois; Gov. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, and Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, were the principal speakers.

In St. Joseph, Mo., F. J. Fowler, of Stillwell, O. T., who was in search of his runaway wife, found her and shot her dead and then shot himself fatally.

At Shanner, O. T., two small children of John Edwards were burned to death while locked alone in the house.

Frank Ledbetter and Daniel McLeod were killed by an explosion in the Independence mine at Victor, Col.

The firm of Pratt, Simmons & Krausnick, wholesale milliners in St. Louis, failed for $150,000.

In a wreck on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad near Connersville, Ind., four men were killed and a number of others badly injured.

Henry Williams, a colored youth of 18, and James Swimmer, a full-blooded Cherokee Indian, were hanged at Tahlequah, I. T., for murder.

In Washington county, Ky., all the turnpike toll gates were blown up with dynamite because a vote to remove them was not heeded by the officials.

Henry Holman and John Johnson, men, and Claude Bouchie and Edward Froelke, boys, were arrested at Vincennes, Ind., for counterfeiting.

At Sedalia, Mo., Mrs. Delpha Phillips (colored) died at the age of 101 years. She was the mother of 20 children, 15 of whom are living.

At Slayden's Crossing, Miss., Walter Brown, a young negro, was shot to death by a mob and then burned for murderous assault upon Mrs. Slayden, postmistress, aged 73 years.

The locked-out miners at Leadville, Col., driven to desperation by starvation attacked the Coronado mine. Troops were called out to stop the disturbance.

Advices from points in Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin report heavy frosts which have caused great damage to the fruit and grain crops.

At West Liberty, Ia., A. A. Ball & Co., bankers, made an assignment with assets of $290,000 and liabilities of $230,000.

The death of Mrs. Sallie Alberson, aged 115 years, occurred near Colbert, Tex.

Gold ore valued at $30,000 was stolen from the powder magazine of the Tom Boy mine at Telluride, Col.

At the Coronado mine in Leadville, Col., four dead bodies and a half dozen wounded, with damage to property to the amount of $25,000, are the visible effects of lawlessness, and the city is under the protection of the state militia.

In Washington county, Ky., the free turnpike mob destroyed eight more tollgates, making 43 thus far torn down.

The national democratic executive committee has issued an address to the people asking for funds to carry on the fight against free coinage and to conduct the campaign of Palmer and Buckner.

Near Aspen, Col., Antonio Cauze, a young Swiss, shot and killed his wife and her mother, Mrs. Mary Quinn. He says that the taunts of the women made him mad.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

On the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo railway a train was wrecked near Hamilton, Ont., and James Facer and his fireman, George Johnson, were killed.

During the disarming of the Albanian guards at the Yildiz palace in Constantinople 200 persons were killed. The guards were charged with treachery by the sultan.

During the last few days seven men have been killed while attempting to reach the sultan's apartments in Constantinople with the object of assassinating him.

Fredrico Errazuriz was inaugurated president of Chili.

The fall of Dongola is reported and the nominal objective point of the British Egyptian expedition has been reached.

A vow has been made by the sultan of Turkey that no Christian shall live in his empire if an English or any other fleet of war ships attempts to force its way through the Dardanelles.

Smallpox caused the death of Thomas R. Gibson, consul at Beyroot, Syria. His home was in Augusta, Ga.

Official report says that 600 persons were killed in the recent disturbance at Eguin, in the Diabekir district of Armenia.

Russia and Japan have agreed to a joint protectorate in Corea, Russia virtually taking the position there that China held before the war.

LATER NEWS.

The democrats and populists of Wyoming have arranged a fusion on the basis of two democratic and one populist elector.

The czar and czarina landed in Scotland the 22d. They were met by the prince of Wales.

D. N. Ferry & Co., seed dealers of Detroit, Mich., have applied to the courts for an injunction restraining free distribution of seeds by the government. The bill claims that the business of Ferry & Co. will be damaged $20,000 by the execution of the act of congress and the sale of 5,000,000 packages of seed taken from the firm.

George Horton was arrested at Liberty, Mo., and sentenced to jail to await trial on the charge of bigamy. Investigation has proven that he already has five wives.

The twelfth annual convention of the American Humane association began at Cleveland, O., the 22d.

Edison Keith, for 40 years one of the prominent business men of Chicago, committed suicide the 22d, while temporarily insane, by throwing himself into the lake. Mr. Keith was best known through the wholesale millinery and notion firm of Edison Keith & Co.

Madison Square Garden, New York, was filled the night of the 22d to ratify the nomination of Palmer and Buckner. Both the candidates were in attendance and addressed the meeting.

J. C. Sheehan leader of Tammany Hall, and representing the twelve state committeemen in that organization, has telegraphed John Boyd Thacher the 22nd demanding his resignation from the head of the state democratic ticket, on the ground that his letter, issued last Sunday night, is a stultification of the platform adopted at Buffalo, N. Y.

The twenty-second annual convention of the American Banker's Association began at St. Louis, Mo., the 22nd, with a large attendance.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, Sept. 22.		
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	60	@	60¾
No. 2 northern	59	@	59½
December			60½
HAY—Timothy	9 00	@	9 50
Good wild	5 50	@	6 00
OATS—No. 3 white			18¾
CATTLE—Steers	2 25	@	3 10
Cows			2 50
HOGS	2 50	@	2 70
SHEEP—Muttons			2 75
Lambs			2 80
BUTTER—Creamery, second	14½	@	15
Creamery, second	11	@	12
Dairy, fancy	12	@	14
Dairy, choice	10	@	11
POULTRY—Turkeys	8	@	9
Spring chickens			9½

BLOOD IS SHED.

Five Men Killed in a Mine Riot at Leadville, Col.

Many Others Are Wounded—Miners Lay the Blame on Outside Ruffians—State Militia Sent to the Scene.

Leadville, Col., Sept. 22.—Five men lost their lives in the attacks upon the Coronado and the Emmett mines early Monday morning, four being of the attacking party and the fifth a city fireman, who was shot down while in the discharge of his duty, dying during the day. The dead are as follows: Jerry O'Keefe, foreman hose No. 2, aged 24, shot through the body; Bert Meier, 30 years, face riddled with buckshot; James Benson, aged 40, eight buckshot in abdomen; John Mahoney, bullet in abdomen; William Higgins, bullet in abdomen.

It is believed a number, variously estimated at from six to fifty, were wounded during the attack upon the barricaded miners, but they were quickly taken away and secreted, even the physicians attending them being careful to make no report of their patients. Of the besieged men, no one was injured, except one slightly wounded in the foot as he escaped from the Coronado mine over the trestle, where he was the target for a hundred guns.

Militia on the Scene.

The state militia which has for the fourth time in two years been called out to stop rioting in mining camps is arriving, and will do merely patrol duty, for there is absolutely no evidence of rioting in the entire camp. The two militia companies of Leadville, a large company from Cripple Creek and two companies from Pueblo were on hand here before darkness came on, one company patrolling the powder magazines, three at the Emmett mine and the others on duty at the armory who will doubtless assist the deputy sheriffs and police department in patrolling the camp. The first regiment from Denver, with the Chaffee light artillery and a troop of cavalry, reached Leadville at midnight. While no one can predict with certainty the outcome, the miners and mine operators who talk say that there will be no further trouble until the militia returns home.

Vigilance Committee Formed.

The miners deplore the whole matter and seem disposed to lay the blame upon outsiders, ruffians who have flocked to the scene of the trouble. The destruction of the Coronado has finally aroused the law-abiding citizens to take steps for a summary treatment of the trouble hereafter. Monday afternoon a meeting was held in the opera house and a document received 200 signatures, which is practically an agreement to stand together to protect life and property. In short, it is a vigilance committee.

COST THREE LIVES.

Result of a Railway Collision Near Connersville, Ind.

Connersville, Ind., Sept. 19.—Friday morning a little before ten o'clock a freight train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad collided with the pay train near Longwood, about five miles west of this city. The pay train was returning to Hamilton and the freight had been ordered to take the siding at Salter's switch to let the pay train pass. The freight was too heavy for the engine to pull over the steep grade and had to be cut in two. The rear section had been safely sidetracked and the engine was returning for the remainder of the train on the siding at Longwood, when it crashed into the pay train. The two engines came together with terrific force, completely demolishing the locomotive of the pay train. The victims were as follows:

Killed—Chris Sweatman, engineer of pay train, Dayton, O.; Frank Kinsey, fireman pay train, Gallion, O.; George A. House, conductor of freight train, Indianapolis, Ind.

Injured—Clifford Hughes, Lockland, O., fireman on freight, hurt about head and internally, cannot recover; E. Wysong, Connersville, hurt about head and limbs; James Rourk, Connersville, badly bruised; John P. Scallan, assistant paymaster, Cincinnati, badly bruised; George Campbell, Hamilton, brakeman, slightly injured; Marion Brown, Piqua, O., conductor pay train, badly hurt, injured internally; Albert L. Keppler, Indianapolis, brakeman freight train, legs injured; J. J. Jansing, Cincinnati, paymaster, badly hurt about head and shoulders.

THREAT OF THE SULTAN.

Powers Must Keep Their Hands Off or He Will Kill All Christians.

Berlin, Sept 22.—A telegram from Constantinople in the Vossische Zeitung says the sultan vows that no Christian shall live in his empire if an English or any other fleet or warships attempts to force its way through the Dardanelles. Everything is in readiness, the telegram says, to start a general massacre the moment the bombardment of the Turkish forts on the Dardanelles begins. The sultan is crazed by fears of assassination or dethronement. The Vossische Zeitung implores the powers to back up the grand vizier and reduce the sultan to submission.

AN IOWA BANK FAILS.

The House of Watson & Sons at Vinton, Makes an Assignment.

Vinton, Ia., Sept. 19.—The banking house of S. H. Watson & Sons, established for 40 years, made a general assignment Friday afternoon to Mat Gaasch for the benefit of their creditors. Liabilities, $250,000; assets, $350,000. Depositors and creditors will be paid in full. The assignment will not affect other banks in the city.

Big Influx of Gold.

New York, Sept. 18.—Lazard Freres have engaged $4,000,000 gold for importation to New York. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. have an additional $250,000 gold on the way from Europe. The sum of $240,000 gold was deposited in the subtreasury Thursday in exchange for greenbacks. The steamships due to arrive to-day from England and Europe are expected to bring between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. This amount may be exceeded. Fully nine-tenths of it will go into the subtreasury. The total known amount of gold already arrived, now on European steamships sailing for New York, and engaged for importation is $36,385,000.

Lowered a Record.

Northport, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The bay mare Marietta, 2:09¾, and the brown mare Miss Lida, 2:10¾, owned by Henry C. Havemeyer, of New York, were driven Monday afternoon at Burr's driving park, Cammack, L. I., to beat the world's team record of 2:15¼. The track was heavy and estimated to be at least four seconds slow. On the second trial the team, without a break, covered the mile in 2:12¼.

ASK THE GOVERNMENT TO ACT.

Indignation Meetings Held in England to Protest Against Sultan's Cruelty.

London, Sept. 19.—Mass meetings to express the indignation felt against the sultan were held Friday night in Birmingham and other cities in England. Resolutions were adopted which in general terms called upon the government to take immediate and active steps to end the reign of terror in Turkey. In Bristol and elsewhere amendments to the resolutions were offered urging Great Britain to act forcibly, alone if necessary, but these amendments were defeated.

Constantinople, Sept. 17.—Turkish official circles have issued a circular in which they say they cannot understand either the blind rage of the English press against the Turkish government or the sympathy expressed for the Armenian anarchists, whose plans are merely a repetition of the bomb-throwing of the Irish Fenians and their menacing of English buildings for the purpose of compelling the British government to come to terms. The Armenian revolutionists, the statement declares, have formed an infamous coalition with nihilists and anarchists and all demolishers of society.

Since the issuing of the Hynchakish circular 3,000 Armenians have been arrested, and the exodus of Armenians continues. The Turkish officials declare that they have discovered a quantity of bombs and dynamite in the Halidjisglou quarter.

Owing to the Turkish government's communication to the embassies of the powers in regard to rumors of another Armenian outbreak here, the embassies here have deputed the foreign consuls to authorize the police to enter foreign houses when necessary and arrest Armenians throwing bombs or shooting therefrom.

It is feared in high quarters that a Mussulman movement is afoot against the sultan, and military measures on an extensive scale have been adopted.

The offer of the Turkish government to furnish the embassies with guards has been declined, the foreign officials prefering to rely upon the guards of blue jackets from the warships of the powers.

MAINE VOTES.

The State Election Results in a Victory for the Republicans.

Bangor, Me., Sept. 19.—The Whig publishes the official returns filed at the office of the secretary of state of the congressional vote in all the districts, complete, except from a few towns for which the governorship vote is taken, showing that the aggregate vote for republican congressman reached 83,809, against 34,318 for the democratic candidates, giving a republican plurality in the state of 49,491, of which Reed has 10,539; Dingley, 13,916; Milliken, 12,802, and Boutelle, 12,234.

Mr. Reed's plurality will reach 10,000, the largest he has ever received, and his friends are so elated that they tendered him a serenade. The returns show a majority of about 12,000 for Mr. Dingley for congressman from the Second district, over 10,000 for Mr. Milliken in the Third district, and practically the same for Mr. Boutelle in the Fourth district.

In the state legislature the democrats will apparently have less than a dozen of the representatives in the house, and not one in the senate.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 18.—Complete returns from last week's election in this state are now on file in the secretary of state's office, the delinquent counties reporting Thursday. Jones (dem.), for governor, received 91,124; Remmel (rep.), 35,836; Files (pop.) 13,989; Miller (pro.), 742. Total vote, 141,691. Jones' majority, 41,128; Jones' plurality, 55,553.

MODERATE IMPROVEMENT.

Business Continues Slowly on the Upward Move Toward Prosperity.

New York, Sept. 19.—Bradstreet, in the weekly review of trade, says:

"The moderate improvement in trade the last few weeks continues, and is emphasized by further speculative purchases of wool, renewed buying by wool manufacturers, the reduction of surplus stocks of cotton goods, increased demand for seasonable fabrics, continued confidence among manufacturers of iron and steel that there will be an early revival in demand, and improvements in request for staple goods in the South Atlantic and gulf states.

"The volume of sales of general merchandise shows a small gain over last week, and the feeling among wholesale merchants is one of more confidence in a comparatively early improvement. Unexpectedly large sales of dry goods are reported from Boston, Chicago and St. Louis, with indications they may continue throughout the month. At the more important northwestern centers larger sales of hats, shoes, hardware and drugs are reported, although the total is less than in the like portion of last year. Much of the gain at the south is due to the rapidity with which the cotton crop is being gathered and marketed. At San Francisco general business is somewhat more active, particularly exports of barley. Trade has been stimulated at leading Washington business centers, in which state rains have damaged the grain crops. Willamette Valley (Ore.) wheat raisers are selling wheat freely at current quotations.

"The total number of business failures throughout the United States this week is 315, which is seven more than last week, 97 more than in the corresponding week last year, 97 more than in the last week of 1894, 31 fewer than in the corresponding period of 1893, and not quite twice as many as in the like period of 1892."

Monks Massacred.

Madrid, Sept. 21.—A dispatch to the Imparcial, from Hong Kong says that the rebels at Cavite, Philippine islands, captured the monastery there and massacred the monks, putting them to death with knives. The dispatch adds that over 100 rebels who had been captured by Spaniards were flung into a small dungeon at Manilla. The next morning 54 of the prisoners were found dead, they having been suffocated during the night. The Spaniards, with the object of striking terror among the sympathizers of the rebels, make it a practice to execute their prisoners publicly. The men are taken out in batches and shot before the eyes of anyone who desires to witness their death.

Hill's Position.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Senator Hill has made the following statement concerning the report that he had written to friends that he would support the Chicago ticket: "I have no desire to either affirm or deny newspaper stories and rumors regarding my position on the national ticket and other political questions. When I have anything to say I will state it over my own signature."

Trade Balance in Our Favor.

London, Sept. 21.—America's foreign trade balance is nearly five times as great as it was last year. Therefore a continued flow of gold and a consequent rise in the bank rate is inevitable. For the present, however, demand is transferred to the Bank of France, which, it is understood, is willing to meet demands, and is selling American eagles at a shade under the London quotation.

A FURIOUS STORM.

Heavy Losses Due to a Terrific Gale in Ogden, Utah.

Ogden, Utah, Sept. 19.—Ogden and vicinity have been visited by a terrific windstorm which began at about noon Friday and was still raging at midnight. There was no accompaniment of rain or hail, but the gale blew at about 60 miles an hour. Trees were blown down and plate glass fronts blown in, but no serious damage occurred until 8:30 in the evening, when a large three-story warehouse, 50x100 feet, brick, belonging to Kiesel & Co., wholesale groceries, was blown down and the contents fired by electric wires. A few minutes after the crash the entire outfit was a mass of flames and many smaller buildings were completely destroyed with it. The building was located at the foot of Twenty-fourth street on Wall avenue, near the railroad yards, and was surrounded by numerous other warehouses. The damage and loss will exceed $100,000. The Utah & Northern passenger train which leaves Ogden at 8:40 ran into an obstruction in the shape of trees and almost every pane of glass in the cars was broken out. The train returned to Ogden for repairs.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 19.—This city and vicinity caught a part of the storm which wrought havoc in Ogden, but little damage was done here beyond the blowing down of some electric wires and the uprooting of a few trees. In the south the storm was more severe and telegraph and telephone wires are nearly all down, so that little news can be obtained.

JOHN BOYD THACHER NAMED.

New York Democrats in Convention Nominate Him for Governor.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The democratic state convention finished its work Thursday, indorsing in the resolutions adopted the Chicago platform and candidates and nominating John

JOHN BOYD THACHER.

Boyd Thacher, a gold democrat, for governor. The rest of the ticket nominated was, Judge Wilbur F. Porter, of Watertown, for lieutenant governor and Robert C. Titus for judge of court of appeals. The electors selected are: At large, Robert H. Bush, of Horsehead: Benjamin Wood, of New York, and a full set of district electors. William F. Sheehan telegraphed his resignation from the state committee.

REPORT ON PENSIONS.

Commissioner Murphy Reviews the Work of the Bureau.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Dominic L. Murphy, commissioner of pensions, has made his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, to Secretary Francis. He says:

"There were added to the rolls during the year 40,374 new pensioners, and there were restored 3,373 who had been previously dropped, a total of 43,717. During the same period the losses were 29,393 by death and 1,141 by remarriage (widows), 1,684 by legal limitation (minors), 2,552 because of failure to claim pensions for three years, and 9,323 for other causes, an aggregate of 44,093.

"The net gain over the previous year was only 154, and it may now be safely assumed that the roll from this time forth will show a marked and steady diminution, unless congress should enact still more liberal provisions than are now upon the statute books.

"The whole number of pensioners upon the roll June 30, 1896, was 970,678. The amount disbursed for pensions was $138,214,761, a decrease of $1,592,575, as compared with the previous year."

Commissioner Murphy recommends an increase to $12 per month of pensions to survivors of the Mexican war, and also recommends pensions to widows of officers and soldiers who died from causes originating in the service prior to March 4, 1861. He recommends the passage of the bill pending in congress for the codification of the pension laws.

THE THREE LINKS.

Sovereign Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. Meets at Dallas.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 22.—The seventy-second annual meeting of the sovereign grand lodge of the world of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows opened in Dallas Monday. Nearly 3,000 visitors were here, representing all parts of the civilized globe. The meeting will continue a week and double the present number of visitors are expected. Grand Chaplain Venable delivered prayer, and then Gov. Culberson welcomed the delegates in an address of considerable length. Mayor Frank P. Holland was sick and Hon. Barnett Gibbs represented the city in the mayor's absence. He delivered a brilliant address. Grand Sire Stebbins responded for the sovereign grand lodge of the world. The sovereign lodge went into secret session at three o'clock p. m. to read reports of the grand officers. Grand Sire Stebbins delivered his annual address. The reports of the grand secretary and the grand treasurer showed the sovereign grand lodge to be in satisfactory and progressive condition. A cash balance of nearly $29,000 was shown to be in bank.

Honor the New Battleship.

New York, Sept. 22.—Gov. Claude Matthews, ex-President Harrison and about 75 prominent citizens of Indiana went on board the United States battle ship Indiana, lying off Tompkinsville, S. I., Monday, and presented to the officers of the vessel the silver service and library that the citizens of Indiana have provided for the craft named in honor of the state they represent. Gov. Matthews made the presentation speech, to which, on behalf of Capt. Evans and the officers and men of the Indiana, Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo responded. Remarks were also made by Gen. Harrison.

Russian Fleet Under Orders.

Sebastopol, Sept. 22.—A portion of the Russian Black sea fleet, consisting of four ironclads, three gunboats and several torpedo boats, is cruising off Otchakoff, at the mouth of the Dneiper, under orders on receipt of a telegram from the Russian ambassador at Constantinople to join the admiral, leaving here with the remainder of the fleet and going direct to the Bosphorus. The whole fleet has been placed on a war footing and has embarked three battalions of infantry and troops. The south of Russia has also been placed on a war footing.

THE ORGAN.

Its Presence in an Indian's Home an Evidence of Aristocracy.

When traveling over the Crow Creek and Lower Brule reservations, adjacent to this city, it is no uncommon sight, says the Minneapolis Journal, to see elegant and costly organs occupying positions in log houses whose exterior present anything but a cheerful or prosperous appearance. Yet these Indians are fairly prosperous, and having during the past few months received considerable money from the government, have expended it for such articles as meet their fancy. In addition to fine furniture, carriages and carpets, many of them have purchased organs. Indian families that have invested their surplus wealth in organs are the envy of all their neighbors until the envious ones can themselves purchase instruments, and then harmony is restored in the Indian settlements.

Sometimes the Indians, in their desire to live as their white neighbors do, assume obligations which they are unable to meet. Such was the case with John Barry, a Sioux who lives north of this city near the big bend of the Missouri river. Barry and his family wanted an organ badly, and after considerable negotiating prevailed upon an agent to sell them an $80 instrument upon payment of five dollars—all the money they had—the remaining $75 to be paid at a certain date. The amount became due a short time ago. The money not being forthcoming, the agent secured the services of Sheriff Jordan, of this city, and together they proceeded to the home of the Indian, took possession of the organ and carted it to town. Barry and his family have now lost caste with their brethren who are fortunate enough to own organs, and are again looked upon simply as ordinary Indians.

A DOG'S BIG EXTERNAL JAG.

Washed with Whisky to Kill Fleas He Forgets His Troubles.

There is an uptown family which boasts the ownership of a royally bred shepherd dog. The royally bred shepherd dog, in his turn, boasts the possession of a colony of fleas of appalling number, and, to judge from the dog's behavior, surprising industry, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

At the beginning of the summer Mr. Dog was clipped, partially as a concession to the heat, but more particularly as a concession to the fleas, which were making things interesting, not only for the dog, but for the occupants of the household. The clipping process did not, however, have any effect at all on them, and it was determined by the lady of the house to resort to heroic measures.

Accordingly the dog was well rubbed with whisky and afterwards washed with carbolic soap. Before the soap stage was reached, however, the canine didn't care what became of him, for the whisky, soaking in through his hide, had made him the proud possessor of a large and well developed jag.

From the frisky stage he passed to the wabbly stage, and from the wabbly to the comatose, and when it was all over, his washing at least, he was totally indifferent as to whether school kept or not.

For several hours after his whisky shampoo he was very much in his cups, and, even after he had slept off his drunk, he held to the ethics of alcoholism by exhibiting an unusual fondness for ice water. How he managed to sport a brown taste when he had derived the jag from spirits externally applied passeth the understanding, but to all appearances he did.

CAUGHT UP WITH THE HERD.

Southern Railway Conductor's Apt Retort to an Impatient Passenger.

Southern railroads have a reputation for slow travel, and in some cases it is well merited. A western traveling man, says Harper's Round Table, making a trip on these lines suffered a great deal of annoyance from this particular failing, but up to the time of the following incident he had enjoyed himself immensely guying the conductors, trainmen or any person having to do with the roads about their rapid transit. He was traveling one afternoon on an exceptionally slow train, which came to a stop every now and then without any apparent cause. After expressing himself very audibly to the passengers, he resigned himself to the inevitable and dozed off into short naps, which were interrupted by the sundry jerks of the train, at which he complained. The passengers showed their annoyance at these complaints by angry looks. The last apology had been that the cattle obstructed the track. The train had started again and proceeded about ten minutes when it halted with a jerk. Up walked the impatient traveler and petulantly remarked: "Dear, dear! I suppose, conductor, this worse than slow train has struck another herd of cattle." "Struck another one! Not much," replied the conductor. "We've simply caught up again with the first herd we ran into; that's all." The traveler subsided and the conductor was left in peace.

An Unexpected Answer.

On a recent Sunday night a minister was preaching in Belfast, when a young man in the congregation, getting weary of the sermon, looked repeatedly at his watch. Just as he was in the act of examining his timepiece for the fourth or fifth time, the pastor, with great earnestness, was urging the truth upon the conscience of his hearers. "Young man," said he, "how is it with you?" Whereupon the young man with the gold repeater bawled out, in the hearing of nearly the whole congregation: "A quarter past eight." As may be supposed, the gravity of the assembly was very much disturbed by the occurrence.

Great

Sales naturally result from the great merit which makes the thousands of wonderful cures by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

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BRYAN AT ASHEVILLE.

The Democratic Candidate Makes a Strong Speech.

His Effective Attacks on the Secretary of the Treasury are Keenly Relished by the Assembled Multitude of North Carolina Farmers.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 17.—A most hearty welcome was given to Mr. Bryan yesterday by the farmers who had gathered here in thousands to listen to an address by the democratic candidate for the presidency.

Mr. Bryan was driven to the Battery Park hotel, where he and members of the democratic organizations were given an elaborate dinner by the manager. The party was then driven to a platform in a valley between the great hills which have helped to make this place so interesting.

The candidate was introduced to the immense audience by Hon. Locke Craig. He said:

I have a reason for coming to North Carolina which is personal aside from my interest in the electoral vote of this state. It was the state of North Carolina which at Chicago before I became a candidate, before my own state had taken any formal part in presenting my name—it was the state of North Carolina which by resolution decided to give me the unanimous vote of their delegation in that national convention. I appreciate the honor which they were willing to do me and therefore it gives me great pleasure to come among these people whom they represented and give what assistance I can, if any assistance be needed, to secure the electoral vote of this state for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

I am glad the canvass of this state opens in this county, which was the home of one of the grandest public men given to this nation, not alone by North Carolina, but the entire country, Senator Vance. He was a man whom I delighted to honor and I am glad I stand among his neighbors and friends advocating the same cause he so eloquently advocated and I cannot more than impress upon your memories the words he so often spoke. Among the last of his public speeches was one upon the money question. Let me read you a few words from it: "The great fight is on. The power of money and its allies throughout the world have entered into this conspiracy to perpetuate the greatest crime of this or any other age, to overthrow one-half of the world's money and thereby double their own wealth by enhancing the value of the other half, which is in their hands. The money changers are polluting the temple of our liberties. To your tents, O Israel." He foresaw the struggle in which we are now engaged. He realized its magnitude when many others did not. Those words came from him as words of command: "To your tents, O Israel." And the command was heeded by the democratic party and they engaged first in a warfare with the party to rescue that party and the party name from the hands of those who were using it to advance the interest, not of democracy, but of plutocracy.

It was a great contest. I venture the assertion that never before in the history of this country did any party have such a contest within its ranks as that which ended at Chicago. The democratic idea has been that the party is but the instrument of those who compose it, and derives its power from the will of the voters who number themselves as members of that party. Yet it is often the case that the party machinery or bosses have more to do with shaping the policy and making the nomination than the voters themselves. I am proud to be the nominee of a convention which represented no machine or bosses, but the unpurchased suffrages of the voters of this country.

A few months ago the most sanguine democrat did not believe that success this fall was more than possible. The most sanguine democrats felt that four years of gold standard administration had destroyed almost the possibility of success. But the voters of the democratic party determined to make one final fight, and determined that if die the party must it should at least maintain the honor of those who believe in the right of the people to govern themselves. The result is just what it always is if people lay aside expediency and seek to do their duty and accept the consequences.

In trying to do right the democratic party won a possibility of success which it never could have hoped for if it had consulted expediency. They told us we must not disturb the harmony of the party. Every time we made speeches in favor of the free coinage of silver we were told that we were disturbing the harmony of the party. And if we spoke emphatically they tried to read us out of the party. They called us everything and tried to make us pledge ourselves to abide the decision at Chicago before we could go into the convention. I, for one, told them whenever they would bring a pledge that the gold standard democrats would take it would be time enough to ask free coinage democrats to make pledges. I stated in answer to an inquiry that I would not support for president a man who would, in the presidential chair, continue the present financial policy and mortgage the United States to English bondholders. I said it because I meant it. I may be wrong in my judgment, because none of us are infallible, but my judgment is the only judgment that controls my conduct.

Now, when the secretary of the treasury denounced me as a populist and said I had said I would not support the nominee, I replied that I did not expect him to support the nominee, if he were a free silver man. The time came when he was put to the test and the only difference between him and me was that I was candid enough to tell the people I would follow my conscience and he tried to control a convention and then bolted when he failed to do it. I have sent him no letter begging his support. The highest compliment he can pay me is to oppose, because then the world will know the secretary of the treasury whom I appoint, if I am elected, will be as different from him as I can find. I do not dispute the right of any democrat to vote against the Chicago ticket, if he thinks its success will imperil the country, but what I ask is that these men who have been pretending to be democrats shall now, when the democratic party has been rescued from the people's despoilers leave the name and not attempt to take that name with them into disgrace. They call themselves democrats. No true democrat ever nominated one ticket for the purpose of voting for another.

We have this contest to meet and we are prepared to meet it. We have a cause that appeals to the intellect of those who think and to the hearts of those who feel, and we are willing to place that cause in opposition to the cause which merely appeals to the pocketbook. One gentleman suggested not long ago that sentiment was on the side of free silver and said a number of poems had been written on our side and pointed to the fact that they don't write poems in favor of the gold standard. I would like to see a poem written in defense of a government of syndicates by syndicates and for syndicates. The only word which will rhyme with syndicate is hate.

The restoration of bimetallism is demanded on behalf of those who are the strength of every nation and the gold standard is desired by those who profit most as business is paralyzed and the masses impoverished. The best evidence that the gold standard is not good is found in the fact that no party has ever indorsed it in the United States. A little group of assistant republicans declared so but no party ever did so. The republican party did not declare the gold standard was a good thing. There were those in that convention who had been trying for years to fasten the gold standard upon the American people, but the republican platform did not declare the gold standard good, but pledged the party to get rid of it. But instead of trying to get rid of it now the republican party said we are going to get rid of it as soon as foreign nations take more pity on us than the republican party was willing to do. The republican platform declares for the maintenance of the gold standard, until, that is a long word—until the leading commercial nations of Europe join in international bimetallism. How long is that? No man can tell. It is equivalent to saying we must maintain the gold standard permanently, and the reason I believe it is that men who put that in never made an effort to have the gold standard abandoned. Those who framed that platform have been advocating the gold standard as the standard of civilization and telling you that we had outgrown the use of silver. If the gold standard is the standard of civilization, why abandon it? Those who prate most about international bimetallism are the ones who do not want it. They are in the position of a defendant in a lawsuit who is always willing for a continuance or a hung jury.

Mr. Bryan then went over some of the arguments used by him before and continued as follows: I denounce the idea some seem to have that the government has a right to lessen the volume of money, but no right to increase it. I denounce as false and infamous the doctrine that the government has a right to starve the people by taking their money from them, but has no power to feed them by increasing their supplies. When they tell you you ought not to invoke legislation for the purpose of increasing the volume of currency, tell them you are following the example set in 1873, when the money-owning classes invoked the power of legislation to strike down a portion of the nation's money in order to raise the value of the other portion. If they can appeal to the law to take away some of the money you had, why can you not appeal to the law to place you back where you were.

Some are afraid if we pass a free coinage law there will be such an enormous increase in the volume of our currency that we won't know what to do with it. You can't read a speech made by our opponents but you will find contradictions in it and one proposition will answer another. For instance, a man will say if we had free silver it would give the mine owner a profit of 100 per cent. when he took his bullion worth 50 cents to the mint and had it converted into a dollar, and it is a terrible thing to let him make that profit. After he has worried about that he will tell you as matter of fact that the law adds nothing to the value of the metal under the free coinage of silver and 50 cents of bullion will only be a 50-cent dollar. Both the statements cannot be true. If you convert 50 cents' worth of bullion into a 50-cent dollar there is no profit to the mine owner. And if the mine owner makes a profit by converting 50 cents' worth of bullion into 100 cents, then there are no 50-cent dollars.

Then you will hear that under free coinage we would be flooded with silver until money would be so cheap we would not have any use for it, and when you have been frightened as badly as you can be that way, they will tell you this cheap money will run the dear money out and it will take fifteen years with our mints running at full capacity to make money enough to take the place of gold, and that will make money so scarce that a silver dollar will be harder to get than a gold dollar. You can't have too little and too much all at once.

An opponent once put that proposition to me in debate. There I was 1,500 miles from home, among strangers. I had to answer on the spur of the moment and I just blurted out I would make more mints. He had not thought of the possibility of making more mints. After making that explanation a lawyer told me he was glad I had called attention to it as he had never thought of the possibility. In order that I may not leave any special cloud on the lawyer I want to say in another state a doctor made the same remark. You can understand how a great man might be unable to think of so small a thing as opening more mints. That is one of the advantages of being a great man; you can't always think of little things.

They say cheap silver dollars will come in and run the gold dollar out and then money will become so scarce the silver dollar will be worth more than the gold dollar. Just think of it. Don't you know if the cheap silver dollars run the dear gold dollars out, the very moment the silver dollars become dearer than the gold, some of the cheap gold dollars will come back and run the dear silver dollars out? They think we are going to repeal the Gresham law. But I must close. It is a great temptation to talk a long while when I find as enthusiastic an audience as this; and that is the reason I have been talking a long while all along the line.

A MOUNTAIN MYSTERY.

Arizona Residents Puzzled by a Strange Mountain Formation.

For the last half century the American residents of Tuscon, A. T., have been trying to solve the mystery of what appears to be a hole through a mountain peak in sight of the town. In the clear air it looks to be only a short distance away, when in reality it is at least 40 miles.

By the aid of a good marine telescope the mountain can be brought to within a few miles, but not near enough to tell the exact nature of the rock formation. A first peep through the glass would lead one to believe that there was no mystery about it. The hole appears as plain as possible, but several days' study of the spot will develop the fact that the hole does not always look the same.

Many days when the sky is dark behind the mountain the hole will appear a brilliant white, like a snowdrift, and on days when the sky is blue it will often look so dark as to be almost invisible. These facts have led many to think that it is an immense piece of mica lying with its polished surface toward the sky and reflecting the cloud formations of another part of the horizon, instead of being the light seen through a hole. Viewed with the naked eye, the hole simply appears as a white spot, but the telescope reveals pine trees and other details, although very indistinctly.

The range of mountains in which the strange peak can be seen is known as the Catalinas, and numerous parties have made the attempt to climb it, but all have failed on account of the steep and rugged precipices in the vicinity.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

Large Work.

Never in the history of American shipbuilding has such work been seen as in the construction of the Bessemer Steamship company's fleet of lake freight ships, all of which hail from Duluth. About the close of the first week in December last the company was formed, and its Cleveland agents made contracts with large shipyards, all then fairly full of work, for the building of twelve great ships, each to be larger than anything on the lakes with the exception of the one steamer afloat and the two under contract for the Zenith Transportation company of Duluth. Today sees the seventh of these ships at work, while one more will be ready the last of the month and the remaining four in October. In addition, four ships have been purchased and the fleet, as it will be before the close of the coming month, less than 10 months after the decision to build was made, will have a capacity for carrying in one load the enormous quantity of 65,000 tons on present, and 95,000 tons on the coming deeper draft. These ships have cost about $8,400,000.

Grain Inspection.

The members of the Superior board of trade say that the proposed scheme of the Duluth and Minneapolis grain men owning elevators in that city to overthrow the Wisconsin inspection law by taking it into the courts and having it decided unconstitutional will not work. At least they will not be the ones upon whom the burden of the fight will devolve, as, according to the reports from St. Paul, the Minnesota interests would have it. It is reported that the Minnesota railroad and warehouse commission has refused to take any hand in the present fight except to agree to place inspectors at Sandstone, Minn., and there inspect wheat for Superior. It is proposed to then place it in the Great Northern elevators at Superior and let the board of trade try to stop them for running without a license.

"Section 30."

The federal circuit court of appeals has disposed of the famous section 30 case. The decision of the lower court has been maintained and the Warren backers are the victors.

The title of the case was Emil Hartman appellant, vs. James H. Warren et al., appellee: appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the district of Minnesota.

By the decision rendered Warren, or his assigns, shown to be the rightful owners of the Iron Range property, which has been for so long in litigation. The decision finds that Warren was a beneficiary under the treaty concluded by the United States and the Chippewa Indian of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, on September 30, 1854, and that he had the power to sell his right to locate the land.

Sustain the Management.

A meeting of G. A. R. men was held in Rawlins post hall at Minneapolis, to take action in regard to an article which recently appeared in one of the city papers which quite severely scored the management of the soldiers' home at Minnehaha for taking nearly all of the inmates to the parade in St. Paul last Wednesday, and leaving several of the oldest verterans to show the institution to the numerous visitors. Resolutions were drawn up stating that the soldiers who were left behind were too feeble to care to attend the parade, although carriages would have been provided for their conveyance, and that, moreover, there were very few visitors at the home that day. The resolution also express the utmost confidence in the management of that institution.

No State Ticket.

At a meeting of the state central committee of the national democrats it was decided to abandon the idea of naming a state ticket. While there are some members of the committee who favor such a step, in the opinion of the majority it was not advisable. It was further decided not to interfere with the congressional situation by naming a candidate in any of the districts. However, the committee unanimously agreed to name an electoral ticket, and this was done. The names of those chosen were not given out for publication, and it was deemed wisest to ascertain whether the gentlemen named would serve, and whether any of them were inelligible for the office.

Badly Burned.

Mrs. Peter Porten of 481 Thomas place, St. Paul, was burned by a lamp explosion, and it is not expected to live. She was alone in the house and the lamp was in the next room. In some way it tipped over and exploded. She rushed in and in attempting to extinguish the flames her clothing caught fire and she was terribly burned. She was taken to the city hospital.

News in Brief.

The Macalester college opens up for the new year with over 200 students.

John Foell was knocked down by footpads in Winona and robbed of $70.

Col. McFarland, of Ten-Mile Lake, was found dead at New York Mills, near the station. It is supposed he died from apoplexy.

Near Canby, Thomas Hanson engaged in a quarrel with Harry Devere and in the fight received four cuts that will prove fatal. Devere was arrested.

The body of a man was found in the woods near Detroit. He is supposed to have been murdered, as he has an ugly gash in his skull.

A. B. Cutts, general passenger agent of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, says that his road has not been properly credited with its share of work during the recent carnival. Instead of only 40 coaches per day, as given in one report, the road brought in during three days, beginning Aug. 31, exactly 223 crowded coaches, containing at least 17,000 people. This gives the road third place.

T. J. Johnson, of Minneapolis, shot his wife in St. Paul and then killed himself. Both are colored and had separated. She will recover.

St. Peter will levy a 5 mills tax to build a new schoolhouse.

The second annual convention of Minnesota State Liquor Dealers association was held at Duluth with 250 delegates in attendance.

Thomas Horan, an ex-city detective of St. Paul, and Charles Fletcher were held to the grand jury on the charge of having attempted to swindle by means of a worthless check.

William Pye, who went from Minneapolis as Congressman Fletcher's appointee to the Annapolis naval school cadetship, has successfully passed both physical and academic examinations there and has entered the naval academy as one of Uncle Sam's cadets.

THE STORY OF CRETE.

From the Age of Fable to the Present Year of Grace.

There are not many islands with a more stormy or more heroic history than that of Crete. In remote antiquity it was the redoubtable "Isle of One Hundred Cities," and had an illustrious line of kings, among whom were Rhadamanthus, Minos and Idomeneus. The last-named led a fleet of 80 ships to assist in the conquest of Troy, and was the last of what we may call the legendary kings. After him a gap of several centuries occurs, and when the record is resumed it is no longer fable, but authentic history. At the time of the Persian invasion of Greece the island was populous and prosperous. It was divided into several independent republics, which, like those of the peninsular Hellas, were not always in peace and friendship with each other. They kept free from foreign wars, however, except as they voluntarily furnished mercenary troops to whichever side would pay best for them. This was done in both the Persian and Peloponnesian wars, when the Cretan archers were as noted and as dreaded as those of Merry England in later ages.

The prowess of the ancient Cretans and their insular position kept them free from invasion down almost to the Christian era. While the eagles of Rome "flapped wide wings in fiery flight" over nearly all else of the known world that island retained its independence. Indeed, it was only through intestine quarrels that it was at last subdued. Some 70 years before the Christian era Rome took advantage of the prevailing discord in Crete to invade the island, on the pretext that the Cretans had given aid and comfort to Mithridates, and had ill-treated some Roman soldiers. The first army was repulsed and almost annihilated by the Cretans. But Rome was determined to achieve the conquest, if it took the whole power of her empire. Army after army was sent, and after three years of desperate fighting Rome prevailed. For the first time in her history Crete became, in 68 B. C., subject to an alien master. From that day to the present, for more than 1,900 years, she has been a conquered province, never once regaining the independence so long maintained and so reluctantly relinquished.

For many years Crete remained an appendage of Rome, and then of Byzantium. It first fell into Moslem hands in 823, when the Arabs, led by Michael the Stutterer, found it an easy prey. No important attempt to colonize it was made by the new conquerors, but many of the Greek inhabitants, voluntarily or involuntarily, accepted the Moslem faith. So it comes to pass that at this day there are few Turks or Arabs in the island, though many Mohammedans, the latter being of as pure Greek blood as their Christian neighbors. After 137 years of Arab rule the island was retaken by the Greeks under Nicephorus Phocas, who taught the Arabs what he thought "an everlasting lesson." It remained under Greek rule until the establishment of the Latin empire by the crusaders, when, in 1204, it was turned over to Boniface, marquis of Monferrat. The Genoese tried to buy it of him, but he sold it to their rivals, the Venetians, instead, for the sum of 100,000 silver marks. The Cretans revolted against the Venetians, and, assisted by Genoa, gave them much trouble. Indeed, during their several centuries of ownership, the Venetians had few years of peace with the turbulent islanders.

The second Moslem conquest dates from 1645. Sultan Ibrahim, on the pretext that Venice had given assistance to the Knights of Malta, sent an army of 100,000 men to seize the island. It took them nearly two months to capture the port of Canea, and no less than 24 years to reduce the capital city of Candia. Then Venice yielded the whole island to the Turks, excepting three ports, the last of which she also relinquished in 1715. Thereafter came the bloodiest chapter in Cretan history. Oppressions, rapine, torture and massacre made up the daily story for more than 100 years. The Cretans were in a chronic state of revolt, and in 1821 would probably have been successful had not an Egyptian army come to the aid of the Turks. Seven years later, when Greece became independent, Crete was ceded to Egypt as a reward for the latter's services. For some years thereafter, under the wise rule of Mehemet Ali and Mustapha Pasha, the island enjoyed such prosperity, peace and justice as it had not known for many centuries. Unhappily, in 1840 the powers compelled Mehemet Ali to surrender it again to Turkey, and since then affairs have been nearly as bad as possible. The great rebellion of 30 years ago resulted in the granting of some reforms. But the Cretans did not know how to make proper use of the advantage they had gained, and now the whole battle must be fought over again.—N. Y. Tribune.

SINGULAR TRAITS.

How Animals Sleep—Badgers Spend the Winter on Their Heads.

Badgers make beds of grass and then sleep on their heads. Mr. Cornish has found them when hibernating "with the top of their flat heads on the ground, and the rest of the body curled over, as if they had fallen asleep in the middle of turning head over heels."

A pet dog which is on the friendliest terms with master and servants often makes the most ridiculous fuss if anyone touches the box or basket in which it sleeps. Like children, or the old women who hide gold and bank notes in the mattresses, the dogs have nearly always a small hoard of very old, dry bones hidden away in their bed, in the straw or under a rug, as the case may be. The proper kind of bunk for a dog is a shallow box, made with the sides sloping outward, like a wheelbarrow.

Cats choose whatever is cleanest, freshest and brightest. "A nicely-aired newspaper lying on the floor or in a chair, or linen fresh from the wash is almost irresistible. But the oddest taste in beds developed by a cat was that entertained by a very highly bred gray Angora, which was justly petted and admired by the family in which it lived. For some months it would only sleep in or upon a hat—ladies' hats being preferred. If it could discover one with the inside uppermost it would be inside it. If not, such was its love for this form of couch, that it would curl itself round the brim, and with its long, furry tail and pliant body, made a fine winter trimming to a summer hat, though gentlemen who found it cuddled round their tall hats regarded its taste with less admiration.—Chicago Chronicle.

A GETTYSBURG SURVIVOR.

Milton F. Sweet Speaks of His Experiences Since the War.

From the Journal-Press, St. Cloud, Minn.

Each day, each month, each year, the Grand Army of the Republic is growing smaller. Almost each hour is some veteran soldier of the Rebellion responding to the call of the Great Commander and joining the army of the silent majority. At such an alarming rate is the death rate increasing among the army membership that statisticians tell us that it will be but a few years before the Veterans will be but a memory. It is for this reason that the entire public is interested to hear of the recovery from sickness of a comrade.

James M. McKelvy Post G. A. R., of St. Cloud, Minnesota, contains one such, Milton F. Sweet. No man stands higher in the community than does he and through his trict integrity and honesty of conviction she has won the respect of all who know him. Mr Sweet has for many years been a resident of Minnesota, and for the past ten years has resided in this city, where he is engaged in the manufacture of carpets. He is now fifty-one years of age. He served in the war three years and seven months, with Company G, New York, participating in sixty battles, including Gettysburg.

During the war Mr. Sweet contracted heart disease, which was accompanied by excessive nervousness. As age increased his symptoms grew worse and many were the remedies resorted to by him without the slightest relief.

We will let Mr. Sweet tell the story in his own words:

"Six months ago, at the suggestion of a comrade, who had been benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I began their use, and I very cheerfully state that they have invigorated and built up my nervous system in a wonderful way. They have done me a world of good and I have been greatly benefited by their use, where everything else I took failed to give me the relief I sought for. I have recommended them to a large number of my old comrades and it is a pleasure for me to do so, for I feel that the manufacturers are deserving of any good that I can do them in saying a good word for their product, in return for the good they have done me. I will gladly recommend these pills to any one writing me if they doubt the genuineness of this statement."

When interviewed, Mr. Sweet felt so grateful for the good that he had received through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that he did not have the slightest hesitancy in going on record. His word is considered his bond by all who know him throughout this section. Mr. Sweet is not the only one in Stearns County who is using this celebrated medicine and with equally good results.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of June, 1896.

JAMES R. JERRARD, *Notary Public*,
Stearns County, Minnesota.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

A DUST STORM.

An Estimate of the Weight of the Load It Carries.

Blown dust is a general and familiar nuisance to housekeepers over the entire west. A minimum estimate, verified by direct observation, for the quantity of dust settling on floors during such storms, says a writer in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, is about a fourteenth of an ounce of dust on a surface of a square yard in half a day. A maximum estimate made on the basis of the above newspaper accounts would be at least five pounds to a square yard of surface for a storm lasting 24 hours. If we then suppose that a house is 24 feet wide and 32 feet long, has open crevices which average a sixteenth of an inch in width and have a running length in windows and doors of 150 feet, the wind may be supposed to enter half of these crevices with a velocity of five miles per hour for the time the storm lasts, or for 24 hours. The dust may be supposed to settle on not less than 85 square yards of surface, including floor space and horizontal surfaces of furniture. The minimum estimate, based on these figures, gives us 225 tons of dust to the cubic mile of air. The maximum estimate would be 126,000 tons.

The Garden South.

The South is destined to be, and is rapidly becoming, the garden of the United States. Here life is easier to live, the rigorous winters do not eat up the fruits of the toil of summer, nor are the summers so trying as many northern people have supposed. "I used to live only half the year," said a northern farmer recently settled in the south, "and I used to work all the time then. Now I work half the time and live all the year through."

Home seekers' excursion tickets will be sold over the Monon Route to nearly all points in the south at the rate of one first class fare (one way); tickets good returning on any Tuesday or Friday within 31 days from date of sale. Liberal stop-overs are allowed. These excursions start (and tickets are sold) Aug. 17, 18 and 31; Sept. 1, 14, 15; Oct. 5, 6, 19 and 20. Call on any agent of the Monon Route for further information, or address FRANK J. REED, G. P. A., Chicago.

MISS QUIZZER—"Do you believe all the disagreeable things you read in the newspapers?" Miss Buzzbug—"I do if they are about people I know."—Roxbury Gazette.

$400 Truck Farms in Virginia.

September 1st and 15th and October 6 and 20 Home Seekers' Excursion tickets will be sold from points in the west and northwest over the Big Four Route and Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. to Virginia at one fare plus $2 for the round trip. Those who have investigated the state are of one opinion, that Virginia is the best state in the Union today for farmers. Situated at the doors of the great eastern markets with cheap transportation and a perfect climate it has advantages that cannot be overcome. Small farms may be had for $10 per acre and upward according to location and improvements. For descriptive pamphlet of Virginia, list of desirable farms and excursion rates address U. L. TRITT, N. W. P. A., C. & O., Big Four Route, 234 Clark St., Chicago.

"TELL me a story, grandma." "What kind of a story do you want, Tommy?" "Tell me a story with plenty of raisins and candy in it and a dog."—Texas Sifter.

VERY low rates will be made by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway for excursions of August 18th, September 1st, 15th and 29th, to the south, for Homeseekers and Harvesters. For particulars apply to the nearest local Agent, or address JAMES BARKER, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., St. Louis, Mo.

SHE—"The secret of my age is intrusted to time." He—"Are you not sometimes afraid that time will tell?"—Detroit Free Press.

EVERY little man who becomes suddenly great should buy a bicycle, in order to conceal his strut.

HOT SPRINGS, VA.,

Via "Big Four" and "C. & O." Routes—Perfect Fall Climate—2,500 Feet Elevation — Magnificent Mountain Surroundings—Most Curative Baths Known.

From Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria and all points tributary, Indianapolis, Benton Harbor, Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky, Springfield, Dayton and intermediate points, the "Big Four Route" have through vestibuled trains daily to Cincinnati, magnificently equipped with Buffet Parlor Cars, Dining Cars and Wagner Sleeping Cars. Direct connection made in Central Union Station, Cincinnati, with the beautiful trains of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, without transfer across the city. Write any agent "Big Four" for full particulars, or address D. B. Martin, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, or E. O. McCormick, Passenger Traffic Manager "Big Four Route," Cincinnati, O.

AN Atchison boy of 15 carries such a wonderful list of improbable anecdotes in his head, that his parents have decided to make an evangelist of him.—Atchison Globe.

Trips Undertaken for Health's Sake

Will be rendered more beneficial, and the fatigues of travel counteracted, if the voyager will take along with him Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and use that protective and enabling tonic, nerve invigorant and appetizer regularly. Impurities in air and water is neutralized by it, and it is a matchless tranquillizer and regulator of the stomach, liver and bowels. It counteracts malaria, rheumatism, and a tendency to kidney and bladder ailments.

SOCIAL RISKS.—"Why is it considered unlucky to look at a funeral procession from under an umbrella?" "Some fellow might want to borrow it."—Chicago Record.

The Modern Beauty

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant Syrup of Figs. Made by the California Fig Syrup Company.

ELLA—"I heard something mean about you to-day." Stella—"I thought you looked pleased."—Town Topics.

A DOSE in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for Coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

SHE—"Was there any particular thing about the town which struck you?" He—"Yes; a bicycle."—Yonkers Statesman.

AFTER six years' suffering, I was cured by Piso's Cure.—MARY THOMSON, 229 Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, '94.

MARRIAGE is like all other troubles; the people have a good time while getting into it.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

IF people hate you, you probably deserve it.—Atchison Globe.

Blooming Health

secured to every woman by the use of

Warner's Safe Cure

Thousands of afflicted women have been cured by its use.

Why not You?

A Purely Vegetable Preparation.

A Remedy with a Remarkable Record.

Large bottle or new style smaller one at your druggists. Write for Medical Blank free. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y.

PUBLIC OFFICE. Who Ever Wins, in the coming election, there will be great many changes; many will step out, others will fill their places. 100,000 Postmasters and other places. Get your papers ready now, while the iron is hot. Advise, prepare, and file papers, and petitions. It always pays to do things right. Instructions free. WM. H. LOPP, Washington, D.C.

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL for Spring delivery the largest and most complete line of Nursery Stock. SEED CORN and SEED POTATOES in the west. Three plans of work. PAY WEEKLY. An early start insures success. WRITE AT ONCE FOR TERMS. THE JEWELL NURSERY COMPANY, Lake City, Minn.

BENEFIT TO MANKIND: YUCATAN.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.

A. N. K.—G. 1628.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Ins and Outs of It.

If you get best wear out of a coat, best work must have gone into it. You can't get good bread out of poor flour.

Moral: You can't get the best out of anything, unless the best is in it; and the best has to be **put** in before it can be taken out. Now, we have a rule to test those sarsaparillas with a big "best" on the bottle. "Tell us what's put in you and we'll decide for ourselves about the best." That's fair. But these modest sarsaparillas say: "Oh! we can't tell. It's a secret. Have faith in the label." . . . Stop! There's one exception; one sarsaparilla that has no secret to hide. It's Ayer's. If you want to know what goes into Ayer's Sarsaparilla, ask your doctor to write for the formula. Then you can satisfy yourself that you get the best of the sarsaparilla argument when you **get Ayer's.**

Any doubt left? Get the "Curebook."
It kills doubts but cures doubters.
Address: J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

"A Good Foundation."

BattleAx PLUG

Lay your foundation with "Battle Ax." It is the corner stone of economy. It is the one tobacco that is both BIG and GOOD. There is no better. There is no other 5-cent plug as large. Try it and see for yourself.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

MINNEAPOLIS. **WOODWARD & CO.** DULUTH.

GRAIN COMMISSION.

BRANCH—CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.

ORDERS for FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED in ALL MARKETS.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Dr. A. A. Ames, ex-Mayor of Minneapolis, will speak in the City Hall tomorrow night.

—Gen. Howard, Gen. Algers, and Col Bourst, delivered addresses here this evening, from the rear end of a private car.

—More new cement sidewalk is being put down in front of the I. O. O. F. building, Wittman's daug store and the Wright County Bank.

—At Tuesday evening's Democratic caucus M. A. O'Hair, H. E. Buck and R. M. Bohn were chosen delegates to the county conveytion at Buffalo on Thursday.

—We have had an exceptionally fine fall for crops. But the frost got a few late crops of corn and cane. Fall plowing is being done in good shape the late rains putting the groung in excellent condition.

—The ladies aid of the M. E. church will hold a six o'clock supper and sale of fancy articles at the City Hall, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 29th. An interesting musical and literary program is being prepared. Admission 25 cts. and 15 cents for children.

--The much talked of discussion on the silver question is to come off on Thursday evening, Oct. 1, at the City Hall. Prof. Wharton talks for a gold standard and Dr. Catlin for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver. Prof. Hawker is to preside.

—S. W. Belford, of Denver, will talk on free coinage at Maple Lake, Sept. 26; Annandale, the 28th; Delano, the 29th; Wayerly, the 30th; Cokato, Oct. 1; Victor Town, Friday, Oct. 2; Montrose, Oct. 3; Rockford the 5th; Buffalo, the 6th; St. Michaels, the 7th.

—We did not hear the first speaker, Mr. Ayme, at the City Hall last night. The last, Prof. Shields, claimed to be a minister, and for an educational address on the money question he took the cake for flatness. The cheers for McKinley, at the close of the meeting, were distressingly weak.

—At least one gold standard man who heard Col. Aymes; last night says he thinks he lied about Mexicans getting about 20 cents a day for work at home when by crossing the line into the Unitod States they could get a dollar. It is asking a good deal of a Delano audience that they should believe such things; even gold bugs in this part of the country know more than that.

—A Minneapolis man a former resident of Delano informed us a few days ago that the gold bug men were obliging their employees to fall into line in the parades for "Sound money" and that a few days ago the Burlington R. R. laid off 42 men because they would not parade in a gold demonstration the night before. Talk about Slaves! Where is the freedom of the Laboring man?

--At the M. E. quarterly conference, held at the church Thursday evening, Sept. 17, Elder Chaffee presided, and Professor Hawker was chosen Secretary. The following officers were chosen;

Stewards, Mrs. C. H. Green, Mrs. H. V. Wilder, Mrs. C. M. Johnson, C. S. Hawker, J. H. Ferrell, Mrs. W. H. Stacy, Mrs. Wm. Douglass and L. H. Pryor. Recording and District Steward, Charles S. Hawker.

Trustees, T. J. Catliu, C. S. Hawker, Wm. Stanley, M. F. Kelsey and J. E. Brothers, Delano; Wm. Stacy, C. Swartout, William Douglas, Charles Ferrell and J. M. Haven, Montrose. James Young, R. Fairbanks and C. G. Halgren, Watertown.

Committees. On Missions, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Douglas. Church Extension T. J. Catlin. Sundayschools, Mrs. Green, Anna Ferrell and Jennie Malsed. Tracts, Mrs. Kelsey, Carry Nichols. Temperance, T. J. Catlin and C. Swartout. Eduertion, L. H. Pryor and C. S. Hawker. Freedmen's Aid, Mrs. Strickland and Mrs. Wilder. Church Records C. S. Hawker. Parsonage and Furniture, Ladie's Aid Society of Delano. Church Music, Mrs. Farber and Mrs. Stacy. Estimating the Pastor's Salaries, Dr. T. J. Catlin, Mrs. A. Stacy and Mrs. Wm. Douglas; same on estimating amount necessary for Confenence Claimants.

Americans like to laugh, and this fact is not overlooked by the Schubert Symphony Club Several numbers on their program as well as all their encores are full of fun, and you will be highly entertained by their program at the City Hall on Oct. 3d.

Mr. Louis McPike, the well known entertainer with the Schubert Concert Co., is an all around musician as well as elocutionist, and like all the members of this favorite Company is famous for his versatility as well as his artistic excellence. Hear him Oct. 3rd.

For Rent.

I would like to find renters for two houses, in Delano one brick on Third street, or frame on River street, opposite the Catholic church.

N. FRANZIN.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week. Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

P. J. Cæsar, Deluth, Combined cigar cutter and lighter. W. H. Knautz, Blue Earth City, Display device. W. J. Woods, Minneapolis, Dough-kneader.

Personal.

Miss Ollie Wiese left for Minneapolis Monday morning.

Landlord Gilmer, of Howard Lake, was in town Wednesday.

J. H. Wendell, of Buffalo, was in town on his way west Monday.

John Kelly, of Waverly, visited Delano on business yesterday.

Jake Mayer, of Great Falls, was home on a furlough, this week.

Dad Gast, and wife, of Wayzata, were up Tuesday, to the wedding.

Dr. Harry Halgren, and John Campbell, of Watertown, weroover yesterday.

Hon. John Boylon, and Mr. Burk and wife Watertown, went this way to the City Monday.

Ed Cunningham, of Washington is spending a short time with relatives in this neighborhood.

C. E. Peters, went to Hutchinson to visit with his brother from Nebraska, a few days this week.

Mr. Woolsey, of Nebraska, was in town this week on account of the death of his aunt Mrs Dr. Wright.

Dr. Niven in Delano. Oct. 10 and 11.

County Cullings.

Smith Lake has a Bryan club of 36. Who will be the next? Send us reports as fast as you are organized.

A Lady Quartette is always a source of delight to lovers of beautiful music, and the Schubert Lady Quartette is one of the best.

"And Bryan Leads the Way" is the title of a new song by Prof. Babcock, of Cokato. It is set to music and is published by the Cokato Enterprise.

Thanks to F. W. Johnson of Cokato, for a nice campaign song. Bryan Leads the way. If you want one send 20 cts, or 5 copies 50 cts or 15 $1.00 to J. B. Babcock, Cokato.

From a Wright County man now at Duluth we received by letter this week the news that Duluth is 4 to 1 for Towne. Some of the Daily papers are crying out that he is loosing his magnetism. This private report don't indicate it.

Next week begins volume nine of GAZETTE. Persons who have not paid any subscriptions since the paper was started will remember that the first year belonged to Barton & Junken, all since that time comes to us. Send in the amount and oblige yours truly.

In our opinion a concerted action among gold staudard democrats to knock out all the legislative props John Lind might get, by neglecting to issue calls for conventions and otherwise making it possible to throw out those who might be elected has been at work in our district. Thats wrong! Its wicked! and whether due to negligance or political intrigue and chicanery it should be nipped in the bud.

The Annandale Post said if we would tell them what the deffinition of "basis" is, as relates to money they would answer our "Questions for Gold standard men."

Is the United States on a gold basis?

How much money per capita is there in the United States now?

How long can the country do business on a gold basis?

We refered them to McKinley's letter and Harrison's speech for a definition of the term and have heard nothing more from them. Evidently they are no more anxious to answer the questions than the Old Maid Bird (she now claims to be 25 years old) up street. Don't these gold standard organs know, or are they really as much afraid to answer as they are to have bimetallism without England says they may? Come now, if you know and dare to do so tell us all about it.

Among our Exchanges.

J. J. Hill declares that no coercion has been used and that 90 percent of his employes are for silver.—Minneapolis Times.

Is Mr. McKinley opposed to bond issues in time of peace? Will he put another Morgan syndicate in charge of the Treasury? Does he propose to define himself at all on the practical questions of the day?—New York World.

H. T. Moland lost his job because he does not wear a yellow ribbon, but he has been a faithful and efficient officer, and is a man with too much patriotism to allow a county office to interfere with his ideas of right and justice. He was not present. Mr. Eaton, who got the nomination, is competent, but has been in the county but a very short time.—Maple Lake Messenger.

MAJOR MCKINLEY will not speak out to the people as Mr. Bryan does. Harrison will not debate with Tillman, nor will Judge Page Morris argue the financial question with C. A. Towne. Silence is said to be the mark of wisdom. This would not prevent it from also being the cloak of ignorance or a trait in a dishonest character. There is certainly an object in the silence of these great men, so form your own conclusions.—Maple Lake Messenger.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed bids will be received up to the 10th. of October 1896 for the extension of the water main; beginning on River Street and running East, on Rockford Street to third street. Contractors can call at Recorder's office for specifications. The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

W. R. JOHNS,
Village Recorder.

FREE! FREE!

The McKinley Bill and the new Tarriff Bill compared item by item. Also Henry George's Protection or Free Trade, and speeches of congress men on tariff and direct taxation Address Minnesota Democratic Association, 127 Globe Bldg, St. Paul,

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new find and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are getting from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment that we guarantee to do as represented. Full information FREE. Grand Outfit FREE.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18th, 1896.

Several important democratic conferences were held in Washington and vicinity during the present week, and the precautions taken to keep the subjects talked about at these conferences out of the newspapers have been successful. Among those taking part in these conferences were Senator Jones, chairman of the democratic National Committee; Senator Faulkner, Chairman of the Congressional Committee; Senator Butler, Chairman of the populist committee, and Senators Gorman, Teller and Dubois, and National committeeman Scott, of the democratic advisory committee. It is enough for those who desire the election of Bryan and the triumph of silver to know that the object of these conferences was to add to the certainty of that result, and that they were in every way satisfactory to those who participated in them. More could not be told without a violation of confidence, and without furnishing information which might enable the McKinley crowd to throw obstacles in the way of certain plans. Suffice it to say that every man who participated in these conferences is certain that Bryan will be elected.

Democrats are unsparing in their criticism of Secretary Carlisle, who, by the way, is going to take the stump in Kentucky for Palmer & Buckner, for having written a letter saying in effect that he would redeem silver dollars in gold, if the demand was made, Senator Faulkner declares this to be an invitation to the money sharks to raid the gold reserve of the Treasury and force the issue of more bonds, and expresses the opinion that it will be worth thousands of votes to Bryan and silver, by convincing people of the intention of the gold men to go still further than they have yet gone towards turning our financial interests over to half a dozen bankers in Europe and New York He says this "emphasizes the necessity as well as the duty of those who believe in American financial independence to support the American policy represented by the democratic ticket."

Hon. E. P. Baldwin, Auditor of the Treasury, continues to make Bryan and silver speeches just as though he had never heard anything about President Cleveland's intention to remove every office holder who takes the stump for Bryan. Mr. Baldwin made a speech before the East Washington Democratic Club this week especially devoted to the financial question. After stating in detail how the money power had dictated the financial legislation of the country until present unsatisfactory conditions had been reached, and placing the fault for the present system upon the republicans, Mr. Baldwin said: "How does McKinley propose to stop the sale of bonds if he is elected? He can't get gold in any other way than Mr. Cleveland did, by the sale of bonds. This administration had to sell bonds to keep the reserv in tact, and had to do so a second and a third time. How will this condition be remedied by McKinley? It was either issue bonds or pay in silver, and if the latter had been done the bankers would have cried repudiation. Bonds had to be sold from $1.04 to $1.17, the financiers making this great profit, and this state of things would continue under Mc. Kinley. If Mr. Bryan is elected a democratic House will be elected. We have the Senate, and a bill will be passed which Mr. Bryan will sign and the law will be enforced and these hard times will disappear."

A well advertised public meeting of the "Sound Money League", of Washington, was attended by just seven people and three of them were newspaper reporters.

Representative McMillan, of Tennesse, who has come off the stump long enough to finish preparing the democratic Campaign Book says of the present situation: "From the beginning of the fight those well posted have known that the republicans had everything east of New York; that the democracy had everything south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, and everything west of the Missouri river, and that it has got such a hold in the Northern states of the eastern portion of the Mississippi valley that the entire Maine election or the Vermont election have been insufficient to make even McKinley and Hannah feel secure. The democratic party with all the handicaps that have been placed upon it, is in a better position to win a victory today than it has been at this stage of the campaign in any contest in the last twenty years. We are going to win this fight. Maine and Vermont prove that the republicans were correct in their estimate of New England, just as Arkansas and Alabama proved that the democrats were correct in their estimates as to the situation in the South and West."

Capt. D. F. Allen, a member of the State Board of Tax Commissioners of Indiana says of his state: "I think that Indiana is almost certain to give its electoral votes to Bryan. There is no weakening on the part of his adherents out our way: on the contrary, the cause is gaining force all the time. If a vote were taken now he would win by 35,000 majority, and there is every reason to think he will defeat McKinley by those figures, or even more. The farmer vote is for silver and no argument or persuasion of the gold crowd can change the minds of the men who feed the Nation."

Repudiated Principles.

The Party repudiated the Principles is why the People are repudiating the Party! Just compare the two planks for yourself; carefully, line by line:

From Republican National platform, adopted at Minneapolis, in 1892:

GOLD AND SILVER MONEY.—The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetalism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government, shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference, to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

From the Republican National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896:

MONEY.

"The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.

"All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

GAZETTE

$1.00

Democratic County Convention.

The county convention was called to order by chairman Nugent, yesterday at Buffalo.

James McDonnell, of Waverly, was chosen temporary chairman and S. R. Wells, secretary.

Committees were appointed on Credentials, S. A. Gordon, J. M. Casey, Tim Desmond.

Permonent Organization, M. A. O'Hair, J. C. Nugent, Levi Cochran.

An adjournment till 1:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Credentials committee report was read and accepted as follows:

Albion Michael Hannon,
Annondale, W. S. Huntington.
Buffalo Village, S. R. Wells, Frank Boerner.
Buffalo Town P. Bjorklund. M. Ryan.
Chatham F. Demarias, John Meara.
Corrinna Sam A. Goron, Andrew Kuhnley.
Delano, M. A. O'Hair, R. M, Bohn, Henry Bock.
Monticello, V. A. C. Riggs, Frank R. Brasie,
Monticello Town, T. G. Mealey, Wm Murray.
Otsego, Thomas Walker, A. P. Prought, Kellier Henning.
Maple Lake, Owen Daily, Tim Desmond, Wm Jude, Chas. Jude.
Maple Lake, Martin O'Loughlin, J. E. Madigan.
Silver Creek, R. H. Melrose.
Victor, Henry Campbell, F. Glassing, A. Glassing.
Waverly, J. F. McDonnell, J. M. Casey, L. Kommers.
Franklin, Wm Ziebarth, Jos Bauman, F. Schoust, William Leiter, Clark Sturman.
Frankfort, Jos Reems, W. L. Hofer, Frank Preusser, Frank Zachman. J. A Michoels, F. T. Aydt, Adam Euhl, H. W. Dick.
French Lake, P. B. O'Loughlin, E. A. Rousseau.
Middleville, J. E. Cochran, Levi Cochran.
Howard Lake, Carl Luhman, W. P. Massey.
Rockford, Charles Bugbee, Geo. Fredrich, D. D. Ames.
Woodland, L. Borsell, Charles O'Hara.

The temporary was made the permanent organization.

After considerable sparring the convention got down to business, and nominated the following ticket:

Sheriff, J. C. Nugent.
Clerk of Court, John S. Johnson.
Auditor, Ed Sherwin.
Treasurer, Ed Zirbarth.
Judge of Probate, Committees to fill.
Regester of deeds, J. Z. Cochran.
Attorney, W. H. Cutting.
Superintendent of Schools, John Giblin, Jr.
Surveyor, H. T. Moland.
Coroner, Dr. E. A. Shannon.
Court Commissioner, S. R. Wells.
County Commissioners for:
1st Dist. E. C. Day.
3d Dist. Wm Ziebarth.
5th Dist. J. C. Nygren.

Legislative Convention.

J. H. Wendell, in the chair came to order after the county convention had adjourned.

The following is a list of the deligates:

1st Dist. Owen Daily, Charles Jude, R. H. Melrose, P. B. O'Loughlin S. A. Gordon, J. E. Madigan.

2nd Dist. T. G. Mealey, A. P. Praught, J. C. O'Learey, Frank Boerner, J. H. Wendell, Joseph Reems, S. Reville.

3d Dist. M. A. O'Hair, Joseph Bauman, F. Shoust, Charles Bugbee, Clark Sturman, George Fredrick L. Borrell, D. D. Ames.

4th Dist. L. Komers, Levi Cochran, J. Z. Cochran, M. Hannon, John Meara, J. M. Casey, J. F. M'Donnell J. C. Nugent.

5th Dist. Henry Campbell, Fred Glassing, A. Glassing, Carl Luhman.

Sherburne County. Henry Murphy, Charles Judkin.

The nominted were, J. P. Kuhnley. of Wright, Charles Judkin of Sherburne, D. W. Flannigan, of Wright.

T. G. Mealey was elected chairman with authority to appoint the Legislative committee.

PATENTS

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DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat, per bu.,	$ .56
Rye, per bu.,	.25
Potatoes, per bu.,	.25, .15
Butter	.12, .10
Eggs,	.08
Hay, per ton,	4.00
Pork	3.00
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.05
Chickens, dressed,	.09
Spring chichen,	.06, .10
Turkeys, dressed,	.12

MARRIED.

STRALKA, GRALLA.—At the Catholic church in Delano, Mr. John Stralka and Miss Mary Gralla.

DIED.

WRIGHT.—At the home of her son-in-law At Welker, Mrs. Mira W. wife of Dr. Ad. Wright.

BOERNER.—At Buffalo, Saturday Sept. 19, Fred Boerner, age, 60 years.

CARLSON.—At Cokato, Saturday Sept. 19, John Carlson age 60 years. His son is Post master at Cokato.

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VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1896. NUMBER 1.

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District Judges.

ANOKA, Minn., August 31st, 1896.

Publisher of Delano Gazette, Delano, Minn.

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the delegates to the late Republican Judicial Convention from the counties other than Hennepin comprising the 4th Judicial District, which meeting was held at Anoka, Minnesota, on the 28th day of August, 1896, a resolution of which the enclosed is a true copy was unanimously adopted.

Please publish said resolution together with the above statement in the next regular issue of your paper.

Respectfully,
O. L. CUTTER, Secretary.

"Whereas, The republicans of Hennepin county, by their action in their county convention in voting directly for candidates for judges, and instructing their delegates constituting a majority of the judicial convention for two Minneapolis men, without consulting with republicans in the other counties, have not only deprived the other counties of their rightful representation on the bench, but have disfranchised all republicans outside of Hennepin county, by taking away from them all voice in selecting the candidates:

"Therefore be it resolved, That we consider the nominations made at the so-called republican judicial convention of the fourth judicial district as not made by a convention representative of the district: that no nominations have been made which are binding upon any republican outside of Hennepin county, and that in default of such nominations, it is the duty of every republican to vote at the polls for the men whom he regards as best qualified for seats upon the bench.

"Resolved further, That we recommend to our constituents that they vote for the present judges, Seagrave Smith and Charles M. Pond, for the reason that their experience, legal ability and judicial fairness seem to us to entitle them to a re-election."

Upon motion it was carried that the secretary furnish each newspaper in the district outside the county of Hennepin with a copy of the resolution and a request to publish the same.

A FEW weeks ago Secretary Carlisle published a circular to the people saying that: "Standard silver dollars are legal tender at their nominal or face value in payment of all debts, public and private, without regard to the amount, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract." Since then the gold has gone to cover, is out of sight, and our country, on the boasted bimetallic system of the gold standard men is now really transacting a good share of its business on silver dollars, said to be worth 53 cents, and the balance of the business is done on paper. Now the Secretary is obliged once more to speak, this time he says if people bring silver to him and demand gold in exchange he will be obliged to give it to them. How long can he do this? How many days until a new issue of bonds will have to be made?

Wouldn't it really give people more confidence in their money system to be able to thrust their hands into their pockets and haul out gold or silver either knowing that one was equally as valuable as the other regardless of other countries, or that no body could stipulate against it.

Is money that can be stipulated against "honest money?" Is it "sound money?" It is, indeed "hard" money hard on the poor fellow who can't pay his debts with it.

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HASTY JUDGMENTS.

(FROM THE PRISON MIRROR.)

Don't be too hasty to construe
The motives of another.
Let charity with mantle true
Enfold your lowly brother.
You cannot know what tenderness
Within his heart is hidden,
Nor why at grief and sore distress,
His tears will flow unbidden.

Though rough his hands and deeply lined
With coarse trade-marks of labor,
By these you may not gauge the mind
Of him that is your neighbor.
His garb may be of common grade,
Well patched and sadly faded—
Not by this scale should he be weighed,
Nor by this standard graded.

Not versed in classic lore of Greece,
Not learned in ancient story,
Nor ever heard of "Golden fleece."
Or Alexander's glory:
Yet he may have a kindly heart
That beats for those that sorrow,
A helping hand to do his part.
To better some tomorrow.

To glance at ocean deep and wide,
When summer smiles enwreath it,
Is not the way to gauge the tide,
That swiftly runs beneath it:
A plummet and a deep-sea line,
Must be employed to sound it,
By these we may the truth divine,
Rejoicing when we've found it.

The rugged rocks that hilltops crown,
May be devoid of beauty—
To guard some treasure deeply down,
May be there bounden duty,
To find the jewel in the clay,
There must be constant labor:
'Tis by a hasty glance we may
Misjudge a worthy neighbor.

—Chicago Inter Ocean.

THE Canadian and Pacific R. R. is having a big strike all freight trains are said to be tied up.

THE little village of Canton, Minn., that was so much excited in '92 over manifestations claimed to have taken place at the Catholic church is having a revival of the excitement.

FRANK RANDALL, of Winona, is authority for the statement that New Sweeden, Nicollet County, formerly haying but two Democratic votes now has a Bryan and Lind club of sixty members. Mr. R. was born in Nicollet County and knows what he is talking about.

WHILE electioneering in Delano a few days ago Judge Simpson was asked by a physician, "What's the matter with Frank Nye?" The Judge replied, "Some of you silver doctors must have got hold of him. The Doctor quickly retorted: "I guess he must have taken the gold cure.

THE Globe has some political new from Col Ayme as follows: "In the Sixth congressional distries, both at Delano and at Litchfield, I found the sound money sentiment strong. In Delano the silver men are very quiet and Towne has no show there."

This news coming from Col Ayme, who with Rev. Shield, held a meeting here will be taken for just what it is worth, by our citizens; but if the gold men have no higher Aymes and no stronger Shields than those two men they are working at a great disadvantage. Most everybody, even the gold men, that heard them, were of this opinion.

AMONG other questions said to have been asked C. A. Towne at Royalton was: "Are protection and reciprocity compatible with the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1?" From a Republican standpoint this ought easily to be answered. They claim that with free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, no country will take our money. This would certainly be protection; all anybody could ask for. As for reciprocity this view of our money might not work. From a democratic, or 16 to 1, view of the question, of course they take no stock whatever in 16 to 1 making a cheaper dollar than a gold dollar.

GOLD standard papers keep telling us, as they have for weeks, that the silver cause is waneing; that there is no chance for Mr. Bryan; that his physical frame is giving way. In other columns they report that Mr. Bryan was greeted by the largest crowd, ever seem in town; that his speech was received amidst the greatest enthusiasm. Then some of his speaches are printed and they serve at once to show to the readers, that Mr. Bryan can still make speeches good ones, and that the cause of the people, free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at 16 to 1, is far from dying out; but that it is growing rapidly all over the country in the very face of the opposition of the almost entire great daily press.

THE eminent Catholic Priest, Rev. Cleary, of Minneapalis, has been interviewed by the Penny Press on the question of the circular sent out by Mark Hanna asking the support of the Catholic clergy. Here is a sample of remarks:

"This insolent and egotistical assumption, on the part of these representatives of the plutocrat candidates, of enjoying a monoply of the honesty and patriotism of the country, will prove a most fatal boomerang for the gold bug party. The base assumption that the farmers of the great West, who are confronted with financial disaster, because of the conspiracies of trusts, and of large monied interests, aganist their products, are not more honest and patreatic than speculators in government securities in Wall Street, must be resented by all upright men.

GOLD standard papers are doing their best to detract the attention of the people from the main issue of the day. Knowing their weakness on the money question; finding themselves without arguments to convince anyboby, save through purely selfish, and not patriotic motives, they have set themselves to work to hunt up other objections to the election of William J. Bryan to the Presidency. It looks now as if their attempts would all prove in vain. They tried to impeach Mr. Bryan's motives and they failed; they tried to laugh him down and they failed; they called him and his followers anarchists, repudiators and like names, they have about quit that line of tactices. They tried to scare his followers off by telling of all the dire results his election would bring upon the country; of the fleeing of gold from circulation. Their predictions have even now been verified, as to what moneyed men might do under a gold standard, the gold is out of sight. Under a free coinage of both metals this feat would be at least twice as difficult to perform. And as the gold is already out of circulation the worst free silver could do would be to preserve the present condition of finance.

Even the Globe, in Sept. 30 issue, Says: "The country could live under any kind of tariff or without any tariff at all. The country could live, doubtless, although in a disgraced and unfortunate condition, under the free coinage of silver. But the country could not live if the Union were virtually dissolved by annulling the power of the federal government to enforce its own law. There was comparatively little talk or thought about this on the day after the Chicago convention. The surprising success of free silver filled all minds to the exclusion of other matters, and a brief reference to the 'anarchy' plank was all the mention made of the deference of that body to mob law." Where was the astute Globe? Would it be so surprised as to allow the country to be so endangered and never wake up to give the alarm until this late date?

A Good Year for Reformers.

This should be a good year for reformers all over the country. It is a well known fact that many evils have crept into the machinery of our government. Many reforms are necessary in, from the highest to the lowest office in the gift of our citizens. Elections are run in wrong ways. Nominations aer sought by greedy individuals who wish to hang on to the financial teat, or who are seeking one office as a stepping stone to a higher one. Others are given places on the ticket with them. Not for personal fitness for the office for which they pretend to run, but for the purpose of placing them in positions to aid their bosses: to do the dirty work of the campaign; to mingle with those with whom the chief don't wish to associate, but whose vote must be secured at any hazzard, or expense, in order to procure the political bosses election. These things are seen in high places, respectable men, are nominated for President of the United States, then a man to get votes where a respectable man can't, is put on the tail of the ticket, to balance the kite. This is wrong. The nominee for Vice-President should be as good, as respectable, in every way, as the nominee for President. So all along down the line. The Lieutenant Governor should be as capable of filling the chief Executive's offices of the State, as is the Governor himself.

Members of the Legislature should be men selected for their worth; their known honesty, and ability to do right, for their adoptapility to perform the duties of law maker of our great State; and not to help some other part of the ticket and get left, themselves; thus leaving, those desiring a respectable Legislature the alternative of voting for what they do not wish. Every man on every ticket should be above such criticism; if they are not it is the duty of people desiring a good state government and good state laws to select those who are.

On county tickets men honest, capable, reliable, punctual, and who will fearlessly and without favor discharge the duties of their offices should be selected. Look carefully over the long list: be careful to get the best men, in every instance.

The Republican candidate for President is a Methodist, the Democratic candidate a Presbyterian. If they live up to their beliefs, they should personally conduct clean campaigns. No public or private dinners with intoxicating drinks, and midnight revelries. They cannot expect to win with such tactices; they must practice what they preach. People in this country have got about through with that kind of campaigns. They demand that their officials have clear brains, and that their minds are not dumbfuddled with drinks.

Under the present election law it is hard to know how people vote. They have a right to vote in secret; and the election day steerer of votes has about lost his job. It is impossible to place a ticket in a man's hand and have him go in and vote it as already prepared. He must mark his own ballot after he goes into the voting booth. No liquor can be legally sold on election day. If reformers keep their eyes open they may find a few violations of the laws, if so vote against them every time. A man who violates the laws of his state and the laws of morality to get elected to a petty office usually will do no better after he has his election secured.

Let the very best men possible be put in all offices, from top to bottom or the ticket. So far as the main issue free silver and gold at 16 to 1 goes, the President and the Congressmen are the ones to vote your sentiments on. They being all good men, make choice on issue of the day. After that, take the men who under the cercumstances can best discharge their duties, And give to the people the best government.

John Day Doth Reply.

Washington, Sept, 28.—John Day Smith has replied to C. A. Pillsbury's request that he substantiate charges of alleged coercion in connection with the mill hands and the Cockran parade. He says in part:

Permit me to state that I am not correctly quoted in your lettet. The only time I used your name, and I did not speak of "the Pillsburys" at all, was in connection with your furnishing McKinley badges without charge to be worn by voters, and your efforts in behalf of the Cockran parade and meeting. The correspondent with whom I talked was also unfortunate in reporting me as criticising the circular issued by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway company; whereas, my statement reffered to Ives' circlar of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railway; otherwise I think I was reported with substantial correctness.

It is but just that I should add that in this interview I stated that I had traveled over the state quite extensively and that Bryan's supporters had opposed to them in his contest practically all the corporations, railroads, mill owners and nearly all banks and employers of labor, to any large extent. I also stated that there was not a syndicate, a combination or a trust operating in our state and against the interest of her people but what was doing its utmost for the election of McKinley.

I further stated that there was an organized system of intimidation among the employers of labor throughout the state, such as had never been attempted or dreamed of before. I believe my statements are true.

I notice that you do not deny, what you challenge me or any other person to prove. Even if true it would be difficult to prove. It is a fact which can't de denied that many men in our city are wearing a "sound money" ribbon or McKinley button, who state privately that they expect to vote for Bryan on election day. They are laboring men. It may be that their positions would not be endangered by their wearing Bryan buttons, but they believe they would be.

In view of charges of intimidation, and they do not originate with me, how simple a matter it would be to put an end to them. No man in the state has a better reputation for business integrity and sagacity than you. Now would you and other large employers of labor be willing to follow the example of Roswell Miller, president of the Milwaukee road, and state in a circular to your employes that every man employed by you may feel at perfect liberty to discuss the political issue of the campaign outside of business hours, and that no person will be discharged or prejudiced who works for the election of Bryan and votes for him in November. If not, why not?—Penny Press.

To Farmers.

In an article headed "To Farmers" the Louisville Courier Journal, now a strong advocate of a gold standard, tries to prove that "Free and unlimited coinage of silver will certainly result in":

1. About fifty cent dollars.
2. A rise in groceries, clothing, fuel, rents, to a double price.
3. Closing of factories, shops, and stores; throwing employees out of a job.
4. Suspension of insurance."

How inconsistent! What can ail the Courier Journal? Has she taken the gold cure? If the dollars are made worth fifty cents, and the price of groceries, clothing, fuel and rents are doubled, how will that change matters? If a man gets two 50 cent dollars for his day's labor can't he buy as much groceries and so on at the double price as he could before? And how is that going to stop factories, mills and such business?

As for insurance, if the people didn't pay the insurance, the loan and building, the trust companies more than they ever get back, they couldn't build such fine buildings, furnish such splendid offices, and pay such large salaries to their officers besides loaning their funds back to the people to pay their premiums with.

Isn't double prices just about wath the farmers are looking for? If they can get good prices for grain and other products of their farms want times be better here than before?

As we said before, we expect when this government makes a law that a silver dollar is just as good as it ever was it will be so and there will be no difference in the purchasing price of a silver and a gold dollar.

Some Comments.

Now that the Democratic county convention, is over reformers may reflect on the gain they made by fusing with Wright county Democratic organization. That the reform party should take silver men both Democrat and Republican on their ticket at their own conventions was good policy, but that to fuse with the organization was a mastake is now plain to be seen. When will men learn that their legislators and commissioners are the most important offices in the county or district? Why are people so criminally careless in selecting men for these important offices. Now voters can only use their judgment at the polls and select the best from men asking support. Every Populist in the county should vote for Levi Vannurden for Sherriff. He is a good honest business man and farmer. He did not seek the office. He is a new man and a reformer. He will make a good officer if elected. J. C. Nugent was a Cleveland Democrat until this fall and left that faith, to all appearance, to get an office. He is an old politician and not the right man on a reform ticket. No good Populist can consistantly support him.

As for discussing a question with Mr. Tanner, we did not think for a moment of lossing time at any such unprofitable business. He must have a new meaning for the word bigotry, to apply the term to us. We are merely calling the attention of the public to politicians and our county politics, adding some brief comments on the general situation. If Mr. Tanner can specify anything we said about him and prove that it was untrue we will apologize. We believe we were correct in our judgment. We certainly agree with Mr. A. J. Wilson in his opinion of Mr. McKinley but not with his opinion on every other subject. We agree also with Mr. Tanner that his place is in the rank and file of the Republican party as it is the place for all machine politicians and easily handled voters; it represents the unprogressive element in this government. We should think all the back numbers would store themselves there. But we do not agree with him when he tries to dictate the actions of a reform party.

We have not declared that we are in the populist party or that we believed free and unlimited coinage of silver was a remedy for all existing evils in our system, so Mr. Tanner may have missed the mark when he assigns that position to us.

We believe in common with many other Americans that there is vast room for improvement in our way of managing the affairs of our Republic and in our politics generaly. We are anxious to see W. J. Bryan elected because he is an able honest man and was nominated by a representative convention. It is a disgrace to a republic to have its voters coerced and bribed to force an unpopular financial system on to its people. It is not true that English bondholders and bankers are working for free coinage at 16 to 1 in the United States. On the contrary they are supporting the gold standard conditions that are favorable to the industrial classes in this Republic; are favorable to the common people of Europe. Industrial civilizations should be above the spirit of militancy and hatred. We have no time for that nation that we must do all we can to injure the interest of other nations in order to strengthen our own. Such talk is only meant to pamper prejudice and ignorance. Mr. Wilson's artical was an editorial comment on American affairs as they appeared to him. His article was not ment as demagoguery to help the ccause of silver in the U. S. thinking it would help his nation to any extent to the detriment of this nation. We credit him with better judgment on such matters. He is a thinker but not infalible. Mr. Tanner tries to show that we are unfamiliar with current English writing.

We admit that, the knowledge we have not is very volumnous, but there are a few things on this little planet that has escaped even Mr. Tanner's notice.

Charles A. Dana has as poor an opinion of McKinley's ability as Mr. Wilson has which he expressed in several editorials last June, when McKinley was nominated. We do not indorse him all he says however. Mr. Tanner gives no one credit for a purely honest opinion he has been in the business of "manufacturing the plausible" so long that he has lost sight of the true.

Thanking you Mr. Editor for your valuable space we will withdraw for the present from our point of observation.

OBSERVER.

A Slap at the Dutchman.

Bismarck may be supposed to have as much idea of what is good for America as Li Hung Chang has about the foreign policy of the Kaffirs.—Duluth News Tribune.

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DEMOCRATS FOR FREE SILVER AND FREE GOLD.

For President,
WILLIAM J. BRYAN, of Nebraska.

For Vice President,
ARTHUR SEWALL, of Maine.

For Congressman of the Sixth District.
CHARLES A. TOWNE.

How They Love Us.

From the Representative we take the following clippings, which may interest some of our readers. Putting this and that together makes quite a suggestive story:

"The following illustrates how the "bosses" love the "common heard:"

The people be damned.—Vanderbilt.

The best meal to give tramps is a leaden one.—N. Y. Herald.

The capital of this country is organized at last.—N. Y. Tribune.

The battle with socialism will be brief, but it will be hot.—Rev .Dr. Hitchcock.

There seems to be but one remedy and it must come—a change to land owners on one hand and tenant farmers on the other something similar to what has existed in the old countries of Europe.—New York Times.

The American laborer must make up his mind henceforth not to be so much better off than the European laborer. Men must be contented to work for less wages. In this way the workingman will be nearer to that station of life to which it has pleased God to call him.—New York World.'

A Monster Bird of Freedom Bears a Message to McKinley.

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 30.—A big eagle caught in the hills near Berkely a few days ago has been sent to William McKinley at Canton, Ohio, by Senator Elis Dennion. Accompanying the bird was a letter, part of which read:

"He bears you our greetings from California and fairly illustrates the watchfull eye, strength of purpose, determined will and unconquerable spirit that anamates the Republican party in this distant state. The letter is inspired not alone by your past enviable record, but the dignified and consistant position you so ably maintain to day."—Minneapolis Tribune.

What! Isn't it enough to coerce Bryan voters into gold standard parades, and rob them of their rights, that the Noble Eagle, emblem of freedom, must needs be dragged down from his home among the clouds, and like a chained slave made to bear the greetings of the REPUBLICAN party to its chief! in these times when party is laid aside for principle?

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

OCTOBER—1896.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	....	....	....	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Miss Mary Taylor, the heroine of the poem, "Mary Had a Little Lamb," died recently at Somerville, Mass.

Dr. Nansen was accorded an extraordinary demonstration on his return to Christiania, in spite of the fact that he didn't bring home as much as a fish pole.

Chicago suburbs are toying lightly and intellectually with golf. Golf is a kind of spiritualized "shinny," a sort of "kick-the-stick" with a college education.

As soon as Prof. Graham Bell gets his sunbeam telephones to working, a lot of people will rent them to make love over, although much of the talk will be all moonshine.

In an artesian well being sunk at San Bernardino, Cal., a cedar log was found at 280 feet and a layer of charcoal at 50 feet depth, showing that the valley has been filled in by erosion.

The sympathy felt for cheerful idiots who allow themselves to be buried alive by hypnotists is more than offset by the satisfaction of knowing the country has one fool less, in case of accident.

The football young man looks charming with his sweater and long hair. When he gets his arm in a sling and his face in a poultice he won't look so well, but he will know a great deal more.

The Canadian parliament has just voted $446,000 to drill in camps her organized army of 35,000 men before next June. Eleven camps of instruction will be established this month to accommodate 10,000 officers and men and 1,000 horses.

Russia is to-day a greater positive force in the affairs of the world than any other power. The bear controls China more than does England, it dominates Turkey, holds all Europe in leading strings, and interposes a check to Japan's acquisitive designs on the continent of Asia.

It is argued that the bicycle means more social life for the farmers. They will receive more visitors from the towns, and by having bicycles of their own they can make more frequent calls on neighbors. This is not the least of the many hopes that are wrapped up in the two-wheeled vehicle of the present.

Oscar Freymann, of Brooklyn, but a native of Russia, has been granted patents on a flying bicycle, which weighs only 85 pounds and with which he hopes to go to Europe in two days. The "flyers" are constructed of steel and silk, after the manner of bird's wings. Freymann may not have struck it, but some one will, sooner or later, and by and by we will be flying.

Paper can be manufactured out of almost anything that can be pounded into pulp. Over 50 kinds of bark are said to be used, and banana skins, bean stalks, pea stalks, cocoanut fiber, straw, sea and fresh water weeds, and many kinds of grass are all applicable. It has also been made from hair, fur, wool, and from asbestos, which furnishes an article indestructible by fire. Leaves make a good strong paper, while the husks and stems of Indian corn have also been tried.

The 24 o'clock notation now prevails in Italy, so far as government regulations apply. The children go to school at 9, but they are dismissed at 13, 15 or 16, as the case may be. The courts open at 10 and close at 17, parliament assembles at 13 and adjourns—sometimes not till 24, or later. The government theaters announce that the curtains will rise at 21 o'clock (rarely earlier) and a. m. and p. m. are no longer known on railroad time tables. How far the legal hour has made its way with the public it is difficult to say.

The British journals have been full of poems, editorials and epistles congratulatory of Queen Victoria upon having reigned longer over the United Kingdom than any preceding monarch. Indeed, her reign has been longer than that of any sovereign who sat upon an English throne, inclusive of those who reigned before Scotland and Ireland were incorporated as parts of "the United Kingdom." Queen Victoria had ruled for 59 years and 3 months on the 20th of September. No reigning monarch has maintained so pure a court or has lived so blameless a life as Queen Victoria.

Isaac B. Potter, chief consul of the New York division of the League of American Wheelmen, furnishes some interesting statistics anent the omnipresent bicycle. There are, he says, probably 2,500,000 bicycle riders in the United States, and it is estimated that 1,000,000 wheels will be sold during the present year. This might mean that five per cent. of our population of 70,000,000 will be mounted on wheels by the end of the current year were it not necessary to make a generous allowance for the number of wheelmen who buy new wheels and discard old ones. Is any ease the figure is impressive.

Charles Bates, United States deputy surveyor, is busy at work in the Rosebud reservation, where he has a surveying contract. Many of the Indians on the reservation have expressed a desire to receive allotments of land in severalty, and large tracts of the reservation are being surveyed with this object in view. The Indians on the Pine Ridge reservation have not yet indicated a willingness to receive their allotments, principally for the reason that Red Cloud, their aged and respected chief, is opposed to it, and in deference to his wishes but few allotments will be made to the Indians there.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 25th aggregated $857,108,264, against $906,208,528 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week in 1895 is 14.3.

In the United States there were 315 business failures in the seven days ended on the 25th, against 317 the week previous and 216 in the corresponding period of 1895.

THE EAST.

In New York city Miss Elizabeth Almy was left a fortune of $1,500,000 by a rich Cuban planter whom she nursed through a long period of illness.

The annual executive meeting of the National Council of Women of the United States will be held in Boston November 2, 3 and 4.

An explosion of gas in a colliery near Tremont, Pa., killed Jasper Newton and his son-in-law, John Sogrove, and Charles S. Hoffstall and James Norton were fatally hurt.

In Massachusetts the "sound money" democrats have nominated F. O. Prince, of Boston, for governor.

The main building of Mount Holyoke college at South Hadley, Mass., the pioneer institute for the higher education of woman, was burned, the loss being $150,000.

By a freight wreck near Hilton, Pa., Engineer Mitchell and Fireman Kelly were killed.

Of the colored colonists who went from this country to Liberia early in the spring many have died of fever and others were in a destitute condition.

The nominee of the silver democrats for governor of New York, John Boyd Thacher, has refused to run.

Massachusetts silver democrats in convention in Boston nominated George F. Williams, of Dedham, for governor.

George S. Morrison, county treasurer of Rensselaer county, N. Y., is said to be short in his accounts to the extent of $200,000.

At Middletown, N. J., Joseph Field celebrated his 104th birthday.

At the close of the National league baseball season the clubs stood in the following positions: Baltimore, .698 per cent.; Cleveland, .625; Cincinnati, .606; Boston, .565; Chicago, .555; Pittsburgh, .512; New York, .489; Philadelphia, .477; Brooklyn, .443; Washington, .343; St. Louis, 308; Louisville, .290.

At the age of 96 years Thomas M. Sturtevant, a veteran of the war of 1812, died at Madison, N. J.

In a colliery at Hazelton, Pa., four boilers exploded, instantly killing Peter Parker and fatally injuring Michael and Andrew Hargaud.

The well-known Philadelphia merchant, John Wanamaker, has bought out the entire stock in New York of Hilton, Hughes & Co., formerly A. T. Stewart's, and will continue the business.

On the British steamship Cyrus in Philadelphia a barrel of oil ignited and four sailors were burned to death.

John S. Johnson broke the one-mile bicycle record at Trenton, N. J., going the distance in 1:47, and James Michael covered five miles in 9:51 4-5, the fastest time ever made.

The democratic state committee nominated Wilbur F. Porter, of Watertown, for governor of New York, to take the place of John Boyd Thacher, who declined.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Darlington, Quick & Boyden, commission men at the stock yards in Chicago, failed, and Frederick Boyden, a member of the firm, committed suicide.

Gen. W. S. Rosecrans was elected president at the twenty-sixth annual reunion in Rockford, Ill., of the Army of the Cumberland.

Flames wiped out the Missouri military academy at Mexico, causing a loss of $100,000.

The American Bankers' association at the annual meeting in St. Louis elected Robert H. Lowery, of Atlanta, Ga., president.

Grace Clark, aged 18 years, shot and killed Harry M. Conway, her lover, and then took her own life in Chicago in a fit of jealousy.

Four murderers were hanged in New Mexico, Dionicio Saldoval at Albuquerque, Perfecto Podilla and Rosario Ring at Tiorra Amarilla and Antonio Gonzales at Roswell.

At the age of 86 years James F. Joy died at his home in Detroit, Mich. Mr. Joy was well known in railroad circles throughout the country both as a promoter and manager.

In the Second Missouri district R. N. Bodine (dem.) was nominated for congress on the 1,429th ballot.

At Gretna, La., Jim Hawkins (colored), charged with assault and battery on a little white boy, was lynched by a mob.

In Chicago Louis Gimm, of Pittsburgh, Pa., broke the previous 24-hour bicycle record, making 486 miles and 1,517 yards.

In a riot at a political meeting in Orestes, Ind., Joe Martin, Hosek Templeton and Sam Slavin were fatally stabbed.

In Chicago two robbers walked into the office of the Western Foundry company in broad daylight, held up five men who were in the office, took $1,600 from the treasurer's desk and got away.

Fire wiped out the entire business portion of Essex, Ia.

At Deadwood, S. D., snow to the depth of several inches fell.

Near Ava, Mo., Albert B. Gibson, a young farmer, shot and killed his wife and then made an unsuccessful attempt upon his own.

At East St. Louis, Ill., William Callison, a stockman of Versailles, Mo., was robbed of $3,000.

G. M. Crowe and J. U. Smith, of Cleveland, and Frank E. Dawd, of Defiance, O., made the discovery that they were all married to the same woman.

Minnesota and South Dakota will for the first time in their history consume corn for fuel the coming winter because of the high prices for coal.

At Sparta, Ga., Harris Boone (colored) was shot by a party of citizens for shooting at an officer who was trying to arrest him.

In Kansas two banks, one at Argonia and the other at Tribune, closed their doors.

Wolf & Brother, a wholesale dry goods firm at Little Rock, Ark., failed for $200,000.

George Dixon and F. C. Krafts lowered the world's five-mile bicycle road record in San Francisco, placing the figures at 10:22 4-5.

Near San Marcos, Tex., a waterspout caused great destruction to property and some loss of life.

The doors of the Argonia (Kan.) state bank were closed.

In the Pacific ocean the schooner Edward E. Webster, of San Francisco, was lost and 25 persons were drowned.

At Defiance, O., Charles Gossler, a young business man, was drowned in the Maumee river while attempting to walk on the water in imitation of the Saviour. He was insane over religion.

Fire destroyed the Northern Illinois college at Fulton, the loss being $120,000.

Mat Carey and Thomas Gorman were cremated in a log hut near Lansing, Ia. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The oldest member of the West Virginia legislature, Thomas Hawkins, died at Huntington, aged 74 years.

During a political dispute near Gray, W. Va., John Roberts and "Doc" Estep were killed.

Advices from all sections of Texas say that the cotton crop has been seriously damaged by heavy rains.

At the annual session in Detroit of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America the report of the president showed that during the year ended June 30, 1896, the consumption of cigars in the United States was 4,237,755,943. The total amount of wages paid out per year is $41,767,989 and the value of the product is $129,693,275.

The Cleveland (O.) rolling mill has closed down, and 4,600 men are thrown out of employment.

Fire destroyed the Tiger hotel at Burke, Idaho, and William O'Mara, a miner, was burned to death and several other persons were injured.

Nearly one-half the business portion of Plato, Minn., was burned.

In session in Cleveland, O., the Union Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners passed a resolution in favor of restricting immigration to 50,000 a year. Henry Lloyd, of Boston, was elected president for the ensuing year.

At Windfall, Ind., Mr. and Mrs. Frank Coomer and Miss Cora Mount were fatally burned by a natural gas explosion.

By an accident in a mine A. L. White, chief of the United States weather bureau in Phoenix, Ariz., was killed.

The miners' strike at Leadville, Col., has not ended as was reported.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The government of Spain in consequence of the spread of the rebellion against Spanish authorities decided to send 3,000 troops to the Philippine islands.

At Hilo, Hawaii, a severe earthquake shock was experienced.

Advices received at Constantinople say that 2,000 Armenians at Kemah, near Erzingan, have been put to death.

Mr. Gladstone in a speech in Liverpool urged the government of England to take steps to put a stop to the Armenian outrages in Turkey.

In the English channel a terrific gale did an immense amount of damage to shipping.

A notice was issued at McGill university in Montreal, Que., refusing to accept in future any more United States silver or paper money in payment of scholarship fees.

At Kaiseriea and at Ghemarch, in Anatolia, a slaughter of Armenians is reported. The burning of Kharput is also reported.

It is denied that Russia and Japan have agreed upon a joint protectorate in Corea.

Emma Roy, Leonora Vincent and Peter Grenier were drowned by the upsetting of a canoe near Buckingham, Ont.

While crossing the River Tyne near Shields, England, a ferryboat sank and seven persons were drowned.

A tremendous storm on the west coast of Mexico caused great damage to property.

In London Fred Barnard, the artist of Black and White, was burned to death in bed. It is supposed the bedclothing caught fire while he was smoking.

In Cuba the government is withdrawing the detachments of troops stationed at the different plantations and is authorozing the planters to enlist local guerrilla forces for their own protection.

On the Canadian Pacific railroad system all the train dispatchers were ordered out on a strike.

LATER NEWS.

The telegraphers' strike on the Canadian Pacific has practically tied up that road so far as passenger traffic is concerned.

The will of Edison Keith, the Chicago merchant who recently committed suicide, was admitted to probate the 24th. He left an estate of $1,250,000.

A storm of cyclonic proportions swept along the coast of Georgia the 29th. At Brunswick four persons were killed outright and a large amount of property destroyed. In Savannah the storm was equally severe and several persons killed.

Telegrams received the 29th announce that the town of Altata, Mexico, has completely disappeared as a result of the recent hurricane. The town of Elata was wiped out and only one house remained. Nineteen persons were drowned there.

Tammany Hall gave Bryan an enthusiastic demonstration in New York the night of the 29th.

The London Chronicle announced the 29th that a satisfactory conclusion had been reached in the Venezuelan matter.

The steamer Harry Cottrell foundered off Amherstsbury, Ont., the 29th.

Wm. C. Whitney, ex-secretary of war and Mrs. Edith S. Randolph were married at Bar Harbor, Me., the 29th.

D. M. Browning, commissioner of Indian affairs has made his annual report to the secretary of interior. He says with no outbreak or disturbance during the year, the progress of Indians generally in education and civilization has been uninterrupted and substantial.

Oct. 6th and 20th, 1896, the Great Northern Railway will sell round trip tickets at one fare plus $2.00 from St. Paul and Minneapolis in connection with eastern lines to points in Northern Minnesota and the Dakotas. Tickets good for 20 days. Free homestead lands, and farms on crop payment. For further information apply to railway ticket agents or address F. I. Whitney, G. P. and T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis	Sept. 29.
WHEAT—No. 1 northern		64¼@ 65
No. 2 northern		62½@ 63
December		63¾
HAY—Timothy	7 50	@ 8 00
Good wild	5 50	@ 6 00
OATS—No. 3 white		17½
CATTLE—Steers	2 25	@ 3 10
Cows		2 50
HOGS—	2 50	@ 3 00
SHEEP—Muttons		2 75
Lambs		2 80
BUTTER—Creamery, first		14½@ 15
Creamery, second		11 @ 12
Dairy, fancy		12 @ 14
Dairy, choice		10 @ 11
POULTRY—Turkeys		7 @ 8
Spring chickens		7

MORE FIGHTING AT LEADVILLE

Strikers Attack Bon Air Shaft, But Are Repulsed by the Guards.

Leadville, Col., Sept. 28.—Renewed rioting has occurred. At ten o'clock Sunday the military guard at the Bon Air mine on Carbonate hill was attacked. The pickets were driven in behind the stockades by a fusillade of lead fired from one of the dark recesses of the mountain. Buckshot riddled the timberwork of the mine and whistled close to the ears of the militiamen. The fire was returned, the heavy ring of the Springfield rifle sounded on the air, and in a few moments all Leadville was awake. Lieut. Verdeckberg telephoned Gen. Brooks that the guard had been driven in, and a few moments later the troops were turned out and started to the Bon Air on double time.

The shots from the Bon Air sounded like a hail. Lights flashed in all the windows of the town, and within half an hour the streets were filled with men, armed and ready to go to the mine, which is some little distance away. The exchange of shots was lively and lasted for fully 15 minutes. The attacking party was located in one spot, while the fire of the military was scattering and from different points along the guard line. A squad of infantry with fixed bayonets charged into the brush, but the assailants retreated rapidly before them and were soon silenced. This attack occurred at a time when the union was consulting for peace, and will have the effect of causing renewed enlistments to the ranks of the militia.

CRIME RAMPANT.

City of Cleveland Suffers Greatly from a Band of Robbers.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 29.—There is no abatement of the epidemic of crime in this city. Hold-ups and murderous assaults upon peaceable citizens continue and the startling audacity of the desperadoes and their cool, united methods of doing business astound even the police. Since Sunday night 25 houses have been entered. Citizens are wrought up to such a degree of alarm that the streets are practically deserted by seven o'clock in the evening and the unfortunates who are compelled to be out late ride home in cabs or engage bodyguards to accompany them. The police are just simply unable to cope with the criminals, and although supposed leaders have been arrested, the depredations increase in number to an alarming extent. Houses have been robbed within a few hundred feet of the central station and pedestrians are held up in the very heart of the city almost before dark.

SEVEN DROWNED.

Disaster to a Boating Party Reported from Shields, England.

London, Sept. 28.—Seven lives were lost Saturday at Shields by the foundering of a boat that was overloaded. The party that entered the boat sank her almost to her gunwales, but as they were in perfectly smooth water there was no great danger. When, however, they got some distance out in the harbor, they encountered a small sea, which broke over the boat, and despite the efforts made to bail her, soon filled her and caused her to sink. Other boats went to the rescue, but before they could reach the people struggling in the water, seven of the party had been drowned.

BASEBALL.

National League Season Closed—Standing of the Clubs.

The National Baseball league's season practically closed Saturday. The following table shows the number of games won and lost and the percentage of each club.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Baltimore	90	39	.698
Cleveland	80	48	.625
Cincinnati	77	50	.606
Boston	74	51	.565
Chicago	71	57	.555
Pittsburgh	66	63	.512
New York	64	67	.489
Philadelphia	62	68	.477
Washington	59	72	.450
Brooklyn	58	73	.443
St. Louis	40	90	.308
Louisville	38	92	.292

He Was Pardoned.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 29.—Rev. J. W. Combs, a Baptist minister of Perry county, was convicted some time ago of perjury and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. Monday he came into Frankfort without guard and asked Acting Gov. Worthington for a pardon. The acting governor examined the letters from the officials of the trial court and promptly pardoned Mr. Combs. Had the governor not pardoned him the reverend gentleman says he would have gone to the penitentiary and placed himself in charge of the warden.

Bought by Wanamaker.

New York, Sept. 29.—A positive announcement was made Monday afternoon that John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, had bought the business of the suspended firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co. Mr. Wanamaker will start up the business again as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. The business will be reorganized on entirely new lines.

Army of Cumberland Elect Officers.

Rockford, Ill., Sept. 25.—The Army of the Cumberland elected the following officers Thursday: President, Gen. W. S. Rosecrans; corresponding secretary, Gen. H. V. Boynton; recording secretary, J. W. Stiel; treasurer, Gen. Fullerton; historian, C. G. Mifla.

Columbus, O., was chosen as the next meeting place.

A Misplaced Switch.

Wilton, Mo., Sept. 29.—A freight train on the Missouri & Kansas railroad was wrecked here Monday by a misplaced switch. Fireman William Blake was buried under the engine and killed and Engineer John Evans was injured. The switch had been thrown by some unknown miscreant.

Murdered Her Niece.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 29.—In a fit of insanity Monday morning, Miss Jennie King, aged 37 years, killed her brother's daughter, Grace King, nearly four months old, by pounding her on the head with a rock.

Passed Away.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 26.—Mrs. Eliza Griffin Johnson, the widow of the late Confederate Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson, died in this city Friday at the home of her son-in-law, United States Attorney Dennis. She was 74 years old. Her former home was in Kentucky.

Prof. Garber Dead.

Allentown, Pa., Sept. 29.—Davis Garber, professor of mathematics and astronomy of Muhlenberg college, died here Sunday of bowel troubles. Prof. Garber was 57 years of age. He graduated from Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, in 1863.

A NATION OF SMOKERS.

Last Year the United States Produced 4,237,755,943 Cigars.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 29.—Nearly 300 delegates were present in Turner hall Monday morning when President G. W. Perkins called the twenty-first session of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America to order. Thomas Dolan, representing the local unions, made an address of welcome, which was responded to by President Perkins. A committee on credentials was appointed and the convention adjourned until afternoon.

At the afternoon session President Perkins read his report, which was an exhaustive one. The report shows that the cigar trade has not materially improved, although there has been a slight increase in the output. The total product for consumption in the United States alone for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, was 4,237,755,943 cigars. The total number of factories of all kinds reported is 14,070, of which number 7,147 are strictly union and 6,925 are mixed and nonunion. The union factories give employment to 12,278 union hand workmen and 15,247 union mold workmen. The open shops employ 10,675 union and nonunion persons. The total amount of wages paid out per year is $41,767,989 and the value of the product is $129,693,275.

BROKE THE RECORD.

Gimm Rides a Bicycle Over 486 Miles in Less Than Twenty-Four Hours.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—Louis Gimm, of Pittsburgh, lowered the American professional bicycle record for 24 hours (paced), which he held and won a purse of $400 at the Coliseum Friday night. The 24 hours expired at nine o'clock, but Gimm was an easy winner at 8:36. He covered 486 miles 1,151 yards in 23 hours and 36 minutes. Fifteen thousand people saw the finish and enthusiastically cheered the winner. Gimm finished in bad shape physically. Frank Walker, of New York, who holds a 24-hour record of 490 miles, made in London, rode a hard finish and came in second. He was in better condition than any of the other riders. He rode 482 miles 968 yards in 24 hours. Fred Schimmer, of Chicago, who recently was made a professional, got third money, covering 462 miles 567 yards. C. W. Miller, of Chicago, started out as a likely winner, but finished fourth with 459 miles 233 yards to his credit. Lyman Myers, of Minneapolis, and Bert Harding, of St. Louis, scored 400 miles and over to get special prizes and then quit. A. Schoch, of Minneapolis, broke all records for continuous riding. He rode 273 miles without getting off his wheel, and in 400 miles was off only two minutes.

CLOSED UP.

Poor Business Causes Big Mills in Cleveland to Quit.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 26.—The Broadway Flour Milling company shut up shop and went out of business Friday afternoon, and its plant, machinery and stock are now for sale. This is the result of a long season of bad business and still worse prospects for the future. The company decided, after a long deliberation, to close up its affairs before it got any deeper in the hole, and liquidate its present indebtedness. This news created a great stir in commercial circles about town, as it was understood that the Broadway Mills company was one of the soundest institutions of the city and was supposed to be doing a thriving business. The capital stock of the company, of which George V. Lewis was president, was $150,000. The plant, including machinery, was valued at $145,000.

Break the Records.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 29.—The national circuit meet of the League of American Wheelmen opened at the annual interstate fair at this place Monday, and as a result over 10,000 persons were present, the largest in the history of the fair. John S. Johnson, paced by two quads and a triplet, beat all previous public records for one mile, crossing the tape in 1:47 flat, the best previous time being 1:48¾, made by Tyler at Waltham, Mass., in 1894. "Jimmy" Michael, the Welshman, paced by two quads and a triplet, covered five miles in 9:51 4-5, the fastest time ever made on any track.

Trust Deed for $50,000,000.

St. Louis, Sept. 29.—The St. Louis & San Francisco Railway company has filed in the recorder's office here a deed of trust on all the property of the company to secure the payment of $50,000,000 in four per cent. bonds. The bonds are to be paid in gold coin of the United States of the present weight and fineness. There are 50,000 bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each, and they mature in 100 years.

Vote Against the Women.

Indiana, Pa., Sept. 29.—At Monday's session of the Pittsburgh conference of the M. E. church the question referring to the admission of women as members of the general conference was discussed behind closed doors and voted upon. The women advocates made a gallant fight, but were defeated by five votes.

Condition of the Reserve.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The net gold in the treasury at the close of business Monday stood at $122,045,550. The gold withdrawn at New York amounted to $98,200. There was received at New York $2,000,000 in gold in exchange for currency.

Fire at Omaha, Neb.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 28.—Fire at Essex, Ia., Friday night did about $8,000 damage to buildings and stocks, the chief losers being A. E. Seabron, general store and stock, $4,000; C. L. Beech, restaurant, $1,000; Fred Newquist, drugs, $1,000. Firemen from Red Oak and Shenandoah lent aid.

Marshal Shot Dead.

Rome, Ga., Sept. 28.—J. R. Tidwell, marshal of Seney, Ga., was shot dead by Lester Echols, whom he had arrested for drunkenness Friday night. Echols escaped. He is being hunted with bloodhounds.

British Seamen Drowned.

London, Sept. 28.—The admiralty has received a dispatch from Nagasaki, Japan, stating that a boat belonging to H. M. S. Narcissis (armored cruiser) capsized September 11 in Fish river, and that Capt. Lang and three seamen were drowned.

Incendiary Fire.

Clinton, Ia., Sept. 28.—Fire of incendiary origin almost totally destroyed the four-story stone building of the Northern Illinois college Saturday morning at Fulton, Ill., across the river from here. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

SPREE ENDS IN DEATH.

A Brutal Father Chased by a Mob Drowns Himself.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 28.—Just before dark Sunday night Edward Wald, a ship carpenter residing at 53 Mulberry street, narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of an infuriated mob of west side citizens. Wald came home under the influence of liquor, quarreled with his wife and finally struck her. The 14-year-old son Edward seized his father's arm and entreated him to quiet down, whereupon the brute became enraged and threw the boy down the stairway leading to the street, a distance of 20 feet. The little fellow screamed for help and rolled out of the open doorway into the street writhing in convulsions and frothing at the mouth. Dr. C. A. Turner was summoned to attend the boy, and a crowd quickly collected to revenge the brutal outrage. Rev. John McHale, a Catholic priest, was hastened to the scene and administered the last rites of the church to the dying boy. Meanwhile the crowd increased to a mob, which was goaded into fury by the sight of the helpless child struggling in convulsions on the pavement until the clamor for revenge swelled to an ominous roar. An impromptu delegation of 40 forced their way into the house to drag out the inhuman father, and others were dispatched for a rope. Wald had locked himself in a bedroom. The door was broken open, and the brute dragged into the street, fighting desperately. The police arrived before the rope appeared and thus intercepted a lynching. The mob gave battle to the police, determined not to allow Wald to escape them. During the scrimmage the prisoner broke loose from those who were holding him and ran down an alley toward the river. The mob was close at his heels and when the fugitive reached the river, knowing that his chance for life was less than even if captured, plunged into the cold, muddy water of the Cuyagho and was drowned. His body has not been recovered. The boy will die and the wife's injuries may also prove fatal.

A STEP FORWARD.

A Distinct Improvement Is Shown in Business Circles.

New York, Sept. 26.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"A very moderate and yet distinct improvement is seen, no longer one in the buying of materials, which continues and stiffens prices, but also in orders for products of some industries in money markets, and in exports of staples. It is as yet little more than a step toward better things, but has already started some important works and prompted a few considerable contracts. While the gain in working force is not great, it seems clear that for the first time in many months there is some net gain.

"An important change is the general advance in produce markets, especially in wheat, which rose sharply on Thursday and Friday, closing 5½ cents higher for the week. Reports of crops abroad were supposed to be the chief cause, as visible supplies in this country increased largely, but for the first time since July 1, western receipts fell below those of the same week last year. If there should be an unusual foreign demand it would make a great difference with future business.

"Cotton advanced an eighth a week ago but lost three-sixteenths, and with full receipts might have gone farther but for resumption of work by several important mills. Much less than the full capacity of mills is working, and the demand for goods has been quite slack, with a decline of a sixteenth in print cloths, but in other goods recent advances are maintained. A few o. the woolen mills are resuming, the belated demand for heavy goods constituting most of the gain visible, but manufacturers show confidence that more goods will be wanted when the future is more clear.

"Finished products of iron meet more inquiry, and the placing of contracts for 15,000 tons of steel for three new battle ships, for one large building here and for several bridges, explain the starting of two or three works, but after such months as have passed a little business is a gain. There is no gain in the boot and shoe manufacture.

"Failures for the week have been 315 in the United States, against 216 last year, and 39 in Canada, against 50 last year."

FASTEST OF ALL.

John R. Gentry Paces a Mile at Portland, Me., in 2:00 1-2.

Portland, Me., Sept. 25. — Thursday was an eventful day at the Rigby track because the world's pacing record was broken by John R. Gentry, the magnificent horse pacing the fastest mile ever made in harness and placing the world's record at only half a second over two minutes, or 2:00½. Gentry was driven by W. S. Andrews. His record before starting was 2:01½, which he made September 8 at Glens Falls, N. Y., in the second heat of a race with Star Pointer.

Horrors of Insurrection.

Madrid, Sept. 25.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Hong Kong says that steamers which have arrived there from Manilla, the capital of the Philippine islands, brings the announcement that Cavite is occupied by 15,000 insurgents. Over 100 monks have been murdered in the islands since the breaking out of the insurrection. Many of the victims have been fastened to trees, their clothing having been soaked with kerosene oil and then ignited and burned to death.

Monument to Hans Christian Andersen.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—A handsome granite monument of Hans Christian Andersen, Denmark's favorite poet, and one of the world's best story tellers, was unveiled at Lincoln park Saturday afternoon. The statue is the work of Johannes Gelert, of this city, and cost $10,000. Preceding the exercises at the park there was a parade of Danish societies from the Auditorium to the grounds where the festivities were held.

Fix the Blame of Mine Disaster.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 26.—William Stein, Edward Roderick and Edward Brennen, the three state mine inspectors appointed to investigate the Twin shaft disaster at Pittston, the 6th of July last, whereby 58 lives were lost, have made their report to Gov. Hastings. The inspectors say that in their opinion, Mr. Lagen, who was in charge of the work at the mine, erred in judgment in going so far into the mine from the bottom of the shaft. They say his error of judgment was the cause of the loss of his own life as well as of those subordinate to him.

More Tollgates Wrecked.

Harrodsburg, Ky., Sept. 28. — A mob wrecked four toll gates in Mercer county, Friday night. At Cheeselick the mob forced Andy Yocum, the keeper, to get out of bed and chop the gate down. The mob was heavily armed, and Yocum was told that if he collected any more toll they would return and dynamite his house.

Contract Secured by a Louisville Firm.

Washington, Sept. 28.—The contract for the erection of the Youngstown (O.) public building has been awarded to Bailey, Koerner & Co., of Louisville, Ky., at $31,894.

Fall

Medicine is fully as important and beneficial as Spring Medicine, and the best Fall Medicine is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

A QUEER BELIEF.

The Place of Torment to Which Wicked Buddhists Are Consigned.

The place of torment to which all wicked Buddhists are to be assigned on the day of final reckoning is a terrible place of punishment. The Buddhistic hell is a sort of apartment house, divided into eight "easy stages." In the first the poor victim is compelled to walk for untold ages in his bare feet over hills thickly set with red-hot needles, points upward. In the second stage the skin is carefully filed or rasped from the body and irritating mixtures are applied. In the third stage the nails, hair and eyes are plucked out and the denuded body sawed and planed into all sorts of fantastic shapes.

The fourth stage is that of "sorrowful lamentations." In the fifth the left side of the body and the denuded head are carefully roasted, Yoma, the Buddhist Satan, superintending the work. In the sixth stage the arms are torn from the body and thrown into an immense vat among the eyes, nails and hair previously removed. Then in plain hearing of the sore-footed, blind, maimed, roasted and bleeding victim the whole horrid mass is pounded into jelly. In the seventh stage the other side of the victim and his feet are roasted brown and then comes the eighth and last stage, in which the candidate is thrown into the bottomless pit of perdition.

The Basin Diskboat.

The new disk steamship, the invention of M. Bazin, was launched at St. Denis dockyard. Admiral Coulombeaud, who has a high repute among French naval authorities, is said to be a firm believer in the possibilities of this new invention, and he has computed that only one-twenty-eighth of the power required to drive an ordinary boat is needed for a Bazin craft of the same size and speed. The diskboat of M. Bazin is by no means the first attempt to apply the roller principle to navigation, but heretofore the rollers have been made to perform the duty of paddle-wheels, or propellers; in the new boat they are merely devices to overcome friction, and the report of M. Bazin's experiments indicate that he has been markedly successful.

Child Marriages in India.

In India there are 100,000 boys and 627,000 girls under the age of 14 who are legally married, while 8,600 boys and 24,000 girls who have not attained the age of four are under marriage bonds as arranged by their parents.

THE act of worship is among all creation indigenous and peculiar to man.—Melville.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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Ask for it the next time that you buy a

BIAS VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDING.

The featherbone flares and stiffens—the bias velveteen wears as only an S. H. & M. *can* wear. Especially suited for silk or wool petticoats.

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Samples showing labels and materials mailed free.

"Home Dressmaking Made Easy," a new 72 page book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, tells in plain words how to make dresses at home without previous training; mailed for 25c.

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This button with a ten cent box of **CASCARETS, CANDY CATHARTIC** the ideal laxative and guaranteed constipation cure, sent FREE on receipt of five 2-cent stamps. Address STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, Chicago; Montreal, Can.; New York.

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THE BABY'S FIRST SMILE.

There's many a pleasure we meet with in life,
Of joy there is many a thrill;
There are transports that come in the midst of the strife,
When the noise of the conflict is still.
But there's naught in this world so wond'rously sweet,
From Greenland's white snows to the Nile,
There's nothing so heavenly, pure and complete
As a dear little baby's first smile.

The lover's first kiss—we know it is fine;
Its memory will haunt us for aye;
Though the flowers may fade and the stars may decline,
Its rapture will never decay.
Yet not for a moment can we compare
What may have a tincture of guile,
In an Eden of blossoms so fragrant and fair,
With an innocent baby's first smile.

An angel, perhaps, is a beautiful sight,
But an angel we never have seen,
And far, far away on the regions of light,
With their daisy-starred meadows so green;
But we are content when here we behold,
Encumbered with burdens the while,
A gleam from the city whose streets are of gold,
In a sweet little baby's first smile.
—George W. Crofts, in Chicago Inter Ocean.

A SHIPWRECKED CREW.

BY GEORGE H. COOMER.

"That fine-looking boy who holds the bat," said the new master, indicating a young lad in the center of the playground, "is one of my best pupils. He is English, and was brought here a year ago, after being taken from a wreck."

"Ah," I replied, "you like him, then. I am glad of that. As to his studies, there is certainly one in which he will be likely to excel, and that is geography."

"Geography!" exclaimed the master. "It is really a pleasure to hear the little fellow recite it. He fairly devours it. I think he would be able to floor the committee in that branch of study."

The new master was a grave, elderly man, who, whenever I met him, seemed to take pleasure in talking to me, though our acquaintance had been only for a week or two.

But now Arthur, the English boy, catching sight of my calico shirt and blue jacket, came eagerly to the spot where we stood; and then, for the first time, the teacher knew that his young pupil and myself were fast friends.

"You must tell me the story, from first to last," he said, after listening to the greeting between Arthur and me, in which we had dropped some remarks that aroused his curiosity. "I must hear it, for I feel a great interest in both of you."

We seated ourselves on the schoolhouse steps—the master, Arthur and I. But how difficult it seemed to realize the past and feel that this happy schoolboy had ever looked upon terrors so dreadful as those amid which I had once seen him, far out upon the great deep.

How his bright eyes sparkled or moistened, as I related the circumstances which had, a year before, brought us acquainted, and which I will repeat in substance for the reader:

I had sailed in the ship Altai, bound for Maranham, in Brazil, and on the equator we were becalmed for 23 days.

There was from the first, a sail in sight, which after a time was brought quite near us by those momentary puffs of air which will occasionally ripple the water in such a calm; and we at length found her to be the whaling brig Catherwood, of London, Capt. Dore.

Her officers were several times on board of us, while the vessels lazily drifted within half a mile of each other, and it seemed very pleasant to meet such neighborly people upon the ocean. They laughed, however, when we complained of the tediousness of our passage, which had up to that time occupied five or six weeks, and said they had not seen land for seven months!

It was then that I first saw young Arthur, whom I found to be the captain's son. Mrs. Dore, the lad's mother, was also making the voyage; and coming on board with the others fairly charmed our crew with her sweet face and manner.

Seven months out from port, the captain's wife and son were hungry for books and papers, and we were happy in being able to supply them, in exchange for the well-thumbed reading matter which they brought us from their brig.

Capt. Dore told us that as soon as the calm should be over, he would go northwardly, toward the West Indies, to give everybody a good run ashore; but that he did not wish to enter Maranham, near which we then were, as a vessel he had spoken had reported the yellow fever there, and he feared for his wife and boy.

When the wind again sprang up, we stood for the Brazilian coast, while the Catherwood bore away to the north, carrying away with her more domestic happiness than I had ever before associated with the idea of a whaler.

Arthur waved his handkerchief to us from the maintop, and then dimmer and dimmer grew the white sails of the English brig, till even her main royal disappeared—a demonstration, if any were needed, that the world is a mere ball.

We lay at Maranhan for a number of weeks, then started on the return passage. Once more at sea I speculated on the chances of again falling in with the Catherwood; but the old proverb of "a needle in a haystack," naturally recurred to me, as I felt how improbable it was that we would meet with her. In the meantime, I had been much interested in the whaler's books, and wondered how Mrs. Dore and her boy liked those which they had obtained from the big merchant ship.

But we were fast sweeping to the northward. The West India islands were passed, and I ceased to think of the English brig as hovering anywhere near our path.

One night, however, when we were almost up with Bermuda, I dreamed of going on board the Catherwood, and seeing her crew in the most terrible distress. I have little faith in dreams, yet so vivid was the impression conveyed by the one in question, that during all the following watch I felt my spirits oppressed by a melancholy which would permit me to think only of shipwreck, starvation and death.

It was early that forenoon, when one of our men, at work aloft, reported an unusual object off the lee-bow. Upon standing in its direction, we discovered it to be a portion of a vessel's deck, on which were five men. Yet they hardly seemed men, for their faces and forms were those of frightful skeletons. They had almost lost the power of articulation, and not one of them was able to rise upon his feet.

After being carefully lifted to our deck, they showed an anxiety to inform us of others of their vessel's crew who were somewhere drifting in a like condition. Three or four of us ran aloft, away up to the royal mast heads.

In a moment or two we hailed the deck, announcing a discovery, and the ship was headed for the forlorn object which we made out upon the distant waters.

We came down from our lookout to find one of the five poor sufferers already dying, and our kind-hearted tars doing all in their power to alleviate the misery of the others.

That portion of the wreck for which we were steering was soon visible to all hands, and as we hove-to and towed it alongside with our boat, it was seen that among the nine persons who lay upon it were a woman and a boy.

Until this moment I had not connected the Catherwood with the tragic scene, but the sight of these two inspired a sudden thought of her, and recalled my dream of the night before.

Yet that they could be Mrs. Dore and her son appeared almost impossible—this ghastly woman and boy who resembled nothing living that I had ever seen before.

The child appeared at the point of death, but the woman, although very weak, seemed to have borne up better than any other of the sufferers. She could speak with no great difficulty, and her first words, upon being handed over the ship's side, were those of anxiety for her boy.

"Do not mind me now," she said. "Attend to him. Oh, do not tell me that he is past help!"

Still, we could not see in her Mrs. Dore, or in her son the little lad we had so petted as a most welcome visitor only a few weeks before.

But presently she added:

"We belong to the brig Catherwood. I remember your faces. I came on board your ship off Brazil. Save my poor boy! Oh, to lose him now, after all this suffering!"

Her woeful, sunken eyes were wholly dry, as she spoke, but those of our honest sailors were moist indeed.

In the meantime, one of the unfortunates had already breathed his last on our deck, and most of the others looked as if they must soon follow him.

There were now 13 remaining, five of whom died within three days; but Capt. Dore, with his wife and boy, and five of the foremost hands, began slowly to mend.

They told us that the Catherwood had been caught in a hurricane to the southwest of Bermuda. Her masts were swept by the board, and she became water-logged, but the oil she had below prevented her sinking. The casks, however, thumped so heavily as, after some days, to start the deck, which, breaking into two parts, floated with the crew, the remainder of the vessel going down.

There had been 25 persons on board, of whom three were lost in the hurricane, while eight had died of starvation before our ship love in sight; the only morsel of food tasted by the sufferers during their ordeal of 14 days having been the carcass of a small dog belonging to the captain.

A week after the rescue, we placed the survivors safe on shore at our own port, where in a few months they regained their former strength.

Capt. Dore, being under no necessity of returning to England, accepted the command of a fine American whaleman, while Arthur, as intelligent as modest, became the most popular boy in the school of his suburban neighborhood.

By the time I had told the master the story, the boys had all gathered around; and I left them standing, with looks of admiring sympathy, about their little marine associate, who had seen and suffered so much more than themselves.—Golden Days.

Not Disloyal.

A number of years ago, in a section where the methods of holding elections were notoriously loose, a man who had in his employ a large number of negroes was nominated for a municipal office. One of his workmen was an especial favorite, and the candidate was a good deal surprised to hear that this particular employe had voted the other ticket. Summoning him to the office, he said:

"Jerry, haven't I always treated you well?"

"Fus' rate, boss. I's allus said dat, I has, 'bout de fines' white folks dat is."

"Then why did you go back on me?"

"When does you mean?"

"At de election."

"I didn't go back on yer."

"There's no use of trying to conceal it. You voted against me at the election."

"'Deed I didn't, suh. Dem fellers come ter me an' dey wanted my vote. An' I wasn't goin' to lose de chance ter do sumpin' tow'ds cripplin' 'em financially."

"So you did vote for the other man?"

"Yassuh. I was under contract ter do dat much, an' I couldn' break mer promise. But I only voted foh him once, an' I done voted foh you nine times, suh."—Detroit Free Press.

Abbot Islip's Rebus.

One of the greatest of the many abbots who have ruled the abbey was Islip, who held office in the sixteenth century. He had a genius for architecture, and did so much toward the building of Westminster and other cathedrals throughout the kingdom that he is known in history as "the great builder." His body lies buried at Westminster in a little chapel called by his name, near the west entrance. In designing and building this chapel the abbot made the room itself a monument to his memory by repeating over and over again in the elaborate carved stone frieze which adorns the wall his favorite rebus or name sign—an eye, with the branch, or "slip," of a tree, grasped by a hand; and, as a second form, a man slipping from the branch of a tree to the ground.—Max Bennett Thrasher, in St. Nicholas.

Prone to Error.

"He seems to be a little empty in the upper story," said the one who knew him not.

"Beg your pardon, but you are entirely wrong," said the one who knew him well. "He is full to the muzzle."

Which shows how prone to error one may be on a superficial information.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Fortune Tellers in Paris.

In Paris there are over 1,000 professional "fortune tellers."

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

A Snake Bite.

Carl Strom, the 4-year old child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Strom, residing at St. Paul, died Sunday of what is thought to have been a snake bite. Mrs. Strom with her three children have been spending the summer in the country near Hastings. Friday, Carl came to his mother and complained of a pain in his left foot. He said that a frog had bitten him. The mother thought it was only a slight matter, but on Saturday morning the boy's foot had become so swollen that a doctor was called. He questioned the lad and came to the conclusion that it was a snake which had bitten the boy. There were two little red marks on the foot which looked much like a snake bite. The doctor could do nothing with the case, however, and after a day of intense suffering little Carl died.

A Stabbing Affray.

At Glyndon Mike Rider, a clerk in a merchandise store, became mixed up in a quarrel with some hobos, in which he received a stab in the back with a pocket knife, inflicting a very serious wound. Dr. Awty, city physician of Moorhead, was called to attend to the wounded man. The knife blade had broken off in Rider's back after penetrating about four inches. After the doctor had returned to Moorhead he received a telephone message saying the wounded man had commenced to spit blood, which would indicate that the knife blade had penetrated one of Rider's lungs.

A Bit of Romance.

A young woman employed by the Winona Produce company may secure a husband in a somewhat novel manner. A few days ago, in candling eggs, she came across one on the shell of which there was writing. Examination showed it to be the address of a young farmer living north of Winona, accompanied by the request that some girl correspond with him. The Winona maiden answered, and in reply received a letter stating that the farmer was 19 years old and would like to marry. He owned a house and 40 acres of good land and considerable money besides.

May Discharge for Cause.

Attorney General Childs has transmitted an opinion to Superintendent of Public Instruction Pendergast, holding that school trustees have the power to discharge teachers for cause. The question arose from a case in Blue Earth county, where one of the teachers was charged with grossly immoral conduct. The law gives the power to revoke certificates to the county superintendent, and the question was if the board could discharge the teacher if the superintendent failed to act.

The Capital.

The specifications for the structural iron work of the subbasement floor of the new state capitol will be ready for inspection by prospective bidders in a few days. At the last meeting of the commission it was directed that an invitation be published asking for bids, which will be opened at the next meeting, Oct. 6. After the subbasement floor has been laid it is probable that work will cease until next spring.

Through a Bridge.

Charles Rystrom fell from the East Seventh street bridge in St. Paul and was quite seriously bruised. He was riding a bicycle, and in attempting to cross the bridge did not notice that some of the flooring had been torn up. In one of the open places he was thrown from his wheel and fell to the ground 20 feet below. His injuries will not prove fatal.

News in Brief.

Ignatius Donnelly has been nominated for the state senate by the populists of Dakota county.

A postoffice has been established at Garnes, Polk county, with Ellef K. Gjernes as postmaster.

A young man from Luverne was injured while handling a thresher engine near Woodstock and died soon after. He was backing the engine toward the separator and crushed himself against the self-feeder.

Burglars entered A. W. Stone's hardware store at Bird Island and took over $50 worth of cutlery, revolvers, etc.

The supreme court has decided the range 44 cases and these six towns which Wilkin county has been trying to get will remain in Otter Tail.

Nearly 100 bids were received for the construction of 59 miles of county road, Duluth to Eveleth. Bids were received on both cash and bond basis. The cash basis bids were about $30,000 less than the bond bids.

Dog License Inspector Hicks, of Minneapolis, reports that the city took in charge this season 800 dogs, 700 of which were killed.

Dick Price, of Fairmont, was nominated for congress in the Second district by the prohibition convention. He will enter the race and work for election.

The Northern Pacific is using its new grade on the Lake Superior division between Duluth and Staples. The same power required to move 1,000 tons on the old grade moves 1,400 tons on the new.

The village of Elba was visited by a destructive fire. The blaze started in the saloon of Mike Goerin, which is connected with the Clawson House. This latter building was also soon destroyed. The saloon and residence of John Mouer went last.

L. D. Marshall, of the St. Anthony and Dakota elevator company, has been looking over the new stations on the Halstad line, and selecting sites for elevators. The company will build four, one at E. D. Child's farm in Andover, one at Climax, one at Neilsville and one at the Marsh river crossing in Norman county, and a fifth may be erected midway between the Andover station and Climax.

The new passenger steamer North Land, of the Hill line, was sunk at her dock in Duluth, as a result of negligence on the part of workmen employed in taking her machinery apart for the winter. The damage is slight.

Attorney General Childs rules that while to all intents and purposes the populists and democrats are one party, having fused upon presidential electors, congressmen governor and the county and city ticket, they are still two parties and as such are entitled to a judge of election at every polling place in the state, provided they ask for his appointment.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Doud, of Winona, celebrated their golden wedding the 24th.

An elevator and warehouse at New Paynesville was burned and the depot partially destroyed.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—"You look frightfully gloomy, Simpkins; are you in debt?" "No, the trouble is I can't get a chance to be."—Chicago Record.

—"I told her I would lay the world at her feet." "What did she say?" "She said if I was that athletic I ought to be traveling with a show."—Chicago Record.

—Combination.—"Oh, you just ought to see our flat," she exclaimed, enthusiastically. "We've the loveliest combination kitchen and folding-bed that ever was."—Detroit Tribune.

—"Smart woman, Jones' wife." "Why?" "Found she talked in her sleep; studied awhile, and now she lectures him all night without disturbing her own slumbers!"—Larks.

—"Are you a socialist?" asked a Texas colonel, poising his pocket-flask in the air as he regarded his chance acquaintance suspiciously. "I am." "Then you will excuse me if I drink before passing the flask."—Texas Sifter.

—The Little Critic.—"I think that must be a splendid book, Aunt Jennie." "Why do you think so, dear?" "Because, when you read the author's description of that midnight scene, I got just as sleepy as I could be—just as if it really was midnight."—Harper's Bazar.

—"Henry," said she, "wake up. I believe there is a man in the house." "Well, what if there is?" said Henry, sleepily. "If there was a woman in the house, do you suppose I would go to the trouble of waking you up and telling you about it?" By this time Henry was awake and explaining.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE ART OF NURSING.

A London Professional Who Does Not Believe in a "Born" Nurse.

A woman who is a trained nurse, occupying, after years of practice, a superior place in a London hospital, has been giving a course of lectures on her profession. Her first proposition at a recent talk was that there is no such thing as a born nurse; the habit of observation was a duty and the basis of nursing, which was an art only learned by practice.

Among some practical utterances of the speaker were: "A sunny sickroom, one that was entered by the sun once in 24 hours, is desirable; patients placed on the south side in a hospital ward recover sooner, by ten days to a fortnight, than those on the north side. Plenty of light is beneficial, except in cases of brain disease. The less furniture in the room the better, and to keep it clean a damp duster should be used instead of a dry one. The air must be kept as pure inside as outside, and there was little or no risk about having the window open, top and bottom, if the patient were well covered, head included, and a good fire kept burning. Night air is not injurious; it is purer in a city after ten p. m. than at any other time. The bed should never be in a corner, but accessible from all points. In fever and surgical cases, a 'cradle' had sometimes to be used to keep off the weight of the bedclothes; an impromptu cradle could be made out of a bandbox, with the bottom knocked out. Bedmaking was the grammar and keystone of nursing; many regular nurses could not make a good bed. It was important to act with decision when the time came for any office, and not to worry the patient by hesitation or talking of what was to be done; to tread quietly, but firmly; not on tiptoe, and never to whisper to a third person. Every effort ought to be made to secure for the patient two hours' sleep before midnight. Amateur nurses often broke down through neglecting to take food when keeping watch through the night. — St. Louis Republic.

A FAMILY DISCUSSION.

But Mr. Boram Fails to Take a Hand in It.

Boram abhors anything frivolous, and when he sat down to dinner the other day it was with a determination to carry on a rational and pleasant conversation such as the doctor had assured him would promote digestion and good health. "There was one thing remarkable about that St. Louis con—" he began.

"Quit scrouging me," shouted the youngest as he landed on the short rib of his sister with a pointed elbow.

"There was one remark—"

"Jist a drop more cream in this here coffee," from the country uncle, who was in to spend a few days, to the head of the table.

"Ahem! There was one re—"

"I scorched on the avenue last night," broke in the shock-headed boy who is in the seventh grade. "I wasn't skeered of no policeman. I give 'em the hyenar laugh."

"There was one remarkable—"

"Sarah, when I sound the buzzer you are expected to respond at once," said Mrs. Boram as the maid of all work appeared. "Help Mr. Boram to some more butter."

"There was one—"

"I don't mind Edith Wobberly borrowing books from me," cut in the eldest, "but she's got to return them or I will choke off the supply. Some people never do know anything."

"There wa—"

"There has been so much rain this season that we can't count on more an half a crop of anything. Never saw the like in my life. I'm clean discouraged," and the bucolic uncle mopped his florid countenance with a bandana.

"Were you going to say something, papa?" queried Mrs. Boram of her husband.

"Not a thing. Don't let me interrupt this highly edifying conversation. Pass the red pepper."—Detroit Free Press.

Cats Around the Farm.

Rats infesting the granaries and cribs on the farm have always been a source of a great deal of annoyance and only occasionally do we see the receptacles for corn and grain so constructed as to be rat proof. To make them so requires a good deal of extra effort. We believe plenty of good cats are preferable to rats. A supply of female cats will keep the farm rid of rats, and they need not be kept about the house either. They can be taught to stay where they are needed.—Coleman's Rural World.

Strained Relations.

She—What is the cause of the strained relations between Westside and Pearl Playce?

He—She punctured her tire the other night and the nearest Westside could come to the air pump was a cork screw.—Buffalo News.

WATER PIPES GUARD CONVICTS.

When Prisoners Cut the Pipes Water Escapes and Guards Are Thereby Alarmed.

A new idea in jail construction has recently been successfully tested in Boston. In brief, the scheme is to construct the cells of hollow pipes and fill them with water. When a pipe is served the water escapes, and by a system of registers in the office of the jail the fact is made known, as well as the particular cell where the pipes have been attacked. No attempt is made to have the pipes particularly hard. Common gas pipe is as good as any and will answer every purpose. The water is kept under a high pressure so that it will be sure to give the alarm when the pipe is severed.

Under the usual system of jail construction it is aimed to make the bars so hard that saws will not affect them; or, at best, so hard that cutting would be a slow progress. But convicts in jails are as clever as the men who construct jail cells, and methods have been discovered for taking the temper out of the hardest steel. Nitric acid will do, and so will common candle. If the flame of the latter is kept for several days close against a bar of chilled steel it will be made so soft that a common steel saw will cut it. Solid steel plates have been eaten with acids and escape made possible. The filling of hollow pipes with water seems to be a good thing.

CAUSTIC IN MOTHS.

Discovery of the Substance Used in Escaping from Cocoons.

A most remarkable entomological discovery has been announced by Oswald Latter, the great naturalist. It is to the effect that the imago of the moth Dicranura vinula secretes a pure caustic potash which it uses to penetrate the tough silken bag or cocoon in which it is inclosed, says the St. Louis Republic.

Caustic potash is, as most everyone knows, a powerful caustic which destroys skin and flesh when brought in contact with it. That it should be secreted or formed in the mouth or internal anatomy of any living creature is so singular and unlikely that the entomologists were at first inclined to disbelieve the story as related by Mr. Latter, in telling of his discovery.

It has long been known that this particular species of moth used some kind of liquid with which to soften the cocoon when he arrived at the age when nature hinted that it was time to get rid of the silken envelope, but Mr. Latter's experiments have for the first time disclosed the nature of that liquid. Prof. Latter made this singular discovery by clipping the ends from cocoons and catching the liquid when it was ejected. This he subjected to chemical analysis.

HOT SPRINGS, VA.,

Via "Big Four" and "C. & O." Routes—Perfect Fall Climate—2,500 Feet Elevation — Magnificent Mountain Surroundings—Most Curative Baths Known.

From Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria and all points tributary, Indianapolis, Benton Harbor, Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky, Springfield, Dayton and intermediate points, the "Big Four Route" have through vestibuled trains daily to Cincinnati, magnificently equipped with Buffet Parlor Cars, Dining Cars and Wagner Sleeping Cars. Direct connection made in Central Union Station, Cincinnati, with the beautiful trains of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, without transfer across the city. Write any agent "Big Four" for full particulars, or address D. B. Martin, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, or E. O. McCormick, Passenger Traffic Manager "Big Four Route," Cincinnati, O.

"The older a man gets," said the corn-fed philosopher, "the harder he finds it to feel sorry for a woman whose pug dog has died."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Cincinnati Flyer."

The Monon has put on a fast flyer for Indianapolis and Cincinnati. The train leaves Chicago, Dearborn Station, at 11:50 A. M., reaches Indianapolis at 4:37 and Cincinnati at 7:45 P. M., thus making the run, Chicago to Indianapolis, in four hours and forty-seven minutes, and Cincinnati in seven hours and fifty-five minutes. This is the fastest time made between Chicago and Indianapolis and Cincinnati by any line. The "Cincinnati Flyer" is equipped with elegant day coaches, the Monon celebrated high-backed seats, parlor car and dining car. City Ticket Office, 232 Clark St., Chicago.

She—"When a man proposes to a girl, it doesn't always mean that he wants to marry her." He—"No; it may be a matter of necessity."—Life.

Peace on Earth.

This is once more enjoyed by the rheumatic wise enough to counteract their progressive malady with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. No testimony is stronger than that which indicates it as a source of relief in this complaint. It is also eminently effective as a treatment for kidney trouble, dyspepsia, debility, liver complaint and constipation. Use it with persistence for the above.

"What shall I do with this article on the city drinking water?" said the Chicago editor's assistant. "Boil it down," was the reply.—Vogue.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

"My boy, it is high time a check was placed on your performances." "Thank you, father. Please make it payable on sight."

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—Lizzie Ferrel, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, '94.

If we knew what our enemies have suffered, our enmity would often die a sudden death.—Ram's Horn.

"No Maude, a middle-of-the-road candidate is not a bicyclist."—Norristown Herald.

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

If an Indian takes cold, he is liable to have the whooping cough.

$400 Truck Farms in Virginia.

September 1st and 15th and October 6 and 20 Home Seekers' Excursion tickets will be sold from points in the west and northwest over the Big Four Route and Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. to Virginia at one fare plus $2 for the round trip. Those who have investigated the state are of one opinion, that Virginia is the best state in the Union today for farmers. Situated at the doors of the great eastern markets with cheap transportation and a perfect climate it has advantages that cannot be overcome. Small farms may be had for $10 per acre and upward according to location and improvements. For descriptive pamphlet of Virginia, list of desirable farms and excursion rates address U. L. Truitt, N. W. P. A., C. & O., Big Four Route, 234 Clark St., Chicago.

"You will be married at high noon, I suppose?" said Tenspot to his free silver friend. "I shall be married at 16 minutes to 1," replied the white metal man.—Detroit Free Press.

Summer Resorts on the Monon.

The Summer resorts on the Monon Route are having a "big season." West Baden and French Lick Springs are more popular than ever, and Paoli has started a new sanitarium to take the overflow. The waters of these springs have been recommended by prominent physicians as superior in their curative properties to those of Hot Springs, White Sulphur, or even the noted spas and "bads" of Germany. West Baden indeed has been fitly called "the Carlsbad of America." Cedar Lake is prettier than ever and just as full of fish. The railroad company has a fine park there and is soon to build a new station.

First Chicago Man—"What are your plans for the future?" Second Chicago Man—"I think I will stop getting married and settle down."—Truth.

A Household Necessity.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, acts gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispels colds, cures headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

Very few horses eat corned beef, but we saw one standing the other day with a bit in his mouth.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe.

Advice is seldom welcome. Those who need it most take it least.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

A pen may be driven, but the pencil does better when it is lead.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

Which goes the quickest—a full minute or a spare moment?

Warner's Safe Cure

IN LARGE OR SMALL } BOTTLES.

Owing to the many requests from its patrons, Warner's Safe Cure Co. have put on the market a smaller size bottle of Safe Cure which can now be obtained at all druggists at half the price of the large bottle.

Warner's Safe Cure is not only a scientific vegetable preparation and does all that is claimed for it, but it is the only Kidney and Liver medicine used by the best people of four continents. A medicine that bears the stamp of the world's approval, and maintains its position for a fifth of a century, must necessarily possess peculiar merit.

PUBLIC OFFICE, Who Ever Wins, in the coming election, there will be great many changes; many will step out, others will fill their places. 100,000 Postmasters and other places. Get your papers ready now, while the iron is hot. Advise, prepare, and file papers, and petitions. It always pays to do things right. Instructions free. WM. H. LOPP, Washington, D.C.

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL for Spring delivery the largest and most complete line of Nursery stock. SEED CORN and SEED POTATOES in the west. Three plans of work. PAY WEEKLY. An early start insures success. WRITE AT ONCE FOR TERMS. THE JEWELL NURSERY COMPANY, Lake City, Minn.

HAVE YOU TRIED YUCATAN? OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.

A. N. K.—G. 1624.

When writing to advertisers please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Prof. Babcock, the well-known Chemist, says:—

"I find that Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure. It contains no trace of any substance foreign to the pure roasted cocoa-bean. The color is that of pure cocoa; the flavor is natural, and not artificial; and the product is in every particular such as must have been produced from the pure cocoa-bean without the addition of any chemical, alkali, acid, or artificial flavoring substance, which are to be detected in cocoas prepared by the so-called 'Dutch process.'"

Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

"Everybody Likes It."

BattleAx PLUG

Everybody likes "Battle Ax" because of its exceedingly fine quality.

Because of the economy there is in buying it.

Because of its low price. It's the kind the rich men chew because of its high grade, and the kind the poor men can afford to chew because of its great size.

A 5-cent piece of "Battle Ax" is almost twice the size of the 10-cent piece of other high grade brands.

PRICES THAT WE OFFER YOU IN OUR CATALOGUE

Men's New Suits, $2.85; Men's New Pants, 55 cts; Overalls, 25 cts; Mackinaw Shirts; $1.39; Mens' Overcoats, $4.49; Men's Ulsters, $4.75; Men's Fur Coats, $7.75; Fur Robes, $2.75; Ladies' Capes, $1.45; Children's Jackets, $1.45; Ladies' Cloaks, $6.69; Ingrain Carpets, 19 cts. per yard; New Curtains, 16 cts; New Trunks, 49 cts; Ladies' Mackintoshes, $2.25; Webster's Dictionary, 35 cts; Ladies' Corsets, 49 cts; Baby Carriages, $1.25; Nickle Alarm Clocks, 45 cts; New Watches, $1.07; Four-piece Quadruple Plate Tea Sets, $3.85; New Organs, $42.75; New Violins, 91 cts; New Wood Smooth Planes, 35 cts; New Chisels, 13 cts; New Heating Stoves, $1.97; New Cook Stoves, $8.75; New Wash Boilers, 58 cts; New Baker Shot Guns, $17.45; New Double Barrel Breech Loading Shot Guns, $6.35; New Winchester Shot Guns, $15.17; New Air Rifles, 69 cts; Loaded Shells, 38 cts. per 100; New Road Carts, $7.11; New Road Wagons, $21.85; New Top Buggies, $33.45; New Single Harness, $8.47; New Lounges, $3.85; New Bed Room Suites, $9.47; New Plows, $4.35.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, OCT. 2, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

--This is Vol. IX, No. 1.

—Landlord Gilmer is improving the Danforth House in appearence and convenience.

—John Coolen will soon move his hardware stock into the New building on River St.

—The Delano Democratic Committee for the next two years is T. J. Catlin, R. M. Bohn and Frank Cramer.

—The K. P.s entertainment in the City Hall Saturday night, by the Schubert Symphony Club, will be worth hearing.

—Some miscreant stole Mrs. Bain's honey and destroyed the bees, last week. They must have been hard up for sweetening.

--The wedding of Mr. John Mayer and Miss Sopha Soshnek, will take place at the Catholic Church next Tuesday at 10:30, A. M.

—The new cement sidewalk has been extended to the corner of 2nd street and R. R. Ave. and that corner now presents Metropolitan airs.

—"Honest Dollar" by Prof. E. A. Ross can be had of Charles H. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth Aye., Chicago. It wants the goldite to get out of our sunshine.

—Mrs. Mac Anderson has received from the government a nice tomb stone which she has placed at her husbands graye, in the cemetery south of town.

—Mrs. O. Anderson and family moved last week to Springfield to make their home on the farm with Mr. Anderson. S. J. Cooper occupies their old home, and H. S. Gilmer now runs the Danforth House.

--A confidence game was worked on a lot of working men at Little Falls the other day. The report says J. A. Konka secured money from a number of men supposed to amount to about $300, and now can't be found.

—If Prof. Wharton's friends hadn't cheered so vigorously before he began to speak at all, and so inordinately and inopportunely afterwards we might have been inducad to believe his arguments had some weight in the debate last night.

--We recently received a sample copy of "Up to Date," an illustrated paper published in Chicago, the only one of the kind coming out squarely for W. J. Bryan for President. Its cartoons are up to date, as good as any in the country. 5 cts per copy. 10 issues for 50 cts.

—Dr. Ames, of Minneapolis, made a very good speech here, Saturday evening, to a large audience. There were present some who would like to vote for him, but when they think that he has no show of being elected and that Mr. Lind needs the votes to aid in breaking up the state rings, they will probably refrain from throwing their votes away.

—"If not Silver What?" by John W. Bookwalter, is a handy book for reference on the leading questions of the day. It handles the question from a bimetallic standpoint in an able manner. It can be had by addressing A. L. Claypool & Co. Springfield, Ohio, until Nov. 1st. One copy, bound in cloth, postage prepaid, 40 cts., paper cover, 20 cts.

—S. W. Belford, of Denyer, addressed a fair sized audience at the City Hall, on Tuesday evening on the political questions of the day from the standpoint of a bimetallist. Mr. Belford is an eloquent and instructive talker, and he warmed up to his subject. His speech was well received. Mr. Cutting made a short speech after Mr. Belford had finished his.

The Schubert Mandolin and Guitar club will render some very bewitching selections upon three mandolins, two guitars, violin and cello at the Schuberts concert on Saturday Oct. 3.

We have no recollection of so inviting a musical program as that of the Schuberts Symphony Club and Lady Quartette which appears here on Oct. 3 having been before offered our readers. Look over their program carefully and you will agree with that it is too inviting to miss attending.

—The M. E. Ladies Aid Society held a nice sociable at the City Hall, on Tuesday evening. They had a good supper and a fine programme. The latter was not rendered as the announcement had been made that S. W. Belford, would speak there at that time. Several politicians collected five dollars and gave it to the Ladies as an inducement for them to hurry up their exercises. Mr. Burt, of Big flats, N. Y. an early setler in this neighborhood, now here on a visit donated another five dollars. So the Ladies were well pleased with their supper and their proceeds.

—The hall was well filled last night, though the croud came late. to hear the debate between Prof. Wharton and Dr. Catlin. The disputants were new in the field and did not have their material for reference as handy and their speeches as well arranged as they should, but succeeded in a rambling way, in getting most of the points before the audience. The only way to know anything about such questions as the one now to be settled, the money question, is to study it, and a good many points were presented last night which we hope will be looked up by the voters before election.

--George Rogers says he attended the Schubert concert at Montivideo, Wednesday night, and it was the best he had seen for 400 years. They will be here Saturday night.

--Bicyclists still insist on making a race track of the sidewalks much to the inconvenience of pedestrians and others. Why don't our City Authorities have the ordinances respected?

Personal.

Otis Billings, of Minneapolis was in town today.

Rev. Allen, of Minneapolis, visited with Rev. Davies this week.

Prof. Hawker presided with dignity at the discussion last night.

Miss Irene Cheeley has resigned her position in the Elk River schools.

Mrs. C. F. Peters, of Minneapolis, visited Delano friends this week.

Timothy Gleeson, of Minneapolis was visiting Delano friends to-day.

Mrs. George Bolton and daughter went to Minneapolis this morning.

Mrs. Alice Davis left this morning for a visit with her mother at Hamline.

Rev. J. L. Farber and wife, left Wednesday for Anoka, to attend conference.

C. M. Casey, of Waverly, visited Delano, professionally, on Wednesday.

G. A. Eaton, candidate for County Surveyor attended the joint debate last night.

Mrs. J. A. Mayer, and Miss Sallie Soshnick were among passengers for the cities, this morning.

Messrs Nugent, O'Leary and Cutting, of Buffalo, attended the political meeting here, Tuesday evening.

Jake Mayer is home on a visit, from Great Falls. He don't appear to have lost any flesh by living out west.

Lucian Wakefield, the gentlemanly advance agent of the well known Andrews troupe was in town last week, on business.

Miss Hatty Gross went to the City this morning. We understand she is to attend the Normal school at St. Cloud this winter.

Editor Frank, of Cokato Enterprise made his uncle William Lewis, of this place a visit, and called on us Monday morning. He reports business good at Cokato.

Phil Lanway and wife returned home to South Arm, Michigan, Tuesday. His aunt Mrs. Tiff Hittsman accompanied them for a visit to her aged mother whom she had not seen for thirty years.

County Cullings.

French Lake is reported to have a Bimetallic club but we have no particulars.

A gold and silver club has been organized at Love's School House, in Albion. The membership is said to be about 60.

Annandale has a Bryan, Lind Towne gold and silver club, S. A. Gordan is President and W. S. Huntington Secretary. Meetings every Saturday evening.

Among our Exchanges.

The Chicago bandits who rob in full evening dress have not been identified, but it is suspected that they may have been pupils of the financiers who capitalize a $500,000 street railroad for $15,000,000.—N. Y. World.

The situation hitherto can be summed up in a nutshell. The Republicans of the East have been too confident and the Democrats of the West have been too cofident. In each case they have judged from their own immediate surroundings.—World.

Doubtless the most futile attempt that has been made to get votes away from Hon. John Lind for governor is the foisting of Dr. A. A. Ames upon the public as an independent candidate for that office. The Republicans had better save their money. The people cannot be fooled with such bait as that.—Brainerd Journal.

Waisenfreund For Silver.

The Waisenfreund, of Columbus, Ohio, a German Catholic paper, with the largest circulation of any German religious paper in the country, and which heretofore supported the single gold standard, has come out for free silver coinage, for the reason that it is now convinced that this will be for the best interest of the Farmers of America!

The Bryan wave is rolling on! The people are learning, from a study of the financial question, that he is their champion.—St Cloud Times.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week. Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

F. W. Bates, Minneapolis, Bottle. O. O Ovre, Godahl, Planter.

TEETH Dr. Niven will be in Waverly Oct. 7, Howard, Oct. 8, and Delano, Oct. 10 and 11.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed bids will be received up to the 10th. of October 1896 for the extension of the water main; beginning on River Street and running East, on Rockford Street to third street. Contractors can call at Recorder's office for specifications. The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

W. R. JOHNS,
Village Recorder.

For Rent.

I would like to find renters for two houses, in Delano one brick on Third street, or frame on River street, opposite the Catholic church.

N. FRANZIN.

FREE! FREE!

The McKinley Bill and the new Tarriff Bill compared item by item. Also Henry George's Protection or Free Trade, and speeches of congress men on tariff and direct taxation

Address Minnesota Democratic Association, 127 Globe Bldg, St. Paul,

Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

GAZETTE

$1.00

Dr. Niven in Delano. Oct. 10 and 11.

Dr. Talmage Opposed to Turning a Pulpit Into a Political Stump.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, in his sermon at the First Presbyterian church to-day, made the following allusion to the presidential campaign:

"During the last six presidential elections I have been urged to enter the political arena, but I never have and never will turn the pulpit in which I preach into a political stump. Every minister must do as he feels called on to do, and I will not criticise him for doing what he considers his duty; but all the political harangues from pulpits from now until the 3d of November will not in all the United States change one vote, but will leave many ears stopped against anything that such clergymen may utter the rest of their lives."

This statement was followed by a reference to the depression now prevailing throughout the country, and he said that never within his memory had "so many people literally starved to death as in the past fewmonths," He believedthe country was better off after every crisis, and that the Almighty would settle the controversy between the metals.- Pioneer Press.

WOMAN'S COLUMN.

THE WRIGHT COUNTY W. C. T. U.
MRS. ELIZABETH C. FRISBIE, CO. SUPT. PRESS WORK.

A Bishop of the Church of England recently returned from the Transvool, makes the following statement: "I moy say that the government prescribed the sale of the intoxicants to the natives with very salutary results. It is a very rare thing to see a native drunk, and then it is the fault of some rascally white."

Republican Women Activo.

The Kansas Women's Republican Association, which is organized in every county of that fertile State, has held its convention, and passed resolutions congratulating the country upon the St Louis platform and candidates, and adopting the platform unanimously. The action of the State Convention was followed by that of every county club and association, all of which reported a healthy sentiment in favor of sound currency. While the Kansas woman do not have full suffrage, they enjoy municipal suffrage, and propose to elect as many gold men as they possibly can. It looks as if simular conventions would be held in Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and New York, in all of which States there are enthusiastic clubs and auxiliaries of Republican woman. In California the woman are taking a very active hand in the campaign, and are enthusiastic for a sound currency. It looks now as if the Golden State would be carried for McKinley and Hobart.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Frisbie, Wright Co. Supt. Press work, W. C. T. U Monticello.

Repudiated Principles.

The Party repudiated the Principles is why the People are repudiating the Party! Just compare the two planks for yourself; carefully, line by line:

From Republican National platform, adopted at Minneapolis, in 1892:

GOLD AND SILVER MONEY.—The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetalism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government, shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference, to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

From the Republican National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896:

MONEY.

"The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.

"All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

Entirely New. Abreast of the Times. A Grand Educator.

Successor of the "Unabridged."

Everybody should own this Dictionary. It answers all questions concerning the history, spelling, pronunciation, and meaning of words.

A Library in Itself. It also gives the often desired information concerning eminent persons; facts concerning the countries, cities, towns, and natural features of the globe; particulars concerning noted fictitious persons and places; translation of foreign quotations. It is invaluable in the home, office, study, and schoolroom.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25th, 1896.

The silver men have had plenty of encouraging news from other States to make up for the discouraging stories from New York which indicates the almost certain loss of that State. It is admitted by republicans that the fusion which has been completed in North Carolina between democrats and populists makes that State certain for Bryan. In Kentucky the democrats and populists have satisfactorily fused, which places that state in the Bryan column. A letter received at silver headquarters from D. W. Atkinson, president of the Free Silver Club, of Sparta, Mich., says: "Silver is bound to win in Michigan, because every party in the state has advocated free silver until the present campaign, and there are thousands of republicans and prohibitionists who can't and won't surrender the conviction of a lifetime at the command of a few politicians who change color in a single night. In any ordinary campaign the democrats and populists combined are a tight match for the republicans, and now when thousands of prohibitionists, and hundreds of republicans, are joining us there can be no doubt of the result.' Hon. John C. Cannon, of Kans, says: "You need have no fears about Kansas, as the leading republicani themselves in private conversation concede Kansas to Bryan. I have a bet with a leading republican that Bryan's majority will not be less than 20,000, and I offered to increase the bet and he declined. A republican poll of the state shows that Bryan will carry it by over 20,000." Mr. J. W. Armstrong, of Richmond, Missouri, says Bryan will carry that state by more than 60,000 majority, and there is equally encouraging news from Indiana, Iowa and Illinois.

Wsahington capitalists have no votes, nuless they retain a residence in one of the neighboring states. as some of them do, but they are trying to control the votes of all those who happen to be in their debt, as may be seen by the following letter which was sent to a Virginia voter; "As you are aware, the friends of free silver and gold respectively declare that if their candidates are elected the country will enter upon an era of prosperity. They respectively declare that if the other side is elected misery and troubld will be the result. As I favor McKinley I believe that within a few days after the election of Bryan all gold in the Treasury will be withdrawn, and there will be a terrible panic in money affairs, from which it will take the country many years to emerge. After Bryan's election one of the first things done will be the calling in of all debts by creditors, because they do not wish to be paid 50 cents for each dollar loaned. I hope you will not regard this letter as a threat or an intimation that you should vote otherwise than you conscienciously believe to be right. Our company will do after election just what you would do under the same circumstances. I hope you will be able to take up your note and collateral before election." This letter needs no comment, but it really is a shame that there is no law to reach and properly punish the men who write such letters.

The sensational statements concerning the payment of money to the officers of the Knights of Labor by the Democratic Congressional Committee were very quickly disposed of. In connection with the publication of their organ, the K. of L. maintain a printing office. The Democratic Congressional Committee gave that printing office some campaign documents to print, and as a matter of course paid for the work when it was done, and the checks—one for $1,000, and one for $800—were necessarily made payable to the National officers of the K. of L., who are in charge of the printing office owned by that organization. Somebody connected with a Washington bank through which these checks passed told about them and thereupon was built the sensational statements.

Mr. Jeff Chandler, once prominent in legal circles in St. Louis and in Washington, but now residing for the benefit of his health at Los Angeles, Cal., is in Washington. Speaking of republican claims as to California, he said: "The democratic and populist vote combined exceeds the republican vote in California by 44000. The most thorough fusion has been perfected by the first two, and while there may be slight defections on the part of so-called sound money democrats, the loss will be too small to alter the result. California will give a decisive majority for Bryan and an emphatic negative to the idea that this country can't run its own affairs without asking the consent of European governments I do not know whether he will win or not, but the opposition is hugging a delusion if it thinks Bryan is already beaten."

The Democratic National Committee having made a contract to have the newspaper plate matter it sends out made by a Chicago firm, this week closed the literary bureau which has been maintained at the Washington headquarters, because it will be more convenient to have the matter prepared in Chicago than in Washington.

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VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1896. NUMBER 2.

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W. H. CUTTING. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON. ATTORNEY AT LAW. COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA. 28

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O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan. 11, 1896.

DR. CORNELIUS WILLIAMS. Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist, 145 W. Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

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CHAS. JUDKINS.

District Judges.

ANOKA, Minn., August 31st, 1896.

Publisher of Delano Gazette, Delano, Minn.

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the delegates to the late Republican Judicial Convention from the counties other than Hennepin comprising the 4th Judicial District, which meeting was held at Anoka, Minnesota, on the 28th day of August, 1896, a resolution of which the enclosed is a true copy was unanimously adopted.

Please publish said resolution together with the above statement in the next regular issue of your paper.

Respectfully,
O. L. CUTTER, Secretary.

"Whereas, The republicans of Hennepin county, by their action in their county convention in voting directly for candidates for judges, and instructing their delegates constituting a majority of the judicial convention for two Minneapolis men, without consulting with republicans in the other counties, have not only deprived the other counties of their rightful representation on the bench, but have disfranchised all republicans outside of Hennepin county, by taking away from them all voice in selecting the candidates:

"Therefore be it resolved, "That we consider the nominations made at the so-called republican judicial convention of the fourth judicial district as not made by a convention representative of the district: that no nominations have been made which are binding upon any republican outside of Hennepin county, and that in default of such nominations, it is the duty of every republican to vote at the polls for the men whom he regards as best qualified for seats upon the bench.

"Resolved further, That we recommend to our constituents that they vote for the present judges, Seagrave Smith and Charles M. Pond, for the reason that their experience, legal ability and judicial fairness seem to us to entitle them to a re-election."

Upon motion it was carried that the secretary furnish each newspaper in the district outside the county of Hennepin with a copy of the resolution and a request to publish the same.

In four weeks more the country will know whether McKinley or Bryan will be President.

THE Duluth News Tribune goes for Mr. Towne in great shape for addressing a crowd on Sunday, on politics.

FLORIDA and Georgia have been added to Alabama and Arkansas, by their recently held elections, as states safe for Bryan.

THE Bryan chances appear to be good and instead of waning as the gold people would have us believe they are growing more sure.

MARTIN CONZET, of Greenwood, says he don't see what the gold men could have to please them: They complain of Bryan because he quotes Scripture, and of John Lind because he is an Infidel.

Minnesota is for once set down in the doubtful column. The combined vote of Populists and Democrats was larger before than the Republican vote, and now, that so many free silver Republicans are abroad in the land it does look as if the state was more than doubtfully favorable to free silver, and Bryan.

THE St. Cloud Times says that while breaking a tract of prairie a few days ago. John Lietha plowed up a large silver medal, bearing a picture of President Polk on one side, and clasped hands of an Indian and a white man on the other side. Some Indian Chief is thought to have lost it on the prairie.

GOV. CLOUGH has offered a reward of $250. apiece for the arrest of the two robbers of the Sherburne, Martin County bank. The robbers shot cashier Thorburn and a collector for Walter A. Wood, named Oesterm, who lived at Luverne, both men were killed. The robbers got $1,000, and escaped on bicycles.

PRIVATE reports from the west confirm the newspaper claims that the west is for Bryan. Letters from Hon. B. F. Christleib, at Pasadena California speak very favorably of Bryan's chances. E. W. O'Meara, of Sheridan, Montana, are the same: And Scott Gunn, lately returned from Washington says that state is surely safe for free silver.

IF the Page Morris reports are all up to that of the Princton blow out, as reported in Minneapolis Specials, Towne need not be much scared. They claimed 500 torches in line, and Mr. Charles Judkins who was there, says he thinks 150 would have been a much farer estimate. It can't do much good to exagerate like that. Better tell it as it is. It want look well after election to compare such bloated crowds with the small votes received.

THE people of Minnesota have had "boss" rule so long that they are completely tired of it. They have concluded to turn it down all along the line. The records at the State Capitol have been in the hands of one party for nearly forty years, and much has been charged up against some of the officials, even by their own party, that it is about time to place them in hands not under control of State rings. The people want to know what is going on. If Russel Sage, or any other man or clique of men, is obtaining a large or small share of the lands of our state, as has been recently charged, and as charges were made two years ago of attempts of similar kind of work, people want to find it out.

Our legislatures have been so manipulated as to mix matters up in many respects. People want matters mended generally, all along the line. State interests are so numerous, and of so much importance, as to call for the highest intelligence and the most upright and honest men as legislators. The public buildings, and the running of them involve a large expenditure; the school mining, timber and other state lands, to look after, grain inspector, dairy business, transportations and many other things in order to have no legislation in wrong ways.

The laws especially applying to county and village organizations need many weak places fixed up. Those who know them best, or can find out the needs, and can be depended on to honestly do for the best interest of the people should be elected to attend to these matters.

For county offices almost any man of ordinary intelligence and education can look after things and keep them straight. The man with fewest rings and the best reputation for uprightness in his own business is best calculated, usually, to attend to public business. Honesty, industry, punctualli ty sobriety are among desirable considerations.

Notice to Democrats.

In answer to questions asked me by mail and otherwise, why I did not call a convention to nominate county officers before the time expired. I would state that it is true I was elected chairman at the last convention; but as the old chairman claimed his right to hold until the two years were fully up, and in the interest of harmony, I was advised to let him act until such time. Why he did not publish a call I do not know. we have secured harmony, but missed a convention.—Sherburne County Star News.

C. W. HAYDEN.

FROM MONTANA.

An Object Lesson.

SHERIDAN, Montana, Sept. 28th, 1896.

EDITOR BUFFALO GAZETTE,

DELANO, MINN. Dear Sir:—You will please find inclosed a clipping from the "Butte Miner" which I would be pleased to have published in the GAZETTE: I sent a copy to the "Eagle" some time ago but they would not publish it. I supposed when I sent it that they wobld be fair enough in the study of the present issues to at least publish it, even though they commented on it but was mistaken.

It is needless to say that our state is going strongly for Bryan and Free Silver, by at least Twenty thousand, or three for one, and hope that Minnesota will also line up on that side but have some doubts.

Very Respectfully,
E. W. O'MEARA.

Three of a Kind.

One of very best object lessons of the campaign is found in a study of the three circulars sent out by the financial dictators of the east during the last 34 years. The first was the "Hazard Circular" of which touched upon the subject of retireing the greenbacks or making them payable in coin. The second called upon the friends of the banking syndicate to support such newspapers as would oppose the issuance of money by the government. The third, which was issued in 1893, takes the last step in the direction of a financial dictatorship and calls upon those in the inner circle to do all possible to bring about the retirement of all silver, silver certificates and treasury notes. Here are the interesting documents and they should be read by every voter in the United States who is inclined to listen to the false prophecies and dishonest arguments of the single gold standard advocates who are opposing the election of Bryan:

This one was issued by an agent of London capitalists to the New York capitalists in 1892:

The Hazard Circular.

Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power, and chattel slavery destroyed. This, I and my European friends are in favor of, for slavery is but the owning of labor and carries with it the care of the laborer, while the European plan, led on by England, is for capital to control labor by controling wages. THIS CAN BE DONE CONTROLLING THE MONEY. The great debt that capitalists will see to it is made out of the war, must be used as the means to control the volume of money. To accomplish this the bonds must be used as a banking basis. We are now waiting for the secretary of the treasury to make the recommendation to congress. It will not do to allow the greenback, as it is called, to circulate as money any length of time, as we cannot control that.

This one afterward issued by New York bankers:

The Banks' Circular.

Dear Sir: It is advisable to do all in your power to sustain such prominent daily and weekly newspapers, especialy the agricultural and religious press, as will oppose the issuing of greenback paper money, and that you also withold patronage or favors from all applicants who are not willng to oppose the government issue of money. Let the government issue the coins and the banks issue the paper money of the country, for then we can better protect each other. To repeal the law creating national bank notes, or to restore to circulation the government issue of money, will be to therefore seriously effect your individual profit as bankers and lenders. See your congressman at once and engage him to support our interests that we may control legislation.

The Panic Circular of 1893.

Dear Sir: The interest of national bankers require immediate financial legislation by congress. Silver, silver certificates and treasury notes must be retired and national bank notes upon a gold basis made the only money. This will require the authorization of from $500 to $1,000,000,000 of new bonds as a basis of circulation. You will at once retire one-third of your circulation and call in one-half of your loans. Be careful to make a money stringency felt among your patrons, especially among influential business men. Advocate an extra session of congress for the repeal of the puroha sing clause of the Sherman law, and act with the other banks of your city in securing a large petition to congress for its unconditional repeal, per accompanying form. Use personal influence with congressmen and practically let your wishes be known to your senators. The future life of national banks as fixed and safe investments depends upon immediate action, as there is an increasing sentiment in favor of government legal tender notes and silver comage.

Read these circulars and then say whether the gentlemen of the east who are insisting upon a gold basis are sincere. Read the first circular and compare it with the last and having studied the regular progression toward a state of affairs which will place the government in the hands of the gold clique, say whether you should now blindly follow the men who have entered into a conspiracy to enslave the people for all time.

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Political Letter.

JOHN W. CLOSE.

Little Falls.

Dear Sir, and friend: Replying to yours of the 5th inst will say I never fall out with anyone for differing with me on political questions but I can afford to be extremely liberal now as I am sure we shall win. W. J. Bryan will be our next President; it is now beyond any doubt. By the way, John, I am no old time democrat, I never in my life cast a vote for that party but I shall vote for Bryan. Believing as I do that free coinage of both silver and gold is the only solution of the question. Hard times, Low prices and the closing of all kinds of Industries Chrushing the life out of the onward march of civilization. There is more involved than the simple question of "more money." It is a question of American Liberty. It is a question whether Mark Hanna will reign or shall we continue a free people with a free ballot. It is a question whether this shall be an Aristocratic Government or shall it continue "a government of the people for the people and by the people." I honestly believe could you see this question in the white light of truth and reason, you would as soon cut your own throat as vote for Mr. McKinley. What would you have thought of the negroes in the south when Abraham Lincoln issued its emancipation proclimation if they had all enlisted in the Rebel army to fight against the very thing they all longed and prayed for. And yet you expect farmers and producers to vote for plutocracy to continue contractions of the currancy—continue to store its mints and the mines and its mills—appreciate its contracted currancy and increase its bonded indebtedness by issuing more bonds to borrow more gold to pay interest on the interest and thereby depreciating all prices of all commodties that we sell to pay these bonds. Are all men born blind or have they lost all reason? Did God direct Columbus to America that Mark Hanna might institute a white race of slaves?—Yours for government by the people.—T. W. KEITHLEY.

McGary Again.

I am constrained by force of habit and political influance to write an article for your paper.

We read in the Scriptures that perilous times shall come, that men shall be lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God, that they shall heap to themselves riches, such as silver and gold, shall say I am increased in goods, etc. It is strange that a nation like this so young in years, with such a vast domain and such great resources should in so few years become the bone of contention between European countries and the money lords at home.

According to the cencus of 1890 our national debt, mortgage debt and private debt are almost beyond computation, and they have grown no less since then. The mortgage debt of this country according to the census of 1890, was $6,019,679,985, this is upon real estate alone, you add to this our national debt which is $1,717,481,779.90 which amounts to about 20 dollars per capita. Then you take the corporation debts, the chattle mortgage debts the private debts, and where are we, do you think there is any cause for alarm? Now these figures are not of my making or of any political party but as compiled and taken from the census report of 1890. Now if this country should establish a single gold standard and have gold as the only primary money along with all other leading commercial nations of the wide world where will the glittering gold come from to do the business of the country with. All obligations contracted heretofore when due will if not paid, will by a new contract be made payable in gold and all obligations made now and henceforth from this time on be made payable in gold. Where will the producer, the laborer and the mechanic get the gold to buy his mortgage debt? By going to the bank and paying a premium on gold. Now how can a farmer, a producer and n man who works for a living vote for this accursed thing: the single gold standard?

A good many are saying the light of the Democratic party is going out (or silverites if you will allow us to call them) and that Bryan is loosing ground. Please read both sides, and if your head has not been turned the wrong way, you will find Bryan has large ovations wherever he goes; more than can hear him speak; and that in McKinley's own state. At Cincinnati he had a hearing of 100,000. The subsidized press of the country may tell you the silver question is dying, but their talk is only to deceive.

Our political opponents done considerable crowing because the republican party carried that little state of Maine, way up next to the British line; that exports nothing but white beans, spruce gum and Christmas trees we did not expect anything else.

I read in the Scriptures that Moses and the children of Israel built a Tabernacle in the wilderness and that both gold and silver were used with great profusion in its construction. But there was used a great deal more silver than gold; but finally they went into monometallism and established a single gold standard by making a golden calf; and Moses' wrath was so kindled against them for this iniquitous thing they had done that he ground the calf into powder and strewed it upon the waters and made them drink of it. This was a god of their own creating.

I find that in most cases that argument, with those who are wedded to party and a single gold standard useless. I believe in liberty, free press and free speech: and that all men should have a right to their honest convictions in religion and in politics. But how the common people of this country, a God fearing and a liberty loving people can from honest convictions of heart, bow in humble submission to the money power of England and Wall Street who seek under a cloak of hypocrisy to rob them of their honest toil is more than my brain is able to conceive. And men that can not see there is a trick in this gold standard business must be blind to their own interest. But the time is coming when this secret will be made known. They have had line upon line and precept upon precept. So people will suffer by their own acts but I think some of my sophisticated friends understand the money question about as well as the old man understood the words Epluribus unum, when asked by his little boy what it ment. The old man's interpretation was that it meaus the tail goes with the hide.

For Congressman of the Sixth District.

CHARLES A. TOWNE.

No, Mr. Lind did not lie about railroad rates. He told the exact truth, and no railroad freight agent will attempt to deny his figures. More than that, there is no more truthful man in this country than John Lind, and his word will be taken as against that of any gold-bug newspaper in christendom where he is known.—Waseca Herald.

Van Vredenburgh's Famous Painting.

An exquisite reproduction in 14 colors of Van Verdenburgh's oil painting, "Our Bench Show," representing a yard of playful puppies (size, 10x36 ins.), is given to every subscriber, with the December issue of Demorest's Magazine (published November 15). This issue is enlarged and bound in a beautifully printed cover, and is replete with illustrations and reading matter pertaining to the x-mas holidays. It is sold for 20 cents a copy. The Van Vredenburgh alone in this one number is worth more than the price of a year's subscription. It is the cutest picture we have seen and appeals to every lover of art and to everyone who is fond of dogs. Any of our readers who wish this beautiful picture can, by cutting out this notice and sending it to the Demorest's Magazine, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York, with 20 cents in stamps, receive it by mail, carefully packed, and at the same time a copy of the X-mas Demorest. The magazine, by the way, has been phenomenally successful during the past year, having increased its subscription list to 180,000 names—a clear gain of 100,000. There must be something in a magazine that can do that.

BRYAN COMES.

He is coming from the west on a special train, on Saturday, Oct. 10. He is to be at Waverly for a ten minutes speech, about 5 P. M. At Delano, at 5:50, for five minutes. Turn out and hear the first Presidential candidate from west of the Mississippi River; the next President of the United States, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, of Lincoln, Nebraska.

Minnesota is down on the doubtful list, and the Bryan Wave is rolling this way; your vote may decide the election in this state and the United States. Loose no chance to receive knowledge of how to intelligently cast your vote and be sure you vote your own honest convictions.

An American Defect in Cooking.

The prime defect in cooking is in the use of refined white salt, which should be used only at the table for such as prefer an access of seasoning.

The secret of the savors in French soups and vegetables is the use of "black" or "grey" salt, which is course and crystallized. But if this is not easily obtained in America, there is a variety which will give a fascinating result, and that is the sea-salt such as is used in bathing. It can be had at any chemists, and will amply repay the small cost. It is used in moderation, for one does not want the result to be "salty." All seasoning must be added with skillful hands, governed by a wise head, and always with the conscientiousness that a woman who loves her work will give to the humblest kitchen detail. Toujours fidele is a good mottow for the kitchen, and whoever follows it will have no mishaps of burning cake or tasteless vegetables. It is all a case of cause and effect,—and, I may add a sleight of hand. If the rules are faithfully followed success must ensue.—From "A Savory Secret," in Demorest's Magazine for October.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

The statistics show that nearly 30,000 veterans of the old union army answered their final roll call the past year.

To date the government has paid nearly $3,000,000 in premiums for speed made by war vessels, in excess of the contract requirements.

An eastern paper says the bleached blond dates back to the time of Mahommet. It is but justice to her to say she hardly looks that ancient.

The growth of the Argentine Republic since 1861 has been remarkable. In that year the population was placed at 1,350,000, while at present it is said to be 4,000,000.

The price of a stolen kiss has been fixed by a court in Illinois. A farmer purloined a kiss from a pretty girl and she asked for $15,000. The court gave her $250.

So rapid has been the change in the English language that the English of to-day bears no more resemblance to the English of 1,000 years ago than it does to German.

The lobster factories along the Maine coast have closed for the season. Taken all together the season was not successful, on account of the numerous gales which have visited the coast this season.

An investigation of the knowledge of school children in a large city showed that a percentage of them had never seen a cow. That's nothing. The same thing may too often be said of the restaurant butter.

The new woman seems to have made her appearance in China. The daughter of a magistrate in Shantum acts as treasurer in her father's district, keeps the books, pays the bills and stirs up delinquent debtors.

It now appears that Li Hung Chang's trip was the idea of the dowager empress of China, who believed that a knowledge of the institutions of Europe and America was necssary to the welfare of China. The old lady has a large head.

"Ah!" observed the fool question maker, "learning to ride the bicycle I see! How are you getting on?" "I sometimes get a derrick to lift me on," she remarked icily, "and at other times I fall off the house into the saddle." And then she tried to mount and ran into the plum tree again.

Marble of excellent quality has been found in several parts of Alaska, particularly at St. John the Baptist bay, Whitestone narrows, Rood's bay, Mitchell's bay and Marble bluffs. The different localities are soon to be thoroughly prospected by skilled men with a view to opening them and marketing the product.

There was an anniversary celebration in the Cherokee outlet the other day. Three years ago it was an Indian reservation; to-day it has a white population of 80,000, 20,000 of whom live in towns. In that short time schools have been established, cities laid out and the picturesque boomers form an orderly and law-abiding community.

The Audubon society of New England is making an effort to stop the use of bird plumage to decorate women's hats. A Florida paper, however, asserts there is "still a great slaughter of bright plumage birds for the market" in that state. The reform must come from the women themselves. Thoughtful women should refuse to wear the wings of a dead bird upon their hats.

Oklahoma promises to be in the near future one of the great cotton-producing states. Gov. Renfraw, in his annual report, says that the ante-bellum declaration "cotton is king" seems applicable to Oklahoma. Oklahoma will shortly rank among the cotton states of the union. Unless the present indications fail the present cotton crop of Oklahoma will be larger the greatest ever gathered, and he predicts for the coming year one of genuine prosperity.

That 1,000 Canadians should emigrate to Brazil is a matter for the serious consideration of the Canadian government and people. The party left the other day from Montreal, despite the exertions of the mayor of the city and the minister of the interior, acting evidently upon the advice of a Brazilian commissioner. The case naturally has excited attention in the Canadian house of commons, yet the government is powerless to prevent people leaving the country.

Negro emigration from the United States to Liberia has never been extensive, and the fate which befell the last party of colonists will probably have the effect of discouraging further emigration for a long time to come. A party of six persons who have just returned report that of the 202 emigrants who were landed at Monrovia last spring nearly one-half are dead and the remainder are enduring great sufferings. The return of the negroes to Africa has been the dream of many persons, but it seems to be, at the present time, nothing more than a dream.

The experience of Miss Lizzie Graffmyer, of Pittsburgh, Pa., should serve as a warning to other young women to beware of matrimonial bureaus. Miss Graffmyer became entangled in a correspondence with one of these institutions and in the course of time obtained a husband by paying $25. Her newly-acquired and enterprising "lord and master" borrowed $25 of her before she even had time to fix his name in her memory and has not appeared since. Miss Graffmyer is fortunate in getting rid of him so soon and with so small a loss, but other confiding women may not be so fortunate.

It has been discovered that if bone marrow is not the elixir of youth, at least it is a powerful tonic. Bone marrow is now served in Parisian restaurants, spread raw upon thin slices of bread in a dainty manner, and it is said to be a very palatable morsel. Everyone eats it who can afford to buy it. Dr. Renault, of Paris, prescribed bone marrow to an anemic patient as a tonic, with immediate and most gratifying results. The news of its wonderful effects spread rapidly, and at the present time bone marrow eating has become a fashionable fad. American physicians are reporting cures of nervous prostration.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 2d aggregated $894,271,419, against $807,108,264 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week in 1895 is 21.4.

Throughout the United States the total number of business failures from January 1 to September 30, 1896, is 11,280, the largest aggregate reported for a like period since records of this character have been compiled.

The total coinage at the United States mints during the month of September, 1896, was $5,915,313.50, divided as follows: Gold, $3,140,922.50; silver, $2,754,165; minor coins, $20,226.

At the national cemeteries in the vicinity of Washington the recent storms did great damage, hundreds of trees being uprooted and some graves destroyed.

The assistant attorney general for the interior department, William A. Little, of Georgia, has sent his resignation to President Cleveland.

On June 30 last the merchant marine of the United States, according to the completed tabulation of the bureau of navigation, comprised 22,908 vessels, of 4,703,530 gross tons, an increase of 68,000 tons over the previous year.

The commissioner of the general land office in his annual report for the past fiscal year says the total land selections during the year were 13,200,000 acres, an increase over the previous year of 4,802,673 acres. The cash receipts were $2,106,361, an increase of $72,907. The total vacant public land in the United States is 600,040,671 acres.

The pope has deposed Bishop Keane as rector of the Catholic university in Washington, one of the greatest educational institutions under the management of the church.

Fire losses of the United States and Canada during the month of September amounted to $8,200,550, and the record of 1896 to date is about $6,000,000 less than the figures of the same period of 1895.

The postmaster general has issued an order prohibiting such notices as "Please send out" or "Please post up" being written on the wrappers of third-class mail matter. Such notices will subject the matter to first-class rates. The words "Personal" or "To be called for" are deemed part of the address and are permissible.

The Knights of Labor official journal announces that a new organization of workingmen, to be known as "The Minute Men of '96," is being formed.

THE EAST.

The New York republicans made the following congressional nominations: Second district, D. M. Hurley; Third, F. H. Wilson; Fourth, I. F. Fisher; Fifth, C. G. Bennett; Sixth, J. R. Howe.

At Worcester, Mass., the match sculling race between Whitehead and Ten Eyck for the amateur championship of the United States was won by Ten Eyck by one and a half lengths.

Republicans of Massachusetts in state convention in Boston nominated Roger Wolcott, of that city, for governor.

On the Erie canal since the opening of navigation up to the present time 4,208 boats have cleared from Buffalo. This is almost double the clearance of last year.

At the first game at Baltimore of the Temple cup National league baseball series of 1896 between the Baltimores and Clevelands the former club won, the score being 7 to 1.

Fire destroyed the silk factory owned by Alfred Streuli at Sterling, Mass., the loss being $200,000.

In Boston over 3,000 men and women employed in the manufacture of clothing went on a strike in an endeavor to better their condition.

The Lesser Brothers, wholesale dealers in clothing in New York, failed for $150,000.

The second game at Baltimore of the Temple cup National league baseball series of 1896 between the Baltimores and Clevelands was won by the former club, the score being 7 to 2.

At Baltimore in the third game of the Temple cup National league baseball series of 1896 between the Baltimores and Clevelands the former club won, the score being 6 to 2.

At Laconia, N. H., the Laconia Car company failed for $350,000.

A movement has been started at Hartford, Conn., to raise funds to erect a statue of Harriet Beecher Stowe, the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," who died in June last.

Fire destroyed a brewery at Hoboken, N. J., owned by Lyman Andrews, the loss being $100,000.

In Connecticut town elections were held excepting at Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Ansonia, Derby and Naugatuck, and the results show a decided gain in republican strength.

WEST AND SOUTH.

At Cairo, Ill., Mrs. Frazer, a bride of four days, shot herself through the heart, dying instantly. No reason is given.

One of the largest carpet dealers in New Orleans, A. R. Brousseau, failed for $286,000.

Flames in the Paschen block in Milwaukee caused a loss of $100,000.

Henry Ashcraft and Thomas Newkirk fought a duel over a girl near Middlesboro, Ky., and both men were killed.

In Minnesota the Methodist conference voted against the admission of women to the general assembly.

At Denver, Col., Clinton R. Coulter rode a mile unpaced in 1:59 1-5, beating the world's bicycle record of 2:00 2-5 held by Sager.

At Joseph, Ore., the First national bank was robbed of $2,000 by three men, one of whom was shot dead, another badly wounded and a third escaped with the money.

Later advices say that in the recent hurricane in Florida 67 persons were killed and 62 injured. Hundreds of persons are homeless and must suffer from hunger unless relief is quickly furnished.

In Indiana the state committee of the national democratic party decided not to put a state ticket in the field.

A boiler in the Mills' sawmill at Novesta, Mich., exploded, killing Nelson Mills and Jerry Lewis and fatally injuring Ezra Scribner and Ezra Dael.

An engine boiler on the Santa Fe road exploded while passing through Peterton, Kan., and 13 persons were killed and a number injured.

John S. Johnson rode an exhibition paced mile at the new bicycle track in Chicago in 1:40 2-5, breaking all records, and James Michael rode five miles in 9:38, also breaking the record.

In session at Freeport, Ill., the Rock River Methodist conference voted against admitting women as lay delegates to the general conference.

In St. Louis the National Association of Democratic Clubs elected C. F. Black, of Pennsylvania, president. The report of the committee on resolutions indorsing the Chicago platform and ticket was adopted.

At Mexico, Mo., an excursion train ran over and killed two boys named Lutzinger and Overbaugh.

Flames destroyed four blocks of buildings at Jeaneretta, La., the loss being $150,000.

The latest advices from the recent storm in Florida say that the property loss will be at least $10,000,000, and at Flatland, Judson, Clay Landing, Manatee Springs and other towns along the Suwanee river many persons were in a starving condition. Over 125 people were killed in the hurricane.

At Peoria, Ill., George Williams murdered his wife and babe and then killed himself. Williams was a hod carrier and suspected his wife of being untrue.

Fire destroyed the Spencer academy, located ten miles west of Antlers, I. T., and four Choctaw boys lost their lives in the flames.

Fire swept through the canyons and over the slopes of the Echo mountain range in California, destroying many lumber camps.

William J. Bryan, democratic nominee for the presidency, in a letter accepts also the nomination for the same office tendered him by the people's party.

The McHose & Lyon Lumber company at Dayton, O., failed for $125,000, and the Pierce & Coleman Lumber company also failed for $100,000.

In Cincinnati a carnival to last six days commenced for the benefit of the Cubans in their struggle against Spain for political independence.

Flames in the office of the Free Press in Detroit did damage to the extent of $60,000, and the Habbin type foundry and the Cliff & Higgins bookbindery suffered a loss of $30,000.

The doors of the First national bank of Mount Pleasant, Mich., were closed with liabilities of $67,000.

Forest fires that threatened Nestoria, Humboldt and other towns in the northern peninsula of Michigan have been quenched by rain.

At Victor, Col., the ore house of the May Belle mine was robbed of 65 sacks of ore valued at $65,000.

In raising a barn on the farm of Daniel Wile near West Canaan, O., the framework broke and 20 men were injured, two fatally.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The government has decided to send 40,000 more troops from Spain to Cuba to reinforce the Spanish army in the island.

Fire destroyed the Jewish quarter of Fez, the principal city of the empire of Morocco, and several persons perished and many were fatally injured.

For the past two months a malignant fever has ravaged Turkestan, causing the death of 10,000 persons.

Dispatches from Vienna say that the powers have agreed upon a specific settlement of the eastern question honorable to all parties and amply guaranteeing the security of the Armenians.

Throughout Canada the total business failures amount to 1,651 for the past nine months, an increase of 315, compared with the corresponding period of last year. Total liabilities amounted to $12,219,000 against $9,769,000 last year.

A report from Vienna that the powers had agreed upon a pacific settlement of the eastern question, honorable to all parties, and amply guaranteeing the security of the Armenians, is denied.

Antonio Maceo in a recent attack on the trocha in Cuba inflicted terrible losses on the Spaniards, more than 1,000 being killed and wounded.

The poet, author and designer, William Morris, died in London, aged 62 years.

Emperor Francis Joseph, as king of Hungary, in a speech from the throne at the close of the diet referred with satisfaction to the fact that his country stood on the best and most friendly relations with all the powers.

LATER NEWS.

The national convention of colored Odd Fellows met in Indianapolis, Ind., the 6th, for a four days' session.

A freight train on the Pennsylvania road near Pittsburg, the 6th, broke in two and came together again, smashing 14 cars. Two tramps were killed and another fatally injured.

The czar and czarina of Russia arrived at Paris, France, the 6th.

Mrs. Seemin L. Axe, a dressmaker at Omaha, Neb., was found dead on the street the morning of the 6th, with four bullet holes in her body.

President Cleveland left Buzzards Bay the 6th for Washington on the steam yacht Oneida.

C. M. Ravlin, postmaster at Laporte, Io., is over $400 short. He acknowledged the loss and gave bonds in the United States court to appear before the grand jury. He has borne an excellent reputation.

Arthur Sewall, democratic candidate for Vice president of the United States the 6th made public his letter of acceptance.

The state board of election arbitration of Iowa has decided that Palmer Democrats are entitled to use the appellation, "National Democrats," on the official ballots, thus ending a bitter controversy between Democratic factions in that state.

For the third time in six months the Sonora stage was held up near Cloudman, Cal., the 6th, by two masked robbers who compelled the driver to deliver the mail pouches and express box.

A collision between two locomotives on the Southern Pacific railroad occurred near Green's Station, Ore., the 6th, resulting in the death of John McGonigle, fireman, and A. N. Fay, brakeman.

Judge Grosscup, in the federal court at Chicago, the 6th, granted an injunction against John W. Eckhart, who is charged by the Pillsbury-Washburn flouring company with re-using their barrels.

THE MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Oct. 6.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern	65	@	65¾
No. 2 northern	64	@	64½
December			63⅝
HAY—Timothy	7 50	@	8 00
Good wild	5 50	@	6 00
OATS—No. 3 white			17½
CATTLE—Steers	2 25	@	3 10
Cows			2 50
HOGS	2 50	@	3 00
SHEEP—Muttons			2 75
Lambs			2 80
BUTTER—Creamery, firsts	14½	@	15
Creamery, seconds	11	@	12
Dairy, fancy	12	@	14
Dairy, choice	10	@	11
POULTRY—Turkeys	7	@	8
Spring chickens			7

AN ILL-FATED TRAIN.

Locomotive Boiler Explodes—Seven Persons Are Killed.

Osage City, Kan., Oct. 5.—A frightful railroad wreck, attended by serious loss of life, and made more terrible by the self-murder of one of the passengers, occurred at five o'clock Sunday morning on the Santa Fe road, two miles north of this station. Seven bodies have been recovered from the wreck, and it is feared other victims are buried beneath the debris. The wrecked train was the east-bound passenger No. 2, the same that had such a thrilling experience with bandits in New Mexico on Friday night last. The wreck was caused by the explosion of the boiler of the locomotive. The engineer should have stopped for water at Osage City, but, being behind time, he endeavored to run to the next tank. Though it is not positively known, the engineer and fireman having both met death in the wreck, it is surmised that their neglect was the cause of the disaster. The train had proceeded but two miles beyond this place, about to the Peterson coal chutes, when two terrific explosions were heard, one following close upon the other.

The locomotive was completely shattered. The express, baggage and passenger cars came crashing upon the wrecked engine and the coaches that were ahead were piled up in one heap of wreckage. Those in the rear were all derailed, but the passengers riding in the rear escaped serious injury.

The wreck was marked by scenes of the wildest confusion among the terrified passengers. The nerves of many were at a high pitch as a result of their experience with the road-agents of New Mexico, and when the crash came the first impression of nearly every one was that the train had been attacked again by robbers. One passenger, William Beckler, of Los Angeles, en route to Chicago, lost his reason entirely. When the crash came he drew a single-barreled pistol from his pocket, and, in the presence of a car full of terrified passengers, took his own life, sending a bullet into his brain. Beckler had been drinking heavily. He was about 55 years of age. Owing to the excitement and confusion little could be done to rescue the injured and remove the dead bodies until the sun appeared. Seven bodies were finally recovered. The dead are: William Beckler, Los Angeles, Cal.; Engineer Strump, Topeka, Kan.; Fireman Harry Hollister, Topeka; William McAdams, tramp, riding on baggage car and supposed to be from Chillicothe, Ia.; three tramps, names unknown, all of whom were riding on the baggage car. Three persons were injured.

SLAIN BY CUBANS.

Spanish Forces Lose 1,000 Men—Maceo Captures the Trocha.

New Orleans, Oct. 3.—The Times-Democrat's Key West special says: Advices received here from Havana state that Antonio Maceo in a recent attack on the trocha inflicted terrible losses on the Spaniards, more than 1,000 being killed and wounded. The attack was made at night and was carefully planned. The fighting was general all along the line, but was fiercest near Artemisa, where Antonio Maceo led a picked force of insurgents against the Spanish column commanded by Gen. Aralas. The Spaniards were taken completely by surprise. They were aroused from sleep to find a hail of insurgent bullets falling upon them. Gen. Aralas and his staff, half clad, rushed from their headquarters and tried to rally the Spanish troops, who were panic-stricken by the insurgents' attack. It was half an hour before even a semblance of order could be restored to the Spanish column, and during that time the troops remained huddled together, an easy mark for the bullets of the Cubans. It was during this period of the panic that so many of the Spanish troops were killed.

It is said many Spanish officers were killed and that Gen. Aralas himself was slightly injured. After Gen. Aralas succeeded in rallying his men he made a retreat and the Spaniards fell back four miles or more, leaving the trocha in the hands of the insurgents. Antonio Maceo did not pursue the Spaniards, but held possession of Artemisa until morning, when he retreated to his stronghold. Before the insurgents retreated they demolished the section of the trocha near Artemisa, blowing up the fortifications with dynamite.

The attack raged from Bahia Honda on the north to Makanda on the south, and at all points the strong line was demolished. Maceo could easily have crossed with his entire force, but it seems that he had not such purpose in view. His object was simply to demolish the trocha so that it could not impede his eastward march when he desires to advance to meet Gomez.

LAND OFFICE REPORT.

Commissioner Lamoreaux Presents Figures Relating to the Public Domain.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Commissioner Lamoreaux, of the general land office, has made his annual report to the secretary of the interior for the past fiscal year. A synopsis of the report is as follows:

The total land selections during the year were 13,200,000 acres, of which 4,820,915 were homestead entries and 6,789,591 railroad selections. The increase in selections over the previous year was 4,802,673 acres. The cash receipts were $2,106,361, an increase of $72,907.

Lands patented to railroads in satisfaction of grants, 15,527,844 acres, an increase of 7,342,508 acres over last year; agricultural patents, 5,470,400, an increase of 2,628,480 acres. The total number of acres patented was 22,669,989. The total vacant public land in the United States is 600,040,671 acres, of which 316,651,861 are surveyed and 283,288,810 unsurveyed. The amount of land surveyed during the year was 9,908,808 acres.

Considerable attention has been given during the year to correct surveying and in nearly every public land state resurveys have been ordered upon reports of the examiners.

Takes an Appeal.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Ottmar Mergenthaler, inventor of the Mergenthaler typesetting machine, has appealed from the decision of Commissioner Seymour in awarding priority of invention to certain important improvements of the machine to W. S. Scudder. There are two cases, in both of which the commissioner of patents decided in favor of Scudder. The appeal is to the United States court of appeals of the District of Columbia.

Mills Start Up.

Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 6.—The Everett mills started up Monday morning, on 40 hour time, giving work to 1,300 persons. The mills have been shut down since July 30. Several departments of the Arlington mills resumed operations Monday, giving work to 3,000 of the 3,500 employes. The Pemberton is now the only mill in the city not in operation and there extensive improvements are being made. It will be started up next week.

TRADE REVIEW.

Much Hope Expressed in the Future of Business.

New York, Oct. 3.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"The westward movement of money continues, and for the quarter has exceeded interior receipts by $31,000,000. The gold ordered for importation amounts to $43,250,000, and arrivals thus far to $40,544,550, besides $2,000,000 expected from Australia, which will raise the treasury reserve above $150,000,000. Relief has been welcome in commercial loan markets, where 7 per cent. is done more freely on west paper than 8 per cent. recently, but October settlements cause monetary hardening. Merchants and manufacturers are waiting, but there are not wanting signs that many have the confidence to invest and push forward as though the dawn of prosperity were close at hand. The quarter that has passed has been most trying, but things would be worse than they are but for the general belief that better times are near.

"The complete report of failures for the quarter which ended with Wednesday shows an increase which would be surprising if political causes were not obvious. In number, 6½ per cent. less than in the panic quarter of 1893, failures for the quarter show liabilities 11.1 per cent. less, amounting to $73,285,349, against $97,869,682 in the previous half year.

"The continued advance in wheat may prove of the utmost importance. It has been 1.12 cents for the week and 10 cents since September 2 and is mainly due to short crops abroad and unusual foreign demand. Cotton has weakened after its sudden rise, because the demand for goods has relapsed into hand-to-mouth buying, and print cloths are lower at 2.56 cents. Some injury has been done by recent storms, but the market seems not now in the humor to magnify them.

"There are unmistakably encouraging signs in the great industries, although the actual gain in working force employed or in new orders received is slight. But the strong demand for materials, for pig iron, hides and wool, as for cotton, does not diminish, and has already gone far enough to stiffen prices. In wool quotations are scarcely stronger, but represent actual sales more nearly than in past weeks, when buyers with cash almost made their own prices.

"Buying of bessemer pig again lifts Pittsburgh quotations to $11.75 without any general gain in the demand for finished products, and steel bars for the first time are sold at 1 cent against 1.2 basic by the association for iron bars. Plates and rails are in less demand, but there is heavy buying of sheets at the west. Confidence that reviving business must bring a greater demand than all the works can meet induces the various associations to make no change in their prices."

MARTINELLI ARRIVES.

Has Not Been Empowered by Pope to Establish an Ecclesiastical Court Here.

New York, Oct. 5.—Mgr. Martinelli, archbishop of Ephesus, recently appointed apostolic delegate in the United States to succeed Cardinal Satolli, was a passenger on the Cunard liner Campania, which arrived at her dock Saturday morning.

The archbishop is a short and slender man. He has a swarthy complexion, piercing black eyes, and black hair, slightly gray. He is very graceful in his action and has an attractive manner while in conversation. He speaks English fluently. He said the pope had not decided who was to succeed the deceased Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, and

MOST REV. SEBASTIAN MARTINELLI.

Bishop Curtis, of Wilmington, resigned.

He denied that he had been empowered by the pope to establish an ecclesiastical court in this country to try cases which were formally referred to the congregation of the propaganda at Rome.

The archbishop left for Washington in the morning.

Mgr. Satolli will sail for Europe on the 18th inst.

THE RUIN IN FLORIDA.

Further Reports of the Storm's Havoc—Much Distress Exists.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 6.—Every report in regard to the storm increases the death list, and the estimation of the property lost. The condition of the people in the storm district is appalling, and there is urgent need of aid to prevent starvation. Advices from Baker say: While the suffering in Baker county is great from the effects of the storm, the damage is also very great. It is estimated that the total loss aggregates some $250,000. Some say it will reach $300,000, of which George Canova, one of the leading merchants, is damaged about $150,000, and Mrs. McPeoms, $50,000 to $80,000. Ossulto's loss is about $30,000, of which the Eppinger-Russell company lose about $15,000. John Villes' loss is about $60,000, of which the turpentine men lose in the neighborhood of $25,000. McClenny's loss is about $20,000. The balance is distributed among the farmers. The above does not include loss of cattle which cannot be estimated until spring, Baker county being a large cattle-raising section.

The county commissioners have issued an appeal to the governor, advising and petitioning him to devise some means to assist the suffering people of the county in their sad affliction caused by the storm of last Tuesday. The people are in destitute circumstances, without shelter to cover their heads, without food to appease their hunger and a great many are without a change of clothing. They suggest an earnest call to uninjured counties to come to their aid, or if necessary, a call for an extra session of the legislature. They also state that but one ginhouse stands in the county, every church and schoolhouse is destroyed and the merchants, who are heavy losers, are unable to contribute to the distressed. Most all of the farmers in the county have lost their crops, just housed and ready for market, and as a consequence are unable to pay the merchants for advances and fertilizers furnished, and even to purchase food for their suffering ones.

Football Season Opens.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 1.—The football season was opened at Yale Wednesday afternoon with Amherst as a visiting attraction. The Massachusetts team gave Yale a hard argument, allowing the blue only two touchdowns the first half and none the second, the final score being: Yale, 12; Amherst, nothing.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1.—Pennsylvania played its second football game of the season Wednesday afternoon and easily defeated the Gettysburg college team by the score of 32 to 0.

TENNESSEE HEARS HIM.

Mr. Bryan Greeted by Big Crowds at Memphis and Nashville.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 6.—William J. Bryan arrived in Memphis Monday morning at 7:30 o'clock. Thousands of people were at the Poplar street station to witness the arrival of the democratic candidate. The famous Neely zouaves were at the immediate entrance to the station and escorted Mr. Bryan and the Memphis committee to the Peabody hotel, where the party took breakfast. At ten o'clock Mr. Bryan was escorted to the baseball park by the committee. Ten thousand people were in waiting and gave the nominee a rousing reception. Mr. Bryan was introduced by Senator Isham G. Harris.

He spoke in part as follows:

"I say to you here, my friends, that my interest in the cause of bimetallism is so deep that I would without a moment's hesitation resign my nomination in favor of any person in this country who can better carry this cause to victory. It is not a time to listen to personal ambitions. It is not a time to set personal interests above the national good. It is not a time when we are to consider the temporary effect of this election upon party organizations. It is a time when we are to consider the effect of the gold standard, if perpetuated, among party organizations not on this country alone, but on all mankind.

"I want to impress upon your minds that it is not only necessary that we shall elect a president and vice president in favor of free coinage, but it is necessary that there shall be a congress in favor of free coinage. The president can sign no bill until that bill reaches the white house, and before any bill reaches the white house it must have received the indorsement of a majority of the members of the house of representatives and a majority of the members of the senate. If there is one majority in either house against free coinage the president is powerless to restore bimetallism to the people. If you are in earnest for bimetallism you must show that earnestness by doing anything necessary to be done, to elect congress, senate and president.

"My friends, I could not feel the interest that I do in this campaign if all I had to commend was party regularity. I appeal to you on higher ground than that. I have a stronger claim upon your support than can be given by regularity of a convention. I stand by the right of the American people to have a financial system of their own. And therefore my candidacy appeals to every American citizen who believes in the right of the people of this country to govern themselves regardless of the aid or consent of any other nation on earth. I am not appealing to any sentiments hostile to foreigners, but I say to you, my friends, that that nation does not deserve to be called a nation which has to accept a financial policy 'ready made' from some other country."

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 6.—Great crowds greeted William J. Bryan in his eight hours' journey through Tennessee Monday.

The train bearing the party rolled into the Nashville station at 8:35. The town was wild. Red fire and Roman candles filled the air and the streets were almost impassable. Carriages were in waiting for the party and Mr. Bryan was promptly driven to the Haymarket, where he delivered his first speech. The candidate was introduced by Senator Bate as the next president of the United States. He was cheeered and applauded throughout his speech and many times stopped by the enthusiasm of his listeners. He said among other things:

"I can understand why the people of this state, and especially of this portion of the state, should feel so deep an interest in the cause which is being represented by the Chicago platform, because, my friends, we are fighting to-day the battle that Andrew Jackson fought when he was in office. We find arrayed against us the same combination, the same aggregation of wealth, with the same abuse against him; we meet the same intolerance that he met, we suffer from the same abuse that he suffered from; every name is applied to-day to the advocates of free coinage that were applied to old Hickory when he fought for the American people. It has been the lot of those who have espoused our cause to be denounced and abused by those who favor the gold standard. It has been the lot of those who have defended the cause of the common people to be assailed by those who doubt that capacity of the people for self-government and would deny to them the right of eating the bread which they earn. The gold standard never fought a fight which was submitted to the people. The gold standard has made every step in its progress by underhand means and has not for one moment attempted to obtain the consent or the indorsement of the American people. But in this campaign, at least, we have the issue before the people, and we have a chance in this election to cast our ballots for the maintenance of the gold standard or for the restoration of the money of the constitution. I believe so truly in the justice of our cause that I cannot for one moment doubt what will be the result when the American people are called upon to decide this question.

"My friends, we have lost some democrats in this fight, but I am mighty glad that most of those whom we lost were generals. We have not lost many privates in the army. We might have kept all the democrats who are gone if we had been willing to pay the price they asked. If we had been willing to make the democratic party the agent to fasten plutocracy upon the American people we could have kept every man who has left us. But we have to choose between throwing overboard those who have been millstones about the neck of democracy and throwing over democracy itself, and we prefer to save democracy and let the aristocrats go. My friends, we have not lost by it. It has been our gain. It is always true that those who dare to do right are rewarded in the long run, and the democratic party is receiving its reward—not even waiting for the long run—it is receiving its reward right now for daring to do right at Chicago. We are drawing to our ranks those who are in the republican party for bimetallism. They have come to us because they see now that the hope of international bimetallism is a delusion, and that it is used only as a cover, while the leading republicans are attempting to fasten the gold standard permanently upon the American people. And not only are we gathering from the ranks of the republicans, but the populists, in their national convention here, were willing to go outside of their own party lines to nominate as their candidate for the presidency the man already nominated by the democrats and free silver republicans. We are consolidating the sentiment in favor of free coinage to the grand struggle against our enemies."

PASTOR AND TEACHER

A lady, Dr. Winifred Dickson, has been appointed examiner in surgery in the College of Dublin.

Dr. Franz Muncker, well known by his work on Wagner, has been appointed professor ordinarius of modern German literature in the University of Munich.

Moody has made it known that he will largely withdraw from usual evangelistic work and devote himself to furnishing the 750,000 prisoners in the United States with good literature, chiefly religious.

Prof. Leo XIII. is going to make another English cardinal, according to the Rome Tribuna, Mgr. Edmund Stonor, archbishop of Trebizond in partibus, having been reserved in petto at the last consistory.

When Paris dedicated a short time ago the Ecole Estienne as a training school for printers, naming it after the great French printers of the early sixteenth century, Henri and Robert Etienne, there was present at the ceremony a Henri Etienne, thirteenth in lineal descent from Robert. He is a working printer like every one of his ancestors.

PONY FOR FORTY CENTS.

New Swindle Practiced Upon the Gullible New Yorker.

Here is a brand-new swindle. The man who invented it or heard of it in some out-of-the-way part of the world had some money, says the New York Recorder. He rented a house in one of the oldest parts of New York. It is a quarter in which swell Knickerbockers lived, and some of their descendants live there to this day. He made himself a familiar figure in a liquor store in the neighborhood, where he sampled various brands and vintages and proved himself a connoisseur.

One day he told the proprietor that he had taken down a brick wall in the rear of the cellar of his house, intending to replace it with stone, as it had grown moldy. Behind it he found three casks of remarkable brandy that had been lying recondite for many years, undoubtedly the property of some long dead and forgotten householder, who knew a good thing when he saw it, and was saving it.

The saloon man bought it at $16 a gallon, having previously tasted an alleged sample that for bouquet has never been surpassed upon this continent or any other. The goods were delivered and the tenant disappeared with two months' rent in arrears. It was really good brandy worth about six dollars a gallon, at which price it had been bought from a Broadway street wine merchant.

However, the wineroom man did not lose anything. His customers are drinking brandy (at 40 cents a "pony") which they are assured has lain in a New York cellar for 100 years.

PRIMITIVE WOMAN WAS NEW.

Indian Relics Prove That the First Potter Was a Woman.

The discovery near Maurice river, in the neighboring state of New Jersey, of large numbers of stone implements used by Indian or other tribes in the long-gone centuries brings into notice the primitive woman, says the New York Tribune.

In New Jersey, as everywhere else in the world, she appears to have been industrious and energetic and ingenious. Among the implements discovered which she employed in prehistoric New Jersey were flint knives, with which she cut meat and probably vegetables; flint scrapers, with which she cleaned the skins of deer and bear, wildcat and other animals, preliminary to drying and smoking them for use as wearing apparel; clay pots and pans, pipkins and dishes, which she made in primeval potteries, at first the sun drying them and thereafter burning them in hot wood fires. The pottery shows here and there artistic yearnings on the part of the unknown makers, more uncouth and rudimentary than those of the ancient cliff-dwellers, but nevertheless they disclose the artistic sentiments and confirm the long list of examples collected by Prof. Mason, of Washington, showing that the first potter, the first modeler, the first sculptor and carver and the first artist was a woman.

Suicide in Austria.

Austria is suffering from an epidemic of sucide. Vienna had 207 suicides during the first six months of the year, which is double the average for the last ten years. At Lemberg, in the same period, seven soldiers in the Thirteenth infantry regiment killed themselves.

No Time Should Be Lost

By those troubled with constipation in seeking relief from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The disease is easily relieved in its earlier stage, and as it is utterly subversive of the general health, postponement of the remedy is unwise. The same holds good of delay in cases of fever and ague, kidney complaints, nervousness, debility and rheumatism, ailments to which the Bitters is particularly adapted.

"If I should die, you would never get another wife who would look after you as I have done." "No, not if I could help it."—Chicago Record.

Tourist Car to California.

An upholstered Pullman Tourist Car is run every Wednesday by the Northern Pacific. This car leaves St. Paul 2:45 p. m., Minneapolis 3:20 p. m., reaching San Francisco the following Monday morning. Double berth only $6 00. For tickets and reservations write to any ticket agent, N. P. R'y Co., or to Chas. S. Fee, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

THE old axiom that two parallel lines never come together has been knocked into flinders by the railroad companies.—Texas Sifter.

Now

Is the time when you should look out for the condition of your health. Avoid sickness by purifying and enriching your blood with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills do not cause pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

Send your name for a Souvenir of the Works of Eugene Field,

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The most beautiful Art Production of the century. "A small bunch of the most fragrant of blossoms gathered from the broad acres of Eugene Field's Farm of Love." Contains a selection of the most beautiful of the poems of Eugene Field. Handsomely illustrated by thirty-five of the world's greatest artists as their contribution to the Monument Fund. But for the noble contributions of the great artists this book could not have been manufactured for $2.00. For sale at book stores, or sent prepaid on receipt of $1.10. The love offering to the Child's Poet Laureate, published by the Committee to create a fund to build the Monument and to care for the family of the beloved poet.

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150 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

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NOW AND THEN.

Oh, now and then there comes a day
When all our skies are bright,
And all of life's appointed way
Is bathed in golden light;
When roses hide no thorns beneath;
When love holds no alloy;
And zephyrs full of perfume breathe
From out the hills of joy.

The present is a fleeting thing,
The past will live for aye,
And all its stories of treasures bring
Forever and a day.
And softer shall the echoes come
From time's receding shore;
Each day will gleam a pleasure from
The days that are no more.

Oh, memories of such, awake!
And glad the weary now;
A wreath of recollections make
To crown the dreamer's brow.
Oh, silent voice and vanished hand,
Bring back the golden sheaves!
The ripple of the waters and
The laughter of the leaves.
—Nixon Waterman, in L. A. W. Bulletin.

THE WOMAN IN BLACK.

Traveling recently from Chicago to New York, I found in the morning, upon crawling out of my berth, that the train was standing stock still. The porter told me it had been standing there for an hour and a half, while I had been sleeping the sleep of the just. I dressed and peeped out, and saw that we were alongside the platform of a country station. I took a good breakfast in the dining car and then went out to stroll up and down the platform.

In the cab sat the driver, or engineer, as they call him, alone, waiting. With the natural fondness of an Englishman for machinery, I stopped and gossiped with him a moment about the engine.

Then I offered him a cigar, which he took with thanks, and asked me to come in. I swung myself into his cab.

The engineer, a bright, pleasant-faced man about 40 years old, explained to me the uses of the numerous valves and levers about him. They were all as bright and shining as polish could make them, for an engineer is as proud of his engine as any housewife is of the neatness of her dwelling. I glanced at the two shining steam gauges with the clock between them, and then I noticed what seemed to be an ordinary white moth, mounted in a gilt frame, hanging against the wall of the cab.

"Is that for an ornament?" I asked, pointing at the moth.

The driver smiled. "Well, partly for an ornament," he said, "but a good deal more for sentiment. I put that moth there because it saved my life, and the lives of 250 people as well."

"How in the world can insect save human lives?" I asked.

"Well, I will tell you, if you want to hear the story. I reckon there's time enough before we are able to get out of this."

I settled myself in the stoker's seat and prepared to listen. "It wasn't such a long time back," said the engineer; "only a year ago last spring. I was running this very train, and with this very engine—old 449. My stoker was Jim Meade, the same fellow as I have got now. You can see him over there, leaning up against the telegraph office.

"Jim's a good boy, but he's very superstitious; believes in ghosts, dreams and warnings. I used to laugh at his fancies, but I don't make so much fun of him as I did—not since we saw the 'Woman in Black.'

"We were timed to leave M—— about one o'clok in the morning, and to arrive in S—— about six o'clock. On the night when the thing took place a fearful storm of wind and rain had been raging since early evening, and was at the height of its fury when I started from the engine shed.

"It was about midnight and the wind seemed to sweep clear round and through the building. It was terribly dismal. Jim was there, and the engine was all ready, so after getting my working clothes on, I ran the engine down to the station. Our train, the vestibule limited, was an hour late. I gave the engine a thorough oiling, and made sure that all was in order.

"As we sat in the cab we could hear the storm raging on the outside, while the rain, driven by the gusts of wind, beat fiercely against the windows.

"'It's going to be a bad run, Frank,' Jim said. 'I wish we were in S——, safe and sound.'

"I laughed. 'What makes you feel so terribly glum, Jim,' I said.

"'Oh,' said he, 'I feel creepy, somehow. Seems like there's something terrible going to happen. I can feel it in my bones.'

"I laughed again. 'You got a little wet coming over, I guess, Jim,' said I. 'And the sound of the wind isn't very encouraging, that's a fact.'

"To tell the truth, I was a little nervous myself, notwithstanding my easy way of treating Jim's notion.

"Presently our train came in, long and heavy, consisting mainly of sleepers. It used to make me nervous to know that the lives of hundreds of my fellow men were in my keeping, but now I think nothing of it. That night I was nervous. What if the frightful storm had made a signalman careless, or if a rail had been loosened by the settling of the track somewhere? On these fast trains a man must rely on the vigilance of the employes, for in order to keep to time he must run at such a speed that often he cannot see a signal before he is upon it.

But I laughed at myself for my fears as I backed down and coupled on to the train. I set the brakes, and found everything in good order.

"By and by the little gong above my head clanged sharply, and with a puff and hiss of escaping steam we were off into the night and storm, rattling over junctions, past signal lights, and between long lines of carriages till, with a roar and a rumble, we rushed over the long iron bridge and away through the hills, waking their slumbering echoes with our shrill whistle.

"Then I pulled the throttle wide open, and the clank and roar soon settled into a hum, for old 449 was doing her best, and we were making 50 miles an hour.

"The darkness was intense, save where the headlight, an electric device, cast its funnel of light into the gloom. Jim had a big fire, and kept steam up to a high pressure, so that we fairly flew past sleeping hamlets and still farmhouses.

"At our first watering station I made sure that all was working smoothly, while Jim inspected the headlight. The station master handed out the orders, which showed that the line was clear as far as our next stopping place. On we went.

"The darkness grew more intense, if possible, while the wind shrieked by. The rain became more blinding, till nothing could be distinguished in the gray mist which enveloped us.

"Suddenly through the mist and rain I saw looming right in front of us the gigantic figure of a woman wrapped in a long, black mantle, which seemed to flutter in the wind. She waved great, spectral arms about in swift, twisting movements. As I stood looking in horror, the figure vanished with a final wave of the arms.

"I was too much astonished and stupefied even to make a movement of my hand toward the throttle. At that moment Jim had been bending over the fire. As he looked up he exclaimed:

"'Halloa, Frank. What's up. You look as though you had seen a ghost.'

"I did not answer. My mind was too full of the strange figure I had perceived.

"We were now nearing Red Creek, where there is a bridge over a deep stream. I felt more nervous than ever. We dashed around the curve and whizzed by Rock Creek station, which is only a mile from the bridge. As we passed I glanced at the steam gauge for an instant. A cry from Jim caused me to turn quickly toward him. He sat rigid, his eyes large and staring. His jaw dropped, the very picture of terror. He pointed with a shaking finger out into the darkness. I turned and looked, and then I began myself to shake. There on the metals was the same hideous figure of a woman outlined on the background of light from the engine, now motionless, now whirling in a witch dance, but all the time motioning us back.

"'Frank,' gasped Jim, but scarcely above a whisper, 'don't go over that bridge. Don't go, for heaven's sake! Don't go until you are sure it's safe.'

"I suppose I was pretty badly scared. At any rate, I put on the brake for all I was worth. I couldn't have resisted the impulse to stop the train.

"As we came to a stop I could hear the roar of the water in Rock creek just ahead. I stepped out of the cab and met the conductor coming up.

"'What's the matter? What's the matter?' he asked, impatiently.

"I felt decidedly foolish. There was no gigantic woman to be seen now. Nothing could be made out more than a few feet away in the blinding storm.

"'Well,' said I, 'we've seen something. I don't know what it is—seemed like it was a great black ghost that was waving its arms and warning us not to go forward.

"The conductor looked at me curiously. 'Are you crazy, Frank,' he said. 'I should think you were. But we're so near the bridge we'll take a look at it.'

"We took our lanterns and went ahead, leaving Jim with the engine; he looked frightened to death. But I tell you, we hadn't gone five rods before we stopped in horror.

"There at our feet lay a black chasm, filled with the roar of the river, as swollen with the spring rains, it dashed down toward the lake. The bridge was washed away.

"Only a few splinters of wood and twisted iron clung to the abutment, while now, far out over the blackness, that awful black figure of a woman danced again on the thin air, relieved against the shaft of light that the headlight threw.

"It was flinging its arms about as if in wild glee. The conductor stared at the chasm and then at me.

"'Was that the thing you saw when you stopped the train?' he asked.

"'Yes.'

"'Well, it's something more than luck that saved us to-night, Frank.'

"We went back slowly to the train, feeling very queer and thankful, too, I can assure you. Several passengers had come running forward by this time. Among them was a young fellow from Chicago about 18 years old, who was smarter than the whole of us, as it turned out.

"When he was told of the woman in black he turned and looked at the locomotive headlight. Then he ran up toward it. I looked up as he did so, and I saw a peculiar spot on the glass.

"'There's your woman in black!' said the boy.

"And there it was, sure enough—that same moth miller that you see there in the frame. He was clinging to the inside of the glass. As I tapped on the glass the creature flew back and lighted on the reflector.

"That's the whole story, sir. The moth, by fluttering on the glass just in front of the illuminator, had produced a great black shadow like that of a cloaked woman darting in front of us, and when he flapped his wings in his vain attempt to sail out through the glass, he gave his mysterious shadow the appearance of waving the arms wildly.

"Then when he flew back out of the direct shine of the light, the figure disappeared, of course.

"We never knew just how he got in there, but no doubt it happened when Jim went to fix the light at the pumping station.

"Anyhow, he saved our lives by scaring us with that woman in black.

"So you see why I keep the moth in the frame. It's to remind me of the way we were saved that night. Yes, you may call it accidental, but I call it providential."—Pearson's Weekly.

Napoleon's Growth in Cosmopolitanism.

Napoleon ordered Marmont, in case Blucher should resume the offensive, to abandon Paris and hasten to Chalons. This was not a sudden decision; the emergency had been mentioned in a letter of February 8 to Joseph, and again from Rheims emphatic injunctions to keep the empress and the king of Rome from falling into Austrian hands were issued to the same correspondent. "Do not abandon my son," the emperor pleaded; "and remember that I would rather see him in the Seine than in the hands of the enemies of France. The fate of Astanyax, prisoner to the Greeks, has always seemed to me the unhappiest in history." In this ultimate decision Napoleon showed how cosmopolitan he had grown; he had forgotten, if he ever understood, the extreme centralization of France; he should have known that, Paris lost, the head of the country was gone, and that the dwarfed limbs could develop little or no national vitality.—Prof. W. M. Sloane, in Century.

—Benjamin Franklin was a chess player. When in France on the mission from the continental congress he made himself popular among the courtiers by his skill at the game.

—A hornet's nest usually contains from 300 to 400 perfect males and females and an indefinite number of workers.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

Killed.

A terrible accident occurred Saturday night, about 7:30, near the ruins of elevator A, in Minneapolis. At the hour mentioned Michael Irving, John Irving and Frank Dunsmore were at work on a side track of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad. The electric lights had not yet been turned on, and in consequence it was quite dark. An M. & St. L. L. switch engine was working around the yards, as is usual at that time of night, and had occasion to run down the track upon which the three men were working. There being several tracks in the vicinity it is almost impossible for one to tell in the dark upon which track an engine or train might be, no matter how plainly it might be heard. A cry from one of the injured men, as the engine passed the spot, reached the ears of the fireman and engineer, and in an instant the switch engine was stopped and the two men ran back to the place whence the cry had came.

There a terrible sight met their gaze. Michael Irving lay across one of the rails, with both legs almost severed from his body. John Irving, his brother, and Frank Dunsmore, although severely injured, were in a condition that was not entirely helpless. The former had received serious injuries about the head, arm and hip, while the latter was injured about the head and hip only.

The Beekeepers.

The Southern Minnesota BeeKeepers' Association held their annual convention in Winona. During the morning a paper was presented by Andrew Quisch, of Hokah, on "The Nameless Disease Now Called Bee Paralysis." Mr. Steinman, of Beaver, presented a paper on "Foul Brood and Cook Brood." "The Management of Bees" was the subject taken up by Mr. Judge, of Pickwick. In the afternoon J. F. Lang, of La Crosse, presented a paper on "The Working of Bees," in which he gave his practical experience in handling them. This was followed by the question box, which took up considerable time. Perhaps the most important thing of the whole convention was done during the afternoon in the adopton of a resolution referred to the convention for passage by a special committee, which had been appointed in the matter, to have the Southern Minnesota Bee Keepers' Association act in unison with the state organization to secure such legislation as was possible to have a state inspector of bee hives appointed to crush out all hive troubles with foul broods, as the disease is very infectious among the insects.

Libel Suits.

Congressman Towne has begun libel suit against the News-Tribune of Duluth, because of the publication of an article from the St. Paul Dispatch, printed Aug. 24, in which it was insinuated that he was acting from selfish and mercenary motives in advocating the views he advocates on the currency question, and that he had been acting in the special interest and pay of owners of silver mines, or had stock in silver mines. Papers in a similar suit against the St. Paul Dispatch have been sent to Ramsey county for service. The amount sued for is $75,000.

The News-Tribune made a sort of retraction when served with a notice by Towne's attorneys, 30 days ago, but the Dispatch did not.

A Good Indian.

Gus H. Beaulieu, of St. Paul, has received a letter from Amazen Clark, dated at the Mille Lacs reservation, bearing the news that Moozomaunay, one of the chiefs of the Chippewa bands in Minnesota, died at Mille Lacs reservation Sept. 3, at the advanced age of 85 years. The deceased was well and favorably known in the vicinity of Mille Lacs as a friend of the whites. In 1862, when almost all the tribes on the western frontier were hostile to the government, the Mille Lacs Chippewas remained loyal, mainly through the efforts of Moozomaunay.

A Barbecue.

Preparations have been begun for a grand barbecue, to be held at Hawley, probably Oct. 31. This promises to be a monster affair and will be attended by a large number from Moorhead as well as surrounding towns and villages. Men of national reputation will be there to speak and it is expected to be a glorious close of the campaign. Definite announcements will soon be made.

News in Brief.

Wm. Wallace, of Winona, was sentenced to 18 months at hard labor in Stillwater for larceny in the second degree.

Ignatius Donnelly declines the populist nomination for the legislature from Dakota county.

About 3,000,000 trout eggs from Grand Portage were received at the state fish hatchery last week.

The handsome Presbyterian church at Mankato, erected at a cost of $40,000, was dedicated without any indebtedness.

Nick Shakeman, charged with jail breaking at Little Falls, was fined $25 and costs.

Erick Eckman, the old man who shot and killed Daniel Klop in Randall a month ago, pleaded guilty to murder in the first degree, and was sentenced by Judge Searle to state prison for life.

Creditors have seized the hardware and harness stock of John Storm at Keister Center.

At a recent meeting of the managers of the state fair the financial statement of the present condition of the society was presented. It showed that nearly $10,000 was earned at the fair this season, the net balance now in the hands of the treasurer being $15,172.50. During this year's fair, in general admissions and grand stand fees, there was earned $40,000.42.

While superintending some work on the opera house at Sauk Center, A. O. Schivner fell headlong to the floor below, a distance of 18 feet, and was seriously injured.

The Merchants hotel at Duluth has assigned to John T. Armstead.

William B. Hammond, socialist candidate for governor, has accepted the nomination of his party and written a letter of acceptance. The necessary 2,000 names to give him a place on the official ticket have been secured.

Burglars entered the postoffice at Currie, but secured only a few stamps and small change. They were scared away by a burglar alarm.

The National Butter Makers' association will meet at Owatonna next February.

Hans Hanson, of Lake Orystal, committed suicide at the Royal hotel in Minneapolis, by taking moryhine.

PITH AND POINT.

—Two Phases—"Pop, what is inertia?" "Well, if I have it, it is pure laziness, but if your mother has it, it is nervous prostration."—Chicago Record.

—First Student—"What makes you look so melancholy?" Second Student—"I have been fooled. I asked my father to send me 60 marks to pay my tailor, and a few days later I received the—receipted tailor's bill!" — Fliegende Blaetter.

—Lucy—"Clara's honeymoon was completely spoiled." Alice—"How?" Lucy—"The papers containing the account of the wedding did not reach her."—Brooklyn Life.

—There are three things yet to be discovered, perpetual motion, a flying machine which will fly and a woman who does not face to the rear when getting off a street car.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

—"I love the very ground beneath your feet," he cried, passionately. "Alphonse." She was transfigured, but she didn't say a word about the ground beneath her feet being mortgaged for more than it was worth.—Detroit Tribune.

—Occasionally Happens. — Smith—"I read an interview with you in one of the papers." Robinson—"Yes. I never was more surprised in my life." Smith—"Didn't you talk to the reporter at all?" Robinson—"I did, and he must have put down exactly what I said."—Brooklyn Life.

—"I guess," said the rural housewife as she thought over the duties of fall cleaning, "that we will go to bed with the chickens." "Well," exclaimed the colored man of all work in an audible undertone, "I doan' objeck ter puttin' locks an' burglar alarms on the hen house. Eb'ry puhfession hab difficulties that must be overcome. But when it comes ter sleepin' wif de chickens I must say dat white folks is sut'ny gettin' suspicious."—Washington Star.

A MEDAL FROM CONGRESS.

America's Tardy Recognition of the Inventor of the Life-Boat.

In 1878 Joseph Francis received the unusual honor of the thanks of congress. In 1888 a gold medal was voted for his services to mankind, and on April 12, 1890, in the historic blue room of the white house, at Washington, this beautiful medal, the most costly one ever bestowed by the government of the United States upon an American citizen, was formally presenteed to Mr. Francis by President Harrison. Mr. Harrison referred to the medal as the tribute of a grateful country to a citizen who had rendered conspicuous service to mankind, and in his address, said:

"The tributes you have received from foreign countries to the value of your life-saving appliances are now tardily but generously and fittingly confirmed and crowned by this testimonial from your own. It was not enough that the savage wrecker should be driven from the coast—for the arm of the sympathizing watcher who had taken his place was still shortened, and impotent to save. You have given it power—you have made it possible for the shore to send succor to the ship. You have invented and suggested appliances that have saved many thousands of human lives. Not many of these have been able to know or to thank the man who saved them; but the nation to-day voices the gratitude of these and many thousands more who will owe their deliverance to you. In the name of the American congress and the American people, I place this medal of honor in your hands."

The medal is of large size. It cost $6,000. It was designed by the well-known sculptor Augustus St. Gaudens. A portrait bust of Mr. Francis, in relief, fills the center, and is surrounded by 38 diamonds. This is the inscription:

The United States of America
By Act of Congress, 27 August, 1888, to
JOSEPH FRANCIS,
Inventor and Framer of the Means
For the Life-Saving Service of the Country.

The reverse shows a ship in distress with the rescuers at work.

On one of the early days of April, 1892, an added honor was awarded to Mr. Francis, one but seldom vouchsafed—an introduction, by unanimous consent, to the United States senate in session.—W. S. Harwood, in St. Nicholas.

A Delicious Spanish Drink.

And at this hour the town belched forth beggars, and every boy demanded to be our guide. But it was unaided we found our way, now to the beautiful doorway of a plain, yellow-washed house standing in some silent, remote little square, and now to an old Moorish courtyard, its graceful arches disgraced and dishonored; now to an angle in the street overlooked by a high balcony gay with Moorish tiles; to a church hot and sweltering, as if it had never had time to cool, the silks and jewels of Christ and the Virgin gleaming from half seen altars; or to hanging gardens of palms as luxuriant as they should be in the town where was planted the first palm that ever grew from Spanish soil; or to whatever chance loveliness there was in the monotonous perspective of low, white houses. Nor did we need a guide to show us the way to the cafe, where we drank the most delicious cooling drink that was ever yet made. It is worth while to be thirsty in Spain; for its helada, or crushed ice flavored with lemon or orange or banana, is the daintiest device with which this thirst could be quenched, and there is no town in Spain where it is to be found in such perfection as at Cordova. But you must be fairly boiling to appreciate it.—Elizabeth R. Pennell, in Century.

Damage by Lightning.

Damage by lightning is unmistakably increasing, according to the director of the statistical office of Berlin. Various causes are assigned, such as the employment of electricity in various industries, the continual change of form of the earth's surface by deforestation, drainage, etc., and the impurities introduced into the atmosphere by the growing consumption of coal. Prof. Von Bezold some time ago showed that for Bavaria the fires due to lightning increased from a yearly average of 32 in 1833 to 1843 to 132 in 1880 to 1882, while the number of persons struck by lightning and of those killed rose from 134 and 73 respectively in 1855 to 186 and 161 in 1885. An interesting fact noted is that persons struck generally perceive neither lightning nor thunder, but receive the impression of being enveloped by fire.—Public Opinion.

PERFECT HEALTH.

How It May Be Obtained by All.

An Interesting Bit of History as Told by a Traveling Man.

From the World, Cleveland, Ohio.

After an extended trip lasting several months and embracing many points of interest throughout the West and South, Mr. George Lockhart, of Hudson, Ohio, returned home a few days ago. He is bright and genial as ever and looks as if his long holiday had thoroughly agreed with him.

Mr. Lockhart's business during his travels took him frequently to Hot Springs and other health resorts. He does not appear to have been very favorably impressed with the peculiarities of life at such places, nor with the benefits received by the patients. "Men go there to get cured of disease," says he. "They take one hot bath in the morning and spend the rest of the day generally in drinking, gambling and general dissipation. How they can expect to recover under such treatment passes my comprehension. But they are, as a rule, what the world calls good fellows, free with their money and bent on enjoying themselves.

"With one man, however, whom I met at such a place I formed what I hope will prove a permanent friendship. I am indebted to him for benefits which have left on my mind a feeling of the strongest gratitude. I was, as you know, not at all well. A slight lameness in my right leg, contracted about a year ago, had gradually become worse until I was compelled to go around on crutches all the time. Then my general health failed, until in the latter part of the summer I had about concluded to come home to die. Such a state of affairs as you will easily understand, was anything but comfortable. I was, in fact, neither more nor less than a helpless invalid, a nuisance to myself and everybody around me. It was at this juncture that one day on the train I fell into conversation with the man I mention. He recommended me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did so. You see the result."

And Mr. Lockhart expanded his broad chest and smiled. "Look here," he continued, as he took off his hat and holding it on a level with his head, kicked it easily with the foot that used to be lame. No better picture of perfect health and abounding animal spirits could be wished for than this one-time invalid.

"My future movements are uncertain," said Mr. Lockhart at parting. "I will remain in Hudson for some time, but before the summer is over I expect to make a visit to Europe."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

"JAMIE," called out his mother, sharply, "you've been loafing all day. Satan always finds some work for idle hands to do. Take this basket and bring in some kindlings."

HOT SPRINGS, VA.,

Via "Big Four" and "C. & O." Routes—Perfect Fall Climate—2,500 Feet Elevation—Magnificent Mountain Surroundings—Most Curative Baths Known.

From Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria and all points tributary, Indianapolis, Benton Harbor, Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky, Springfield, Dayton and intermediate points, the "Big Four Route" have through vestibuled trains daily to Cincinnati, magnificently equipped with Buffet Parlor Cars, Dining Cars and Wagner Sleeping Cars. Direct connection made in Central Union Station, Cincinnati, with the beautiful trains of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, without transfer across the city. Write any agent "Big Four" for full particulars, or address D. B. Martin, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, or E. O. McCormick, Passenger Traffic Manager "Big Four Route," Cincinnati, O.

MRS. JABBER (to Mr. Jabber)—"Are you aware that you talk in your sleep?" Young Jabber (who has just been silenced)—"What other chance does he get?"—Tit-Bits.

The Garden South.

The South is destined to be, and is rapidly becoming, the garden of the United States. Here life is easier to live, the rigorous winters do not eat up the fruits of the toil of summer, nor are the summers so trying as many northern people have supposed. "I used to live only half the year," said a northern farmer recently settled in the south, "and I used to work all the time then. Now I work half the time and live all the year through."

Home seekers' excursion tickets will be sold over the Monon Route to nearly all points in the south at the rate of one first class fare (one way); tickets good returning on any Tuesday or Friday within 31 days from date of sale. Liberal stop-overs are allowed. These excursions start (and tickets are sold) Aug. 17, 18 and 31; Sept. 1, 14, 15; Oct. 5, 6, 19 and 20. Call on any agent of the Monon Route for further information, or address FRANK J. REED, G. P. A., Chicago.

"DON'T you think there should be music in every home?" "By all means; what I object to is music next door."—Chicago Record.

$400 Truck Farms in Virginia.

September 1st and 15th and October 6 and 20 Home Seekers' Excursion tickets will be sold from points in the west and northwest over the Big Four Route and Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. to Virginia at one fare plus $2 for the round trip. Those who have investigated the state are of one opinion, that Virginia is the best state in the Union today for farmers. Situated at the doors of the great eastern markets with cheap transportation and a perfect climate it has advantages that cannot be overcome. Small farms may be had for $10 per acre and upward according to location and improvements. For descriptive pamphlet of Virginia, list of desirable farms and excursion rates address U. L. TRUITT, N. W. P. A., C. & O., Big Four Route, 234 Clark St., Chicago.

"WHAT is this mental poise that women talk so much about nowadays?" "It is being able to look at caterpillars without feeling them crawling all over you."

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

KIND words prevent a good deal of that perverseness which rough and imperious usage often produces in generous minds.—Locke.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action, and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

"JOHNNY," asked his teacher, "what must we do before our sins can be forgiven?" "Sin," replied Johnny.—Boston Beacon.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe.

"Cincinnati Flyer."

The Monon has put on a fast flyer for Indianapolis and Cincinnati. The train leaves Chicago, Dearborn Station, at 11:50 A. M., reaches Indianapolis at 4:37 and Cincinnati at 7:45 P. M., thus making the run, Chicago to Indianapolis in four hours and forty-seven minutes, and Cincinnati in seven hours and fifty-five minutes. This is the fastest time made between Chicago and Indianapolis and Cincinnati by any line. The "Cincinnati Flyer" is equipped with elegant day coaches, the Monon celebrated high-backed seats, parlor car and dining car. City Ticket Office, 232 Clark St., Chicago.

TOURIST (presenting his opened Baedeker to the coachman—("Here, driver, I want to see the first four pages."—Fliegende Blaetter.

A Household Necessity.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, acts gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispels colds, cures headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

THERE is too much said about love in this world, and not enough about the necessity of a marriage license.—Atchison Globe.

I CAN recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. TOWNSEND, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, '94.

NO ONE can make rheumatism or biliousness interesting. Therefore if you are sick, do not tell about it.

FORTIFY Feeble Lungs Against Winter with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

MANY a man who wore shoulder straps during the war has been strapped ever since.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

NOAH was an expert with the gloves. He boxed everything in the ark.—Texas Sifter.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

THE favorite string instrument of a Bostonian—string beans.—Texas Sifter.

JUST try a 10c box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

IT is the telescope that distance lens enchantment to the view.—Texas Sifter.

YOU HAVE BACKACHE

Get Rid of It!

It is a sign that you have Kidney Disease; Kidney Disease, if not checked, leads to Bright's Disease,

and Bright's Disease Kills!

Because the Kidneys break down and pass away with the urine. .. ..

Heed the Danger Signal

and begin to cure your Kidneys to-day by taking

Warner's Safe Cure

Large bottle or new style smaller one at your druggist's.

DON'T KICK! TAKE Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC ALL DRUGGISTS.

This button with a ten cent box of CASCARETS, CANDY CATHARTIC the ideal laxative and guaranteed constipation cure, sent FREE on receipt of five 2-cent stamps. Address STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, Chicago, Montreal, Can.; New York.

A. N. K.—G. 1625.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Pill that Will.

"The pill that will," implies the pills that won't. Their name is legion. The name of "the pill that will" is Ayer's Cathartic Pill. It is a pill to rely on. Properly used it will cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and the other ills that result from torpid liver. Ayer's pills are not designed to spur the liver into a momentary activity, leaving it in yet more incapable condition after the immediate effect is past. They are compounded with the purpose of toning up the entire system, removing the obstructing conditions, and putting the liver into proper relations with the rest of the organs for natural co-operation. The record of Ayer's Pills during the half century they have been in public use establishes their great and permanent value in all liver affections.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

"How happy could I be with either
Were the other dear charmer away."

Battle Ax PLUG

A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS

The ripest and sweetest leaf and the purest ingredients are used in the manufacture of "Battle Ax," and no matter how much you pay for a much smaller piece of any other high-grade brand, you cannot buy a better chew than "Battle Ax."

For 5 cents you get a piece of "Battle Ax" almost as large as the other fellow's 10-cent piece.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

MINNEAPOLIS. WOODWARD & CO. DULUTH.

GRAIN COMMISSION.

BRANCH—CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.

ORDERS for FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED in ALL MARKETS.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, OCT. 9, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Rev. J. L. Farber has been returned to this charge and will resume his work where he laid it down when he left for conference.

—The entertainment by the Schubert Symphony Club given Firday evening under the auspices of the K. P. Lodge, was fine. Every body enjoyed it.

—Congressman Charles A Towne is to speak in Delano Thursday evening Oct. 15th, at the City Hall. Don't fail to hear the most elgpuent plea for free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at 16 to 1.

—Fast daiving on tha street is against the ordinances of our village, yet there are those who persist in going as fast as their teams can draw them. It is dangerous business and should be looked after.

—Martin Conzet and wife vistied about a week in Minneapolis lately, attending the German's old Setlers meeting. M. C. says where there used to be nine now there is only three older setlers than himself, he having come to the Territory in 1853.

—Teday we received the following telegram from the Secretary of the Democratic State Central committee:

ST. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 8, 1866.

T. J. CATLIN, Delano, Minn.

Bryan special arrives Delano five fifty; departs, five fifty five.

E. M. POPE, Sec'y.

—Bryan, the next President of the United States, Providence permitting, will address a large crowd of the inhabitants of this village and vicinity tomorrow, Saturday, at 5:50 P. M., for five minutes, at the depot. It is to be hoped that the large body of voters who have so long occupied that precarious position, the top of the fence, will then and there resolve to get down, and get down on the right side; the side of the peole.

—The double wedding at the Catholic church on Tuesday was attended by a host of friends of the happy couples, from Montana, Minneapolis and other places. The entertainment at the house of J. A. Mayer during the balance of the day and evening was enjoyed by many Delanoites. Dancing at the Hall was kept up till an early hour next morning. A reception was given Wednesday, by Mr. Sosnek, father of one of the brides. The contracting parties have the best wishes of everybody.

—Quite a lot of sidewalk has been put down lately and if it was on the grade people might be satisfied with it. But as scarcely any of it is on grade. there is every prospect that the next councle, if they are like the present one, will order it reconstructed to suit them. The proper thing in a town like this is to have the easiest grade possible established, then live up to it from the first. So long as people are pmited to lay sidewalks to suit them, regardless of grade, so long will there be trouble about it.

—A serious wreck occured Friday evening about five miles this side of Minneapolis, where a freight train had broken in two and a car been thrown across the track, the west bound passenger train ran into it, and wrecked a portion of the train. The engineer, John Needham, of St. Paul was killed. The passengers miraculously escaped with a few slight bruises, though the whole end of one car was torn out.

C. J. Buckley, Miss Allie Murphy, Mrs. Geo. W. Bolton and Mrs. John Mayer were among the passengers. The train did not get to Delano until about 2 A. M. Saturday.

—Prof. Wharton talks about Dr. Catlin saying Russia, a silver country offered to loan the U. S. a gold country $400,000,000. That was the way the Dr. answered the Professor's argument that no silver conntry ever flourished: and that all tho gold would leave the country if we had bimetallism here. We think it will bear comparison with the Professors answer "the're dead" to the Dr's quotations from Windom and Blaine favoring bimetallism. If the Professor would learn McClearys speech he could recite it better.

Mr. S. W. Belford, of Denver made some good speeches in Wright County, the past week; but on account of illness dsd not fill his appointment at Rockford, Monday evening. We understand that the crowd assembled was well pleased with speeches by Rev McLain and D. R. Farnham political issues of the day from a free silver standpoint.

Commissioner's Proceedings.

The full board met Sept. 28, at Buffalo in special session.

School petitions were granted as follows:

John Workman's land to be attached to district 78, granted.

Owen Devanney to dist. 74, granted.

James Carlson to dist. 60, continued to Sept. 29, at 10 a. m.: afterwards granted.

Change in county road terminating where Minneapolis, St. Michaels and Buffalo county road crosses section-line between 7 and 18, T. 120, R. 23, granted.

A number of claims were allowed.

The largest to C. A. French, ninty tax receipt books, $108. And expenses in the Honora Hays coroner's inquest case.

Personal.

T. K. Danforth visited Delano friends the fore part of the week.

Clarance Handscom, of St. Peter, visited our furniture firm Tuesday.

Prof. Hawker, returned Sunnay evening from a visit to the Cities.

Commissioner Bugbee, of Rockford, took a trip up the line Wednesday.

Mr. Smith, the electrician, was in town one day last week.

Delmont Gould and crew went west to thresh this week.

John Nugent's portly form was seen on our streets Wednesday.

F. W. Johnson, Cokato's miller, made us a pleasant call Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Jake Stoltz, who has been visiting friends at Watertown, S. D. is home again.

Rev. J. L. Farber and wife returned home from Conference at Anoka, Monday evening.

William Jennings Bryan; will address the people of Delano at 5:50 P. M. Saturday, Oct 10.

Rev. J. R. Davies visited with Wm. Stanley this week on their way to their new home, at Hector.

Mrs. John Haffner, of Moreton, N. D. is sojourning for a season with her son-in-law L P. Probst.

Miss Anna Parsow and Mrs. C. W. Ingerson spent Saturday with friends at Long Lake and Minnetonka.

Mr. and Mrs. John Czoch and Louis Mayer were among Minneapolis people at the Wedding Tuesday.

Mrs. Rioso, wife of our night operaror arrived yesterday and Frank expects to go to housekeeping soon.

Frank Nelson, of Minneapolis, was in town Tuesday. He is to have a job if Clough is elected but dont think he will be.

Charles Judkins, of Baldwin, Candidate for Legislature, on the Democratic and Peopels party tickets was a caller Tuesday.

Mrs. C. A. Conner who has been visiting relatives here was called home, to St. Peter Saturday, by the illdess of her husband.

Scott Gunn, a former resident of Delano, but who has been residing in the state of Washington for eight years past returned with his family to this place Saturday.

Post Master Inspector Wood, of St. Paul, visited our P. O. Tuesday. He found things O. K. He gave us a call and set up a few lines of Bryan literature, just to let us know he had not forgotten how to "stick type."

The gold standard people are awfully scared in our county. They have pressed into service about every available man to be found to try to convince the farmers that they should vote against their own interests and in the interests of those who loan them money. Farmers read, and many of them know more about the financial affairs of our country than do the men who come to their school houses to tell them how to vote.

It has been suggested that if the editor of the Star News would let Towne alone he might get more votes for himself. If we could compass Towne's defeat at the expense of our election we would willingly do so, as we feel that Mr. Towne has shown bad faith to the Republican party and is a dangerous man to trust with the interests of the district in congress or anywhere else. Without expressing an opinion about his sincerity, we can have no future confidence in his judgment, and consider his defeat of more vital importance to the district; state and county than our own election to the legislature would be.—Sherburne County Star News.

TEETH Dr. Niven will be in Waverly Oct. 7, Howard, Oct. 8, and Delano, Oct. 10 and 11.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed bids will be received up to the 10 th. of October 1896 for the extension of the water main; beginning on River Street and running East, on Rockford Street to third street. Contractors can call at Recorder's office for specifications. The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

W. R. JOHNS,
Village Recorder.

For Rent.

I would like to find renters for two houses, in Delano one brick on Third street, or frame on River street, opposite the Catholic church.

N. FRANZIN.

FREE! FREE!

The McKinley Bill and the new Tarriff Bill compared item by item. Also Henry George's Protection or Free Trade, and speeches of congress men on tariff and direct taxation Address Minnesota Democratic Association, 127 Globe Bldg, St. Paul,

Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

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THE
New York World
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18 PAGES A WEEK. 156 PAPERS A YEAR.

We offer this unequalled newspaper and the BUFFALO GAZETTE together one year for $1.75

The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.00.

Dr. Niven in Delano. Oct. 10 and 11.

Repudiated Principles.

The Party repudiated the Principles is why the People are repudiating the Party! Just compare the two planks for yourself: carefully, line by line:

From Republican National platform, adopted at Minneapolis. in 1892:

GOLD AND SILVER MONEY.—The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetalism, and the Republican party demands the use of both, gold and silver as standard money, with restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government, shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference, to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

From the Republican National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896:

MONEY.

"The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.

"All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlighted nations of the earth.

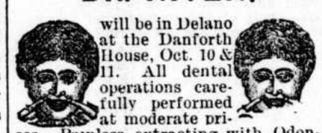
The Democrats and People's party fused on a legislatiye ticket in this legislative district last week, Charles Judkins, of Baldwin, being nominated for representative for Sherburne county. Mr. Judkins is a very good man, who would make a creditable representative should he be elected.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week, Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. Bakke, St. Paul, Plow. H. S. Blood, Park Rapids, Planter. R. D. Cody, Winona, Washer for tool-posts. H. K. Harrison, Pomme de Terre, Potato-planter. J. Henning, Minneapolis, Fire-proof shutter. A. A. Kinne, Minneapolis, Oil-stove. E. Lemay, Mendota, Potato-digger.

DR. NIVEN.



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WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct 2, 1896.

Mr. Bryan's supporters find nothing discouraging in the situation. On the contrary, they have excellent reasons for believing Mr. Bryan's chances are better than those of Mr. McKinley. These reasons are not entirely based upon reports made to the managers of Mr. Bryan's campaign, although there is no doubt of the trustworthiness of those reports as a rule. Those democrats who are careful not to allow their wishes to become tangled up with their judgment have been making a study of the figures put out by the more conservative supporters of McKinley and have thereby strengthened their belief in Bryan's success. The latest of these tables appeared on the editorial page of the Washington Post, which is strongly for gold. It gives Bryan 205 electoral votes, McKinley 140, and puts 102 in the doubtful column. To accept this table as correct is to be sure that Bryan will be elected, as the 102 electoral votes classed as doubtful, of which Bryan must get 19 to be elected and McKinley must get 84, are made up of the following states: Illinois, Oregon, California, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. It is a very conservative claim to say that Bryan will certainly carry more than five out of these ten states, which would elect him with votes to spare. if the rest of the table be all right, and there is no doubt about that, as with the exceptions of Indiana and Nebraska, it only includes in the Bryan column states which are conceded to Bryan by the republicans.

Hon. W. E. Chilton, Secretary of state for West Virginia, was one of the party which came to Washington to escort Mr. Bryan to that state. While in Washington Mr. Chilton said: "I am not afraid of the result in West Virginia, and have no hesitation in predicting that Bryan will get its electoral vote. Our people are strongly for silver, and many converts have been made from the republican ranks. The Palmer and Buckner ticket will not poll much of a vote. The republicans are making the most strenuous efforts for McKinley, and the allegations of coercion and intimidation of railway employes are strictly true. But there is always a reaction against such methods, and a feeling of resentment arises in the minds of the men who are thus coerced that will result in causing hundreds of them to vote the other way".

Gen. W. J. St. Clair, of W. Va., who was in Baltimore with Mr. Bryan, and who passed through Washington this week, said: "I found a degree of Bryan enthusiasm in the City of Baltimore that was rather surprising, in view of the tone of its bolting democratic newspapers. The talk about McKinley's great majority in the Maryland metropolis is all nonsense."

Senator Gorman's disinclination to make ante-election claims and promises adds force to what he told Mr. Bryan and the other gentlemen who participated in the conference held in New York City this week. He promised that Mr. Bryan should have the electoral vote of Maryland, and he said that he considered that the democrats still had an even chance to win, notwithstanding the influences that were being used against them.

Democratic confidence, which has been fairly good from the beginning of the campaign, has greatly increased since the conference in New York this week, participated in by Messrs. Bryan, Sewall, Chairman Jones, Senator Gorman and other democratic leaders. At that conference every aspect of the campaign was carefully considered, and the deliberate and unanimous conclusion of those present was that Mr. Bryan was making a great campaign, and that unless something not now expected should occur to change the drift of public sentiment in favor of the free coinage of silver he would be elected with a number of electoral votes to spare. It did not take long for this opinion to spread among the rank and file and the result has been a natural increase in democratic confidence which cannot fail to make itself felt in the work of the campaign.

Senator Faulkner has been getting some very cheering news this week from all around, but that which pleased him most has come from Michigan, California, Iowa and Kansas, which are claimed by some republicans and put in the doubtful column by others. According to Senator Faulkner's advices neither of them will be carried by McKinley. The democrrtic state committee of Michigan reports that state to be absolutely safe for Bryan, and gives the figures to back up the claim; reports from California say that it is now only a question of the size of the majority Bryan will get in that State; Iowa is considered so safe for Bryan that its prominent stump speakers are being sent into other states, and a poll of Kansas gives Bryan the state by 50,000 majority.

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MARRIED.

MAYER, SOSNICK.—At the Catholic church, Tuesday Oct. 6. Mr. Jonh H. Mayer and Miss Sophia Sosnick. Rev. Savs officiated.

FIETZEK, MAYER.—At the Catholic church by Rev. Savs, Tuesday Oct. 6, Mr. Peter Fietzek, and Miss Mary Mayer.

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VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1896. NUMBER 3.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. F. COLLINS. ATTORNEY AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN. Smith Lake, - Minnesota.

W. H. CUTTING. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON. ATTORNEY AT LAW. COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA.

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WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 4:00 "
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Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. LAWRENCE ZOWADZKI.

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Recorder: WYATT JOHNS.

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Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
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For Attorney General,
JOHN A. KEYES, St. Louis County.
For Presidential Electors,
JOHN DAY SMITH, of Hennepin.
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Third Dist.—WM. ZIEBARTH.
Fifth Dist.—J. C. NYGREN.
For Representatives:
D. W. FLANNIGAN.
OLE MATSON.
J. P. KUHNLEY.
CHAS. JUDKINS.

District Judges.

ANOKA, Minn., August 31st, 1896.
Publisher of Delano Gazette, Delano, Minn.

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the delegates to the late Republican Judicial Convention from the counties other than Hennepin comprising the 4th Judicial District, which meeting was held at Anoka, Minnesota, on the 28th day of August, 1896, a resolution of which the enclosed is a true copy was unanmously adopted.

Please publish said resolution together with the above statement in the next regular issue of your paper.

Respectfully,
O. L. CUTTER, Secretary.

"Wreas, The republicans of Hennepin county by their action in their county convention in voting directly for candidates for judges and instructing their delegates constituting a majority of the judicial convention for two Minneapolis men, without consulting with republicans in the other counties, have not only deprived the other counties of their rightful representation on the bench, but have disfranchised all republicans outside of Hennepin county, by taking away from them all voice selecting the candidates:

"Therefore be it resolved, "That we consider the nominations made at the so-called republican judicial convention of the fourth judicial district as not made by a convention representive of the district: that no nominations have been made which are binding upon any republican outside of Hennepin county, and that default of such nominations, it is the duty every republican to vote at the polls for men whom he regards as best qualified seats upon the bench.

"Resolved further, That we recommend to our constituents that they vote for the present judges, Seavre Smith and Charles M. Pond, for the reason that their experience, legal ability and judicial fairness seem to us to entitle them to re-election."

Upon motion was carried that the secretary furnish one newspaper in the district outside the county of Hennepin with a copy of the resolution and a request to publish the same.

DON'T forget to turn out and vote at the coming election. Pick out your men and make your cross opposite the name of every man you wish to have elected. If you believe in free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold vote for Bryan, Towne and Lind. If you don't, vote anyway, vote for what you believe to be for the best of the country. It is the proper time to settle this important question as to whether or not we will do business on a gold standard and on credit, or on a bimetallic basis and pay as we go. Everybody vote and roll up a majority long to be remembered, and that will be satisfactory to even the side that is defeated.

Citizen Ireland's Politics.

One of the foremost men, in public matter in our state has long been, Archbishop John Ireland. He is never backward in expressing himself on matters of public interest. In reforms he has been foremost; especially in the temperance cause will his work long be remembered. Taking advantage of his position as an offset to the publication of Archbishop Walsch favoring bimetallism, 27 men in St. Paul, whom so far as we are acquainted, are gold standard believers, have prevailed upon Archbishop Ireland to write a lengthy article opposing the Chicago platform. The opening remarks of this letter are such as will find responsive chords in the hearts of every true citizen of our country. But after these comes what seems to us to be some very contradictory assertions, and arguments against the Chicago platform. Every true and honest citizen of our country has the same right to his beliefs as has the eminent Archbishop so far as the politics of our country are concerned, and no one is more willing to admit this than is John Ireland. Believing with him that "To be silent when words of mine may be of some profit to the people would be cowardice, would be crime" we will endeavor to point out what we consider defects in the article of citizen John Ireland, giving first his very patriotic prelude, as follows:

"I am not unwilling, in the crisis through which the country is now passing, to speak for the integrity of the nation, for social order, for the prosperity of the people, for the honor of Ameica, and the permanency of free institutions. I am a citizen of the country, concerned in all the interests of the nation, subject to all the responsibilites of citizenship. To be silent when words of mine may be of some profit to the people would be cowardice, would be crime.

I am not unmindful of the objection made against the churchman speaking at any time on matters which have entered the arena of politics, lest his influence as a teacher of religion seem to be used to promote the interests of a political party. I might reply that there are occasions when a political platform means disaster to the country, when politics are closely connected with morals, or religion, and that on those occasions the churchman must be the patriot without allowing a moment's thought to considerations of expediency, and must take in hand the moral or religious issue, even if it be vested in the garment of politics. But in the present instance I seek no excuse of this kind, I speak entirely as the citizens, without warrent from my ecclesiastical position.

Deep as my convictions are, I hold in all due respect my fellow citizens who hold convictions at variance with my own. I impeach neither their good faith nor their honor. I am dealing not with men, but with principals and movements. This justice which I render to those whose ideas I am ready to combat, I am sure they will render to me.

I stand by the platform and the presidential candidate of the republican convention of St. Louis. I am opposed to the platform and the presidential candidate of the democratic convention of Chicago.

The days of the civil war excepted, at no time did so great peril threaten the country as that which is involved in the political campaign of to day.

The question of free and unlimited coinage of silver is put in the foreground. This question has its importance; but it is of a minor importance, in presence of other questions which are brought into issue."

Citizen John Ireland then strikes out at the Chicago platform by complaining that the plank "We denounce arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions.' As being in its logical effect against the United States; it is secession; the secession of 1861 which our soldiers believed they had consigned to eternal death at Appomattox, but which demands again recognition from the American people. The declaration in the Chicago platform has and can have no other meaning." Here we don't agree with citizen Ireland. This government is supposed to be "of the people, by the people and for the people," and the people have a right to vote to correct anything tending to either military or mob law. The people themselves ask for nothing more than Constitutional rights.

The learned man's attack on Senator Tillman is mostly because he happens to live in South Carolina. He says: "Thrice now has South Carolina spoken for session when it passed in 1832 the nullification ordinance, when in 1861 it fired on Fort Sumpter, when in 1896 it cries out: "A sectional issue and it will prevail." He might, further have said that during the Revolution South Carolina was heard from through many patriotic citizens. That all that has happened in that state has not been bad. The state belongs to the United States and her citizens are entitled to the same respect as are the citizens of any other State in the Unoin.

He further objects to the Chicago platform because of the plank "We especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression." This form of government in the eyes of the people, who are the government, has been stretched to cover cases it ought not to cover, and in calling attention to it in the platform they have done but what they have a perfect right to do. Why, if the government is to be run by injunction, and by the abuses of the priveleges of injunction, it will lead to as great an evil as we are told the selling of indulgences did, that aided in bringing about the reformation of Martin Luther.

The Supreme Court is a part of this government "of the people for the people and by the people" and it has been changed before, and whenever a vacancy occurs it is filled by the party then in power making it more in harmony with the existing administration. There don't seem to be such a terrible wrong about adding to its numbers if business demands a larger number of judges.

Citizen Ireland has no more right to complain of the arraignment of class against class by the terms "common people" "to the laborer" "to the downtrodden" and to denunciation against "plutocrats, "corporations" "money grabbers" and "bankers" than have the people themselves to complain of such as he alluding to them as he does, and to their platform as threatening the country with "lawlessness and anarchy." Would the good man have the people say nothing while times grow harder and harder for them, while the monoply, trust, syndicate and wealthy corporation officials roll in financial obeicity and contribute liberally to his desires? Would he have them say nothing while their wages are cut down and their employers make gifts of thousands to charitable institutions?

Then he goes at the financial question using much more than half his space to try to turn men to his way of thinking on what he has called "a secondary issue in this campaign." He is afraid that the proposed return to the coinage of 1873 would bring financial depression far beyond anything we are now experiencing. He claims Archbishop Walsh's arguments don't apply to this country. He admitted we are having hard times under a gold standard but thinks it would be harder under bimetallism.

We think the citizens of the United States are learning that the gold standard, under which we are now existing, and experimenting is a failure and will vote to return to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at 16 to 1.

ROBERT A. SMITH, Ex-Mayor of St. Paul, has been appointed Post Master of that city in place of Henry A. Castle whose term expires.

Providence Favors Bryan.

From the first, things seem to have favored Mr. Bryan in his candidacy for the highest honor the people can confer on anyone. His great strength of character developed itself in his remarkable speech before the Chicago Convention, at once showing his peculiar fitness for the position of leader of a great reform movement. He is a young man, possessed of the qualifications required in a Chief executive. He is fearless and strong. He was perfectly acceptable to the Peoples' Party and to Free Silver Republicans, and, perhaps, the only Democrat that could have been nominated that would have so completely harmonized the elements of reform through out the country. His moral and social character is above reproach, and he harmonizes all elements of reform and seems bound to win in the race for the Presidency.

Trusts, Corporations, Syndicates and money loaners of all kind are fighting against him only to strongthen his chances with thinking people every where.

His opponent in the race is tied up at home by his managers, and those who can afford it, or those who the managers see fit to furnish fare visit him at his home. The people all over the country see nothing of him. Mr. Bryan runs himself. He travels over as much as possible of the land he seeks to be president of; he meets as many as possible of the people he wishes to represent at the White House and shakes hands with them; or in his pleasant way tells them what he thinks best for the amelioration of our present hard financial straits. He tells the voters to cast their ballots for men in sympathy with themselves. He is one of the people himself, and is in sympathy with those like himself.

Bryan And The "World-Herald."

The editor of the Penny Press is in receipt of a letter from the president of the World-Herald company, of Omaha, Hon. G. M. Hitchcock, in reply to a letter of inquiry touching the relations of Mr. Bryan to that paper, on account of some of the utterances of that paper in the remote past having been falsely attributed to Mr. Bryan. The particular matter referred to was the poster which is now to be seen throughout this city and St. Paul and probably other parts of the state, charging Mr. Bryan with being opposed to pensions. President Hitchcock's letter is as follows:

Omaha, Oct. 10 1896.

"Editor Penny Press:

"Replying to your inquiry and to others like it we beg to say that Mr. Bryan became editor of the World-Herald September 1, 1894, at which time the World-Herald became a free silver paper, advocating the coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

"The World-Herald was the first great paper, with possibly one exception, to declare for free coinage, and since September 1, 1894, has yigorously advocated that principle. Whatever utterances of the World-Herald against free coinage are now quoted by gold press, date back to a period prior to Mr. Bryan's connection with the paper. THE PRETENSE THAT SUCH UTTERANCES ARE RECENT EDITORIALS IN THE WORLD-HERALD IS A FRAUD FOR THE PURPOSE OF DECEIVEING THE PUBLIC AND INJURING THE WORLD-HERALD OR MR. BRYAN.

"Mr Bryan's opponents are also circulating an editoral taken from the World-Herald of November 18, 1892, and relating to pensions. MR. BRYAN DID NOT BECOME EDITOR OF THE WORLD-HERALD UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1894, AND NEVER WROTE A LINE FOR THE WORLD-HERALD PRIOR TO THAT DATE. HIS POLITICAL PLATFORMS HAVE ALWAYS FAVORED LIBERAL PENSIONS TO THE SOLDIERS.

You are authorized to make explicit denial of these charges in accordance with the above. Yours truly,

"WORLD PUBLISHING CO.
G. M. HITCHCOCK,
"President."

It will remain to be seen whether those who have used the charges above referred to, will have the manliness to make the proper retraction and explanation.—Penny Press.

Protective Principles.

From Sunday Call, Easton, Pa., Sept. 27, 1896

During the past week the managers of the Business Men's Republican Club of Easton, Pa., sent to New York and purchased four large American Flags. What appears strange in this connection is that these howlers for home protection should overlook the fact that Easton has the largest Flag Manufactory in America, in which none but American wool bunting is used in the manufacture of flags. This factory has been idle for five weeks owing to lack of orders. It does seem that if the principle of home trade and protection is as near to the hearts of the business men as they pretend, they would have the flags made in their own city, by their own people, and of American bunting, instead of preferring an European article.

It don't seem very consistent to preach protection and trade in Europe, but that seems to be the plan of the gold standard people all along the line. They even want our money made so that it will pass in England, and never caring what we do for money at home.

Denies He's "Bolted"

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 12.—A. R. Talbot, law partner of Wm. J. Bryan, tonight gave the following signed statement to the Associated Press:

I see that it is stated in the press reports that I have "bolted" Mr. Bryan, my law partner, now candidate for president on the democratic ticket. I have always been, and am now, a republican, but no man has greater admiration or higher regard for Mr. Bryan than I have. His honesty, integrity and patriotism can not be questioned. I have not bolted Mr. Bryan, and any statement to that effect is untrue. A. R. TALBOT.
—Minneapolis Times.

Read This.

The success of free coinage will bring down the rate of interest on money, and cause an immediate rise in the price of all commodities. When silver becomes primary money the American mines will pour their products into the mints, and a NEW ERA similar to that produced by the issue of greenbacks during the civil war will begin. Gold will leave the banks and enter into competition with silver in the avenues of trade, and the manufactories of the United States, which have been shut down or crippled since 1892, will AGAIN RESUME their fight for the English markets.—The London Financial News.

Subscribe for the Buffalo Gazette.

One year one Dollar. Six montus $.50

Three months, 25 cents. Take it. now.

TOWNE SPEAKS

in a way to carry conviction to the people who will even loan him the use of their ears for two or three hours, to say nothing of the hundreds and thousands all over the country who are reading his great speech delivered in Congress. He had a crowded house here last night, and undoubtedly made many votes for the cause of Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver and Gold at 16 to 1.

The speaker showed very plainly that on the money question the majority of the Republican party, and not he, had changed.

That what the country wants is more primary money; more of the actual medium of exchange on which to transact the business of the country.

That this country is now doing one third of the banking business of the world and is in every way in far better shape to maintain a parity of the two metals than ever was France, which for seventy years did, at a ratio of 15½ to 1 maintain almost an exact parity, while for a number of years during the time, silver was produced in twice the amount that gold was; and for another period gold was produced in three times the amount that silver was, and yet France kept 15½ ounces of silver and 1 ounce of gold worth practically the same.

Mr. Towne says Free and unlimited Coinage of Silver and Gold at 16 to 1 is bound to win in the United States, the State and in the Sixth District.

Chairman Rosing's Announcement.

Chairman Rosing, of the Democratic State Central Committee, announces that, after waiting for returns and making careful estimates, he figures on the majority for Bryan in Minnesota at 15,000; Lind for Governor, 30,000. And he expects the fusion forces to elect seven out of the nine Congresmen. Every voter should get to the polls as early as possible on Tuesday, November 3d, and help make these predictions correct. Every voter counts, be there.

Democratic County Ticket.

The Democrats have in nomination the following County ticket. It is unnecessary to give an extended write up on these men. They are almost without exception well known throughout the county. Most of them have good men as opponents, so that the people must make their own choice. Be sure to make an X after the name on the ticket for whom you wish to cast your vote:

For County Auditor, Ed Sherwin of Monticello, a Free Silver Republican is the nominee. He is well known over the county and is hustling for an election.

For Treasurer. E. A. Ziebarth, of German decent, lives in Franklin, is an ex-soldier, and an old settler.

For Clerk of Court. John S. Johnson of Woodland, a Scandinavian, and popular among his neighbors, in an old settler and was given a high recomendation by Mr. O'Leary who withdrew from the ticket in his favor, he having been nominated by the Populists.

For Sherriff, John Nugent of Chatham, who everybody knows is running.

For Register of Deeds, J. Z. Cochran, of Smith Lake was nominated by the populists and by the Democrats.

For County Attorney W. H. Cutting holds two nominations. He has served in the office before.

For Court Commissioner, E. R. Wells was nominated. But Mr. Putnam the Republican nominee informs us has refused to run against him.

For Surveyor H. T. Moland, of Silver Creek, a Scandinavian who has served for several years as a Republican, and who, it is claimed, they left off this year because he was in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at 16 to 1 is the candidate.

For Coroner, Dr. E. A. Shannon, of Buffalo, is a practicing physician, of middle age, has been Coroner in Carver County, is running.

For Superintendent of Schools, John Giblin, Jr. of Waverly, is the nominee.

For County Commissioner, First Dist. E. C. Day. Third Dist. W. M. Ziebarth. Fifth Dist. C. J. Nygren.

For Representatives, Ole Mattson, Dave Flannigan, J. P. Kuhnley, Charles Judkins.

For Congressman of the Sixth District.
CHARLES A. TOWNE.

Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

No, Mr. Lind did not lie about railroad rates. He told the exact truth, and no railroad freight agent will attempt to deny his figures. More than that, there is no more truthful man in this country than John Lind, and his word will be taken as against that of any gold-bug newspaper in christendom where he is known.—Waseca Herald.

The Democrats and People's party fused on a legislative ticket in this legislative district last week, Charles Judkins, of Baldwin, being nominated for representative for Sherburne county. Mr. Judkins is a very good man, who would make a creditable representative should he be elected.—Sherburne County Star News.

An American Defect in Cooking.

The prime defect in cooking is in the use of refined white salt, which should be used only at the table for such as prefer an access of seasoning.

The secret of the savors in French soups and vegetables is the use of "black" or "grey" salt, which is course and crystallized. But if this is not easily obtained in America, there is a variety which will give a fascinating result, and that is the sea-salt such as is used in bathing. It can be had at any chemists, and will amply repay the small cost. It is used in moderation, for one does not want the result to be "salty." All seasoning must be added with skillful hands, governed by a wise head, and always with the conscientiousness that a woman who loves her work will give to the humblest kitchen detail. Toujours fidele is a good mottow for the kitchen, and whoever follows it will have no mishaps of burning cake or tasteless vegetables. It is all a case of cause and effect,—and, I may add a sleight of hand. If the rules are faithfully followed success must ensue.—From "A Savory Secret," in Demorest's Magazine for October.

Advertise in Gazette. the BUFFALO GAZETTE.

IF YOU READ THIS AD, OTHERS. WOULD READ YOUR'S

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

OCTOBER—1896.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	....	....	....	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

A profound medical authority says that horn playing is dangerous, injuring the heart and circulation. It is to be hoped that this may become generally known.

They are now manufacturing a beautiful and serviceable silk from wood pulp. It is reported it can be made for 20 cents per yard. If this is true, goodby silk worm.

Five new asteroids were discovered on photographs of the heavens one evening recently by Dr. Max Wolf, of Heidelbery. This brings the number of minor planets up to 423.

Perhaps that Pittsburgh judge is right in deciding that "a wife has no exclusive right to the affections of her husband," but we believe she at least should have the refusal of them.

Homicide was the subject of discussion at the National Prison association recently in Milwaukee, and it was there decided that murder was on the decrease. This is in direct contradiction to the popular belief, but it is the view of men who are admirably equipped to get at the facts.

There is a building in Poughkeepsie that is probably the oldest one on the Hudson river. It is at the corner of Washington and Delaware streets, and was erected, according to the tradition, in 1713. It is being repaired to prevent falling into decay. The plaster on the walls is six inches thick and the laths are hand cut, about two inches in thickness.

Men are now living who heard the eminent scientist Prof. Silliman declare in a lecture at Yale colege, after a careful mathematical calculation, that no boat could contain a sufficient amount of coal to propel it across the Atlantic ocean. It is not likely that he ever dreamed that ships would be constructed which could contain and consume nearly 2,000 tons on a single voyage.

F. G. Jackson, who discovered Nansen, is talking of finding the north pole all by himself. Mr. Jackson is on the spot, so to speak, having located a suburban residence on the north shore of Franz Josef Land, where there are no mosquitoes in winter. Some sweet day, by and by, he proposes to run up to the pole and carve his initials on it, if Herr Andre doesn't fly over it first.

George Crocker, an habitual drunkard of San Francisco, braced up and kept sober five years to earn a legacy of $490,000. There is a good deal of talk about "this terrible thirst," but it is safe to say that almost any drunkard could conquer it easily for $490,000 at the end of five years. There is too much sentiment about the man who makes a wreck of himself to gratify an appetite.

Cultivating literature on a little oatmeal may be well enough, but when it comes to perpetuating the fame of authors by statues there are certain inconveniences attending too thin a diet. One of the objections made to having a statue of Stevenson erected to him in Edinburgh is that Stevenson was too thin to appear well in a statue. Thin authors will please take notice and at once lay in a supply of certain foods warranted to produce a pleasing rotundity of form.

The idea that the women of the far east are virtually slaves and education is denied them, has long prevailed, but to judge from some recent experiences desirable reforms have been effected even in the ancient, oriental countries. A Hindu woman, Miss Larabji, who not long ago received a degree from Oxford, is practicing law in her native land, and has just successfully defended a native, charged with a serious crime. The new woman lives in the east as well as in the newer civilization.

The theatrical world has become somewhat agitated by the summary action of the owner of an opera house in Butte, Mont. This impetuous person did not also own the ground, and because the owner of the latter refused to either buy or sell, the opera house is now a picturesque mass of ruins. The owner of the building had the structure torn down. The western country has been so victimized by cyclones and other disturbances of the elements that it is to be hoped owners of buildings generally will not join in this exhibition of accessory destructiveness. All through revenge.

Three miles from a ranch in Wyoming is a burning coal mine, the presence of which may easily be noted for a distance of more than 20 miles around. Some men visited the great field and say it has the appearance of having been on fire for centuries, and Indian traditions are to this effect. These all tell of underground fires that have been burning there since the first Sioux came to the country. The coal vein lies 15 feet below the surface, and, as the fire has consumed the fuel, the earth has crumbled and fallen until a hollow area acres in extent has been formed. The fire does not blaze, but smolders.

A careful inquiry into the average height of men of different nations has elicited the following facts: The English professional classes, who head the list as the tallest of adult males, attain the high average of 5 feet 9¼ inches. Next on the list come the males of all classes of the United States, and a minute fraction behind come the English of all classes. Taken right through the English and American races are approximately of the same height. Most European nations average for the adult male 5 feet six inches; but the Austrians, Spaniards, and Portuguese just fall short of this standard.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

It is shown by a statement issued by the agricultural department that the total commerce of the United States, including imports and exports, for the ten years ended June 30 last was $16,031,205,388, or a yearly average of more than $1,600,000,000.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 9th aggregated $1,058,172,453, against $894,271,419 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week in 1895 is 8.0.

In the United States there were 296 business failures in the seven days ended on the 9th, against 315 the week previous and 268 in the corresponding period of 1895.

In session in Washington the National Association of Life Underwriters elected as president E. W. Christie, of Cleveland, O.

The United States supreme court, after a four months' recess, reconvened in Washington for the October term. The court docket contained 615 cases, against 751 at the beginning of last year's October term.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 12th was: Wheat, 52,434,000 bushels; corn, 14,468,000 bushels; oats, 9,533,000 bushels; rye, 2,032,000 bushels; barley, 2,920,000 bushels.

THE EAST.

National democrats of Connecticut met at Hartford and placed in nomination presidential electors and a full state ticket headed by Joel A. Sperry for governor.

In session in Philadelphia the National Wholesale Druggists' association elected as president John B. Purcell, of Richmond.

At the Blue Hill observatory near Boston all kite-flying records were broken with nine kites going to the height of 9,388 feet above the sea level.

At Girard, Pa., Jabez Chapman celebrated his 100th birthday and the event was made the occasion of a public holiday in the village.

Rev. Andrew J. Purdy, aged 50, pastor of the Asbury Methodist church in Buffalo, dropped dead on the street at Corning, N. Y.

Exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ended on the 10th amounted to $1,000 in gold and $873,740 in silver. The imports were: Gold, $2,213,296; silver, $57,907.

At Nashua, N. H., the Security Trust company, a banking concern, failed for $300,000.

Levi Fuller died at Brattleboro, Vt., aged 56 years. In 1888 he was elected to the state senate, in 1886 as lieutenant governor, and in 1892 governor of Vermont.

On the New England coast a hurricane caused an immense damage to porperty and the loss of several lives.

The well-known missionary of the American board Rev. Crosby H. Wheeler, D. D., died at Auburndale, Mass. He was located at Kharpoot, Turkey, for 39 years.

At Norristown, Pa., John A. Williams, aged 60 years, dropped dead. Mr. Williams gained a national reputation as the "funny man" of the Norristown Herald.

At Prospect Point, Niagara Falls, an unknown man jumped into the water and was immediately swept over the American falls.

In both directions from New York the Atlantic coast was strewn with wrecks of bathhouses, piers and yachts, the result of a high tide which broke all records. At many resorts summer hotels were plucked from their moorings and floated out to sea.

Flames destroyed business buildings at Great Barrington, Mass., valued at $200,000.

A fire at Epping, N. H., destroyed six of its principal business houses and caused a loss of $100,000.

The assignment of Printer E. F. Bigelow, of Portland, Conn., caused the following papers, which were printed in his establishment, to suspend: The Middletown Tribune, the Middletown County Record, the Wesleyan College Argus and the Colchester Advocate.

WEST AND SOUTH.

In St. Louis over 250,000 persons witnessed the eighteenth annual parade of the Veiled Prophets.

In a fog at Argentine, Mo., five trains were wrecked, but no one was killed.

Jones and Evans, two gamblers, buncoed a gang of Osage Indians at Perry, O. T., and the Indians ran the gamblers out of town and beat them to death.

The fourth and final game at Cleveland of the Temple cup national league baseball series of 1896 between the Baltimores and Clevelands was won by the former club, the score being 5 to 0.

In Michigan all the bridges over Union river and the Iron river bridge and nearly all of the 20 bridges between Camp Union and Ontonagon have been burned by forest fires, and much farm property has also been destroyed.

To celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the great Chicago fire nearly 100,000 citizens marched on the 9th in the business men's sound money parade in that city. In the evening the advocates of free silver to the number of about 20,000 paraded the streets.

For no cause known Albert Bray, aged 39, a farmer living near Noblesville, Ind., cut the throats of his wife, his nine-year-old son, Carl, his two-year-old daughter, Edna, and then killed himself.

In session at Austin the Minnesota conference of the Methodist-Episcopal church voted in favor of admitting women as delegates to the general conference.

As the result of starvation Mrs. Henry Grundy, a rich widow aged 50, died at Youngstown, O. Her husband recently died, and she afterward refused all food.

The death of Silas J. Woodson, who was governor of Missouri from 1872 to 1876, occurred in St. Joseph, aged 77 years.

At Hardie, Ia., a man entered the bank, covered the cashier with a revolver and escaped with $700.

Every store and shop at Atwater, O., was robbed by burglars.

Fire destroyed the Jasper county jail at Paulding, Miss., and two prisoners, E. A. Strickland and Mollie Daniels, a negro woman, were cremated.

At La Grange, Ind., George Sanders fatally assaulted with a club a piano tuner named Fisher, and then hanged himself to a rafter in a deserted house.

A fire at Corning, Ia., destroyed one-third of the business houses, the loss being $200,000.

In Cincinnati Commander W. W. Gilpatrick, of the United States navy, dropped dead of heart disease.

Archbishop Ireland, in reply to a letter of the business men of the Catholic churches of St. Paul, Minn., of all politics, gave out a letter in which he states his reasons why he is opposed to the Chicago platform, which he says is anarchistic and a menace to the union.

The companion of John D. Sair in the bank robbery and double murder at Sherburne, Minn., Frank Pratt, was arrested at Albert Lea, in that state.

At Leo, O., Mrs. G. Walsdorfer was playing with her baby when the child struck its mother in the eyes with its finger nails, rendering her hopelessly blind.

Henry Welsh and Charles Halworth were executed at Wewoka, O. T., for murder.

Because of ill health Prof. J. A. Blaisdell, aged 69 years, of Beloit college, committed suicide at Kenosha, Wis.

In portions of Kansas snow fell with a temperature of only ten degrees above zero.

Henry Cyat and James Anderson, both colored, were shot to death by a mob near Taylor's Ferry, Ala. They were accused of having murdered and robbed Randolph Falls, a farmer.

At the age of 74 years E. Towner Root, senior member of the well-known music publishing house of E. T. Root & Sons, died in Chicago.

James Michael, the Welshman, clipped 18 seconds off the American five-mile bicycle record at Garfield park, Chicago. His time for the distance was 9:20.

The nominee of the national party of prohibitionists for governor of Illinois, Isaac W. Higgs, has resigned.

At Harland, Ky., Buffard Overton was executed for the murder, June 21, 1895, of Gustav and Julia Loeb, two Jewish peddlers.

Because Miss Tilly Dietzman would not consent to marry him, Philip Zimmer shot and fatally wounded the girl in St. Louis, and then killed himself.

Preserved Grant was compounding a patent medicine at Chardon, O., when the mixture exploded, and a Mrs. Perry and her child were fatally injured.

Throughout the country the effect of the political agitation upon business is indicated by the falling off in postal receipts of $63,000 for the quarter ending September 30.

The doors of the First national bank of Eddy, N. M., were closed with liabilities of $75,000.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By a collision at Hull, England, between the steamers Alexander and Emden the former sunk, drowning ten of her crew.

At Green Cove, N. S., the Norwegian bark Ariadne, Capt. Paulson, ran ashore during a gale and went to pieces and the captain and nine of the crew were drowned.

A written treaty of alliance is said to be in existence between Russia and France, but that it is only defensive in its provisions.

A treaty which has for some time past been pending between Nicaragua and Germany has been ratified by congress.

The government of Germany has followed up its prohibition of the importation of American dressed beef and live cattle by shutting out American canned beef from the German markets.

Dispatches form Turkey say that the governor of Mytiline has discovered a plot of Turkish students to bring about a general massacre of Christians, and that four of the ringleaders have been arrested.

In Siberia floods have rendered thousands homeless and destitute and caused the loss of many lives.

Edward White Benson, the archbishop of Canterbury, was seized with apoplexy during service at Hawarden church in London and died in a short time. He was 69 years old.

For Canada the Laurier ministry has selected Thursday, November 26, as Thanksgiving day, the same as in the United States.

An irade has been signed by the sultan promising state reforms for the whole of Turkey.

The oldest resident of Ottawa, and probably of Canada, Mrs. Philip Omeara, died at the age of 111 years.

LATER NEWS.

W. J. Bryan spoke at St. Cloud, Little Falls, Staples and Duluth, Minn., the 13th.

The annual session of the National Live Stock exchange began at Fort Worth, Tex., the 13th.

A serious shooting affray took place on Blood Indian reservation near Macleod, Man., in which one Indian was shot, another killed, and Farm Instructor McNeill seriously injured.

The attorneg general has appointed Gen. Edward S. Bragg assistant United States attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin, to assist in prosecuting the land case of the government against the Manufacturers' Investment company of Wisconsin.

The funeral of George du Maurier, author of "Trilby," occurred at London, England, the 13th.

The first formal meeting of the president and the cabinet for nearly four months was held at the White House the 13th. With the exception of Secretary Carlisle, all the members were present.

Speaker Reed will go to California for political work.

During the month of September the mints of the United States coined 2,700,100 standard silver dollars.

Identified.

Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 13.—The Sherburne bank robber this afternoon gave Sheriff Hill his true name and where his parents live. The robbers were brothers. The older brother, the one killed, was named Lew Kallihan, and the one here in jail is C. H. Kallihan. Their home is at Rock Rapids, Iowa.

Sheriff Hill at once telegraphed the sheriff at Rock Rapids and just received an answer that the Killihan boys are well known there, and, thought considered rather wild, were never known to have committed any crime. The father of the desperadoes own a billard hall and the Kallihans are considered very respectable people.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, Oct. 13.	
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	66 @	66¼
No. 2 northern	63½@	64
December		67
HAY—Timothy	7 50 @	8 00
Good wild	5 50 @	6 00
OATS—No. 3 white		17½
CATTLE—Steers	2 25 @	3 10
Cows		2 50
HOGS	2 50 @	3 10
SHEEP—Muttons		2 75
Lambs		2 90
BUTTER—Creamery, firsts	14½@	15
Creamery, seconds	11 @	12
Dairy, fancy	12 @	14
Dairy, choice	10 @	11
POULTRY—Turkeys	7 @	8
Spring chickens		7

WORK OF BANDITS.

Gory Deed of Desperadoes at Sherburne, Minn.

Rob a Bank and Kill Two Men—One of Them Being Overtaken Shoots Marshal Gallien and Kills Himself.

Sherburne, Minn., Oct. 8.—This town is in the wildest state of excitement over the most thrilling tragedy that ever occurred in southern Minnesota. The Bank of Sherburne was robbed of a large sum of money and two men were almost instantly killed at about 1:20 p. m. Wednesday. About noon two men, one of whom looked like a mere boy, rode along the main street on bicycles. They were both well dressed, but were unshaved and travel-stained. The strangers hung around the outskirts until shortly after one o'clock, apparently sizing up the situation. At that time they sauntered lazily down the street and stopped immediately in front of the Bank of Sherburne. After a moment's talk they went into the bank, and the elder of the two men engaged Assistant Cashier George Thorburn in conversation.

Precisely what occurred inside the bank is not known, as nobody was on the street in the immediate vicinity at that time. One of the desperadoes, however, evidently got hold of a roll of bills containing about $1,000. Thorburn probably tried to prevent the men from getting away with the money, and they whipped out their revolvers and began firing, and at the same time retreating.

One of the bullets struck Thorburn in the neck and another cut the aorta, causing almost instant death from internal hemorrhage. The shooting in the bank aroused the town and people began running in that direction. The first man to reach the place was Olaf Oestern, of Luverne, a traveling salesman for the Wood Harvester company, of St. Paul. The desperadoes evidently feared that they would be captured, as they quickly turned their firearms upon Oestern. He made a dash to grapple with them, but was not quick enough, as he was struck on the head and fell dead at their feet. They ran down the street, firing at random, while people in the street scurried to places of safety. The fleeing robbers ran about three blocks to a clump of bushes, where they had coached their wheels, mounted them and rode rapidly away toward the Iowa line, six miles to the south. Mayor C. E. Everett at once did all in his power together with the town marshal to run down the bandits. He also sent a dispatch to Gov. Clough at St. Paul, telling him of the awful tragedy and asking advice.

Wells, Minn., Oct. 10.—John D. Sair, who no doubt engineered the robbery at Sherburne Wednesday afternoon, is dead, as is also Marshal Gallien, of Bancroft, Ia. This bloody sequel to the Martin county tragedy came a few minutes after nine o'clock Friday morning in a bloody battle on the state line road near Elmore, Minn. A posse of 100 men in command of Deputy Sheriff Ward, of Martin county, got on the trail of Sair shortly after daylight and tracked him to a farmhouse. Deputy Ward knocked at the door and was answered by a woman, but before she had spoken three words Sair rushed up behind her and began firing over her shoulder at the officers. He fired seven times in quick succession, one of the bullets striking Marshal Gallien in the forehead and killing him instantly. The desperado then quickly ran out of the house by way of the back door, mounted his bicycle and dashed off toward the east. The posse caught sight of him and followed close behind. This chase was kept up for four miles, when Sair broke a pedal on his wheel and took to the fields on foot.

As he ran across a cornfield toward a clump of trees Deputy Sheriff Ward dashed up, dismounted, and, resting his gun upon a tree, fired, the shot from his Winchester taking effect in the robber's shoulder. The latter fell, it was supposed from the shot from the gun, but when the posse gathered around him it was found he had shot himself in the head, the shoulder wound only being a slight one. Upon examining the body the officers found a portion of the money stolen from Sherburne in an inside pocket of his shirt, the amount being about $600. Fastened to a belt around his body were two revolvers and a wicked-looking dirk knife. The body was taken to Elmore at noon and thence west to Sherburne later. The coroner's inquest has adjourned until Monday without finding a verdict. The body of the dead marshal was taken to Bancroft, Ia.

DEATH OF DU MAURIER.

The Famous Author of "Trilby" and Other Noted Works Expires.

London, Oct. 9.—George Du Maurier, the artist-novelist, author of "Trilby," died at 2:30 o'clock Thursday morning. His end was painless and he passed away surrounded by friends. The illness of Mr. Du Maurier was pathetic in the extreme. For days he had been hovering between life and death, at intervals conversing with his friends regarding his work. Upon one occasion a friend at the dying man's bedside referred to the success of "Trilby" as a book and as a play, whereupon Du Maurier replied: "Yes, it has been successful. But the popularity has killed me at last."

The Georgia Election.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 10.—Official returns show that the democratic majority for the state ticket in Wednesday's election will run over 50,000. Atkinson's majority falls below this by several thousand, but this fact is due to local fights on the head of the ticket. One notable feature is the fact that the democrats have carried the Tenth district, Watson's district, which is the closest in the state.

Thanksgiving in Canada.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 13.—The Laurier ministry has selected Thursday, November 26, as Thanksgiving day for Canada, as in the United States. The government four years ago purposely changed the date to a week ahead, but the present government thinks it better to have it uniform with the American republic.

Steamer Sanilac Is Safe.

Ashtabula, O., Oct. 10.—The steamer Sanilac, which was reported lost on Lake Erie, came into port Thursday morning and was wind-bound here all day. She was caught in the storm off Erie Wednesday night and was compelled to drop her consort, the schooner Oneonta. She was badly shaken up and her furniture damaged, but the loss will not be heavy.

REPLY TO WASHBURN.

Mr. Bryan Finds a Theme in a Letter from the Ex-Senator.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 13.—Mr. Bryan declines to comment for publication on Archbishop Ireland's letter, holding that he can not make an exception to his almost invariable rule not to enter into a controversy with any person on political subjects. He may, however, have something to say on the subject indirectly in one of his speeches.

The 8,300 seats of the Exposition building were filled when Mr. Bryan, escorted by a body of 20 old soldiers, entered. The candidate received an ovation which lasted for fully five minutes. When the enthusiasm had ceased ex-Mayor P. B. Winston called the meeting to order and introduced E. C. Marchand, who presented to the candidate an ink stand, 16 parts silver and one gold, on behalf of laboring men of Minneapolis.

After returning thanks for the inkstand presented him Mr. Bryan said that he advocated bimetallism because he believed it was a good thing for the laboring men of the country, and continued as follows:

"I have received a letter dated October 12 and signed by W. D. Washburn, who is, I understand, an ex-senator from this state. In this letter he asks me certain questions about my vote and action in the house of representatives on the tariff bill, for which I refer him to the Congressional Record. But when he asks me to enter into a discussion of the tariff question I tell him that there is a question before the American people which is far more important than the tariff question. There is a question which can be settled now; the tariff question can be settled any time. If he wants me to discuss tariff I tell him to join with me in a prohibitory duty on foreign financial policies and then I will discuss the rest of the schedule. Or, if he is not willing to discriminate against that foreign product by a prohibitory duty, I will ask him to wait until he has settled the money question by international agreement and then submit the tariff question to international agreement. I am not going to discuss the tariff question, because I am going to discuss the paramount issue of this campaign, made so by three political parties and considered so by three political parties, and considered so by republicans who are afraid to discuss it and try to discuss the tariff question instead. But there is a part of this letter which I think you ought to hear, and I am not going to deny you any good thing. He says:

" 'The audience will be composed, I presume, very largely of laboring men and wage-earners of a high order. This class of people, like others dominated by human selfishness, so far as their own interests are concerned, probably prefer to receive their wages in dollars worth 100 cents rather than those worth only 53 cents.'

"I shall take for my text the words: 'Like others dominated by human selfishness, so far as their own interests are concerned.' Laboring men, I want to ask you why it is that every goldbug says that you are selfish and that you are influenced by selfish considerations, while every goldbug pretends to be a philanthropist who simply loves honest money because it will help other people? I want to know why it is that these goldbugs are so sorry that everybody else will be influenced by personal interests and so positive that personal interest cannot affect them. I will tell you why: If a man believes a thing is good for himself, and also good for others, he will admit that it is good for himself. If he thinks a thing good for himself, but bad for others, he will never admit that it is good for himself. You will find that men never deny that a thing is good for them if they also believe it is good for others. It is only when they believe that they prosper by others' adversity that you hear them standing up and denying that they have any pecuniary benefit."

Mr. Bryan said he had received during the day, too late to verify its correctness by the Congressional Record, what purported to be an extract from the speech delivered by Mr. Washburn in the United States senate July 11, 1892. He continued:

"In this extract I find that Mr. Washburn gives the price of wheat, beginning with 1865 and running down to 1890, and that he uses these words: 'The hopes of the producer have been turned to ashes. The grain dealer, the miller and the business man have been disappointed. The balance of trade in favor of this country that everyone looked forward to with so much assurance has been much below the general estimate, probably from depreciation of prices in agriculture and few exports, at least $200,000,000. Gold is still leaving the country and there is but little profit or spirit in general business, while I think there is a general disappointment that, with the tariff of 1890, we do not see better times.'

"But there is another thing that I want you to notice about Mr. Washburn's letter. I believe that Mr. Washburn is a large employer of labor. Now, if he is dominated by selfishness, why is he worrying so much about having to pay his employes in 53-cent dollars? If his employes are so much afraid that they are going to suffer personal loss because of free coinage, why doesn't Mr. Washburn rejoice, if he is dominated by human selfishness?

"Now, if these words are correct, then Senator Washburn tells you that there was general disappointment that the tariff of 1890 was not followed by better times. And, again, he says, Mr. President, the people of the country were startled. I certainly was, when the statement was made in an article in one of the magazines a few weeks since that one-half of the property and wealth of this country were owned by 36,000 persons. And he says: 'The millionaires, the ten millionaires, the forty-millionaires, or the hundred millionaires, almost without exception, have neither created nor earned their wealth. The royal road to wealth has been through the illegitimate speculation, stock and grain gambling, market wrecking, railroad wrecking trusts and the whole family of iniquities that have been developed under the nefarious methods of the exchange of this country.'

"Ought the senator to be surprised if we are alarmed at the same thing which scared him four years ago? Ought he not to be alarmed when he finds that nearly every man whom he describes there, nearly every class which he described, is united in this campaign in opposing the candidates nominated by the Chicago convention. If it is alarming that 36,000 people own half the wealth of this country, is it not alarming that those who own the wealth should unite to control legislation in order that they may continue their domination of the affairs of this country? Is it not alarming that all the great truth get together behind the bulwark which the republican party has raised up by its platform and contribute out of their abundance a corruption fund which has never been paralleled in the political history of this country and seek with that fund to purchase an election in order that they may get back out of the people more than they have spent in trying to overcome the people?"

FOREIGN CHAT.

The "life tree" of Jamaica continues to grow for months after it has been uprooted.

Two and a half tons of Chasselas grapes were taken from the king's vine at Fountainebleau this year.

Russian newspapers which publish articles offensive to the government are twice warned. When a paper offends again it is promptly suppressed.

Italian engineers have found that the two Roman vessels discovered in the Lake of Nemi can be raised without too much difficulty, and the government has taken measures to have this done soon.

Eight golden weddings were celebrated on one day recently at Anderlues, near Brussels. The whole town turned out in honor of the occasion, they had a public dinner and ball, and each of the old people received the present of an armchair.

Thirty Armenian students recently went the rounds of the Paris newspapers to appeal to the moral sense and humanity of the editors. They were received politely, but only the socialists and some other radical papers were influenced by them.

BRYAN AT ST. PAUL.

He Tells the People How the Government Should Be Administered.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 12.—The Bryan party reached this city a few minutes before seven o'clock Saturday evening, and were taken at once to the Ryan hotel for dinner. The main meeting of the evening was that in the big Auditorium, the seating capacity of which is 6,000, but which contained not less than 8,000, who had crowded into the available standing room. Before the speech by Mr. Bryan, Mr. Nash, for the local labor organizations, presented him with a gold pen and a silver penholder and an address on silk, expressing the hope that this pen might be used in signing the free-coinage bill that they hoped would pass.

Besides the meeing at the Auditorium other meetings were held at the Market hall and at Paul Martin's opera house, where Mr. Bryan spoke more briefly. In his Auditorium speech Mr. Bryan said in part:

"When government is properly administered there will be no railroad wreckers to make themselves rich by bankrupting those who put trust in them; when government is properly administered there will be no representatives of a coal trust sitting by every fireside to exact tribute from those who desire to be protected from the cold of winter; when government is properly administered there will be no syndicate fattening out of the government's adversities after they have brought those adversities upon the government for their own benefit; when government is properly administered there will be no corporations which assume greater authority than the power which created them; when government is properly administered it will recognize those fundamental principles set forth in the declaration of independence: 'All men are created equal; that they are endowed with inalienable rights; that governments are instituted to preserve these rights; and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.' When these four principles are applied, then government will be what it ought to be. No man who understands society or the necessity of government will ever raise his hand against government. It is against the abuses of government, and we shall not be driven from our purpose to eradicate these abuses, although every man intrenched behind a special privilege shall heap abuse upon those who attempt to rob him.

"I would not favor the free coinage of silver did I not believe that it would be beneficial to those who toil, because my political philosophy teaches me that there can be no prosperity in this nation unless that prosperity begins first among those who create wealth and finds its way afterward to the other classes of society. More than that, civilization itself rests upon the great mass of the people, and it is only by carrying the mass of the people upward and onward that we can expect any advance in civilization.

"There can be no real civilization where a few in the land have more than they can use and the many have an insufficient amount to give the necessary sustenance. Nor do I believe these great inequalities can exist in a nation where the government observes the old maxim of equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

The speeches at the Martin and Market halls were along the same lines as his speech, but much briefer. Mr. Bryan is to speak at the exposition building, Minneapolis, to-night.

Fargo, N. D., Oct. 12.—En route from Aberdeen, S. D., to this city Saturday Mr. Bryan at five o'clock made a speech to a number of early-rising enthusiasts dressed in buffalo skin coats. At the baseball park in this city he made a speech to an immense audience. He said, in part:

"Other questions can be settled at another time, but when a great party puts in its platform a plank which declares that a financial policy which the American people do not like shall be submitted to just so long as foreign nations insist upon it, it raises an issue which must be settled at once. I call your attention to the fact that the republican platform, for the first time in the history of that party, or in the history of any party in this country, proposes to surrender the right to determine its financial policy and place legislative control over it in the hands of the American people.

"The gold standard, carried to its logical conclusion, means that all legal tender money except gold is to be abandoned, and that whenever you have a debt to pay you must go around and find gold, no matter how hard it is for you to find it. More than that, the financial policy of the republican party not only contemplates gold as the only legal tender, but it contemplates bank notes as the only paper money.

"You tell us that we will approach the standard of Mexico if we have free coinage. There are other nations which have not free coinage. Take Turkey, for instance. Will we approach the standard of Turkey if we maintain the gold standard? See what the gold standard has done for Turkey. If I had to choose between Mexico and Turkey as a future home I would far rather go to Mexico and use silver than go to Turkey and enjoy gold."

At Breckinridge, Minn., Mr. Bryan spoke from the rear platform of his car to a good sized crowd. A stop was made at Herman, and Mr. Bryan discussesd the coinage question as he has discussed it often before. At Morris, Minn., the largest enthusiastic crowd was found that was left behind. Mr. Bryan addressed the people a few moments from the platform of the car. In his address he claim of the republicans that they had determined the financial policy of the country rather than legislate. Brief stops were made at Benson, Kerkhoven, Willmar, and Mr. Bryan spoke at each of these places. He told the people that the country has been getting larger crops all the time and has been growing richer and more of their farm products. He said that for years the republicans had been working to maintain the gold standard under cover, while openly advocating bimetallism. Between St. Paul speeches were delivered at Litchfield, Waverly and Delano.

Cost of Feeding the Nation.

Washington, Oct. 12.—It costs $684 to feed the United States for one year. This fact is revealed in the annual report of the commissary general which was submitted to congress today.

LATE MILLINERY.

Blue must be reckoned the most fashionable color for millinery this season, dark shades—principally navy blue and sapphire.

Several shades of red are fashionable as well. They are all the way from the dye, whether of the pecan or cherry berry or poppy varieties, to the delicate pink and cerise are also in vogue.

In spite of this marked preference for gay colors the trade is also being done with black velvet; still, this material is used less than might have been expected for covering shapes. Feathers are not much asked for by the trade.

As matters now stand the favorite world greens and violets have the best place. These are the colors which are produced in the greatest variety of shades; moss, blue green, reseda and water greens are equally the fashion. The violets run from eveque to blue, while from aubergine to red are the lilacs.—Dry Goods Economist.

Egypt's great queen, Hatasu, a mass of crumbling dust in the museum—a repulsive mass together by pitch and bandages.

Pure

Blood is essential at this season in order to keep up the health tone and resist the sudden changes in temperature and exposure to disease germs.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared. 25c.

Important Contract.

Readers of this paper will be interested in learning that a large contract for advertising No-To-Bac and Cascarets, the famous preparations manufactured by the Sterling Remedy Co. of Chicago and New York, has been given. The Sterling Remedy Co. appreciate the value of this paper as an advertising medium, and the compliment is the more marked, as the company is a conservative concern which sells its products under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. Every retail druggist is authorized to sell No-To-Bac, guaranteed tobacco habit cure, and Cascarets, guaranteed constipation cure, under this absolute guarantee, and readers need not hesitate to buy these preparations, as it involves no risk whatever, either physical or financial.

TO CURE a woman of stammering ask her what she thinks of the girl her husband came near getting engaged to a couple of years before she married him.—Texas Sifter.

Reforms Need More Than a Day

To bring them about, and are always more complete and lasting when they proceed with steady regularity to a consummation. Few of the observant among us can have failed to notice that permanently healthful changes in the human system are not wrought by abrupt and violent means, and that those are the most salutary medicines which are progressive. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the chief of these. Dyspepsia, a disease of obstinate character, is obliterated by it.

"I DON'T quite see why you call Mr. Biggs lantern-jawed?" "Why, because his face lights up so when he talks."—Brooklyn Life.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

JOB maintained that he was tried in every possible way. But then Job lived and died before the fountain pen was invented.—Texas Sifter.

PISO'S Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. ABBOTT, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

HE who would be a great soul in the future must be a great soul now.—R. W. Emerson.

JUST try a 10c box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by reputable druggists.

In the enjoyment of good health, the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If acted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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A. N. K.—G. 1626.

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THE GOVERNOR'S ESCAPE

BY FREDERICK M. COLBY.

More than a hundred years ago, in the sweet springtime of the year, pretty little Hetty Marvin sat in her father's orchard, tending the bleaching of the household linen.

On the grass, in the sunshine, by the little brook, lay the long web of 50 yards or more—the spinning and weaving of which had occupied Mrs. Marvin during the long months of the previous winter.

It had been carried there by the farmer and his stout "help" on one of the earliest of the warm spring days, and after being thoroughly wetted was spread upon the green turf, to pass through the long process of whitening necessary before it could be cut up for the family use.

Hetty was not old nor strong enough to help her mother in the heavier work of the kitchen and the dairy, so it devolved upon her to superintend the bleaching. She was not quite 12, a bit or a girl, with bare feet and a profusion of soft, dark hair that would not be trained, but persisted in straggling over her pretty face, and veiling half the time a pair of vivacious, although thoughtful, dark eyes.

Her task was not a hard one. Whenever the folds of the linen grew dry, Hetty sprinkled them afresh with water, obtained from the brook in her gourd-shell dipper. This was to forward the whitening.

The rest of the time she sat under the orchard trees, busy with her book or her knitting, or romped with Towser, the big house dog that bore her company.

On this particular May afternoon, Hetty sat under an apple tree, reading Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." But, like the notable little housewife that she was, she did not allow the adventures of Christian and Hopeful to keep her mind from the task she was overseeing.

The great web of linen was nearly whitened, and had to be dampened quite often now—a labor that left the little maiden no large amount of spare time.

This seemed the harder, as Hetty was at the most interesting portion of Christian's wanderings, when that hero and Hopeful were in Doubting castle, under the surveillance of Giant Despair and his plotting wife. Every leisure minute that she had was devoted to the book.

The afternoon was very beautiful and still. The sun shone warmly upon the green hillsides, where the violet and the saxafrage were blooming in yellow and snowy and purple glory upon the red farmhouse, set in its frame of lilac bushes all abloom, and upon a dry and dusty highway—which here came up close to the orchard, and was joined by a well-traveled path that led from the farmhouse through the field, although upon the other side of the house the broad thoroughfare swept up close to the front yard.

The boughs of the old apple tree shook their green leaves tremulously above the head of the young girl, and the water of the little brook murmured musically in its channel, as it tumbled over the mossy pebbles to join the broad Connecticut, not far distant, whose surface was visible where it emptied into Long Island sound.

A peaceful day, with only peaceful sounds around her, and yet even little Hetty knew that there were other agencies abroad in the early summer air.

On the morning of that May day, 1777, looking from her childhood's home, she had seen the reflection of the flames in the eastern sky, that told of British and tory vengeance upon New London.

The night before, when she and her elder sister were in bed, horses' hoofs had dashed up to the door, and a fugitive had been stealthily let in—no less a personage than Gov. Griswold himself, who, fleeing for his life, had sought a retreat among his relatives in this secluded farmhouse.

Her cousin was still there, concealed behind her mother's chest of drawers in a hole in the wall, for she herself had carried his dinner to him. That his enemies were likely at an any time to track him thither was a fact patent to the Marvin household.

Hettie had not troubled herself much about this latter danger to the safety of her kinsman. Perhaps she had not thought enough about the matter fully to understand the peril that would accrue to her distinguished relative in case such an event happened.

She was only a little girl, after all, and just now more intent upon the escape of Christian and Hopeful from Doubting castle than she was in anything in this practical world, save the whitening of her mother's linen. She was reading where Christian had found the key of promise in his bosom, and was rejoicing over the discovery with Hopeful, when Towser sprang up, with a loud bark.

Just at that moment a man came running through the orchard—a man with his hat off, and wearing a haunted, anxious look on his pale face. At the first glance, the girl recognized Gov. Griswold.

He did not see her, in his haste, and sprang by her; but he paused as she called to him:

"Cousin, cousin! what is the matter?"

"Hetty, the British and Tories are at the house, and I am fleeing for my life. Please keep Towser quiet! They will hang me if they catch me."

The girl instantly quieted the dog, who, though friendly enough to the family guest, felt it incumbent to take some notice of his hurried steps.

"But how do you mean to escape?" she asked, growing somewhat pale at the thought of her gallant cousin being caught and hung by the British.

"I left a boat hidden down on the river, and two of my friends are waiting there for me. If I can get down there before my enemies overtake me, I shall be saved. Good-by, little cousin! When the dragoons come along, tell them I have gone up the road after the mail-wagon."

Hetty Marvin's dark eyes looked up, very much surprised and very much distressed, through her truant curls.

"I cannot tell a lie, cousin—indeed I cannot!" she cried.

"But you must, child, else the British will surely overtake me! You would not betray me to death, Hettie?"

"No, no! But I must not, dare not lie. I will never tell which way you go; they may tear me to pieces first. So run quickly, for they are coming."

The loud tramp of horses' hoofs rang out fearfully near.

"It's no use," said the governor, looking around, desperately. "Unless I can deceive them I am a doomed man."

The click of spurs and sabers could now be heard up the road. The dragoons would soon be there. Yet Hetty felt that she could not tell an untruth, even to save her cousin's life. Suddenly her face flushed with a happy thought.

"I cannot speak falsely, Cousin John," she said, "for that would be wicked; but the British shan't get you if I can help it. Crawl under my web of cloth; they'll never think of looking there for you. Get down as quickly as you can, cousin, for they are almost here, and I will cover you, and stand sprinkling my linen."

The governor looked around with the keenness of a hunted deer. His ears and his eyes told him that it would be vain now to attempt to escape by flight, and his little cousin's plan pleased him.

"It is my only chance, and I thank you," he said. "I will get down as you say."

Suiting the action to the word, Gov. Griswold crept under the great web of linen, and Hetty saw that he was carefully covered and then hastened to the brook to fill her gourd with water.

She was sprinkling the web with her trembling hands when the British dragoons rode up, a score of fierce-looking men in gay uniforms, their heavy sabers clanking at every movement their horses made.

The sharp eye of the leader noticed the little girl in the orchard, and, riding close to the wall, he called out, sternly:

"Child, has anyone passed here within a half hour?"

"Yes, sir," answered Hetty, growing very pale. "I saw a man, running very fast, go by not ten minutes ago."

"Which way did he go?" asked the officer.

"I promised I wouldn't tell, sir," said Hetty, sobbing in her fright.

"But we are friends of his, and we wish to give him aid," said the officer, cunningly. "Did you not see which way he went?"

"Yes."

"And you won't tell us?"

"I said I promised not to tell, and I won't, even if you kill me!" said Hetty.

And she looked very brave and determined, though she trembled so that her teeth chattered.

"Don't you be frightened, child," said a man, whom Hetty recognized as a tory of the neighborhood, and who was evidently the guide of the party. "Is not your name Hetty Marvin?"

"Yes, sir."

"And now, Hetty, wasn't this man your cousin, Gov. John Griswold, and hasn't he been stopping at your house?"

"Yes, sir," replied Hetty.

"Of course, he said something to you when he went past—now, didn't he, Hetty?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did he say?" inquired the tory, his eyes flashing with triumph.

"He—he said he was flying for his life."

"Just so, Hetty. And he told you his plans, very likely? Be a nice girl and tell us all he said."

Hetty was not deceived by the tory's pleasant speech; but she had been thinking, and she had concluded she could aid her kinsman as well by her frankness as her silence. So she said, with an air of candor:

"My cousin told me that he was going down the river, where some friends were waiting for him with a boat, and he wanted me to tell the men who were chasing him that he had gone the other way to catch the mail wagon."

"And you promised to do as he wanted you to, eh?"

"No, I told him I could not, for that would be telling a lie."

"What did your cousin say to that?"

"He asked me if I wanted to betray him to his death."

"And then you promised that you wouldn't tell which way he went, were you to be killed for it? You are a very brave girl, Hetty, and your cousin ought to be very thankful to you. Now tell us what his last words were as he ran away, and we won't trouble you any more."

It seemed to Hetty as if the tory's eyes were looking directly at the place in the web under which her cousin lay, and her courage almost failed her; but she answered:

"His last words were: 'It's my only chance, child, and I will get down as you say.'"

Then, overpowered by her alarm for her kinsman, if they should rightly interpret the language she repeated, she carried her apron to her face and sobbed aloud. But there was no need. The dragoons had not understood her, and supposing that they had obtained correct information, they galloped hurriedly down the road toward the river, while the hunted fugitive lay safe and quiet in the retreat where the simple shrewdness of his little cousin had hidden him.

The governor's friends had been on the alert. He had arranged a signal with the boatmen that a white cloth by day or a light at night, displayed from the attic of his hiding place, should inform them if he wanted assistance.

Such a cloth had been displayed from the Marvin mansion. But when the boatmen saw the dragoons galloping madly down the road, they rowed out into the sound. The British, concluding that the boat contained the fugitive, gave up the pursuit.

Gov. Griswold did not return to the house. He lay under the linen web quite contentedly until night came, and Hetty went to the house to get her supper. When it was fully dark, Mrs. Marvin came out with some food and a valise that contained his valuables and papers.

Then a light was placed in the attic window, while the fugitive made his way undiscovered to the river, where he was received by his friends, who, seeing the signal light, had returned to the shore.

Affairs quieted down in Connecticut after awhile, and the governor finally returned to his family, which had been augmented during his absence by the birth of a daughter. To this young lady he gave the name of Hetty Marvin, in honor of the girl who had been the means of saving his life, and who afterwards became the wife of a noble patriot, and the mother of descendants who have honored their native state.—Golden Days.

—Seasonable.—"Is that a clever novel you are reading, Miss Pincenez?" "No, but I carry it around with me because it has a linen cover."—Chicago Record.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

The Carnival.

It is quite evident that the leading business men of men of Minneapolis have taken up the idea of presenting there each season an annual fall carnival in a manner thoroughly worthy of the spirit of superiority which has always characterized everything attempted in a public way in that city.

So pronounced is this sentiment among members of the newly organized Fall Festivities Association that they do not propose to enter upon the work of arranging for a next year's carnival in a timid or faltering manner, but in a studious, thorough and most effective way. Among other things it is their intention to send an experienced representative, during the coming winter, to the leading carnivals of this country to observe the minute workings of the older established events of this nature. They will have associated with them in the work of preparation for next season A. Parker, whose inventive skill and wide experience made his services in behalf of the last carnival, in originating and successful presenting of the coronation concert, the beautiful "float" idea and other features of inestimable value.

After the Capitol.

Kandiyohi people are up in arms against work on the new capitol. Swan J. Fletcher and thirteen other residents of that county, J. F. Kelly, the St. Paul attorney, have served H. W. Lambert with summons to appear before the court of the fourteenth judicial district—Polk county—and show cause why he should not be restrained from proceeding with work on the state's new building.

Years ago the state set apart a piece of land in Kandiyohi county as a capitol site. Subsequent developments made it unwise to use the site, but it has remained the property of the state and as such has served as an argument for the Kandiyohi people in favor of locating the capitol there.

School Fund Apportionment.

The apportionment for the schools of of Minnesota has been prepared, according to law, by Superintendent of Public Instruction Pendergast. The total amount of money to be apportioned is $852,562,35, and this divided by the total number of scholars, gives the per capita allowance of $2.90. Every county in the state reported, so so that all have a share in the apportionment. Hennepin county, with 34,193 pupils, receives $99,159.70, while Ramsey comes next with 22,792 pupils and $66,386.80. St. Louis receives $29,884.50, Stearns $24,951.60 and Polk $23,724.90.

Sold.

The Auditorium building in St. Paul has passed into the hands of the Commercial club. The building has a seating capacity of 3,000 and has been the scene of many notable gatherings, the last being the Grand Army encampment, during the first week in September. In taking control of the building the Commercial club assumes a gigantic task, but St. Paul is now assured of a permanent auditorium for the many large conventions held annually in that city.

John S. Pinney, secretary of the Commercial club is manager of the Auditorium.

About Logging.

About 12,000 workmen are employed in the logging industry of Minnesota. It is estimated that the total amount of white pine standing is 14,424,000,000 feet, and of red or Norway pine 3,412,475,000 feet. In 23 counties there are 10,889,000 acres of natural forest, and in the whole state there are 11,800,000 acres of natural forest, not including mere brush and swamp land. The annual cut of pine for each of the past three yars is estimated at 1,500,000,000 feet. The consumption of mercantile hardwood lumber in Minnesota is estimated at 100,000,000 feet annually.

Mines Open Again.

Somewhat unexpected orders were received at Biwabik to resume operations at the Cincinnati mine, and shipments were begun this week. Captain White, who is in charge, says he expects mining to continue all winter. From 80 or 100 men will be employed. This is cheerful intelligence for the townspeople, as it was not expected that any mining work at all would be done this winter.

News in Brief.

J. J. Cochran, of Smith Lake, was shot in the leg by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of his son.

A box full of fine strawberries was gathered Sunday, the 4th, at M. W. Cook's nursery, south of Rochester. The vines have not been protected from frosts and in spite of the cold weather are bearing their second crop.

The Interstate elevator at Franklyn burned to the ground, with about 8,000 bushels of wheat. Cause of the fire is unknown.

Little Joseph Lombardo died in St. Paul, of hydrophobia, the second victim to the dread disease in that city within a week. The Lombardo child was bitten by the same dog as was Amelia Branch who died a few days ago.

Henry Clementson, while playing with companions at Rockester, was accidentally shot through the liver. He will probably live.

J. Q. A. Woods' residence at Sauk Center was destroyed by fire. Loss, $500; partly insured.

Anderson & Co., the granite men, who own the granite block which crashed through the St Germain street bridge at St. Cloud, some weeks ago, have served notice on the city council that they would claim damages against the city for injury to the block, of $836. The claim was promptly rejected, and it is probable that a suit will follow.

While the wagon of R. Rassmussen was standing by the curb in Minneapolis, thieves stole 125 pounds of butter therefrom.

E. E. Mylial's tailor shop at Grand Meadow was burglarized in a scientific manner and about $100 worth of goods taken.

Henry Dankers, 19 years of age, while working around a threshing machine in the town of Mt. Pleasant, caught his right foot in the cylinder of the machine and crushed it so badly that amputation of the foot was necessary.

A $5,000 fire occurred on the farm of William Wagner, nine miles northeast of Moorhead. Two large barns, granary, 16 head of horses, harness, wagons, machinery, hay and 4,000 bushels of oats were destroyed.

In a tussel with burglars R. H. Davenport, of Minneapolis, had an arm fractured.

RUIN ON THE COAST.

The Atlantic Seaboard Swept by a Furious Storm.

New York, Oct. 13.—The West Indian hurricane which arrived in this city Sunday is blowing off the coast, making the water boil and driving the breakers mountain high. Its center Monday morning was about 700 miles off the coast at this point. This city and adjacent coast lines on the outskirts have not felt the full force of the hurricane. Little damage has been done in this vicinity. Reports from the Long Island coast received say the storm has increased in fury and that much damage is being done. At 2:30 o'clock Monday morning a monster wave struck Seidl's concert hall at Brighton and tore away two-thirds of the structure. There is little hope that the remainder can be saved. The Brighton Beach race track stables are flooded and the horses have been removed. Rough estimates place financial losses along the Coney Island beach at $200,000. A large number of temporary structures along the water front were destroyed. The boulevard was flooded as far as Neptune avenue.

Manhattan Beach shared the disaster. Much of the ornamentation of the grounds in front of the Manhattan Beach hotel was swept away, and the magnificent lawn in front of the Oriental hotel was made a dismal waste.

At Rockaway Beach at least 20 hotels and pavilions were carried away. Seaside avenue is flooded, and the residents are in a panic. Connections with Far Rockaway are all cut off, as the ocean and bay meets in several places.

Asbury Park and Long Branch have suffered to the extent of thousands of dollars, and the damage continues with every wave. At Asbury Park the waves are pounding heavily against the famous board walk, carrying destruction in their wake. The planking has been torn up from Seventh avenue to Asbury avenue, a distance of over half a mile. At the foot of Sixth avenue several summer houses have been razed, and the monument marking the spot where the New Era was wrecked in 1854 was toppled over and wrecked.

It is feared Joseph Cole, William Camp and Samuel Hamilton, of Barnegat, N. J., who went out on the meadows with eight horses, were overtaken by the tide and have perished. They had not returned late Monday night, and it was impossible for anyone in the town to get out to them.

MARCHING HOSTS.

They Help Chinago to Celebrate the Anniversary of Her Fire.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Twenty-five years ago the city of Chicago was laid waste by the most destructive fire that has ever wrought destruction in an American city. Friday, in commemoration of that day of dreadful havoc and suffering, a magnificent metropolis, so far exceeding the old city in wealth, beauty and population that comparisons are useless, if not utterly impossible, celebrated the rebuilding and progress of what is now the second city in America.

The anniversary was taken advantage of by the local managers of the presidential campaign to make a demonstration in advocacy of the continuance of the present national financial system, both republicans and gold democrats joining forces under the direction of the Business Men's Sound Money association in organizing a parade the equal of which has never been seen in this or probably any other American city. As a counter demonstration the combined silver forces at night gave a torchlight parade which was quite as noticeable as the day parade of the gold men.

Probably in the history of Chicago there has never been such a number of people congregated on its streets. The sidewalks along the entire route of the parade were a congested mass of humanity, which was with great difficulty kept from blockading the streets by the constant activity of an immense detail of police.

A FLOOD OF GOLD.

Leaving Europe for American Shores—The Latest Consignments.

New York, Oct. 10.—The steamer Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived from Europe Friday morning, brought £25,000 of gold consigned to Lazard Freres, Kidder, Peabody & Co., have engaged $750,000 gold in London for shipment to Boston.

The steamer Columbia, due next week from Europe has a consignment of $500,000 gold for Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.

The Bank of British North America has an additional consignment of $250,000 gold on the steamship Lucania, which leaves Europe Saturday.

The total amount arrived, en route or engaged since August 28, is $51,550,629.

London, Oct. 10.—Gold to the amount of £356,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England Friday for export to the United States.

DEFEAT FOR MACEO.

Insurgents Reported to Have Sustained Heavy Losses.

Havana, Oct. 13.—Dispatches received here Monday from official sources in the Province of Pinar del Rio say that another battle has been fought between the Spaniards and the insurgents under Antonio Maceo, resulting in another victory for the former. Gen. Echague was in command of the government troops and Maceo led the enemy. The fighting took place at San Diego, and the insurgents are alleged to have sustained enormous loss. The dispatches also say that the loss of the Spanish troops was considerable, that the fighting continues, and that no details are at present obtainable.

Will Fight It Out.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—In response to the story that emanated in Grand Rapids, Mich., to the effect that Gen. Palmer and Gen. Buckner would withdraw before election day, Chairman Bynum has issued a statement pronouncing it without foundation. He says the men who composed the Indianapolis convention were sincere and in earnest. They believed that the nomination of candidates was necessary to prevent the destruction of the democratic party, and they have never for a moment contemplated the abandonment of their principles.

Steel Works Resume.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 13.—The Scranton steel works of the Lackawanna Iron company, idle for nearly three months, resumed work in all departments Monday morning on orders that will keep the works on "double turn" for some time. Over 1,200 employes are benefited by the order.

IMPROVEMENT SHOWN.

Healthy Signs for the Future Appear in Trade Circles.

New York, Oct. 10.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"Distinctly better conditions have appeared of late and are reflected in somewhat larger employment of labor, in large transactions and in continued buying of materials for manufacture. A great part of the change is due to those resistless laws of supply and demand, which take wheat where it is wanted and gold where it is wanted. India is waiting for cargoes of wheat on the way from Pacific states, just as Australia and South Africa were not long ago. The surplus usually available from India disappears and the surplus from Russia and European countries is reduced, according to late estimates, 75,000,000 bushels. Happily, this country has a supply which official accounts have not correctly measured, if actual movements do not greatly mislead. Atlantic exports—2,069,071 bushels, flour included, for the week, against 1,707,629 last year—are not yet so large as to force prices upward if European buying based on European needs did not control our markets. A feature of large importance, too, is the unusually heavy foreign demand for corn, which is a rarely failing sign of deficient crops abroad, where other grains are used instead of wheat when the latter becomes scarce and dear. It is another good sign that railroad earnings, amounting to $28,745,318 in the United States for September, show a smaller decrease than in August, 1.3 per cent., against 5.7 per cent., compared with last year.

"The demand for iron products is so light and so much business is held back pending the election that decreasing output is not an unhealthy sign. There is quite a good demand for sheets, especially at the west, and rather better for pieces, and outside concerns are getting large contracts in steel and iron bars and in nails, but prices have not been reduced.

"The upward rush of hides has advanced prices at Chicago 6 per cent. for the week, to the highest average since last November. Prices of leather have risen 2½ per cent., with small dealings. Shoes are selling very little, as consumers refuse to pay higher prices, and dealers remember buying at high and selling at low prices last winter. Orders for the next season are few, and many concerns may close for a time.

"More gold has been ordered from Europe, so that $4,000,000 are now on the way. Speculation in stocks has yielded a little, about 1.13 for railroads and 55 cents for trusts. The outward movement of money to the interior has been $4,000,000 for the week, and little is doing in commercial loans, with rates about one-half per cent. higher than a week ago.

"Failures for the week were 256 in the United States, against 288 last year, and 46 in Canada, against 52 last year."

JUSTICES MEET.

Term of 1896-97 of the Supreme Court Formally Opened.

Washington, Oct. 13.—The supreme court of the United States met at noon Monday and opened the term of 1896-97. All the justices were present at the opening session, although Judge Field's health is such as to make it probable he will not be able to join his associates on the bench regularly. The several justices during the past summer visited their respective circuits and sat with the circuit judges in the disposition of cases, except Mr. Justice Harlan, who remained in Washington throughout the entire vacation, save for short trips to near-by resorts. No business was transacted Monday save to receive motions for admissions to the bar. When these had been disposed of the court adjourned and, accompanied by the clerk and marshal, called at the white house and paid their respects to President Cleveland. This ceremony, which has been a part of the proceedings of the opening day of the term from time immemorial, was intermitted in the years of 1894 and 1895 because of the absence of the president from the city.

A PRELATE'S DEATH.

Archbishop of Canterbury Stricken with Apoplexy at Church.

London, Oct. 12.—The archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England and metropolitan, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev Edward White Benson, D. D., and privy councillor, died suddenly Sunday while attending divine services in the church at Hawarden. The archbishop was the guest of Mr. Gladstone through whom he was appointed to the archbishopric of Canterbury and, in company with the Gladstone family, went to the Hawarden church Sunday morning. After the services had commenced a commotion was noticed in the Gladstone pew and immediately thereafter church attendants were seen removing the archbishop, who, it was supposed, was suffering from a fit. He was taken to the rectory, and medical assistance was hastily summoned. The doctors worked over him in vain, and at 11:45 o'clock, he died. The physicians state that death was caused by apoplexy. Archbishop Benson was 67 years of age.

CAMPAIGN AFFECTS TRADE.

Big Loss in Postal Receipts Due to Political Agitation.

Washington, Oct. 13.—The effect of the political agitation upon business is indicated by the falling off in postal receipts for the quarter ending September 30. There is a falling off of $1,500,000, as compared with the quarter ended in June and $63,000 as compared with the quarter ended September 30 of last year. While the loss is not large for the last quarter as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1895, it has taken place in the face of the fact that the postal revenue increases more rapidly than population in prosperous years, and that there would have been an increase of nearly $1,000,000 under normal conditions.

STRIKE IS OFF.

Telegraphers Effect a Compromise with the Canadian Pacific.

Montreal, Can., Oct. 8. — The telegraphers' strike on the Canadian Pacific railway was declared off Wednesday morning. It is understood that all of those operators who have not performed criminal acts will be reinstated. The other terms agreed upon are in the nature of a compromise. The trouble was settled by a committee of the Brotherhoods of the Engineers, Firemen, Conductors and Switchmen, acting as a conciliatory medium between the Canadian Pacific railroad and the strikers.

Thousands Given Work.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 13.—The Homestead and Duquesne plants of the Carnegie Steel company were put in operation Sunday night after an idleness of several weeks. Several thousand men were given employment. The company will keep the men employed as long as there are any orders to fill. The Braddock wire works of the Consolidated Steel and Wire company, which have been closed for four months, except for several weeks when special orders were filled in the galvanizing department, will resume in all departments the latter part of the week, employing 1,000 men.

Famine in Asiatic Russia.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 13.—Famine is threatened in the Amur province of Asiatic Russia, the crops having been destroyed by flood.

$400 Truck Farms in Virginia.

September 1st and 15th and October 6 and 20 Home Seekers' Excursion tickets will be sold from points in the west and northwest over the Big Four Route and Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. to Virginia at one fare plus $2 for the round trip. Those who have investigated the state are of one opinion, that Virginia is the best state in the Union today for farmers. Situated at the doors of the great eastern markets with cheap transportation and a perfect climate it has advantages that cannot be overcome. Small farms may be had for $10 per acre and upward according to location and improvements. For descriptive pamphlet of Virginia, list of desirable farms and excursion rates address U. L. Truitt, N. W. P. A., C. & O., Big Four Route, 234 Clark St., Chicago.

Impossible.—He—"They say there is a skeleton in the Hamiltons' closet." She—"Bosh! They live in a flat."—Brooklyn Life.

"Cincinnati Flyer."

The Monon has put on a fast flyer for Indianapolis and Cincinnati. The train leaves Chicago, Dearborn Station, at 11:50 A. M., reaches Indianapolis at 4:37 and Cincinnati at 7:45 P. M., thus making the run, Chicago to Indianapolis, in four hours and forty-seven minutes, and Cincinnati in seven hours and fifty-five minutes. This is the fastest time made between Chicago and Indianapolis and Cincinnati by any line. The "Cincinnati Flyer" is equipped with elegant day coaches, the Monon celebrated high-backed seats, parlor car and dining car. City Ticket Office, 232 Clark St., Chicago.

Prudence and industry are the best safeguards against hard luck.—Chicago Standard.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe.

Almost all old women wear their dresses too short.—Atchison Globe.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

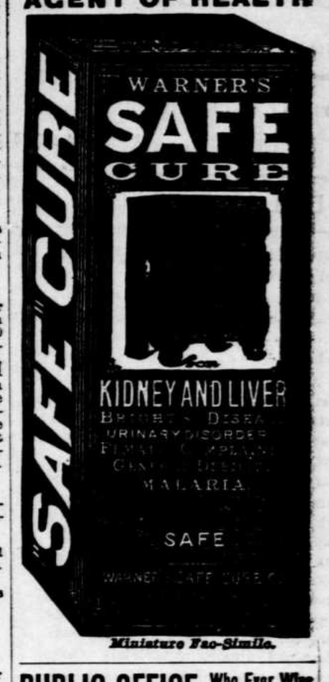
Is taken internally. Price 75c.

Of all the wonders of the world the Tower of Pisa is the leanest.

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

It is more pleasant to kiss a miss than to miss a kiss.—Philadelphia Record.

THE ADVANCE AGENT OF HEALTH

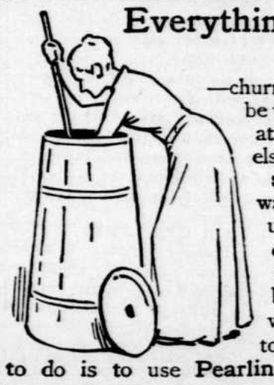


Miniature Fac-Simile.

PUBLIC OFFICE, Who Ever Wins, in the coming election, there will be great many changes; many will step out, others will fill their places. 70,464 Postmasters and other places. Get your papers ready now, while the iron is not. I advise, prepare, and file papers and petitions. It always pays to do things right. Instructions free. WM. H. LOPP, Washington, D. C.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
10¢ 25¢ 50¢
REGULATE THE LIVER
ALL DRUGGISTS
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 214.

Everything connected with Butter



—churns, patters, tubs, firkins—ought to be washed with Pearline. That gets at the soaked-in grease as nothing else in the world can. Things may seem to be clean when you've washed them in the usual way; but use Pearline, and they really are clean. It might make all the difference, sometimes, between good butter and bad. Wherever you want thorough cleanliness, or want to save your labor, the best thing to do is to use Pearline.

FOR one hundred and fifteen years Walter Baker & Co. have made Cocoa and Chocolate, and the demand for it increases every year. Try it and you will see why.

Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

THE POPULAR CANDIDATE FOR ALL PARTIES

Battle Ax PLUG

"Battle Ax" is popular with all parties because of its remarkably fine flavor, its high quality and the low price at which it is sold.

The people of the United States know a good thing when they see it, and they won't pay 10 cents for other high grade tobaccos while they can get "Battle Ax" for 5 cents.

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, OCT. 16, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Page Morris speaks in the City Hall tonight.

—The hall was crowded last night to listen to speech of C. A. Towne, on the silver question. They heard a good one.

—A very pleasant surprise party was given in honor of the birthday of Miss Bertha Johns, last night, at her home, by about twenty of her school mates. Every body had a good time.

—One of the worst wrecks ever occuring in this vicinity happened last night about ten o'clock. The west bound freight engine ran down to the tank to take water; the train broke in two and the two parts came together, demolishing about fifteen freight cars, strewing groceries and other goods along the track. One freight car was telescoped almost completely from view into another car. Nobody happened to get hurt. The East bound passenger was delayed here for three hours while the wrecking crew cleared the track.

—Samuel Murphy, of Delano, presented W. J. Bryan with a fine potted Begonia, in full bloom, on the candidates recent visit to this place. It was about all Sam could do to lead it on to the rear end of the car. The card attached did not suit Sam and he went to the post office to get the post mistress to address another; it was near train time and no cards were on hand. Sam said "never mind expenses, take a postal card"; so one was addressed and paid for, and attached to the fine flower which was duly presented to the next President of the United States.

—John Belden, Al Hanaford, Prof. Hawker and Prof. Warton entertained a full school house in district No. 70 Tuesday evening, with political speeches. Mr. Beldon came first and announced that "the tariff was the leading issue; that the silver question was of little consequence." Mr. Hawker was next and said "if anybody had told me six months ago that the silver question would now have been in every nook and crevice of this wide country I dould have said they were in error." Mr. Wharton took the floor and announced that the silver question was not the leading one, and yet he talked around it for about an hour and a half. Mr. Hanaford followed. Then free cigars.

—Rev. Farber preached an uncomonly good sermon, even for him, last Sunday night. His visit to conference seems to have infused new life into his sermon, and the church was very well filled giving him something of an inspiration on that account. And his text was well selected, and on the whole he succeeded in impressing upon the minds of his hearers that a christion should let his light shine. The congrational singing led by the choir is good, and since the church has been fixed up inside and got electric lights it is a very comfortable as well as profitable place to spend Sunday evening. Prayer meeting Thursday evenings and Sabbath School at noon. every Sunday. Everybody invited.

—Glencoe Register: Capt. A. H. Reed, while in Chicago Monday of this week, held a conference with Chief Engineer Whitemore, President Roswell Miller, and Vice President Earl, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad company, pleading for Glencoe's interests. He asked them to build a new depot and tried to show them the advantage in filling the gap in their road between Mankato and Glencoe. They assured the captain they had in view the matter of filling that gap and extending their line from Hutchinson northward as soon as railroad building was resumed, but they thought that our present depot could do us a while yet, as they had lately made considerable improvement about it. This shows that the Milwaukee company have not given up the idea of a north and south road.—The Hutchinson Leader.

Capt. Reed, and Mr. Holton of Elk River, were in Delano a few years ago, and a meeting was held at Young's Hotel, several of our townsmen being present, in the interest of this same matter. Perhaps after these years the road may be put through. It would surely be a good thing for people on the line.

Bryan kept his appointment and although the day was wet and gloomy, a large and enthusiastic crowd turned out to hear him. The band was on hand, anvils were fired and flags floated in the breezes. Men women and children flocked around the cars before they were brought to a stop near the depot. Mr. Bryan spoke for only a few minutes. But he very clearly and forcibly impressed upon the minds of the voters their duty to vote for a man in sympathy with the people and not with the trusts. He was warmly received and vigorously cheered, and after finishing his short speech shook hands with as many as could crowd up around the platform. Little Ella Sturman was held up by her mother, enough to reach the hand of Mr. Bryan who rewarded the effort with a hearty shake and a pleasant smile. Mr. Bryan seemed to be uncommonly popular among the ladies; they pronounced him handsome, pleasant, noble, and grand. His tour through the country and cheerful talks to the people at their own doors is making him thousands of votes.

Personal.

Albert Roehl, of Crent Falls, is in town for a visit.

Sheriff Carpenter was interviewing Delano friends Tuesday.

R. E. Franklin, of Howard Lake was down to the Towne meeting.

Earl Holsington and wife were up from Independence to hear Towne.

Geo. Sutton and wife left on Monday morning for the City. George is a juror at Duluth

Jerry Brothers came home from Big Stone Tuesday. He expects to go to Fort Wayne, Ind. soon.

Bill Ziebarth was in Rockford yesterday. He assures us he will have an old fashioned majority.

J. C. Johnson, of Minnetrista took the train here Monday morning to hear Bryan, at Minneapolis.

Court Commissioner Putnam and wife of Buffalo, attended the M. E. church in Delano Sunday evening.

John Giblin Jr. David Flannigan, and Dr. O'Hair represented Waverly last night at the Towne meeting.

Among Republican candidates in town yesterday we noticed Mr. Tarbox, of Monticello, and Mr. Lossing, of Woodland.

Dr. Shannon, John O'Leary, J. W. Covrrt, Donnie Crookshanks and others from Buffalo came over to see Bryan Saturday evening.

J. C. Barber, St. Paul, Car-truck. C. O. Halling, Minneapolis, Device for transporting trees. K. A. Klose, Richfield, Pump. S. M. Parker, Robbinsdale, Cow-Stable appliance.

County Cullings.

Page Morris was at Rockford last night and is to be in Delano tonight.

Robert Franklin informs us that Howard Lake has a Free Silver Club with 47 members.

Among Republican candidates in town this week we noticed A. Hanaford, Geo. Carpenter, J. S. Swanberg.

Ed Sherwin, of Monticello, candidate of the fusion on free silver ticket, for Auditor. was a GAZETTE caller Wednesday. Ed is a rustler and is figuring on being elected.

Among Democratic and Populist candidates in town the past week was William Jennings Bryan, of Lincoln, Nebraska; he came along, same as any other candidate, talked a little, shook hands with as many as possible and moved along to St. Paul. Everybody seemed tickled to see him.

Dr. E. A. Shannon, of Buffalo, candidate for Coroner, on the Democrat and Populist ticket, was a GAZETTE caller on Saturday. He is a very pleasant gentleman to meet, has served as coroner in Carver County, and knows how and will attend to the business with promptness and precision. He lives at Buffalo near the center of the county which is much in his favor.

Twin City Letter.

Jerry J- who contributes a letter to the Journal under the heading "North Star Politics" is always interesting, and although he writes from the standpoint of a hopeful Republican, he has more regard for the facts than the average correspondent. For instance in his last letter he admits that the fusion ticket is gaining ground in the southern part of the state, but he also claims that they have lost ground in the northern part. The writer is more familiar with the situation in the 6th and 7th Congressional districts than in any of the others, and I know whereof I speak when I when I say that the silver sentiment is gaining ground in both of these districts. This claim not only holds good in the country districts, but in the larger towns as well For instance in the 6th district at Duluth, I have been told by Morris men that Towne is holding his forces pretty well in the Zenith City, but that he is losing ground in St. Cloud, Little Falls and Brainard. At those places Morris men tell me that perhaps Towne has gained a little in their counties but that "Duluth will fix 'em plenty. I base my opinion of Towne's election largely upon the admissions of his enemies. Then, too, he is making the strongest canvass, and drawing the largest crowds, and in my judgment Mr. Morris is devoting too much of his time in a personal attack upon his antagonist, and not enough to the real issues. If I have any republican friends who are disposed to bank upon the election of Page Morris, to the extent to putting up any money, my candid advice is for them to invest it in hard coal. In the Seventh it is only a question as to whether Lommen's majority will be five thousand or seven thousand to the Peoples Party in the Seventh; then too, there is a large sprinkling of silver republicans in that district; then add to this unpopularity of Jim Hill,s and Russell Sage's agent who heads the republican ticket for Governor. Theh take the feeling toward the Great Northern, which gridirons that part of the state among the farmers, and you may put it down that John Lind will come out of the Seventh with not less than seven thousand majority, and Lom men not very far behind.

It would be a refreshing innovation if the Republicans could find a speaker to send into Minnesota who had not previous to the St. Louis convention, declared for remonetization. There is Ben Butterworth, a good fellow by the way, who is giving them a lift from Ohio. Six months ago he wrote a letter from which I take the following extract; "Is it not folly to suppose that the capitalists of England and they are the capitalists of the world will be easily persuaded to agree or consent to Bimetallism? Why should they? How is it their interests to do so? While we consent to their advantage to refuse, they have doubled the value of their credits by demonetizing silver."

Now comes Tom Reed of Maine to help save a state claimed for McKinley by fifty thousand. Yet this plan of claiming everything is nothing new. It was done four years ago by the Republicans when Cleveland went in so easily.

The enthusiasm which has developed since Mr. Bryan's trip through Minnesota is carrying consternation in the ranks of the British Gold Standardites. At this writing it looks as though the Union Ticket would win out in the North Star State.

H. L. CHAFFEE.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9, 1896.

Chairman Faulkner and all the other officals at democratic head quarters in Washington have a we're-bound-to-win expression on their faces. They have not lacked confidence from the beginning, but they have received information this week which they think makes the election of Bryan an absolute certainty. They deem it best not to make public the exact nature of this information at this time.

Mr. Laurance Gardner, secretary of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, returned this week from the convention of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, of which he is also Secretary. He says the convention was the most largely attended and most thoroughly enthusiastic of any convention of the kind ever held, and that despite the hard times and the discrimination of the railroads there was a larger attendance than was expected. Speaking of what he learned on the trip Mr. Gardner said: "While at St. Louis, and on my way thither and back, consultations were had with the delegates from all parts of the country, and while I went to St. Louis already satisfied that Mr. Bryan would be elected, I returned with absolute certainty that nothing can be done to stay the tide that will carry him into the White House. I have refrained, up to the present time, from expressing my opinion for publication, but now, feeling so absolutely confident of the result, state the sincere belief that Bryan's election is assured. But as this is the fight of the people against the money powers of the world, we must be watchful and keep up the fight until the results are declared."

Democrats are wondering whether President Cleveland's return to Washington indicates his taking an active part in the remainder of the campaign. Some say one thing and some another. Meanwhile Secretaries Carlisle and Morton are talking for gold and small fry officials are asked for their resignations for talking for silver.

More than three hundred enthusiastic democrats went out to Laurel to hear Senator Gorman make his first Bryan and Sewall speech, and they were amply paid for so doing. Senator Gorman's statement of his own position on the financial question was at once modest and forceful. He said: "There are some democrats who have thought it best to go slow on the question now before the people, but when we submitted our views at the highest court in this land, the National Convention, there was nothing left for any democrat to do but to accept the decision." The Senator paid his respects to the bolters in a few vigorous and characteristic words and closed by assuring his hearers that the Maryland voters could not be bought—in his own language: "I think I know the people well enough to say that all the banks, railroads and other corporations will not be able to prevent Maryland from casting her electoral vote for Bryan and Sewall."

This week the Democratic Congressional Committee issued a pocket campaign book, giving in a nutshell the attitude of the democratic party in the present campaign, and especially designed to aid democrats in arguing for the free coinage of silver. Senator Faulkner says it is one of the mast unique, useful and popular campaign books ever issued.

Here are some of the reasons, in the shape of letters received at democratic headquarters in Washington, why the republicans are getting frightened about Ohio. From Fullerton, the Chairman of the Silver Club writes: "In our backwoods town in the corner of Ohio, where we usually poll nearly two hundred republican to ten or twelve democratic votes, we have organized a silver club, which now has more than ninety members. There has been a silver club organized in every township around us" and from Redfield the secretary of another Silver club writes: "This precinct polled 82 democratic votes last fall, and we will have over one hundred this fall."

Mr. Sewall's letter of acceptance made public this week, is confirmation which nobody can dispute of the positive assertion made weeks ago in this correspondence, that Mr. Sewall would neither be withdrawn nor withdraw from the ticket upon which he was placed by the Chicago Convention.

The republicans came dangerously near to being thrown into a panic this week by the unfavorable views they received from Ohio and other states which they had fancied to be sure for McKinley. They are still quaking in private, but have mustered up sufficient courage to resume their old game of claiming everything in public, and notice has been served upon their millionaire backers that more money—lots more—must be at once raised and sent into Ohio and other states without which McKinley cannot possibly be elected.

Application for Liquor License

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Wright, Village of Delano. } ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the Village Council of said Village of Delano and filed in my office praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term of one year, commencing the 8th of Nov., 1896, by the following named person as stated in said application, respectively to-wit:

Charles Eppel in a two story frame building situated on lots 32, 33, 34, Block (1,) one original town, ... of the village of Delano.

Said applicatio... will be considered by the Village Council at the ... Council Room in the Village of Delano, Saturday ... ening, Nov. 7, 1896, at 8 o'clock.

Dated the 14th day of Oct., 1896.

W. R. JOHNS,
Village Recorder.

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From the Republican National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896:

MONEY.

"The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.

"All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

Van Vredenburgh's Famous Painting.

An exquisite reproduction in 14 colors of Van Verdenburgh's oil painting, "Our Bench Show," representing a yard of playful puppies (size, 10x36 ins.), is given to every subscriber, with the December issue of Demorest's Magazine (published November 15). This issue is enlarged and bound in a beautifully printed cover, and is replete with illustrations and reading matter pertaining to the x-mas holidays. It is sold for 20 cents a copy. The Van Vredenburgh alone in this one number is worth more than the price of a year's subscription. It is the cutest picture we have seen and appeals to every lover of art and to everyone who is fond of dogs. Any of our readers who wish this beautiful picture can, by cutting out this notice and sending it to the Demorest's Magazine, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York, with 20 cents in stamps, receive it by mail, carefully packed, and at the same time a copy of the X-mas Demorest. The magazine, by the way, has been phenomenally successful during the past year, having increased its subscription list to 180,000 names—a clear gain of 100,000. There must be something in a magazine that can do that.

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The scope of the articles for 1896 and 1897 will cover the whole country and its varied interests, and the articles will be profusely illustrated with the finest engravings, and, in addition, it will publish the best and purest fiction. It treats at length Out-of-Door Sports, Home Amusements and entertainments: it gives a great deal of attention to the Children's Department, and "Our Girls," and has a Monthly Symposium by celebrated People, in which are discussed important questions of the hour of interest to the older readers.

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Notice to Contractors.

Sealed bids will be received up to the 10th. of October 1896 for the extension of the water main: beginning on River Street and running East, on Rockford Street to third street. Contractors can call at Recorder's office for specifications. The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

W. R. JOHNS,
Village Recorder.

For Rent.

I would like to find renters for two houses, in Delano one brick on Third street, or frame on River street, opposite the Catholic church.

N. FRANZIN.

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The McKinley Bill and the new Tarriff Bill compared item by item. Also Henry George's Protection or Free Trade, and speeches of congress men on tariff and direct taxation Address Minnesota Democratic Association, 127 Globe Bldg, St. Paul.

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Pork	3.00
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.05
Chickens, dressed,	.09
Spring chichen,	.6, .10
Turkeys, dressed,	.12

MARRIED.

MAYER, SOSNICK.—At the Catholic church, Tuesday Oct. 6. Mr. Jonh H. Mayer and Miss Sophia Sosnick. Rev. Savs officiated.

FIETZEK, MAYER,—At the Catholic church by Rev. Savs, Tuesday Oct. 6, Mr. Peter Fietzek. and Miss Mary Mayer.

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VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1896. NUMBER 4.

Business Directory.

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J. F. COLLINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN. Smith Lake, - Minnesota.

W. H. CUTTING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA. 28

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O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan. 11, 1896.

DR. CORNELIUS WILLIAMS.
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Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.
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Sunday School every Sunday..... 10:00 "
Pastor.

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DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.
Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m.
Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. LAWRENCE ZOWADZKI.

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Councilmen,	JOHN COOLEN, WASH RADER, ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder,	WYATT JOHNS.

Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.

Justices of the Peace,	W. H. FRAZEE, R. M. WALTER.
Street Commissioner,	CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health.	T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary. J. B. BORSCH.
Village Marshal,	GEORGE GOODRICK.
Constables	J. P. BERNECK, GEO. GOODRICK.

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WILSON BORST, of Cottonwood.
JOHN H. IVES, of Ramsey.
T. J. MEIGHEN, SYLVESTER KELLIHER, HANS B. BJORGE, JAMES DILLON.

For Congressman Sixth District.
CHARLES A. TOWNE.

For Judges 4th Judicial District.
SEGRAVE SMITH.
CHARLES M. POND.

County Ticket.
For Auditor:
E. H. SHERWIN.
For Treasurer:
E. A. ZIEBARTH.
For Clerk of Court:
JOHN S. JOHNSON.
For Sheriff.
J. C. NUGENT.
For Register of Deeds:
J. Z. COCHRAN.
For County Attorney:
W. H. CUTTING.
For Court Commissioner:
S. R. WELLS.
For Surveyor:
H. T. MOLAND.
For Coroner:
DR. SHANNON.
For Superintendent of Schools:
JOHN GIBLIN, JR.
For County Commissioners.
First Dist.—E. C. DAY.
3rd. Dist.—WILLIAM. ZIEBARTH.
Fifth Dist.—J. C. NYGREN.
For Representatives:
D. W. FLANNIGAN.
OLE MATSON.
J. P. KUHNLEY.
CHAS. JUDKINS.

District Judges.

ANOKA, Minn., August 31st, 1896.
Publisher of Delano Gazette, Delano, Minn.

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the delegates to the late Republican Judicial Convention from the counties other than Hennepin comprising the 4th Judicial District, which meeting was held at Anoko, Minnesota, on the 28th day of August, 1896, a resolution of which the enclosed is a true copy was unanimously adopted.

Please publish said resolution together with the above statement in the next regular issue of your paper.

Respectfully,
O. L. CUTTER, Secretary.

"Whereas, The republicans of Hennepin county, by their action in their county convention in voting directly for candidates for judges, and instructing their delegates constituting a majority of the judicial convention for two Minneapolis men, without consulting with republicans in the other counties, have not only deprived the other counties of their rightful representation on the bench, but have disfranchised all republicans outside of Hennepin county, by taking away from them all voice in selecting the candidates:

"Therefore be it resolved, "That we consider the nominations made at the so-called republican judicial convention of the fourth judicial district as not made by a convention representative of the district: that no nominations have been made which are binding upon any republican outside of Hennepin county, and that in default of such nominations, it is the duty of every republican to vote at the polls for the men whom he regards as best qualified for seats upon the bench.

"Resolved further, That we recommend to our constituents that they vote for the present judges, Seagrave Smith and Charles M. Pond, for the reason that their experience, legal ability and judicial fairness seem to us to entitle them to a re-election."

Upon motion it was carried that the secretary furnish each newspaper in the district outside the county of Hennepin with a copy of the resolution and a request to publish the same.

A DELANO school boy was heard to remark that the best part of Page Morris' speech was where he mimicked Towne.

BRYAN is bound to beat because Providence, the people, poor and patriotic, are proof against purchase. by preferment, or plunder, when their homes and hapiness are in the balance.

THE St. Paul Dispatch contains a special from Chicago, which complains that several things have been charged to Mark Hanna that are incorrect among them that "after McKinley's election the standing army will be increased to 250,000 men, and that force will be used to prevent strikes and riots, and that labor is to be regulated by the regular army."

NOW is the time to relegate, as far as possible, all old poletical barnacles to the shades of obliyion. Those who have been laaders in any party, so long as to have secured a firmer hold in the ranks of the opposition than in their own ranks, who can secure office by votes traded for in the enemies army rather than by honest support of political frienrs, should be left at home.

EVERY means of controlling votes seems to be used by the gold standard men. Something awful to their financial welfare must be at stake when they get to threatning to raise an army of 465,000 soldiers. If they keep on they will in their desperation, want to have an injunction served to prohibit Bryan and his followers from speaking; and the people from voting. Vote your honest sentiments. If you are for McKinley, in your own heart, vote for him, if you are for Bryan vote for him, but don't fool away a vote on Palmer.

STRANGE things do come up occasionally. For instance the great Metropolitan press and the "Statesmen" and orators of our country have been telling the people daily and nightly, that no silver country has any gold in circulation. That if we have silver free no other country will trade with us; that demonetization of silver did not lower prices; now, all at once, the price of wheat goes up, while our country is practically on a silyer basis, gold not now being in circulation here; and we are asked to believe that our country is finding a market in India, in Mexico and in South America, all silver countries. Are we going to get our pay in rupees, in Mexican dollars, or what?

WE have been handed a letter from Chicago by John Reitzel who says as John Lind "has been denounced by his opponients as hostile to churches and unfriendly to religion" he would like to say that before and since Mr. Lind's nomination he had been at New Ulm, and had occasion to visit him at his home and found him and his family interested in the Congregational church servicee where Mr. Reitzel preached.

It would also seem that so great a religious institution of learning as Gustayus Adolphus College, at St. Peter would hardly invite a man whom they did not consider all right to lecture to the students as we understand John Lind has upon several occasions.

And if John is not a Christian, what improvement is the present incumbent of the Govonor's chair over him?

Has anybody vouched for the Christianity of Dave Clough? It looks as if the opposition had as well run their candidate for Govenor on some other issue.

Facts.

The law of '73 was passed; it matters not how.

Mr. Towne is out of his party; it matters not whether he left the party or the party left him.

The people are for a return of the free coinage of both silyer and gold.

Mr. Towne represents that issue.

Our duty is plain: If we want what the people want vote for Towne.

If we wish to continue the present system of contraction of currency until we have no money saye what the money men see fit to dole out to us, don't.

Gold Appreciates.

Gold, when scarce, is worth more than when plenty. When gold and silver were both coined, and according to law, worth the same, at a ratio of 16 to 1, we had about twice the primary money we have with gold alone as primary money. When we haye just wheat enough to do us and the corn crop appears to be going to fail our wheat keeps up its price; but when the corn turns out better than usual down goes the price of wheat. So with money if gold is too high according to all other things including silyer as soon as it finds a helper to do its work, in the free coinage of silver just the same as gold is now, the two dollars gold and silver will soon come to a parity. The talk about gold all leaving the country because we have the free coinage of silver we believe an error. We are said to be doing 90 per cent and over of our bueiness on credit. If we should pay up as we go a little closer it would be better for everybody except those that make their living out of other people's debts, and all our silver would find enough to do, so would our gold; what we want is both metals.

Ex-Mayor Eustis at Delano.

Mr. Eustice, of Minneapolis, a well known fluent speaker, addressed a hall full of people. Usually a ready, rapid and pleasing speaker Mr. Eustis though he tried hard to please his audience, frequently showed that irritability of temper which is apt to crop out in those who are becoming satisfied that they are doomed to defeat. And though he appealed to the sympathies, to the love of man for man, to the love of country, and to that root of all evil the love of money, the speaker seemed fully to realize the fruitlessness of his efforts. Though he battled laboredly to save an already lost cause people leaying the hall provoked him; little boys on front seats bothered him; and he seemed irritable generally. After provoking an argument with a silver man be kept recurring to it until he finally consigned him and all his kind to St. Peter. Although everybody knows James G. Blaine, was almost an idol to the speaker, and had expressed himself quite plainly on the money question yet he was not mentioned A few lines on a "debased or fluctuating currency permeate all the arteries of trade, paralyze all kinds of business, and bring disaster to all classes or people." from one of Minnesota's most eminent statesmen, the then Secretary of the Treasury, William Windom, in his great New York speech shortly before his death was read; but Mr. Eustis stopped reading just before coming to where Mr. Windom said: "Let me speak very plainly on this most important subject. Believing that there is not enough of either gold or silyer in the world to meet the necessities of business I am an earnest bimetallist, and concede to no one a stronger desire than I feel for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, as soon as conditions can be reached, through international agreement or otherwise, by which such coinage shall be safe." Secretary Windom went on to argue against resuming bimetallism at that time fearing the influx of foreign silver. If Mr. Eustis wished to place in evidence Minnesota's honored statesman's ideas he should have given the audience to understand what was the position of the dead Secretary on this great question, and not cite a few lines, which, if properly presented would have shown why the Secretary of the Treasury was then, in 1891, an earnest bimetallist.

Mr. Eustis went into such a tirade of abuse, and drew such a word picture of Bryan and his following, as to cause a life long republican, an old soldier to say; in speaking of the meeting "I didn't like the opening remarks." He tried to make out that everybody not for the gold standard was ignorant, dishonest or in need of "brain surgery." It didn't go with the thinking men of the audienae.

He wasted a lot of flowery eloquence in telling what the Lord thought when he was placing the raw materials in our country. He said "the Lord wasn't thinking of Charley Towne, he was thinking of McKinley." When he got that off we think he soared beyond his moorings, and didn't make a yote for his candidates.

He advocated paying a bounty on sugar; but just exactly what benefit of justice to a Minnesota farmer there would be in his raising wheat without a bounty to help pay a bounty to others who prefer to raise beets or cane didn't appear and isn't likely to without some "brain surgery." Neither did this talk seem to bring out much of a point on the financial question, on which the orator was billed to speak.

He gave a fine account of the advancement of science, of the improvements in machinery, in light, in engines, etc.; but failed to show where a gold standard had brought them about; in fact most of those he mentioned came before 1873, while business was being done on a bimetallic standard of 16 to 1.

The orator then told his colt and evener story, of his boyhood days; the one he told at Duluth; how smart he was to move the evener over a hole and give the colt the advantage on the load. If he would display the same good judgment now in helping move the financial evener back where it belongs instead of persisting in letting silver be idle while gold is pulling at a load already too heavy, and which is growing heavier and still heavier every day his listeners wouldn't think him so much in need of his own prescription, "brain surgery," He also repeated another of his Duluth stories, how he and his brother George used to carry water on a pole; his brother George walked in front, he brought up the rear, the water pail slung on a pole was carried on their shoulders; he while going along kept moving the bail a little closer to his brother's end of the pole, his brother never noticing the difference until when they arriyed at home his brother was unconsciously carrying the whole load. What a dishonest trick. The tricky boy is apt to be the tricky man. We could not help thinking how like that trick was the one he was advocating now; how he was helping slip the silver out of circulation and throw the whole weight of the business onto gold; to contract the currency until a few following along, behind get more than their share of the credit while the toilers at the other end of the pole are working to keep the wolf from the door with depreciated prices: of how he is helping slip the golden bail along toward Old England's end of the pole leaying to Brother Johnathan the leyithan task of paying debts, contracted on a double standard, in single standard dollars; in appreciated currency. Oh no! Brother Eustis! "Old Abe" said: "You can fool all of the people some of the time; you can fool some of the people all of the time; but you can't fool all of the people all of the time." Your brother has caught you sneaking the bail over! Some of the people haye felt the added load! You haye practiced this game too long. And Sir! on the 3d of November, by electing William J. Bryan Charles A. Towne and John Lind the people of Minnesota propose to serve notice on you to quit your contemptable meanness! Your brother will notify you that you must carry your share of the load.

To Voters.

We are on the eye of a great battle of ballots. Never since 1860 has there been such a division of forces as now. The leading question to be decided is shall we or shall we not have the money of our Constitution, gold and silver on which to do business. One class of men mostly belonging to corporations, trusts or syndicates or wealthy indiyiduals, or people who make money by dealing in money and such, are in favor of a gold standard, while people who are farmers, or who depend on labor for a liying want silver and go ld both, so that there will b enough standard money on which to do business; so that oyer ninty per cent of our business will not have to be done on credit; so that a few men can not hide away all our real money as they have now hid away the gold leaving us to do business on money which is dependent on that which is hid away, and leaving us to pay a premium, whatever the hiders see fit to ask to get gold in which to pay notes given payable in gold.

This is a question touching the interest of every man whether you have much or little it is your duty to be out Nov. 3 to the poles and vote for what you believe right. If you want both gold and silver one worth as much as the other same as we always had up to '73 vote for Bryan, Towne and for John Lind. It is possible the Governor might have to appoint a Unrted States Senator.

Page Morris at Delano.

Page Morris spoke at Delano on Friday evening, to a full hall. He was unfortunate in coming so soon after so able an orator as Mr. Towne, and his attacks on that gentleman and his arguments didn't suit people who were not already the hottest kind of Morris men, and some of them didn't approve of the talk Page got off about Mr. Towne bringing his mother into the discussion. Any one who, under the circumstance, could object to what Mr. Towne said on that subject is certainly very hard up for an argument. Mr. Towne said my mother knows I am innocent and pure, and I have kept her with me for years. She is old and gray headed, and is almost heartbroken over the articles in the daily papers concerning me, and which she knows to be false.

Mr. Morris remarks in trying to refute Mr. Towne's argument why prices had depreciated since 1873 didn't hit the bulls' eye by a long way. Mr. Towne said that since the demonerization of silyer in 1873, farm products had depreciated, on account of the primary money. In 1818 to '45 they did the same. Although the mints were open to the free coinage of silver, on account of the Spanish wars no mining of precious metals was carried on, no money could be coined for lack of metal from which to coin it; this of course produced the same kind of times, a scarcity of primary money, and a decline in prices of produce. Mr. Morris admited the facts, but undertook to say that immediately after the war then, as after our war in the sixties prices depreciated, but gave no further explanation as to why.

As Business Men See It,

Franklin Paine & Co., a most reputable wheat firm of Duluth, who are not politicians, but men of business, haye issued the following circular to their customers, and, in a manly way tell them why they do it:

We advise our customers to make no more shipments until after the result of the election is known.

If Mr. McKinley is elected a flood of money will be let loose, much of which will flow into the channels of speculation, probably causing an advance in all securities.

Should Mr. Bryan win the immediate adjustment to a silver basis will result in thousands of failures among banks, busness houses and indiyiduals. Weak and strong alike will go because it will be impossible to realize cash upon any kind of assets. Both makers and payers of checks may be forced under while the checks are in trust. Even currency will change from a gold value while in route.

Hold your grain until the storm is over until you are sure of your money and of the kind of money.

From this date until after election we will pay for grain consigned us in curreucy by express only. This is not intended as "Politics," but as a business precaution.

This is but a sample of what is engaging the attention of the commercial world. It is the same all over the country, and it is, indeed, time to be alarmed when the best business men of the nation take this view of the outlook. Men engaged in business are the best judges of economic conditions, and what the above named firm adyises is almost the universal sentiment among that class throughout the entire country. Business rules the world, and the judgment of business men is worth more than that of the theorist and public agitator.

It has been suggested before that the friends of Mark Hanna would invest a lot of money in raising the price of wheat to disprove Bryans claim that wheat and silver go down in price together. Have they then tired of this and now want farmers to hold wheat themselves? If the business men believe McKinley and a flood of money at all likely, wouldn't they invest all they haye in wheat?

For Congressman of the Sixth District.
CHARLES A. TOWNE.

This Preacher's For Bryan.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Rev. Dr. Hiram W. Thomas, pastor of the Peoples' church, said to-day: "I have always been a republican and have always understood the republican party as being for the double standard. I am afraid, however, it is at heart tending to monometallism, and I think it best to support the silver side of this campaign. I am not taking an active part, but that is my opinion."

Dr. Thomas is probably the most widely known minister in Chicago.—Minneapolis Times.

Thousands for Defense.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 19.—Ex-United States Senator John E. Henderson, of Missouri, in a speech here tonight, scored the Chicago platform nominees. He said in part:

The populist platform, which is now a part of the Democratic party, for Bryan stands for both, proposes to seize the telegraph and railroad lines. If they know what they are doing, they certainly intend to recognize the government. If they should be so bold as to make the attempt not less than 465,000 soldiers will resist. We will do as the men did in 1861. We simply asked then that the constitution be not disturbed and we will defend it as we did then.

We don't imagine John E. Henderor Archbishop Ireland who is reported as firing the hearts of old soldiers by telling them the flag needs their care as much now as in '61, will be called upon to turn out to suppress the people who vote their honest convictions and elect W. J. Bryan President, and that he will be found able to run the government witnout enlarging the standing army. They accuse people who are supporting Mr. Bryan with being Anarchists. Who is uttering the most anarchist sentences now. Threatening to raise an army, to scare folks from voting.

Subscribe for the Buffalo Gazette.
One year one Dollar. Six montus $.50
Three months, 25 cents. Take it. now.

Silver! Gold!

If you are a Bimetallist and in favor of both Silver and Gold as real money vote for it. Vote for Bryan and Towne.

Don't sit around and wait until foreign powers tell us what to do!

Money is no object when the liberty of the American people is in the scale. They have the right to use the products of their Silver mines as well as of their gold mines, if they see fit to do so without the consent of the rest of creation.

If you are tired of boss rule and want a new government at the State Capitol, vote for the candidate of the People, Hon. John Lind.

If you have had enough of having the Minneapolis Republicans pick out a Judicial ticket; if you are tired of boss rule vote for Judges Smith and Pond.

If you are heartily sick and tired of machine politics, fix in your mind before you enter the booth who needs their attention called to the fact, and when you make a mark make it opposite the cleanest man you can find.

This is one of the most important elections ever occurring in this state. Be at the polls early Tuesday morning, cast your ballot to satisfy your conscience, and not as someone may tell you. You know what you want; vote for it.

Read over the amendments to be voted on posted at the polling place.

Don't fail to vote, and vote right.

Engagement Announcements.

The newest etiquette of engagements is for the head of the family formally, to announce to an interested world that a marriage has been arranged. This is done immediately Edwin and Angela exchange their vows and quite independently of the day fixed for the marrage, of the wedding announcement cards, and of invitations to the ceremony itself. An engagement announcement is engrayed on a large, white square of very thick, polished bristol-board, and states simply that "A marriage has been arranged between Edwin Beckwith, fourth son of John H. Hamilton, Esq., of Westwood, Dutchess County, New York, and Angela Deerborn, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Nelson, of East 37th Street. New York City, to take place early in November."

In case, however, the engagement after this should be broken, precedent has already been established by one fashionable pair of parents who instantly issued formal cards saying that the arrangement for the marriage of their daughter had been indefinitely posponed—From Demorest's Magazine for October.

Advertise
in Gazette.
the
BUFFALO
GAZETTE.

IF YOU READ
THIS AD,
OTHERS
WOULD READ
YOUR'S

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

Expert hydrographers say that in its deepest parts the ocean's waters are so dense that a sunken ironclad would never reach the bottom.

A coroner's jury in Egg Harbor City, N. J., has found a verdict against a suicide in these words: "He maliciously, feloniously and brutally murdered and killed himself."

The Indian girl of the Indian territory who eloped with two coffee-colored young men shows a disposition to corner the matrimonial market which should be checked.

In a breach of promise suit an Indiana court has decided that it is not so bad to damage the affections of a widow as it is to trifle with the heart of a young woman who has never known true love.

During Li Hung Chang's stay in New York George Francis Train sent him a box of cut flowers every morning addressed to "Citizen, Ambassador, Statesman, Merchant, Banker, Viceroy and Gen. Li Hung Chang."

The anti-high theater hat crusade has been renewed in nearly all the large cities of the country. It will probably result in the usual manifestations, including the positive refusal of the women to pay any attention to it.

Dew is a great respecter of certain colors. To prove this, take pieces of glass or board and paint them red, yellow, green and black. Expose them at night, and you will find that the yellow will be covered with moisture and the green will be damp, but the red and black will be left perfectly dry.

A Kansas aeronaut fell 3,000 feet and his body made a hole 18 inches deep in the hard earth, every bone being broken and the flesh crushed to a pulp. The thoughtful correspondent of a local contemporary, after noting these facts adds that "the unfortunate man was quite dead when he was picked up." "Quite" hardly expressed it; he was extremely dead.

A new source of revenue is to be opened to the farmers of America, and especially to those of the eastern and middle states, in the European demand for apples, which is growing rapidly. Last year 35,000 barrels were exported, while the exports this year already amount to more than 600,000 barrels. The fruit brings good prices, but only the best of it can be sold in competition with the foreign product.

A dispatch received in Boston from Lowell observatory, Flagstaff, A. T., announces that the astronomers of the observatory have discovered that the planets Mercury and Venus each turns once on its axis during one revolution about the sun, making the day just equal to the year on those planets. They find further that Venus is not cloud-covered, as has been reported, but has about it a thick atmosphere, while Mercury has none.

A party of adventurers from Cleveland is going in search of some of the fabulous wealth of gold supposed to lie in the black sands of Cape Horn. The sea is so stormy and the coast so inhospitable that many lives have been lost in the quest, and the labor of getting at the gold has hitherto kept it from being a paying investment except in rare cases, but these explorers have some new appliances by which they hope to reap unlimited wealth.

The value of the great network of telegraph lines which covers this country was shown recently, when direct communication between Washington and Richmond was cut off by storm. The two cities are only 105 miles apart, yet the only means of communication was by way of New York, Cincinnati, Nashville and Atlanta, a distance of more than 2,000 miles. This was an instance where the longest way around was not only the shortest, but the only way home.

A double wedding took place at Paris, Tex. B. L. Tabb and Miss Emma Evans and Frank Evans and Miss Bettie Tabb were the contracting parties. Evans and Tabb were both widowers about 40 years old, and each had a daughter 15 years old. Tabb was married to Evans' daughter and Evans to Tabb's daughter. The young women had to obtain the consent of their parents, but there was no trouble on that account, as each of the fathers cheerfully gave it. By these marriages Evans and Tabb become each other's sons-in-law.

The navy department has been engaged in the past two years in making experiments with a view to discovering some economical and feasible plan for the use of oil as fuel for vessels. It begins to look as if the problem were either already solved, or were very near solution. The problem is of especial interest to the navy department just now, because of the need of torpedo boats of a high speed. If such a speed can be reached at all it can be reached more easily with the use of oil as fuel rather than coal, provided the transmission of energy can be secured simply and economically.

Statistics recently collected by a well-known trade journal show that, taking the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Russia and Holland in a single group, there was an increase in population between 1860 and 1890 of over 180,000,000, of which 32,000,000 belong to the United States. This represents for us almost 100 per cent. of growth, and it is the highest percentage in the group, although Russia, with a lower percentage, shows a growth of 36,000,000. Germany increased over a third, Austria-Hungary over a fourth, Italy a fifth, Great Britain not quite a fourth.

If the observers at Flagstaff, A. T., are right in their conclusions that Mercury and Venus make but one revolution on their axes during their journey round the sun, so that each day is a year long, those planets cannot be inhabited by people constituted like those on the earth. It has been supposed that Venus at least was very similar to the earth in its phenomena and characteristics, and might be peopled by much the same kind of beings; but as Venus' period of rotation is nearly the same as that of the earth, it must have six months of uninterrupted sunshine and six of continuous night.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The first half of October shows a government deficit of $5,739,873 and for the fiscal year to date of $30,934,009. The total receipts for the fiscal year to date have been $91,575,670, and the expenditures have aggregated $122,509,670.

Heine Stupp, who started for Munich, Germany, July 31, 1895, and expects to arrive home December 20, arrived in Washington. His object is to travel around the world, 11,000 miles of which will be accomplished on foot, in 18 months.

In the United States there were 328 business failures in the seven days ended on the 16th, against 296 the week previous and 263 in the corresponding period of 1895.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 16th aggregated $993,325,94, against $1,058,172,453 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week in 1895 is 14.7.

It is estimated by Secretary Lamont that the appropriations required by the war department for the next fiscal year will amount to $52,875,638.

William Adams Richardson, chief justice of the United States supreme court of claims, died in Washington aged 67 years.

THE EAST.

For $1,250,000 the J. & P. Coates company, of Glasgow, Scotland, has bought Clark's Mile-End thread mills at Newark, N. J.

In a trolley accident at a railway crossing in Hazleton, Pa., three men were fatally injured and 20 others were more or less seriously injured.

In a jealous rage Capt. William Clarke, of Hampden, Me., shot and killed his wife and then shot himself.

In Philadelphia the wholesale clothing firm of Hexter Brothers failed for $170,000.

An incendiary fire destroyed the business portion of Cherry Creek, N. Y.

The firm of Freeman, Ives & Co., produce dealers at Little Falls, N. Y., failed for $150,000.

The widely-known theatrical manager, Henry E. Abbey, died in New York of stomach trouble, aged 50 years.

In Syracuse, N. Y., Abraham Sanford, aged 100 years and 5 months, was among voters who registered.

The oldest lawyer in New Jersey, William H. Rightor, died in Newark.

At Somerville, N. Y., Orrin D. Kinnie, aged 37, killed his father, Daniel Kinnie, and then ended his own life by hanging.

The death of Commander William M. Gamble, United States navy, retired, occurred in Morristown, N. J., at the age of 70 years.

Flames wiped out the whole business portion of Enfield, Mass.

The firm of E. T. Turner & Co., one of the oldest and largest dry goods and department stores in Waterbury, Conn., assigned with heavy liabilities.

The Hallet & Davis Piano company, of Boston, which failed recently, has made a settlement of 100 cents on the dollar and resumed business.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Near Piedmont, Mo., John Imboden, aged 23, killed his sister, brother and an old man named Jacob Wilhelm who made his home with the Imbodens.

George McKerrow, of Wisconsin, was elected president at the session in Chicago of the International Association of Farmers' Institutes.

At the annual meeting in Manchester, Ia., J. H. Brigham, of Delta, O., president of the National Grange, said that there are now nearly 100,000,000 members, and 27,000 granges in the United States.

At a political meeting in Shelbyville, Ind., an anvil burst and half of it was blown through a window in the residence of John Lansing, fatally injuring two children who were sleeping in the room.

At Indianapolis, Ind., Rev. John W. Milam, pastor of the Madison Avenue M. E. church, and his wife have both been declared insane. Overwork on his part and illness on her part were the causes.

In Spalding county, Ga., Henry Miller, a negro who assaulted Miss Blanche Gray, a young lady of fine family, was hanged by a mob.

By a collision between two freight trains near Meridian, Miss., Will Tulsche, engineer, and Zip Alexander, fireman, were instantly killed, and 40 cars were wrecked.

William P. Prescott, of Toronto, Ont., was reelected president at the annual meeting in Colorado Springs, Col., of the International Typographical union, and a nine-hour labor law was passed.

Prisoners at the county workhouse near Soddy, Tenn., mutinied and four of them were fatally shot by the guards.

At Gapland, Md., a monument to the army correspondents and artists of the late war was dedicated.

A letter was sent by Thomas E. Watson to Senator Marion Butler, chairman of the national committee, accepting the populistic nomination for vice president of the United States.

Burglars entered the post office at Granville, O., and $1,000 in stamps and over $200 in money were taken.

Josie B. and Miss Rita, Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes' double team, pacers, lowered the world's record from 2:12½ to 2:09⅘ at Lexington, Ky.

By an explosion of dynamite near Van Buren, Ark., six men were killed and one seriously hurt.

At Holland, Mich., the West Michigan furniture factory was burned, the loss being $300,000.

At York, Neb., W. L. Lee, a photographer, is charged with being principal in a plot to wreck the Burlington flyer near York in order to collect $10,000 accident policy on the life of A. Bissell, known to be on that train.

Since October 1 wheat has advanced 17 cents a bushel, the closing price in the Chicago market on the 16th being 72⅛ cents.

One of the oldest financial institutions in Atlanta, Ga., the Merchants' bank, closed its doors with liabilities of $275,000.

The Bank of Pukwana at Pukwana, S. D., closed its doors and went out of business after paying all its depositors.

One of the oldest newspaper men in the northwest, Silas G. Sherburne, died of heart failure at Superior, Wis.

In Indianapolis, Ind., John Walsh, of Boston, was garroted and robbed of $1,500. He was badly injured.

Flames in Korbel's big wine factory at Kobel's Station, Cal., were extinguished by throwing upon it 150,000 gallons of wine.

Flames in the Fowler paper box factory in Los Angeles, Cal., caused a loss of $100,000.

In a wreck on the Big Four railroad near Wellington, O., 25 freight cars with their contents were destroyed, the loss being $100,000.

C. M. Smith broke the world's bicycle record for five-mile road time at San Jose, Cal., making the distance in 10:20.

After a long illness Hoarce Rublee, editor of the Sentinel and minister to Switzerland uring Grant's administration, died at his residence in Milwaukee, aged 69 years.

The Polish St. Peter's church and parsonage at Stevens Point, Wis., were burned to the ground.

J. D. Walker, cashier of the Port Royal (S. C.) bank, absconded with $10,000 in cash. His books show that he is short in his accounts $30,000.

The two sons of Tom Givens, aged 15 and 18 years, were burned to death and their sister fatally burned in a fire which destroyed their home near Louisville, Ky.

Unknown desperadoes rode into Carney, O. T., and held up the whole town, robbing 12 stores and the post office.

One of Virginia's leading criminal lawyers, Merritt Briggs, aged 46, dropped dead while pleading a case in the circuit court at Suffolk.

Flames in the Hanna Paint Manufacturing company's store at Columbus, O., caused a loss of $100,000.

On the 19th wheat made the greatest single day's advance in price that it has in 20 years in Chicago, closing at 77⅝c.

After a nine months' cruise the sealing schooner St. Lawrence arrived at Seattle, Wash., and reported the loss of three sailors.

In St. Louis William Huttinger, a peddler, shot and killed Mrs. Mary Kerstinger, his divorced wife, and then killed himself.

The populist candidate for governor of Missouri, O. D. Jones, has handed his resignation as a candidate to the populist state committee.

Fire destroyed the National Oil company's cotton oil mill together with machinery at Corsicana, Tex., the loss being $100,000.

The doors of the Marion deposit bank at Marion, O., were closed.

Eugene Burch and George Tucker were killed at Charlottesville, Va., by the collapse of a roof.

At the age of 66 years B. F. Foster, grand secretary of the grand lodge of odd fellows, died at his home in Indianapolis, Ind.

On all the railroad lines centering in Kansas City, Mo., a car famine exists, one line alone, the Burlington, being short over 1,000 cars.

While drunk Marion Kennard, who lives at Badger Creek, W. Va., killed his wife and a 14-year-old son.

Rudolph Schnaubelt, the anarchist who threw the Haymarket bomb in Chicago in May, 1886, and for whose apprehension the police machinery of the world has been in motion ever since, died in San Bernardino, Cal.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

It has been decided by the sultan of Turkey to permit the departure for the United States with safe conduct to the seaport of all the native Armenian women and children whose husbands and fathers are in America.

In a gale off Skomer island the Portuguese bark Venus, Capt. Pinto, hailing from Lisbon, foundered and 20 persons were drowned.

A tornado swept away the little mining town of Altata, Mexico.

In Manitoba the school trouble has been settled. Manitoba is to retain her national schools, and where Roman Catholic children predominate Roman Catholic teachers will be employed.

At St. Mary's, Ont., Richard Hays and his sister Mary Anna Hays, were struck by a train and instantly killed.

Dr. S. L. Jameson and Maj. Sir John Willoughby, the Transvaal raiders who are confined in an English prison, will be released on account of ill health.

Herr Knorr and Prof. Behring, of Berlin, announce the discovery of a tetanus antitoxin which is expected to cure lockjaw.

At Isle Verte, Can., Charles Bertrand & Co., general storekeepers, failed with liabilities of $235,000.

Miss Gwendolin Caldwell, of Baltimore, was married to Marquis des Monstriers-Merinville in Paris.

LATER NEWS.

R. T. Swallow, a well known labor leader, was found dead the 20th in the headquarters of the county democracy at Chicago. It is believed he committed suicide.

A mob of 500 toll gate raiders tore away the gates on the Owenton Mill and Flat Creed roads in Kentucky the 20th.

The populists and democrats of Georgia have failed to agree upon a fusion regarding electors. The populists demanded a major portion of the electors and the elimination of Sewall as a candidate for vice presidency. This the democrats rejected.

For the sixth consecutive time the Vermont legislature has elected Justin S. Morrill as U. S. senator.

A freight train on the Chicago Great Western railroad went through a bridge over the Patte river near Des Moines, Io., the 20th. H. T. Rhodes, conductor, and two unknown men were instantly killed.

The Oakland (Cal.) reservoir broke its walls the 20th, letting 2,000,000 gallons of water loose. Beyond flooding the streets, no damage was done.

Dastardly Plot.

St. Paul, Oct. 20.—One of the most diabolical plots for the wholesale wrecking of Northern Pacific trains in Crow Wing county has been foiled.

The man who gave away the plot to the Northern Pacific officials was Charles Holberg, but so anxious was he to protect himself at the same time, that the would-be robbers discovered they had been betrayed, and after shooting at the informer, they decamped and all traces of them has been lost.

The detectives and special agents in the employ of the Northern Pacific, however, have complete descriptions of the men. But as no overt act was actually committed, they will content themselves with keeping the bandits out of the county.

THE MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Oct. 20.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern	72	@	72½
No. 2 northern	69¾	@	70
December			76½
HAY—Timothy	7 50	@	8 00
Good wild	5 50	@	6 00
OATS—No. 3 white			17½
CATTLE—Steers	2 25	@	3 10
Cows			2 50
HOGS	2 50	@	3 00
SHEEP—Muttons			2 75
Lambs			2 10
BUTTER—Creamery, firsts	16	@	16½
Creamery, seconds	13	@	14½
Dairy, fancy	13	@	14
Dairy, choice	10	@	12
POULTRY—Turkeys	8	@	8½
Spring chickens			7

COERCION DENOUNCED.

Chairman Jones Issues a Strong Manifesto to Voters.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—The following appeal and warning, addressed "To the American People," was given out Monday night by Chairman Jones, on behalf of the democratic national committee:

"In view of the fact that the great corporations, with scarcely an exception, and many of the large employers of labor in the United States, are engaged in a concerted effort to coerce their employes into voting at the approaching election against their own convictions, I deem it my duty to call upon all those who believe in the supremacy of the law and the untrammeled freedom of the individual in the right of exercising the ballot, to use their utmost effort to prevent the success of this most flagrant act of lawlessness; for if this conspiracy succeeds, government by corporations will have succeeded government by the people. Corporations have no powers except those conferred specifically in the laws creating them. The right to coerce voters, or to interfere with American citizens in the exercise of their rights at the ballot box, are not named in any of these acts of incorporation, and when corporations undertake to exercise such powers they become law-breakers, and the good of society demands that they be rebuked and punished.

"During the present contest, which involves questions of the utmost moment to the American people, thousands of men have been compelled, by fear of losing their places, to join clubs and march in processions in behalf of a cause which they detest. Requests from corporation bosses to vote the republican ticket, which are perfectly understood to convey a threat of discharge in case of refusal, are made every day to men who dare not resent the insult. The corporations which thus appeal to force and fraud strike at the very foundations of republican government, and the lovers of free institutions must arouse themselves to save the country from its great peril. Especially should the workingmen assert their manhood rights. If they vote their convictions and in accordance with their interests, the democratic ticket is certain of election, and in that case the employing corporations will have no desire to embark upon a policy of punishment. On the contrary, they will be eager to conciliate employes who will have behind the assertion of their rights the vast powers of a federal administration in sympathy with those who toil. But should they submit to coercion, and elect an administration that will be the creature of the corporations and moneyed interests of the country, those workingmen whose entire submissiveness is regarded with suspicion will find themselves replaced by men who can be depended upon to vote as they are told. In the contest that is raging the salvation of the workingmen lies in the assertion at the polls of his rights as a free and independent American citizen.

"The perpetration of this attempted outrage upon free suffrage will work its own cure. An indignant people, jealous of their rights, will demand that the legislatures, state and national, shall proceed at once by rigorous measures to prevent the possibility of a repetition of such attempts hereafter. While the metropolitan press, with a few honorable exceptions, is under the domination of these incorporated conspirators, and is basely subservient to their wishes, the country newspapers, as a rule, remain undebauched, and are still in sympathy with the principles of government established by Washington and Jefferson, and illustrated and maintained by Jackson and Lincoln. They will cry out and spare not until such legislation is had as will prevent another such shameful attempt at abuse of power.

"In the meantime the success of the present conspiracy must be prevented. The pending contest is already won by an overwhelming majority if the honest sentiments of the people are permitted to find free expression at the polls, and this the people are ready to have at any cost. The national committee appreciates the needs of vigilance. It has taken steps to impress upon the people, and especially upon every democratic election officer, the great importance of scrutinizing the marks upon every ballot and of carefully watching every act at or about the polls, to make sure that no judge or clerk of election shall have an opportunity to betray the secrets of the ballot, if he would.

"The national committee, backed by the full power of the democratic organization in every state of the union, pledges itself that every scoundrel, whether public officer or private citizen, who is detected in any violation of the law, shall be vigorously prosecuted and sent to the penitentiary, if possible.

"JAMES K. JONES,
"Chairman Democratic National Committee."

EFFECT FUSION.

Division by Democrats and Populists of State Electors.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—The following table compiled from information furnished by the democratic and populist national committees shows the porportion of electors on the national ticket in states where fusion has been effected.

States	Populist.	Democratic.
Alabama	4	7
Arkansas	3	5
California	3	6
Colorado	4	0
Florida	4	0
Idaho	0	3
Illinois	4	20
Indiana	5	10
Iowa	3	10
Kansas	0	10
Kentucky	2	11
Louisiana	3	5
Massachusetts	1	13
Michigan	4	10
Minnesota	4	6
Missouri	4	13
Montana	1	2
Nebraska	4	4
New Jersey	1	9
North Carolina	5	6
North Dakota	3	0
Ohio	5	18
Oregon	4	0
Pennsylvania	4	28
South Dakota	2	2
Utah	1	2
Washington	2	2
West Virginia	2	4
Wisconsin	3	9
Wyoming	2	1

Note—Fusion in Georgia pending. Kansas democrats pledged to vote for Watson if it is seen he has most votes in electoral college.

Asked to Display the Flag.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—Chairman Jones, of the democratic national committee, has issued an appeal to all persons who favor the election of Bryan and support the democratic platform to display at their homes or their places of business the American flag Saturday, October 31. This is the same day set apart by suggestion of Chairman Hanna for the same purpose on behalf of McKinley.

FOREIGN CHAT.

The "life tree" of Jamaica continues to grow for months after it has been uprooted.

Two and a half tons of Chasselas grapes were taken from the king's vine at Fountainebleau this year.

Russian newspapers which publish articles offensive to the government are twice warned. When a paper offends again it is promptly suppressed.

Italian engineers have found that the two Roman vessels discovered in the Lake of Nemi can be raised without too much difficulty, and the government has taken measures to have this done soon.

Eight golden weddings were celebrated on one day recently at Anderlues, near Brussels. The whole town turned out in honor of the occasion, they had a public dinner and ball, and each of the old people received the present of an armchair.

Thirty Armenian students recently went the rounds of the Paris newspapers to appeal to the moral sense and humanity of the editors. They were received politely, but only the socialists and some other radical papers were influenced by them.

BRYAN IN OHIO.

The Democratic Candidate Makes Many Speeches in McKinley's State.

Zanesville, O., Oct. 20.—More than three hours behind schedule time, Candidate Bryan reached Zanesville at 12:20 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning during a heavy rain, but found quite three large audiences waiting for him. Although very tired, he kept his engagements to speak. After leaving Washington Court House he made speeches at Chillicothe, Circleville, Lancaster and New Lexington. At each of these towns he was given an enthusiastic welcome. He left Zanesville at 1:12 a. m., and will speak at Martin's Ferry at 7:30 a. m.

Mr. Bryan made his first speech of the present visit to this state at Toledo at 6:30 a. m. Monday. His remarks there, as at all other places, during the day were upon well-known lines. The towns visited were Perrysburg, Weston, Deshler, Leipsic, Ottawa, Columbus, Arore, Sidney, Troy, Lima, Dayton, Hamilton, Xenia, Jamestown, and those above mentioned. Great crowds heard him at all points.

Several thousand people welcomed Mr. Bryan at Lima. He read extracts form Chairman Hanna's American flag letter, published Sunday and in commenting on it said:

"My friends, it is the first time that I know of that I have ever agreed with the chairman of the republican national committee and I want to sign my name to his letter and ask all those who believe in the ideas set forth there to display the flag on the 31st of October, because there is not a thing in that letter but what we advocates of free silver indorse. Now note what he says: That he wants the flag displayed by all those who on the 3d of November intend to vote for the preservation of our national honor. We advocates of free silver believe in having a financial policy made by the American people for the American people. Can you support the honor of the United States? He wants those to display the flag who are for 'sound money.' We who believe in the money of the constitution are for a sounder money than those who want to change our currency into pounds, shillings and pence.

"So that I join in that request for three reasons, first because everything that he asks in that letter we believe in and therefore we have as much right to display the flag on that day as any republican has, and we believe that we have a good deal more moral right, to do it in this campaign. I join in the letter for another reason. I do not want them to mark the advocates of free silver for slaughter on that day.

"My friends, if coercion is going to be attempted for heaven's sake let it not be attempted by using the flag as a means of pointing out the men to be threatened. If they want to find out who shall be slaughtered let them take some other emblem than the nation's emblem under which to do their nefarious work. There is another reason why I join in that request. I want some flags to float on that day which do not mean a government by syndicates and for syndicates.

"I want some flags to float on that day that do not stand for the opinions of those who say that if the majority of the people win in this campaign they do not know whether they will submit to the decision or not. I want some flags to float on that day which have behind them the honest sentiments of the American people; of people who intend to attend to their own business and do not intend to be bought or bribed or driven into the support of foreign financial policies. So, my friends, I want to ask all the advocates of silver to bring out the flag on that day. I want them to put it into their homes and in their places of business, and, if need be, to carry it upon the streets and let our opponents know that we do not intend to surrender that ensign and that emblem into the hands of the enemies of the people of this country."

At Hamilton Mr. Bryan said in part: "You call this the Gibraltar of democracy. I want to say to you, my friends, that in this campaign I stand for those policies which are democratic in the broadest sense of the term. I believe in the democracy that means the rule of the people, and I am opposed to plutocracy that means the rule of a few money magnates and the servility of all the rest of the people. If Jefferson's doctrine is acceptable to you, I want to say to you that we are preaching and teaching the principles taught by him. If Jackson's democracy is good enough for you, I want to tell you that we are preaching and teaching to-day what Jackson put into execution when he was the leader of the democratic party; and, my friends, in my judgment there never was a time when the people of the country loved more and needed more the principles of true democracy exemplified in legislation than they need those principles to-day, and it is because we appeal to the lovers of the democratic form of government, and the lovers of a government administered according to the motto 'Equal rights to all, special privileges to none,' that we are bringing to our standard more and more of the people of this country every day."

Arraign the Archbishop.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—Rev. Father J. F Nugent, of Des Moines, Ia., delivered a radical free-silver speech at Central Music hall Monday night to a packed house. He appealed to the feelings of hearers to such an extent that the names of Archbishop Ireland, Cockran, McKinley, Hanna and the republican leaders generally were vigorously hissed. He was preceeded by Rev. Father Malone, of Denver, Col., who attacked Archbishop Ireland's political views. "How strange the exigencies of a campaign," he said, "in which we see John Ireland, archbishop of St. Paul, and Robert Ingersoll standing with clasped hands on the same platform, and crying out against us as destroyers of public order."

——To ask Maj. McKinley to antagonize trusts is like asking him to repudiate Mark Hanna and his campaign of corruption and coercion. The trusts are McKinley's main dependence. They nominated him and he relies upon them for his election. If Maj. McKinley shall reach the white house he will owe his success to the trusts and their money, which they are handing over by the million to Boss Hanna for the debauching of the electorate of the republic. McKinley is owned by the trusts now, and as president he would be their property.—N. Y. Journal.

ALPHABETICAL ITEMS.

Peter the Great, among other changes made in the customs and manner of his people, also instituted a reform in the alphabet. Finding the number of letters greater than he considered necessary, he fixed the alphabet at 36.

Whether the Phoenicians borrowed their alphabet from the Jews, or whether the Hebrew alphabet was derived from the Phoenician, or whether both came from the Egyptian, are matters about which scholars are not agreed.

S was Shin, the tooth, and in its earliest form was, no doubt, a picture of the front tooth, the Phoenician character bearing a strong resemblance to two or three of these indispensable adjuncts to comfort in eating and digesting our food.

The hieroglyphic writing, from which some persons suppose an alphabet was derived, was in use at least 3,000 B. C., but the recently discovered inscriptions at the City of Nipur, in Assyria, carry back the origin of writing to a point 7,000 years B. C.

The tall silk hat first came into common use in Paris in 1797.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

Decenial Celebration.

Minneapolis will welcome the Christian Endeavorers of the State to the celebration of their Tenth Anniversary on Oct. 22d to 25th, inclusive. This convention promises to be the best in the history of the Endeavor moments in Minnesota. Many delegates from all parts of the state are expected and great preparations are being made to give them a royal good time.

Among the prominent speakers who have been secured are Rev. Dr. Fifield, one of Chicago's most eloquent preachers, Commander Booth-Tucker, the head of the Salvation Army in America, and his wife, Consul Booth Tucker, and General Secretary John Willis Baer, of Boston.

The convention proper will be held in the spacious auditorium of the First Baptist Church, with overflow meetings at the Hennepin Av. M. E. Church. On Sunday Evening, October 25th, the closing service of the Convention will be held at the great Exposition Hall, seating 12000. The churches of St. Paul and Minneapolis will dispense with their evening services on that day, and join the Endevorers in a great Union meeting.

A large chorus of trained singers under the leadership of Prof. H. S. Woodruff is being organized, and will furnish sweet music for the Convention.

A special rate of fare and a third has been arranged on all the railroads, and doubtless a large number will take advantage of this fact to visit the Twin Cities and be present at the Convention.

All About the Capitol.

Channing Seabury, chairman of the capitol commission, has submitted to Attorney General Childs the papers served on him in the proceedings begun by a number of residents of Kandiyohi county, through John F. Kelly, to prevent the construction of the new capitol building in St. Paul.

The action is based on four questions, or four constitutional questions are raised. One is that the seat of government at St. Paul was only temporarily located there and that for such a temporary seat the state should only have a temporary building, whereas the building of a new capitol will be a permanent structure and will mean the permanent seat of government of the state.

In the second place, it is claimed that the constitution provides for ordinary and extraordinary expenses. The ordinary expenses are for charges and the expenses for the civil conduct of the state.

Novel Exhibit.

The chief exhibit at the street fair at Faribault was that of South American woods, made by the Orinoco company, of which Donald Grant is head. It consisted of about 20 difierent kinds of wood, which were cut in the forests of the Orinoco country. With this exhibit were also a number of jars containg fruits, fish and reptiles found in the same country and preserved in alcohol by Dr. A. C. Rogers during his recent trip to Venezuela.

Blew Up.

The feed mill boiler at Beckman, 15 miles east of Royalton, blew up, killing the engineer, Wm. Besch, and injuring several others. The mill is a small affair and run by a threshing engine, owned by Besch and Joseph and Peter Oestreich. Peter Oestreich had both legs blown off at the ankles and was badly bruised about the head. Mrs. Peter Oestreich was bruised on the back and Jacob Huhn was also badly injured and may die.

Fire at St. Cloud.

Fire at St. Cloud, in the cooper shop of the Tileston mill, consumed seven buildings and caused $8,000 loss. A high wind was blowing and it was fortunate that the mill itself escaped. The cooper shop employed about 15 men. The warehouse, near the shop, also burned, causing considerable loss in barrel stock. There is partial insurance. The dwelling of Mrs. Jennie Owen was also burned.

A Contingent Sale.

The Aetna, formerly Lowmore, mine, at Mountain Iron, Mesaba range, has been sold to the Thomas Iron company, a very large ore consumer of Pensylvania, contingent on the election of McKinley. The terms are agreed upon and the deal will be closed if McKinley shall be elected, and is off if otherwise. The mine is valuable property, and is a steam shovel proposition. It is owned by local men.

News in Brief.

The 3-year old daughter of Joseph Hershtowitz, of Minneapolis, overturned a lighted candle on herself setting her clothes on fire. Her injuries were fatal.

Frederick Gagne, night watchman at the Minneapolis postoffice, while riding to work on a bicycle was run down by an interurban car and killed.

J. M. U. Thompson, of Mathawa, was sentenced under the forestry law to pay a fine of $75 for setting a prairie fire and leaving it unprotected.

The Marine National bank of Duluth has gone into liquidation.

Burglars entered the residence of M. A. Lang, of Minneapolis, chloroformed the whole family, ransacked the entire house and carried off considerable plunder.

Two trolley cars collided under the Milwaukee railway bridge in Minneapolis. B. O. Silverson was slightly injured.

Pickpockets did a flourishing business at the Bryan meeting at Duluth. Twenty pockets were picked of wallets, according to the latest returns, and a number of diamonds were stolen. F. E. Brady, of St. Paul, lost a $200 stud, and E. C. Howard, of Duluth, lost a $200 stone and money and other articles to the value of $2,000.

The president has appointed Robert A. Smith postmaster at St. Paul, Minn. The appointment ends a long contest over the office. Smith succeeds Henry A. Castle, commission expired.

An unknown man was found dead in bed at the Hotel Ryan at Lake City. Death occurred from natural causes.

Postmaster General Wilson has selected Dakota county as the section in which to make the experiment on rural free delivery of mail in Minnesota. An inspector has been ordered to proceed to the county and report as to the conditions and select offices in connection with which the experiment is to be made.

The Standard Oil Company's oil house and the stock yards of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad at Hanley Falls were destroyed by fire.

The West Superior board of trade has decided to accept the Minnesota system of wheat inspection.

JUSTICE IN ALABAMA.

Why a Prisoner Was Declared "Not Guilty."

A Jacksonville broker, while traveling in the Alabama mountains, was invited by a friend, a local judge, to attend the trial of a "cracker" for shooting a darky, and, the prisoner having no money to hire a lawyer, the judge appointed the broker to defend him, allowing that if the broker was not a lawyer, "he was an idiot because he wasn't one"—a judgment amply supported by his conduct of the case, says the San Francisco Argonaut. The broker cross-examined the witness briefly, sending in now and then a discomfiting trajectory. When he came to make a speech, he said: "Gentlemen of the jury, I have taken great pains to show you that my client was a respectable citizen. Ten witnesses have asserted—on oath, mind you—that he stands high in his community." The defendant was six feet three inches tall and the jury smiled. "He stood high in his community, and that is sufficient. Now, for the law. We find in the thirteenth verse of the sixteenth chapter of 'Chitty on Pleadings'—Chitty, gentlemen, was one of the bravest generals in the confederate army—this well-established principle of law." Here the broker adjusts his glasses, holds the book far off, elevates his chin and reads: "'No respectable white man can be guilty of crime.' That, gentlemen, is enough. I leave the case in your hands."

Each juror changed his quid, looked at his neighbor, nodded and, without leaving their seats, they rendered a loud and emphatic verdict of "Not guilty," and then joined in three cheers for the defendant and his lawyer.

Suicide in Japan.

An essay on the prevalence of suicide in Japan has been written by Mr. Saito Kokufu, a native statistician. The statistics extend over ten years and show that suicide has been on the increase in Japan, both actually and in proportion to the total number of deaths. In 1885 and 1886 the number in proportion to the population reached its highest. Mr. Saito observes that during these years there was a great rise in the price of the necessaries of life. In the case of Japanese women the age at which suicide is most frequent is about 20; the corresponding period with men is 25. Comparatively few women commit suicide after the twenty-fifth year, but men are not safe until they are past 40.

CINCINNATI FLYER.

Monon Route & C. H. & D.

The Monon has put on a fast flyer for Indianapolis and Cincinnati in connection with the C. H. & D. The train leaves Chicago, Dearborn Station, at 11:50 A. M., reaches Indianapolis at 4:37 and Cincinnati at 7:45 P. M., thus making the run, Chicago to Indianapolis, in four hours and forty-seven minutes, and Cincinnati in seven hours and fifty-five minutes. This is the fastest time made between Chicago and Indianapolis and Cincinnati by any line. The "Cincinnati Flyer" is equipped with elegant day coaches, the Monon celebrated high-backed seats, parlor car and dining car. City Ticket Office, 232 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

LULU—"We girls are getting up a secret society of our own." George—"Indeed! What's the object?" Lulu—"I don't know yet, but I'll tell you all about it after I'm initiated."—Household Words.

HE—"What do you think of young Jones?" She—"I think if he had lived in Biblical days, Balaam's ass would never have attained such prominence."—Harlem Life.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

YOUNG Mr. Punctuality was on a mountain top. He pulled out his watch. "Ah!" said he, "if the sun doesn't rise in just one minute and nine seconds, it will be late."

"HARRY," asked the teacher, "what is an outline?" "Well," replied Harry, who was taking his first lesson in drawing, "at our house the only outline is the clothes line."

THE best cure for sorrow is to sympathize with another in his sorrow. The cure for despondency is to lift the burden from some other heart.

Tourist Car to California.

An upholstered Pullman Tourist Car is run every Wednesday by the Northern Pacific. This car leaves St. Paul 2:45 p. m., Minneapolis 3:20 p. m., reaching San Francisco the following Monday morning. Double berth only $6 00. For tickets and reservations write to any ticket agent, N. P. R'y Co., or to Chas. S. Fee, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

HOWSO—"I know how to govern my wife, sir." Cumso—"Well, why don't you do it?" Howso—"She won't let me."—Brooklyn Life.

A MAN'S word is worth more at all other times than when he tells his wife that he has no money.—Atchison Globe.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently overcome habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds, or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

A DIRTY fellow who was selling a machine for driving nails was advised to get one for cleaning them.—Texas Sifter.

Take

Care of your physical health. Build up your system, tone your stomach, enrich your blood, prevent colds, pneumonia and fevers by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SALESMEN WANTED

TO SELL for Spring delivery the largest and most complete line of Nursery Stock. SEED CORN and SEED POTATOES in the west. Three plans of work. PAY WEEKLY. An early start insures success. WRITE AT ONCE FOR TERMS. THE JEWELL

MY FOREST ADVENTURE.

BY GEORGE E. WALSH.

NOT every young fellow has had the privilege, or rather good luck, to kill his first bear at 18. But in the summer of 1885, a few days after my eighteenth birthday, I brought Bruin down in a single combat, although it nearly cost me my life.

This incident of itself would have been sufficient excitement and glory for one day, but circumstances made my desperate encounter with the bear only a prelude to dangers that capped the climax of a most eventful day's experience.

Consequently this is not so much of a bear story as the introduction might suggest.

I lived on a farm in the northern part of Maine in that year, and spent what time I could in the woods, hunting game and setting traps for all kinds of furry animals. My experience in woodcraft dated back several years, and, though merely a youth, I knew a good deal about hunting wild game. I was passionately fond of the sport, and an expert with the rifle.

Bears abound in the Maine woods at certain seasons of the year, but generally they are small brown and black bears, not much larger than a big dog. I had the utmost contempt for many of these creatures. But one hot day, late in the summer, I discovered one that commanded my respect and made me very anxious to kill him.

I was seated on a fallen tree in the thickest part of the woods, eating my lunch and cooling my parched lips with the water from a gurgling stream near by. Suddenly a crash among the bushes about a dozen rods away attracted my attention.

Looking in the direction whence the noise proceeded, I saw an enormous black bear standing upon his haunches, eating blackberries. He was scooping them in by the quart, stripping the bushes with his huge claws, and cramming them into his mouth as if half starved. As I watched the animal a desire to bring him down took possession of me. I felt sure that I could send a bullet through his heart from my position.

My rifle was loaded and stood against a neighboring tree. I took it cautiously, cocked it without attracting the attention of the bear, and aimed it at the creature's heart. I could hear a low growl almost simultaneously with the report of the rifle, and then I realized that I had invited danger.

The bear was only wounded and was rushing toward me with the most savage expression upon his face that I ever saw on any animal. I just had time to take aim again and send another bullet at the infuriated beast. But even this did not check his headway. He came staggering along with blood in his eyes and with a heavy paw upraised.

I dropped my gun and took out my long hunting knife. I realized that I had only one chance in ten, but I would fight hard for that one chance.

Everything seemed blurred for an instant. I saw the black body of the bear towering over me, ready to strike me down. In my right hand I held the knife firmly, ready to give a violent lunge at the right moment.

But the blow never fell. The bear staggered and tottered before me, and dropped at my feet in its death agonies. The two heavy bullets had performed their mission satisfactorily.

All would have been well with me had I been active in moving beyond the reach of the struggling animal, but in his violent movements Bruin's heavy paws came in contact with my left leg, and, as if realizing that he had caught his murderer, he began to claw and tear the skin and flesh. He lived only half a minute after falling, but in that time he had given me flesh wounds that I would remember for several months. The flesh was torn in places almost to the bone, and the whole leg rendered almost useless.

My pleasure at killing the big bear was partly cooled down by my sad plight. I was five miles from home and my journey through the woods would be slow and laborious. The pain soon became excruciating, and I started up to get home before my leg grew stiff and cramped.

I spent about two hours in covering one mile, and then I seated myself on the ground, faint and exhausted. I was in this position when a fine-looking deer rushed past me, as if pursued by hounds. Even in my agony I followed the creature with my eyes until out of sight, thinking what a splendid shot he would have made for me.

But the deer was no sooner out of sight than another followed from the same direction, fleeing rapidly through the woods. I expected next to see a hunter, or hear the baying of hounds. But instead of that a small brown bear came stumbling along, following after the deer.

My curiosity was aroused by this time, and I looked to see if another animal was coming in the procession. I almost laughed to myself when my eyes caught sight of two big rabbits jumping along behind the two deer and bear.

A more experienced backwoodsman would have interpreted these signs quicker than I did. I did not understand the meaning of this strange procession of wild animals until nearly a score of various kinds of creatures had passed me. They were all bound for the same general direction, and not one of them seemed to take any special notice of me.

Suddenly I sniffed the air. Smoke! Overhead, between the interstices of my leafy dome, I caught sight of dense smoke and burnt leaves. The forest was on fire!

How stupid I had been! The animals were all running for the nearest water—a shallow but broad lake about two miles distant. I jumped to my feet, and started to follow the intelligent brutes that had gone before me.

But a dozen yards brought me to the ground again, faint and exhausted. My leg was stiff and swollen, and it was impossible for me to do more than crawl along slowly. I could never reach the lake in time to avoid the fire.

I dropped upon the ground and moaned with pain and fear. To be roasted alive in the great, lonely forest was a death too horrible to think about. I wished then that the bear had killed me in the struggle for supremacy.

Then a thought occurred to me. It was an inspiration that came none too soon. If it had come two minutes later all would have been lost.

Crashing through the underbrush was a wild bull moose. Its path lay close to me, and my presence had no disturbing influence upon the frightened animal. It came along at a breakneck speed, and threatened to trample me to death if I did not move. The noble beast swayed its great head from side to side as it puffed and panted along like a giant of the forest. I could but admire the appearance of the creature even in the moment of danger.

I crouched down in the bushes and waited for the animal to reach my side. It swept within a foot of me, lumbering along like an old schooner at sea, clumsy, yet powerful and heavy. When abreast of me, I used all my strength to spring toward the huge antlers. I caught them with my hands close to the head, and then with a sudden powerful lurch I drew my whole body upon the back of the moose.

For an instant the animal appeared more frightened at my presence than at the fire, and it swung its heavy head angrily from side to side. But the roar and crackling of the fire were

I SWUNG MYSELF ONTO HIS BACK.

ringing close behind us, and death awaited us if we hesitated. The moose appeared to realize this as well as myself, and accepting the inevitable it trotted forward through the woods, carrying me securely upon its back.

The race for the lake was a close and wild one. The fire was gaining rapidly upon us, and the moose strained every nerve to get ahead of it. The heavy weight upon its back retarded its movements and made the poor beast pant and blow.

Through the bushes we crashed, heavy branches frequently knocking me on the head, while twigs and switches constantly struck me in the face. When the edge of the lake was finally reached I was as much relieved as the moose, for the ride through the woods on the back of the animal was anything but agreeable. With a wild plunge forward the brute carried me far out into the cool waters of the lake. Scores of animals were swimming around and diving under the water, uttering piteous moans and cries. Some were so exhausted that they could barely hold their heads above the surface of the water. The common danger made them all friends, and there were no combats and disturbances.

The lake was not deep, and I slid off the back of my moose as soon as we were free from the fire. The great hulking monster turned deliberately around then and gazed at me.

He was evidently concerned in what kind of creature he had saved. If he had made an attack upon me in the water I would have been helpless. But after satisfying himself that I wished him no harm, he turned and swam out into the middle of the lake.

The fire came raging through the forest, and burned the woods down to the very edge of the lake, but I was safe from its fiery blasts.

I staid in the water all that night, and the next day crawled home, with the worst-looking leg that you ever saw outside of a hospital.

But I had little to grumble at, for my life had been barely saved by the bull moose, and I was thankful enough for that to forget all minor complaints.—N. Y. Ledger.

—In the Latin alphabet, as modified from the Greeks, the third letter, C, was pronounced as G, like the Greek Gamma.

—The Japanese alphabet is said to be a modification of the Chinese system, but much simplified.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

POULTRY HOUSE PLAN.

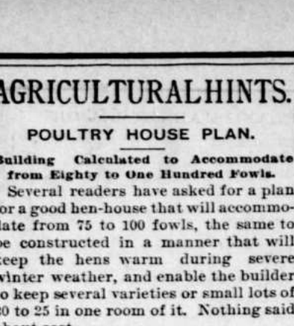
Building Calculated to Accommodate from Eighty to One Hundred Fowls.

Several readers have asked for a plan for a good hen-house that will accommodate from 75 to 100 fowls, the same to be constructed in a manner that will keep the hens warm during severe winter weather, and enable the builder to keep several varieties or small lots of 20 to 25 in one room of it. Nothing said about cost.

We always presume that those contemplating going into the chicken business are not seeking merely a place to spend ready cash, but for the purpose of making pay out of the employment. We always endeavor to aid such persons by suggesting economy in the construction of buildings to the degree that will encompass the possibilities of making them strong, durable and comfortable.

It is generally conceded that fowls kept in small flocks do best, and in making up a plan for keeping the number mentioned we have followed up that idea closely, and present a five-room house with each room ten feet square, four of which are intended to provide accommodation for at least 20 to 25 hens.

To economize time, labor and expense, we suggest that this house be framed from posts set in the ground two and one-half feet, and seven and one-half feet above, with two by four studding spiked on top, running all the way



HOUSE FOR 80 TO 100 FOWLS.

around and across inside partitions, and the same six inches above ground. I would side with inch boards up and down, batten cracks, and make four gables, running the roof together to one point at center of feed room.

It is not essential that the building shall be over seven feet from floor to square; less will do. I prefer that a hen-house be roofed with either boards or shingles, as metal or slate get too hot for the best welfare of the fowls. The lights should be placed in so that they will point to south or east and should be from two and one-half feet to three feet wide and five to six feet high and well protected with strong wire netting.

The partitions that separate the four rooms from the feed room are intended to be made mostly of wire netting or lattice work. The nests are arranged with the entire construction made in feed room, with loop-hole from each room leading into the alley that fronts the nests, which allows the fowls of each room to pass secretly into the nests in the dark and still be in no way connected with another set of nests.

The idea of making these nests in the feed room is so that the eggs can be taken out without going into the adjoining room; also hens setting can be let into center room, fed, and replaced in their nests without disturbing any of the laying fowls.

The dotted lines are to locate how the roosts can be put in diagonally, about three or three and a half feet high, and a slanting floor placed underneath so that the droppings will not get onto the floor, and can be easily gathered by pushing them with a scraper down to the corner where they will drop into a portable box prepared for that purpose. This can be done every morning if absolute cleanliness is desired. The reader will observe that this arrangement affords the fowls full range on the floor of each room without the necessity of having the droppings to annoy them through the day.

For heating and keeping warm, the sides lined with wind-proof paper will add much comfort, and I suggest the placing of a cheap coal stove in the center room, which will aid materially in extreme weather in keeping the temperature up, which will add great comfort to the fowls and insure their laying right along without interruption, regardless of the extreme cold.

The ranges outside can be arranged in size to suit the owner of the fowls, either large or small, according to the room he may have to expand in. By all means do not make such inclosures too small. The entrance door, two and one-half feet wide, opens into a short entry which opens with a door to the room on the right and left and also into the center room.

This house will cost in the neighborhood of $40, labor included. I think an amateur who thinks of taking on three or four breeds of fowls will find a poultry house of this plan quite suited to the requirements of fitting out several breeding pens.—George E. Scott, in Ohio Farmer.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Sand should not be made a substitute for gravel.

Mixing breeds promiscuously does not work well.

The roosting places should never be on an inclined plane, as there will be a fight for the top places.

If fowls do not moult well look for lice; put a little flour of sulphur in their food and a little iron in the drinking water.

The chickens need a run on green pasture just as much as do the cows, hogs and horses. Don't shut them up in dry yards.

When fowls are confined in small runs and lack shade, there is nothing better than gourd vines. They are not eaten or destroyed by fowls and grow quickly, being both useful and ornamental.

Do not waste time packing eggs in lime water solutions. Eggs thus packed cannot be used with much satisfaction in cake making, and they have, to one used to the delicious taste of fresh eggs, a rank, limey taste.

When taking eggs to market carefully wipe each one, and, if they are mixed in color, sort them, placing the brown and white ones by themselves. They will look better by having each color in separate lots, and will in consequence bring better prices. — Rural World.

DRAINING PASTURES.

In Many Cases It Can Be Made to Pay Handsomely.

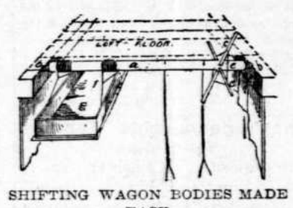
The impression is quite common that it will not pay to underdrain pasture land, says Drainage Journal. There are pasture lands that it will not pay to drain, but it is also true that in many instances it will pay to underdrain, in part, at least, lands used for grazing purposes. In passing through the country we see many acres of pasture land which, if sufficiently underdrained, would be very valuable. As they are now they are practically worthless, affording only wild and unnutritious grasses, worth but little for grazing purposes; in fact, such lands are disease breeders of the live stock which have the run of them. Pastures which need underdrainage may be cared for so as to present a good appearance to the casual observer, but when carefully examined are found to grow grasses of little value. If they have been seeded to tame grass there is such a mixture of water grasses with the tame that the pasture is poor.

If a landowner is doubtful as to the benefits of underdraining such land, let him put in one or more tile drains with good outlets and observe the result. The wild sour grasses will disappear and the tame grass sod will thicken and grow luxuriantly. The live stock are good judges. In grazing they will keep the grass near the drains cropped closely because it is more palatable to the taste and more nutritious. We are confident that the value of thousands of acres of pasture lands could be greatly enhanced if underdrained, which are, in their present condition, practically worthless. Those who have given little attention to the real condition of their grazing lands will be surprised in a careful examination of their condition. It will soon become apparent to them that where there is one blade of good, nutritious grass, four or five may be made to grow by a well directed effort in the underdrainage of the land.

STORING FARM WAGONS.

A Device Which Makes the Shifting of Wagon Bodies Easy.

The illustration below is of a home-made appliance placed in a barn the past winter and found to be a great convenience, especially in shifting from wagon body to hay rigging, and vice versa. This device consists of a round shaft, a, 9½ inches in diameter, reaching from one main side beam to the other, bb. In one end of the shaft are two spokes, c c, seven feet long, making four handles 3½ feet in length. From one handle to the next is a bolt e, about two feet long. The shaft runs in wooden boxes with bearings five inches in diameter. On one side of the shaft two small chains, f f, drop down within



SHIFTING WAGON BODIES MADE EASY.

two feet from stake holes in wagon body, or hay rack, or other implement, as at g. From these ends of chain two pieces about four feet each, with hooks on the ends, run to the stake holes or hooking parts. Similar chains are arranged on the other end of the shaft. After the first rigging is rolled up, it is very easy to raise afterwards, as the weight of one body going down assists in raising the other.—F. C. Hubbard, in Orange Judd Farmer.

CHEAP FARM PAINT.

It Gives a Satisfactory Finish on Either Wood or Stone.

A method of painting farm buildings and country houses, while by no means new, is yet so little known and so deserving of wider application as to warrant a description. The paint has but two parts, both cheap materials, being water lime or hydraulic cement and skimmilk. The cement is placed in a bucket, and the skimmilk, sweet, is gradually added, stirring constantly until just about the consistency of good cream. The stirring must be thoroughly done to have an even flow, and if too thin the mixture will run on the building and look streaked. The proportions cannot be exactly stated, but a gallon of milk requires a full quart of cement, and sometimes a little more. This is a convenient quantity to mix at a time for one person to use. If too much is prepared, the cement will settle and harden before all is used.

A flat paint brush about four inches wide is the best implement to use with this mixture. Lay it on exactly as with oil paint. It can be applied to wood work, old or new, and to brick and stone. When dry, the color is a light creamy brown, or what some would call a yellowish stone color. The skimmilk cement paint, well mixed, without adding color has a good body, gives smooth satisfactory finish on either wood or stone and wears admirably.—American Mechanic.

Plenty of Swindlers Abroad.

The number of people who live or try to live by their wits seems to have increased rapidly of late. Never have swindlers of all kinds been more in evidence both in city and in country. In a single week no less than four schemes to defraud farmers have come to our notice. They are all variations of the venerable swindles which have been exposed so often in the press. One correspondent intimates that hypnotism is being used to bunko farmers in his locality. This is probably only the hypnotism of a smooth tongue on the part of the "agent" and careless business methods on the part of the victim. There is a heap of this kind of "hypnotism" all over the country at present. —National Stockman.

Lime for the Poultry Yard.

Air-slacked lime scattered about the house or yards will prevent disease, in many instances, and always prove of benefit in any case. Vermin is destroyed by the dusting of roosts, walls and floors with this penetrating, purifying powder; while in the outer runs the earth is cleansed of much of the poisonous quality by use of lime. No harm comes from the lime habit, but on the contrary a great deal of good may be effected by contracting it. Cleanliness is the key-note, and the employment of agents of this sort is the right thing.

Wonderful Results from Pink Pills.

Mrs. John Tooley Relates a Remarkable Story.

From the Democrat, Charlevoix, Mich.

The *Democrat* has had its attention called to a remarkable cure, due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the following statement, made to a reporter of this paper, will be read with interest by all similarly afflicted. Mrs. John Tooley, of Dwight, in this county, is the lady benefited by the medicine named, and she makes the following statement:

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss
COUNTY OF CHARLEVOIX, }

"In the year 1891 I was a great sufferer from extreme nervousness, which finally developed into an aggravated attack of St. Vitus dance. My health was very poor and I suffered terribly for six months, constantly growing worse. Finally I left home and went to my relatives in Canada for a visit, and my people never expected I would return alive. In Canada I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the result was truly marvellous. When I began taking them I weighed but ninety-six pounds, and in nine weeks' time, during which I took four boxes of the medicine, I gained so that I weighed 125 pounds, and the St. Vitus' dance and all nervousness disappeared. I returned home in nine weeks, completely cured and in the best of health, and have continued so to this day. Previous to taking the Pink Pills I had been attended by several physicians, but with no good results. I owe my life to Pink Pills, and have earnestly recommended them to all my friends, and my mother and three brothers have taken them with good results, my mother for heart trouble. I will be glad to answer any and all enquiries as to what Pink Pills have done for me."

(Signed.) Mrs. John Tooley.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of July, 1896.

Mrs. Tooley is now the picture of health, and the *Democrat* reporter could hardly realize that she was at one time so near to death. But her testimony is unassailable, and she is very earnest in her desire to spread the good news to other sufferers.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

THE DIVINE NAME.

The Ineffable Word That Is Never Spoken by Many Israelites.

Rev. Dr. Wise, president of the Hebrew Union college at Cincinnati, has given his view of the ancient Jewish rendering of the name of the Deity, reports the New York Sun. He says that the term "Jehovah," the ineffable tetragrammaton, is never pronounced by many Israelites. They use the word "Adonoi," which signifies "the Lord." The translators of the Bible followed this custom, rendering the word "Jehovah" as "Lord." In ancient times the Pharisees replaced the tetragramaton by Shem; they used "Shemo," which is also Biblical, as the sacred name, and this name is yet retained, to some extent, among the Jews. But it would appear from passages in the Psalms that Adonoi, or Lord, for Jehovah was more ancient even than the times of the Pharisees. It thus occurs eight times in Psalm lxxxiv. It also appears in the book of Exodus where "Jehovah" had been used in the original Hebrew. This substitution would seem to be older than any other, and it is yet common among all Jews.

Dr. Wise says he has found that the ancient translations testify in favor of "Adonoi."

Looking at the English translation of the Old Testament it will be found that the name Jehovah appears in the books of Genesis, Exodus, Judges, the Psalms and Isaiah. It is not in the New Testament.

CLIMATE AND CHARACTER.

National Traits Often Molded by the Nature of the Weather.

The civil war is said to have been caused by a difference in climate, and the question is now being discussed whether a hot or cold climate has the greatest effect on national character. It has been widely believed that a severe climate produces the greatest effect, because it compels effort and self-denial, and thus promotes energy and inventiveness, says the New York Journal.

It would also seem that the influence of climate upon the national character has been greatly exaggerated. Assyria, Babylonia, Egypt and Carthage, situated in hot latitudes, were among the most masterful nations of antiquity. Mohammed and his conquering legions issued from the burning wilderness of Arabia, and at a later period his successors were able to beat back the repeated attacks of the combined crusading nations from the north.

The greatness of a nation depends mainly upon intellectual and moral qualities, and these have often been conspicuously developed among the inhabitants of hot climates. It is important, too, to remember that the same nation, occupying the same region, may be great and powerful in one age and weak and contemptible in another. The difference between the ancient Greeks, Romans and Saracens, on the one hand, and their modern descendants on the other, cannot have been due to climate.

SPANISH MINES IN TEXAS.

There Is Talk of Reopening Some of the Old Ones.

The earliest settlers of Bell county, Tex., found along the mountains northeast of Belton and near Nolan's creek what appeared to be old mines that had probably been worked by the Spaniards, Indians or Aztecs. Since then every once in awhile there has been talk of trying to open the mines and see what was in them, says the Galveston News. They presented the appearance of deep holes in the ground, some of which had been partially and others almost entirely filled with dirt. In some instances bushes had grown in these places. In one or two cases large cedar logs had been placed over these mine-holes and dirt thrown on them. Some people have always contended that it would pay to reopen and work these old mines, but until now no one who desired to put time or money in them.

The recent discovery of gold four or five miles from Belton has given a new interest in these old mines. In one of these mines some men have begun work in earnest, and are keeping at it from day to day. They are not very communicative about their prospects for success, but this much they tell, that in a short time they are going to ship some of what they think is their best-paying ore to the smelter at eagle Pass. After it has been smelted they will know more. Meanwhile there is a good deal of interest about it around town.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS

To Virginia and North Carolina.

In the months of November and December Homeseeker's excursion tickets will be sold from all points west and northwest to Virginia and North Carolina at one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip. For excursion rates and dates address U. L. Truitt, N. W. P. A., Big Four, C. & O. Route, 234 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

HER hat was large, but—joyous truth!—
Revenge was waiting there;
Before her sat a football youth
With a head of flaunting hair.
—Washington Star.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

A GERMAN paper contains the following unique advertisement: "Any person who can prove that my tapioca contains any thing injurious to health will have three boxes of it sent to him free of charge."—Christian Register.

A Tenacious Clutch

Is that of dyspepsia. Few remedies do more than palliate this obstinate complaint. Try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, however, and you will find that it is conquerable, along with its symptoms, heartburn, flatulence, nervousness, and loss of flesh and vigor. Biliousness and constipation frequently accompany it. These, besides malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints, are also subduable with the Bitters.

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE.—"You ride your wheel on Sunday, don't you?" "Yes, but I never run over anyone on that day."—Tit-Bits.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

"HAVE you an account at Jones'?" "No. I did have; but he keeps a collector out with it now."—Up-to-Date.

CURE your cough with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

THE girl who has a beau is usually the first in the family to catch cold in the fall. —Atchison Globe.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe.

AS THE Persian proverb has it: "Do not burn the blanket to get rid of one flea." Burn the dog.

PISO'S Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. WILLIAMS, Antioch, Ills., April 11, 1894.

THE people should really take more pains to conceal what they know.

JUST try a 10c box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE

In one of his wonderful sermons very truthfully said, "My brother, your trouble is not with the heart; it is a gastric disorder or a rebellious liver. It is not sin that blots out your hope of heaven, but bile that not only yellows your eyeballs and furs your tongue and makes your head ache but swoops upon your soul in dejection and forebodings,"—and

Talmage is right! All this trouble can be removed! You can be cured!

How? By using

Safe Cure

We can give you incontrovertible proof from men and women, former sufferers,

But to-day well, and stay so.

There is no doubt of this. Twenty years experience proves our words true.

Write to-day for free treatment blank. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N.Y.

Send your name for a Souvenir of the Works of Eugene Field,

FIELD FLOWERS

The Eugene Field Monument Souvenir

The most beautiful Art Production of the century. "A small bunch of the most fragrant of blossoms gathered from the broad acres of Eugene Field's Farm of Love." Contains a selection of the most beautiful of the poems of Eugene Field. Handsomely illustrated by thirty-five of the world's greatest artists as their contribution to the Monument Fund. But for the noble contributions of the great artists this book could not have been manufactured for $7.00. For sale at book stores, or sent prepaid on receipt of $1.10. The love offering to the Child's Poet Laureate, published by the Committee to create a fund to build the Monument and to care for the family of the beloved poet.

Eugene Field Monument Souvenir Fund, 180 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

FREE To introduce, One Nursing Bottle Nipple and Teething Pad. Best ever invented. Send address and 2c. stamp for postage to MILLER MFG. CO., Akron, O.

A. N. K.—G. 1627.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

How Old are You?

You need not answer the question, madam, for in your case age is not counted by years. It will always be true that "a woman is as old as she looks." Nothing sets the seal of age so deeply upon woman's beauty as gray hair. It is natural, therefore, that every woman is anxious to preserve her hair in all its original abundance and beauty; or, that being denied the crowning gift of beautiful hair, she longs to possess it. Nothing is easier than to attain to this gift or to preserve it, if already possessed. Ayer's Hair Vigor restores gray or faded hair to its original color. It does this by simply aiding nature, by supplying the nutrition necessary to health and growth. There is no better preparation for the hair than

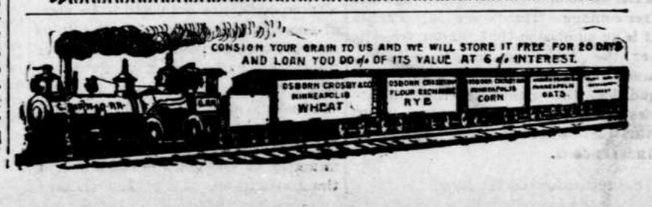
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

"Protection."

BattleAx PLUG

If you want protection buy "Battle Ax." It is man's ideal tobacco. It protects his purse from high prices. It protects his health from the effects of injurious tobacco. It's the biggest and best there is—nothing less, nothing more.

An investment of 5 cents will prove this story.



Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, OCT. 23, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

- Prof. Frank Mulasski will address the Polish people in their own language Monday night at the City Hall.

—Reibel brothers returned from the west Tuesday loaded down with game of various kinds, rabbits, ducks, and each had a goose.

—The Meister house register shows quite a number of names of prominent politicans this week, among them Congressman Towne and Heatwole.

—Otis L. Billings has moved back to Delano and now lives in the John Haffner residence on Third Street.

—Come out Monday night and hear D. B. Johnson and Prof. Frank Mulasski, on the Democratic side of politics.

—C. W. Kerrick has the contract for putting in water-works in South Delano. We understand he is to begin work soon.

—Water pails frozen over in the mornings and a few spits of snow occasionally, remind people that winter is coming.

—On Wednesday while unloading a barrel of coal Mat Tompers had the small bone of his right leg broke near the ankle. It will be apt to lay Mat up for awhile.

—The bottom seems to have dropped out of wheat so soon. We predicted the rise was a political move. We have heard that banks would pay out gold again but don't you believe it till you can get it in your hand.

—Saturday, Oct. 31, has been set apart by both Republican and Democratic chairmen of the National Committees as a day on which the voters on both sides shall exhibit their patriotism by displaying the national flag. Swing out your stars and stripes. Let people know you are patriotic above party.

—Wheat took a jump this week and our farmers have been disposing of some of their surplus. It is claimed there is a famine in India: that crops are short in South America and some other places. It has also claimed that politicians have conspired to raise the price in order to make political capital, we suspect the latter has most to do with the rise. And if we had wheat would be tempted to get the highest going prices and sell.

Levi Vanurden, it seems, is bound to stay in the field as a candidate for Sheriff, and see if the Populists meant it when they nominated him.

Wyman, Patridge & Co. fear that business may be "unsettled," if the people restore bimetallism. How has business been for three years past under the "present gold standard?—Penny Press.

Ireland Again.

New York, Oct. 17.—Archbishop Ireland visited the encampment of Lafayette G. A. R., at the Masonic Temple, Friday evening. General Don Butterfield escorted the archbishop to the meeting to which he was introduced by Admiral Meade. His grace said in part:

"The flag which you preserved and the love which you so zealously try to promote in the minds of youth and the whole of our citizens derives its majesty from the battles through which you bore it to victory. It stands today the symbol of the truth that secession is a damnable heresy. Patriotism means the love of the whole country. So the flag is the flag of all the states, not of one state.

"You love the old flag to-day as warmly as you bled that it might still wave; and you will suffer no act of your own, no thought and no deed, to bring discredit on that flag. Veterans of the war, you have a mission to-day as great as that which called you to the battlefield in 1861."—Minneapolis Times.

Grain Going to Mexico.

Topeka, Kas., Oct. 18.—Owing to fact that the drought this summer dammaged to a considerable extent the wheat crop of Mexico government has removed the duty on grain for a period of several months, Kansas grain is now on the move into Mexico. The Santa Fe is handling a great amount of this grain, and the officials of that road expect to ship over 1,000 cars into that country within the next two months.—Pioneer Press.

Geo. W. Francis, living near Pierre South Dakota, a farmer of English antecedents, is now in England on a visit. He says that his brother is working in a Manchester cotton factory, and that the superintendent of the factory solicited subscriptions from the men to aid in electing McKinley, saying that if Bryan was elected English workingmen would have to pay double prices for their flour, and that under free silver American manufacturers would compete with them in foreign markets and perhaps throw them out of work. The mill in which this took place raised 87 pounds sterling to be sent to America to help in the fight against free coinage. This is very significant. It is an admission that under free silver the American farmer will get much higher prices for his products, and that the manufacturing industries would enjoy a great boom. Isn't this just what we want.—Litchfield Independent.

Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

Personal.

Dr. C. B Ames took a hunting trip to S. Dak this week.

H. C. Budd, of Maple Plain was a GAZETTE caller yesterday.

Dan McCarter, of Hamline, called on the GAZETTE last Friday.

Mrs. J. Benner, and her son Floyd drove over from Rockford on Sunday.

Dr. Soper entertained his brother-in-law Mr. Lawerance of Minneapolis this week.

W. R. Johns did business in Minneapolis Wednesday. He says politics are quiet.

Dr. Soper has been making daily trips to St Bonifacius, attending diphtheria patients.

Mrs. Ben Pagenkoff, of Armstrong was a guest of Mrs. Alice Davis one day this week.

J. M. Casey, of Waverly, was a GAZETTE caller yesterday, while in town professionally.

Judge of Probate Woolly was a GAZETTE caller this A. M. The Judge is likely to be his own successor.

W. H. Eustis who spoke here Tuesday evening took the early train next morning for Minneapolis,

I Gutzwiller and C. J. Buckley went to Chicago Tuesday to buy some new machinery for the Eagle Company.

We understand that A. Y. Eaton is to make a few bimetallic speeches in our county. A. Y. Eaton is a good talker.

Congressman Joel P. Heatwole was in town for breakfast Wednesday morning. He says he lives in a Democratic district.

Nick Frank of St Bonifacius was in town Sunday. He exspects to be home Nov. 3d to cast a ballot for free silver candidates.

County Cullings.

Give every free silver man who is worthy of the office for which he is running, a good hearty support.

C. A. Towne seems to impress the people as he goes among them, as a man better calculated to represent this great district than is his opponent, who is following him about accusing him of deserting his party; of being a repudiator; of speaking of his mother on the stage; And not satisfied with this even going so far as to mimic Mr. Towne.

Never before has a voter in Minnesota had a chance he may possibly have now. Our state is doubtful; one vote may carry the state for or against silver and gold 16 to 1. It may be your vote. Possibly the election may hang on Minnesota. Her vote may decide the question. Don't neglect voting. Be at the polls early; take time to vote. Don't neglect so important a thing as this. Should Minnesota be so close that one vote would have decided it and you staid home how could you look your neighbors in the face thereafter. And then should the President of your choice be defeated by your negligence. And the whole machinery of our great government be run in a channel you do not desire what would you think of yourself. Be at the polls early, so that no excuse of crowded condition can prevent your voting. And vote right.

Rockford had one of the most enthusiastic Free Silver meetings it has been our pleasure to attend last night. Hon. Frances G. Newlands, of Nevada was the speaker and he is a good one. The hall was packed and Mr. Newland pointed out the fact that all the gold in the world, coined, was $4,000,000,000; that it could be piled in a room 22 feet square and 22 feet high; that England Germany and France own one half of this and have a string to the balance, in the way of mortgages and bonds which they can call in their gold on whenever they see fit. He thinks this not enough money on which to do the business of the world, and that this great country with its bountiful resources ought to have more standard money. Mr. Newlands was a protective Republican but says, although Mr. Bryan differed from him on this he would support him, for President on the money question. He now belongs to the Free Silver Party which he hopes will give Mr. Bryan 1,000,000 votes He came here to help Charley Towne, one of the coming men, but is glad to learn that Mr. Towne's election is already assured.

Mr. Griffiths, of Minneapolis another Free Silver Republican made a few remarks. Mr. Wendell was called out. He advised the support of the entire ticket. John Nugent was called for but would not speak. John seems to have many ardent supporters in Rockford.

If the Page Morris people are depending on such correspondence as that in Monday's Pioneer Press perporting to report the Delano meeting they will surely get left; as it cannot help but react whereyer people are acquainted with the facts. "An immense torch light procession"! By actual count when starting out there were 50 voters, several of whom live in Hennepin County; after marching around until coming back to our corner and heading for the hall the number of voters had increased to 60, the balance of the parade was made up of boys and many of them quite small boys at that. This was no "immense" affair compared with several Delanoites have had in former years. If that is the way they are figuring on electing Page Morris, and when the correspondent claims that "There are certain gains for Republicans in this portion of the county and McKinley, Clough and Morris will have a thousand votes to spare in Wright county on Nov. 3." we believe they are about as correct as they were in calling that an "immense" torch light procession.

The same game has been played at other places. A report published in a city daily claimed that 500 torches were in line at Princeton; Charles Judkins, who is a candidate for the legislature and an old soldier who has seen men in line before and is from Maine where people are supposed to be good at guessing and who was there told us that 150 would have come much nearer the truth. Such tactics won't win in this campaign. They have been too extensively used. The gold standard men claimed to have the Republican National committee solid; and a large minority of delegates walked out of the convention. They then claimed that the Democratic National convention would declare for gold. It didn't. They have persisted in claiming nearly everything ever since. All the time claiming that the silver craze is dying out. We think they have been, and still are, claiming altogether too much easily.

The enthusiasm which has developed since Mr. Bryan's trip through Minnesota is carrying consternation in the ranks of the British Gold Standardites. At this writing it looks as though the Union Ticket would win out in the North Star State.

H. L. CHAFFEE.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16, 1896.

Senator Faulkner calls Senator Quay's absurd claim of 270 electoral votes for McKinley a burlesque, and says that Quay knows the battle is lost and being compelled to put out some kind of figures he made them so large that nobody would believe them. A significant result of the publication of Quay's figures was their immediate effect upon the betting fraternity, the members of which may be counted upon to recognize a bluff when they see it. The most reckless of the gamblers were offering odds of 3 to 1 on McKinley until Quay's claim was made public. They at once reduced them to 2 to 1 and in some cases the most they will now offer is 7 to 5, and there are reasons for believing that the money to offer these odds comes from Mark Hanna's corruption fund.

Senator Corman returned from New York this week. As usual he refused to be interviewed, but he reiterated his statement that Bryan would carry Maryland.

The returns from polls made in nearly all the Congressional districts are sufficiently complete to indicate how the next House will stand, and an estimate, which is regarded by the democratic Congressional committee as very conservative, shows that 190 silver Representatives will be elected, including democrats, populists and silver republicans. That will give the silver men control of the House by a comfortable working majority and ensures the early enactment of a law providing for the free coinage of silver, if the estimate be correct and Mr. Bryan be elected, and democrats have no doubt of either, as Mr. Bryan has said that if elected he would call an immediate extra session of Congress for the express purpose of providing for the free coinage of silver, and the Senate is solid for silver and will remain so.

A Washington hotel proprietor has stirred up a regular hornet's nest by inviting all the other hotel proprietors to meet at his place "for the purpose of contributing to the McKinley and Hobart finance committee." Many hotel men have publicly condemned this scheme and announced that they would neither attend the meeting nor contribute, and the following resolution, unanimously adopted shows what democrats generally think of it: "Resolved, That the Columbia Democratic Club denounces the action of T. E. Roessle, proprietor of the Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., (who in the past has been the beneficiary of democratic patronage through National committees and representative democrats of the various states), in his personal efforts to tax the hotel men of this city in behalf of the McKinley and Hobart finance committee, and we earnestly call upon the hotel proprietors of Washington, without regard to their political affiliations, who do not wish to confine their trade to one political party, to repudiate and repel this contemptible effort to array them in such a partisan movement. Resolved that when hotel men arrogate to themselves the right to dictate to the people what their political course should be, we reserve—and shall exercise—the right to notify the traveling public of our political faith as to whom they should patronize when they visit Washington."

Secretary Morton has in a published interview allowed it to be seen that the administration thinks that "The republican party is making a great mistake in bragging of strength and not doing more work", and is very much afraid that Bryan is going to be elected.

If the Washington Post, gold organ though it be, keeps on increasing the Bryan vote in its estimates it will be conceding his election before the votes are cast. In its latest table it gives Bryan 205 electoral votes and McKinley 165, leaving 77 in doubt. If Mr. Bryan only has to get 19 electoral votes out of these 77 his election can be put down as a reasonable certainty, as the States from which those 77 votes are to come are Illinois, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Minnesota, Michigan and Kentucky.

As a rule neither democrats nor republicans think Archbishop Ireland's letter will benefit McKinley. A Kansas man, now in Washington says: "It is quite possible and very probable that the letter of Archbishop Ireland will prove a boomerang, and cause more loss than gain to McKinley. The temper of a good many of the Western A. P. A. members is such that they are very apt to resent anything of advice from a Catholic source, and thus the letter of his reverence may be a sort of Burchard affair for which Gov. McKinley will owe him no thanks."

No matter how much money Hanna's committee gets it wants more, and it has actually had the impudence to open an office in Washington, and send a circular letter to all government officials, asking them to call to see the agent in charge of that office, and suggesting that if they do not care to call the agent will call on them at their residences. Yet this is an administration elected by Democrats.

Repudiated Principles.

The Party repudiated the Principles is why the People are repudiating the Party! Just compare the two planks for yourself; carefully, line by line:

From Republican National platform, adopted at Minneapolis, in 1892:

GOLD AND SILVER MONEY.—The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetalism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government, shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference, to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

From the Republican National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896:

MONEY.

"The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.

"All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

Advertise in the GAZETTE.

Bimetallism

By Bimetallism, we mean the coinage of both silver and gold alike both to be full legal tender.

Free coinage is to make money out of metal without charge to the owner.

We now have, and have had, since 1792, the free coinage of gold.

We had free coinage of silver up to 1873.

There appears no earthly reason why we should not now have both metals coined on an equal standing at the present ratio at 16 to 1.

The United States does over 9-10 of all business on credit.

If we had plenty of gold and silver we would not need to be trusted. Everybody would be better satisfied with cash.

Garfields Brother.

From the Footprints we clip the following:

The brother of James A. Garfield, our martyrd president, writes the following to the chairman of the Michigan Central Committee:

Jamestown, Mich., Oct. 9, 1896.—Hon. E. C. Watkins, Chairman Union Central Committee, Grand Rapids:

Dear Sir—I am diametrically opposed to allowing England or any European power or any other power to be consulted or to dedicate in any way our financial policy. I am in favor of all the gold and silver produced by this country used equally as money and treated alike at our mints. I am in favor of capital, but am opposed to having capitalists hoarding their money into a national bank vault or investing it in government bonds. I want capital put where it will do work. I was proud to be a Republican when Republican principles were voiced by Abraham Lincoln, President Grant, John A. Logan and James A. Garfield, but I am opposed to having the principles of the Republican party voiced by the bankers, bondholders of Lombard and Wall streets, through their agen Mark Hanna. I am an American, hence I am opposed to consulting any other power in our American policy, and especially on finances.

(Signed) THOMAS GARFIELD.

Application for Liquor License

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Wright, Village of Delano. } ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the Village Council of said Village of Delano and filed in my office praying for license to sell intexicating liquors for the term of one year, commencing the 8th of Nov., 1896, by the following named person as stated in said application, respectively to-wit:

Charles Eppel in a two story frame building situated on Lots 32, 33, 34, Block (1,) one original townsite of the village of Delano.

Said application will be considered by the Village Council at the Council Room in the Village of Delano, Saturday evening, Nov. 7, 1896, at 8 o'clock.

Dated the 14th day of Oct., 1896.

W. R. JOHNS,
Village Recorder.

Van Vredenburgh's Famous Painting.

An exquisite reproduction in 14 colors of Van Verdenburgh's oil painting, "Our Bench Show," representing a yard of playful puppies (size, 10x36 ins.), is given to every subscriber, with the December issue of Demorest's Magazine (published November 15). This issue is enlarged and bound in a beautifully printed cover, and is replete with illustrations and reading matter pertaining to the x-mas holidays. It is sold for 20 cents a copy. The Van Vredenburgh alone in this one number is worth more than the price of a year's subscription. It is the cutest picture we have seen and appeals to every lover of art and to everyone who is fond of dogs. Any of our readers who wish this beautiful picture can, by cutting out this notice and sending it to the Demorest's Magazine, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York, with 20 cents in stamps, receive it by mail, carefully packed, and at the same time a copy of the X-mas Demorest. The magazine, by the way, has been phenomenally successful during the past year, having increased its subscription list to 180,000 names—a clear gain of 100,000. There must be something in a magazine that can do that.

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The scope of the articles for 1896 and 1897 will cover the whole country and its varied interests, and the articles will be profusely illustrated with the finest engravings, and, in addition, it will publish the best and purest fiction. It treats at length Out-of-Door Sports, Home Amusements and entertainments; it gives a great deal of attention to the Children's Department, and "Our Girls," and has a Monthly Symposium by celebrated People, in which are discussed important questions of the hour of interest to the older readers.

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Rye, per bu.,	.27
Potatoes, per bu.,	.15, .18
Butter	.12, .15
Eggs,	.12
Hay, per ton,	4.00
Pork	3.00
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.05
Chickens, dressed,	.09
Spring chichen,	.6, .10
Turkeys, dressed,	.12

DIED.

CHAPMAN.—In Marysville, Mrs. Harry Chapman, nee Callie Martin, on Saturday Oct. 17.

Agents Wanted.

To sell Banker's Alliance of California Combined Life and accident. Two policies in one. P. H. GREEAR, District Manager.
Delano, Minn. 25tf.

For Rent.

I would like to find renters for two houses, in Delano one brick on Third street, or frame on River street, opposite the Catholic church.

N. FRANZIN.

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The McKinley Bill and the new Tarriff Bill compared item by item. Also Henry George's Protection or Free Trade, and speeches of congress men on tariff and direct taxation Address Minnesota Democratic Association, 127 Globe Bldg, St. Paul,

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List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week. Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

O. Anderson, New Sweden, Match-delivering and cigar-cutting apparatus. E. P. Caldwell, Minneapolis, Track-jack. H. H. Johnson Minneapolis, Listing and computing machine

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1896. NUMBER 5.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. F. COLLINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN. Smith Lake, - Minnesota.

W. H. CUTTING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA. 28

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. C. B. AMES. Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office over W. R. John's Confectionery Store

E. A. SHANNON, M. D., Buffalo, Minn., Calls day or night promptly attended to Office in the building between McKnight's store and residence. Residence on corner north of School House.

O. R. FASSETT, M. D.; Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan. 11, 1896.

DR. CORNELIUS WILLIAMS. Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist, 145 W. Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dr. G. H. KOHLER, Dayton Building, Cor. 6th St. and Nicollet Ave Minneapolis, Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 17-4f.

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JOHN BRANDSER, TAILOR DELANO - MINN.

CHURCH NOTICES

M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARBER, Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at..... 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday.. ..... 10:00 "
Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on very third Sunday.

DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath. at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 7 a. m.
Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. LAWRENCE ZOWADZKI.

DELANO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

President — I. GUTZWILLER, JR.
Councilmen — JOHN COOLEN, WASH RADER, ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder — WYATT JOHNS.
Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.
Justices of the Peace — W. H. FRAZEE, R. M. WALTER.
Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health — F. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.
Village Marshal, GEORGE GOODRICK.
Constables — J. P. BERNECK, GEO. GOODRICK.

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F. H. LINDSLEY and C. S. HAWKER.

THE UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS Washington Grove, No. 9, meets at Cramer's Hall the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, at 8 p. m.

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BISHOP WHIPPLE, of Minnesota and Mrs. Evangeline Simpson, widow of the late Massachusetts millionaire cotton manufacturer, were married at New York Oct. 22. The Bishop is 74 and the bride 35 years of age.

BE sure you find the names of all the Presidential electors when you go to vote. If you wish to vote for Bryan you must mark all the electors marked Democrat, Populist, and they will cast the vote of the state for Bryan

SOME of our Wrighs county Republican politicians have kicked over the traces and gone back on their brethern who wish to give Hennepin county republicans a lesson on the Judge matter. Vote for Smith and Pond and let the lesson be learned.

THE election of John Lind by a good majority is already assumed. He can not do much alone. He must have the state officials with him, and in order to change the laws to any extent the Legislature must help him. Everybody seems to think a change in state affairs would be a good thing. Let's have the change.

KENNEDY'S OWN, is the name of a new Minneapolis monthly magazine of Education, Literature and Civics. Last week we received a sample copy containing a fine article on bimetalism, by Gen. John P. Rea. The magazine is neatly gotten up and Mr. William Kennedy, who is well known here, deserves the liberal patronage of people interested in the subjects he proposes to treat.

THE Generals who traveled about the country abusing Bryan and his party supporters, were covered with confusion when they passed in procession by his residence in Lincoln, Neb. As a compliment to the occasion Mrs. Bryan hung out a portrait of Mr. McKinley, hansomely decorated. What an ideal mistress of the White House Mrs. Bryan will make.—St. Cloud Times.

THE G. O. P. seems to be out of luck all along the line this season. Even their selection of a yellow badge looking like a cigar ribbon was unfortunate. The Bryan ribbon of red, white and blue is much more attractive to the American citizen. To make amends the G. O. P. have now adopted a red, white and blue ribbon with great black letters "sound money" printed acrost the end. People don't want their national colors mixed up with those of pirates.

IN order to refute the argument of the gold standard people. that the government is behind the silyer dollar now, any more than it would be under free coinage, J. E. Child editor of the Waseca Herald, offers to give to any German Church in the county $100, if any man will show him a law that silver dollars are now redeemable in gold. And yet Secretary Carlisle has announced that if silver dollars were presented to him for redemption he would be obliged to pay out gold for them in order to keep up the parity!

YESTERDAY'S Globe says the McKinley men of Minneapolis have had money to bet on election but have watched it go begging till yesterday a New Yorker bet them $10,000, even, that Bryan would carry Minnesota. This with the admission of the Globe that the seventh Congresional district is really going for Lommen is quiet a come down for gold standard folks; but then single, standard is to be further lowered in Minnesota is the belief of most people, hereabouts.

PRIESTS STUMP FOR BRYAN.

Denounce Ireland, as Do Newspaper Organs of the Church.

(Special to the world.)

Chicago, Oct. 20.—Archbishop Ireland's letter has provoked many Catholics.

Father Nugent, an Iowa priest, denounced the Archbishop in a political speech in Central Music Hall last night. The organs of the church in this city and St. Louis have severely criticized Archbishop Ireland.

Priests are appearing on platforms in Iowa and this State for Bryan.—World.

Subscribe for the Buffalo Gazette. One year one Dollar. Six montus $.50 Three months, 25 cents. Take it. now.

THE latest reason given for Mr. McKinley staying at home is, that it is contrary to the laws for mortgaged property to leave the state.

M. J. DOWLING is out in an appeal to the voters to re-elect Congressman Heatwole. He speaks of the "broad view" of National affairs and intimates that Mr. Peck don't have such an endowment in this line as Mr. H. We are not acquainted with Mr. P. but if he has the big head any worse than Congressman H. had it the other morning before breakfast as he passed through Delano, or is likely to get it half so bad don't elect him. One of that kind is enough in one congressional district.

IN voting for President be sure and make a cross after every elector whose name has Bryan after it. There are nine electors the first nine on the ticket are for McKinley. The next NINE are for BRYAN, then comes two Prohibition electors, those voting for these can well afford to vote for seven Bryan electors also. Mr. Bryan is as good a man for President as is in the field. There are nine electors for Palmer, National Democrat; don't mistake them for Bryan. There is one for Matchett, Socialist Labor, those voting that ticket are entitled to eight more votes. Don't fool away any votes be sure to make an X after nine electors names and don't miss BRYAN.

DON'T be misled by gold standard people clammoring about John Lind. All they want is to defeat the silver men. He has been held up as an infidel you must not waste votes on; yet he was christian enough to be sent three times to Congress by our republican friends. Finding this argument failed to detract votes from him he is now attacked as belonging to the Swede people, who are represented as being very much in favor of wiping all the saloons from the face of the earth. If he is elected, it is admitted that he will be a power in the land, to accomplish that feat which has puzzled so many psople for so long a time. He would certainly be termed a strong governor, and a strong government is what these very fellows have been wanting.

JOHN A. KEYS is making an active canvas for Attorney General on the democratic and populist ticket. He says: "There are about 200 trusts in the country covering most of the necessities of the people. They artificially raise prices to the consumer, but the labors who produce the articles get none of the profit. It is a straight steal for the benefit of the trusts. The formation of a trust is a crime, and is made so by the state law," Mr. Keyes thinks the law has never been enforced. He says: "What do I propose to do if elected? Simply bring all the machinery of the government I can command to bear upon such of these combinations and their organizors as can be reached, and I shall need and demand the aid, co-operation and support of all good citizens in doing it."

WHILE in Minneapolis Tuesday we were much surprised to see the demonstrations at the noon hour. The city seemed alive with orators. Everybody was talking on the money question. The repvblicans had rigged up a fine stand gaily decorated, on a vacant lot near a grand structure labeled sayings bank, with a sign on the window "money to loan at 6 per cent." To this noble edifice the loud voiced orators could easily refer, as containing the "capital" of the country and belonging to the "working people", while they prated for a gold standard. A big, young Irishman, who looked like a tramp, took a position on the curb stone directly opposite, the polished orator, and in spite of all, even of the minstrel performance, held the attention, by keen wit and sharp thrusts at the corporations, of his share of the audience. The Irishman was a newcomer to the city; no one seemed to know him. He informed the people that he had permission from the Mayor to speak on any corner in the city. his talk was plain, but very pointed. The laboring men enjoyed it and business men and professional men elbowed their way up to hear the pithy points. He seemed thoroughly to understand the situation and was not afraid to say so; impudent questions were good naturedly but effectually disposed of in short order, and much to the satisfaction of the crowd.

Political Pointers.

Mrs. Sturman is in recept of a letter from her brother-in-law in Colorado. He says that state will give Bryan a big majority.

Hon. B. F. Christlieb, of Long Lake now in Pasidena, Cal., writes us that: "A few nights ago a Bryan and McKinley meeting were held simultaniously in this city but at different places and the Bryan meeting had more than double the amount of people present than the McKinley meeting, and this is a republican city. And likewise the Bryan meetings in Los Angeles far outnumbered the McKinley meetings. The Bryan move is running high with no indication of its receeding."

Grand Silver Rally.

On Monday evening one of the grandest rallies of the campaign was held at the city hall. The audience a good sized one was addressed first in Polish by Prof. Frank Murlowski, afterwards by David B. Johnson, of Minneapolis. Both speakers talked eloquently and dealt some telling blows in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold, at the present ratio of 16 to 1. Mr. Johnson returned to Minneapolis on the Tuesday morning train, where he had to continue the work in the different wards. Mr. Murlowski remained in Write county the next day to work amoung his Polish brethren.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct., 23, 1896.

"Bryan will be elected," emphatically declared Senator Butler, Chairman of the Populist National Committee; the information received by me this week has made this absolutely sure in my mind. The Bryan tide which started in Michigan and Minnesota ten days ago reached Illinois this week and now that state can also be put down in the certain column. This language is considered very significant in Washington, because Senator Butler has been so very careful in expressing his confidence and in making claims that some over enthusiastic democrats have been inclined to accuse him of being lukewarm in the support of Mr. Bryan. Mr. Butler is a young man and he did not care to endanger his future political prestige by making claims until he had carefully gone over the field and ascertained to his own satisfaction just what the real situation was. This he has done, and the result is his announcement that "Bryan will be elected." All the information received by democrats points to the correctness of Senator Butler's announcement.

A gentleman who is a democrat as well as an old personal friend of Mr. Bryan's said, speaking of the republican assertion that the Democratic National Committee made a specific charge in cash for Mr. Bryan's speeches and that those towns that did not put up the money were passed by: "I haven't the slightest hesitation in pronouncing that story to be a lie, although it is entirely probable that some representative of the National committee has passed around the hat among democrats in towns that have been visited by Mr. Bryan as the committee has had to resort to all kinds of schemes to raise money to keep the campaign going and has at no time had all that it might have used legitimately and profitably.

In one southern state visited by Mr. Bryan the state committee took charge of him and his party when they entered the state and while within its borders would not allow them to spend a cent for anything. Mr. Bryan is a poor man and were it not for the personal contributions made direct to him would probably find himself lacking for ready money quite often. An instance of this sort of contribution came directly under my notice when Mr. Bryan came to Washington several weeks ago to speak. A Washington man who is not wealthy by any means came to me with a $100 note, which he asked to have handed to Mr. Bryan to be used for his personal expenses, without any mention of the donator."

Mr. A. R. Plumb, son of the late Senator Plumb, of Kansas, has just come from that state, of which he says: "Kansas will unquestionably give its electorial vote to Bryan. My reason for the statement is based on personal observation gained by extensive travel throughout the state. The fusion of the silver forces will be kept intact, and there can be no doubt as to the result. I think that his majority will not be less than 20,000, and it may reach much higher figures. The middle-of-the-road populists, who have tried to hinder fusion, will exert but small influence, and the better element of the party are solidly for Bryan. Business often leads me to visit Nebraska, which I am satisfied can be put down as surely for Bryan as Kansas is. The conditions in the two States are practically the same, and free silver is as strong in one as the other."

Things have been very lively around the Washington headquarters of the A. P. A., this week, owing to the numerous and very vigorous protests which have been sent out to the National officers of that organization, against the distribution of the official A. P. A., circular which attacts Mr. Bryan and attempts to array the organization solidly on the side of McKinley. But the circulars are still being sent out. Mark Hanna has bought the goods and the National officers of the A. P. A., are doing their best to deliver them.

The Democratic Congressional Committee is after Postmaster General Wilson, and has issued a special bulletin that must be anything but senjoyable to Mr. Wilson. This bulletin says: "Hon. William L. Wilson who exercises the privilege of campaigning denied by him to his subordinates, has not met with the enthusiastic reception that was predicted for him in W. Va. Republicans there have not forgotten his bitter denunciation of the republican party, and gold democrats are as scarce as hen's teeth in W. Va. While soliciting the farmer's vote in 1890 Mr. Wilson occupied a position quite the reverse of that he now takes." To prove this, the bulletin contains extracts from a letter written by Mr. Wilson, Sept. 20, 1890.

Information has reached the headquarters of the Silver National Committee in Washington that the republicans were preparing to attempt to control the votes of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan by buying up election officers in those states. Steps have been taken by the committee which will result in a close watch being kept on the would-be bribers, and if they attempt to carry out their plans some of them may find themselves wearing striped suits, instead of carrying states.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week. Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

J. Berntsen, Albert Lea, bread-raising apparatus. F. W. G. Boettcher, Duluth, display apparatus. C. E. Brennan, Minneapolis, combined single and tandem bicycle. O. A Burnes, Minneapolis, can-opener. E. Doro. Minneapolis, sled. W. B. Drummond, Minneapolis, folding fire-hose trestle. J. E. Luce Minneapolis, electrict band. S. J. Turner, Minneapolis, pants-leg guard.

Judge Morris is the coming man to represent Duluth and this district in congress. He knows what the people want, and will not betray them.—Duluth News Tribune.

It looks now as if he would get no farther than "coming." And if he does not know what the people want he will surely find out on the morning of the 4th of Nov. And as if he'd never get a chance to betray them.

Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

Bimetallism.

By bimetallism we understand the use of two kinds of money as standard money. Silver and gold both have been considered valuable metals, and until 1873, in this country, either would pay a debt or buy what was offered for sale. Since that time the law has allowed people to make contracts payable in gold; thus depreciating the value of silver; as it cannot be used for the liquidation of all debts it is not as valuable as gold. Contracts have been made payable in gold; farmers have been mortgaged in security for such debts, and now people are told that they must vote for a gold standard or their creditors will press them for payment of their contracts; that they will be asked to produce tho gold, and as the wealthy have hidden away the gold they will offer it at a premium; that if they offer silver it will go for only 53 cents on the dollar. This contract clause should be abolished. There is little sense in prescribing by law what shall be money and then allowing people to say it shall not be good to pay debts. In order to have money it must be legal tender for everything that every other money is. When people may contract or discriminate as to what they will receive as money, it is easy to get up a scare and make one or another kind of money scarce, when it once becomes scarce if people may be allowed to use the other standard it soon equalizes the two standards or even makes the other the scarcer and more valued. The payor having the power to pay in what he can get easiest tends to equalize the standards, they will never get far apart because the debtor will surely pay in the cheaper money and the demand for the cheaper brings up the price.

That bimetallism is the proper thing to have we have only to cite our readers to the fact that all the political parties save the National Democratic party favor bimetallism.

The first platform advocating a purely gold standard in the National Democratic platform of this year. The Republican platform of this campaign declares for a gold standard until we can get an international agreement which they pledge themselves to work for. All parties of cosequence favoring a double standard, people should vote directly for it and not for something else. If we are ever to have it the sooner the better.

Very Contradictory

SIX weeks ago the gold standard people were telling us we were mistaken about the silver sentiment; that it was not very large; that it was rapidly dying out, and that the silver party would poll few votes. Now they have changed their time and tell us that the silver sentiment is dead; that six weeks ago if a vote had been taken silver would have carried but now it will not. From these contradictory statements it appears that the gold standard people don't know much about it; or are acting dishonestly with the voters. Vote your sentiments, Don't be frightened off by anything.

District Judges.

ANOKA, Minn., August 31st, 1896.
Publisher of Delano Gazette, Delano, Minn.

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the delegates to the late Republican Judicial Convention from the counties other than Hennepin comprising the 4th Judicial District, which meeting was held at Anoko, Minnesota, on the 28th day of August, 1896, a resolution of which the enclosed is a true copy was unanimously adopted.

Please publish said resolution together with the above statement in the next regular issue of your paper.

Respectfully,
O. L. CUTTER, Secretary.

"Whereas, The republicans of Hennepin county, by their action in their county convention in voting directly for candidates for judges, and instructing their delegates constituting a majority of the judicial convention for two Minneapolis men, without consulting with republicans in the other counties, have not only deprived the other counties of their rightful representation on the bench, but have disfranchised all republicans outside of Hennepin county, by taking away from them all voice in selecting the candidates:

"Therefore be it resolved, "That we consider the nominations made at the so-called republican judicial convention of the fourth judicial district as not made by a convention representative of the district: that no nominations have been made which are binding upon any republican outside of Hennepin county, and that in default of such nominations, it is the duty of every republican to vote at the polls for the men whom he regards as best qualified for seats upon the bench.

"Resolved further, That we recommend to our constituents that they vote for the present judges, Seagrave Smith and Charles M. Pond, for the reason that their experience, legal ability and judicial fairness seem to us to entitle them to a re-election."

Upon motion it was carried that the secretary furnish each newspaper in the district outside the county of Hennepin with a copy of the resolution and a request to publish the same.

One half the men who vote for Bryan will be glad to work for their board inside of twelve months, should Bryan be elected.—Weeping Water, (Neb.) Republican.

This is certainly encouraging, from this source, in Bryan's own state. According to the Republican press one would think but very few of them are willing to do so now. By the way if McKinley is elected how many who voted for him will be willing to do an honest day's toil.

McGary Again.

INDEPENDENCE, MINN., Oct. 27, '96.
Buffalo Gazzete,

MR. EDITOR: This great political campaign of 1896 is said to be one of education, full of zeal and fussion, and just the way the cat will jump nobody can tell. But somebody is going to get left, and each candidate is hopeing that it will be the other fellow. This is a free silver and a single gold standard campaign, the bankers, money loaners, trusts and combines against the rest of mankind. We the free silver party are called by the other side anarchists and Repudiaters because we want free coinage of silver. Those fellows must have had a divine revilation, for there is nothing in the statute, the constitrtion, or even in scripture against it. Or perhaps they haye consulted some familiar spirit such as the Witch of Endor, and divined unto them that which must shortly come to pass.

There is plenty of light upon this question as to free coinage of silyer, it needs no great philosopher to see through it. Moneyed men make money out of money, and if by law they can have a dear money then they can get a corner on that money, and the man who has no money must pay a big per cent to get that money. Two kinds of primary or legal tender money will give the man of all work and the farmer a better chance than if there was but one legal tender money. But nearly every man in the country has heard this money question freely discussed and by this time has mind as to how he will vote. But I hope that the doctrine of Adams. Jefferson and others that helped to lay the foundation of this goyernment in view. Let us not kiss the hand that smites us. Let not the hope of future posterity be blasted.

There was a rousing silver meeting a Maple Plain last Friday night, S. M. Owen and Rienhart of Minneapolis being the principal speakers. The hall would hardly hold the crowd.

Last night the republicans had a rally, Hall and Wheaton being the speakers. It was quite well attended. Let the good work go on the time is short. JOHN H. MCGARY.

Earnest Appeal to His Comrades by An Old Soldier.

Editor Ponny Press:

The G. A. R. Post at Long Lake, in this county consists of 32 members. Of this number 31 are for Bryan and American independence and 1 for Hanna-McKinley and American dependence.

I get this information from a member of the post and he is reliable beyond question. The veterans are falling in line all over the State and our Veteran's Bryan Club is gaining in number rapidly.

A great majority of the club are veterans men who seryed all through the war; men who remember the contest of 1860 and the copperhead Breckinridge Democrats of those days, who fought us in the rear while we were fighting rebels in front; men who remember Lincoln, Greeley, Chase, Grant, Garfield and Blaine; men who were with the Republican party at its birth and who have been Republicans all their lives and who now refuse to follow the few leaders of the party who have stolen the name into the British camp and submit to the degradation of truckling to a foreign power. Men who refuse to be taught how to vote by old Democratic generals like Sickles, now living on a fixed salary of $7,500 per year, bearing the mark of Cain on his forhead, traveling over the conntry in special cars at Mark Hanna's expense, insinuating on the ignorance of the men who carried the musket and by lying to them about 50-cent dollars; men who refuse to be taught lessons of patriotism by such men as General Buckner, educated by the government he so gallantly fought to destroy, but who had to surrender Fort Donaldson to General Grant, and he will soon have to surrender the golden stronghold of Britain to our gallant leader Wm. J. Bryan, and haul down the yellow flag of the money power, as he did the stars and bars at Donaldson.

Comrades, stand by your guns.
THOS. H. PARSONS.

IF YOU READ THIS AD, OTHERS WOULD READ YOUR'S

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C. DEAUTREMONT, of St. Louis.
JOHN H. IVES, of Ramsey.
HARLOW H. BONNIWELL, of McLeod.
JOHN DAY SMITH, of Hennepin.
SYLVESTER KELLIHER,
T. J. MEIGHEN,
HANS B. BJORGE,
JAMES DILLON.

State Ticket.

For Govenor,
JOHN LIND, of Brown County.
For Lieutenant Governor,
J. M. BOWLER, Renville County.
For Secretary of State,
JULIUS J. HEINRICHS, of Hen'pin.
For Treasury,
ALEXANDER MCKINNON, of Polk.
For Attorney General,
JOHN A. KEYES, St. Louis County.
For Congressman Sixth District.
CHARLES. A. TOWNE.
For Judges 4th Judicial District.
SEGRAVE SMITH.
CHARLES M. POND.

County Ticket.

For Auditor:
E. H. SHERWIN.
For Treasurer:
E. A. ZIEBARTH.
For Clerk of Court:
JOHN S. JOHNSON.
For Sheriff.
J. C. NUGENT.
For Register of Deeds:
J. Z. COCHRAN.
For County Attorney:
W. H. CUTTING.
For Court Commissioner:
S. R. WELLS.
For Surveyor:
H. T. MOLAND.
For Superintendent of Schools:
JOHN GIBLIN, JR.
First Dist.—E. C. DAY.
Fifth Dist.—J. C. NYGREN.
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The scope of the articles for 1896 and 1897 will cover the whole country and its varied interests, and the articles will be profusely illustrated with the finest engravings, and, in addition, it will publish the best and purest fiction. It treats at length Out-of-Door Sports, Home Amusements and entertainments: it gives a great deal of attention to the Children's Department, and "Our Girls," and has a Monthly Symposium by celebrated People, in which are discussed important questions of the hour of interest to the older readers.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

For the first time in 40 years the circuit court of Logan county, Ky., convened in regular session recently without a murder case on the docket.

A New York man plowed up a cent of the date of 1804 which proves to be worth $1,200. There is said to be but one other coin like it in existence.

Queen Victoria now rules 367,000,000 people, a greater number than has ever before acknowledged the sovereignty of either a king, queen or emperor.

Those who go to sea have to face certain perils, but in the year 1896 sailors have been safer from storms on their ships than landsmen have been in their houses.

Among the curosities in the Richards free library museum at Claremont, N. H., is the anvil on which was manufactured the first scythe made in the United States.

An English shoplifter in New York gets out on a $300 bail. An American shoplifter in London gets out on a $200,000 bail. If there is any moral to it it is: Do your shoplifting in New York.

Robinson Crusoe's island is to become a "fashionable watering place and resort." It has been a fashionable rezort for the wandering fancies of innumerable happy schoolboys for many years back.

Justice as it is dispensed, officially and otherwise, in Arizona had an illustration the other day at Pheonix, when a man who had thrashed a Peeping Tom went to Justice Johnstone and wanted to plead guilty, but was told by the justice to go back home and drub the offender again upon any provocation.

One of the new societies which have found room and welcome in Paris is the league for the protection of African elephants. It will be news to many people that the number of elephants killed annually for several years past has been 42,000, and at this rate the elephant will be exterminated in Africa within 15 years.

What a presidential campaign means to the employes of the post office department can be realized from the statement that 7,000,000,000 campaign documents have been sent out from Washington alone since January 1 last. The men who handle the mail have been earning their salaries during the last nine months.

It is said that yellow fever is being successfully treated in Brazil by a refrigerating process. The patient is placed in a box for three days, the temperature of which is only two degrees above the freezing point, the theory being that the bacilli of the disease cannot reproduce themselves except at a high temperature.

So great has been the recent influx of Chinamen into Hawaii that there is a distinct danger of the island becoming overpopulated. With a view of controlling emigration a law has been passed making it compulsory for every inhabitant to be registered, and to possess a certificate of the registration which he can produce on official demand.

According to reports the coming sugar crop of Louisiana will be one of the largest ever produced in that state. There is every prospect that the tonnage of cane delivered at the factories will be very heavy and the yield should bring satisfactory prices, in view of the reported damage to the beet crop and the bad outlook for the Cuban crop.

There is a man in Kansas whom the women will bless. He has invented a machine calculated to make churning, washing, etc., easy. It is a swinging chair in which the lucky housewife sits. The motion sets the machinery at work, and the housewife can sew, visit with a caller, read or hold the baby, while the washing and churning go on in another part of the house.

The president of Lehigh university has been writing on college athletics, and he points out how false it is to have that branch of training in an institution represented by a few athletes in the ball nine, the football team and the racing crew. He argues that athletic training should embrace the whole student body to be of any use. A fair general average of the entire college would be a better record than a number one standing by a few picked men. The latter he aptly calls athletics by proxy.

It is reported from New York that the Protestant Episcopal church has decided to invade the evangelical field now occupied exclusively by the Salvation Army and the Volunteers. The new army will be under the same form of military discipline and will seek to make converts in the same way from the streets. It will include the best features of the Salvation Army and the success of that organization bespeaks a similar success for this new venture. The Salvation Army has done all the hard word in this country of fighting and conquering prejudice, and it has made the way easy for others.

The annual report of the mail service shows a reduction of about $2,000,000 in the annual deficiency. The special delivery service shows an increase of 12 per cent. in business and a net profit. There was seven per cent. increase in the number of postage stamps and postal cards sold. The second-class matter increased 12 per cent. and the registration four per cent. Only one piece in every 24,000 registered was lost. The report shows that the American public is becoming more literary year by year and that greater speed is sought by letter writers. Cheap postage is one of the greatest achievements of modern times.

Percival Lowell, who founded the Flagstaff (A. T.) observatory especially to study the canals of Mars, is firmly convinced that that planet is the abode of intelligent beings. Mr. Lowell has written a book entitled "Mars," which comes very near proving his contention. The only feature that throws doubt on it is the fact that Mars has a very rare atmosphere, but still the atmosphere is there. One of the astounding things about the Martian "canals" is that they are all projected on great circles of the globe—that is, they are laid out with mathematical accuracy to travel the shortest distance between two points.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 23d aggregated $1,044,868,062, against $993,325,904 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week in 1895 is 9.3.

In the United States there were 274 business failures in the seven days ended on the 23d, against 328 the week previous and 231 in the corresponding period of 1895.

In the United States the revenue to the producers of wheat since September 1 has been $28,688,000 in consequence of the rise in the price of that staple.

A statement of 123 railroads from January 1 to August 31 shows gross earnings of $418,706,541, a decrease of $10,476,874, and net earnings $129,628,360, a decrease of $2,489,039.

At the age of 65 years Edwin Willits, who was assistant secretary of agriculture during the administration of President Harrison, died suddenly at his home in Washington.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 26th was: Wheat, 57,285,000 bushels; corn, 17,856,000 bushels; oats, 10,901,000 bushels; rye, 2,505,000 bushels; barley, 4,416,000 bushels.

The president has appointed Isaac H. Lionberger, of St. Louis, assistant attorney-general of the United States for the interior department.

THE EAST.

By an explosion Hamlin J. Andrus, president of the Arlington Chemical company at Yonkers, N. Y., was killed in his office.

Flames in a factory building in Brooklyn, N. Y., caused a loss of $150,000, and Alfred Beaumont, a fireman, was killed.

At Princeton, N. J., President Cleveland addressed the students and alumni of Princeton university in behalf of national honor. He urged the men of education actively to engage in political campaigns, from their inception to their close, and to let such efforts be steady and not spasmodic.

Thomas Stoughton Potwin, one of the best known Congregational clergymen of New England, committed suicide at his home in Hartford, Conn. Illness was the cause.

The death of Mrs. Emily Jackson Luckey, well known as a painter of animal subjects, occurred suddenly at her home in Cranford, N. J., aged 60 years.

Henry B. Whipple, bishop of Minnesota, was married in New York to Mrs. Evangeline Simpson, widow of a wealthy cotton manufacturer of Massachusetts. The bishop is 74 years old and his bride 35.

Fire damaged the Washington mills, which form one of the largest cotton dress goods manufacturing plants in Lawrence, Mass., to the extent of $100,000.

The alleged dynamiter, Patrick Tynan, who was recently released from a French prison at Boulogne-sur-Mer, despite the efforts of the British authorities to have him extradited to England, arrived at his home in New York.

At the age of 102 years Mrs. Martha Squires died at Nelsonville, N. Y.

By an explosion of nitroglycerine near Hulton, Pa., two men were killed and five persons injured, three seriously.

The final trial trip of the United States battle ship Massachusetts shows that she has no superior in the world.

Eunice Russ Davis, the oldest female abolitionist in the United States, observed her ninety-sixth birthday anniversary at her home in Deadham, Mass.

In the mining village of Rappahannock, Pa., four masked robbers fatally beat and stole $5,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Monhagan.

WEST AND SOUTH.

On the Chicago & Alton railroad a passenger and express train was held up and robbed by four masked men at Blue Springs cut, between Independence and Glendale, Mo.

A Dr. Tanner who was killed in the Whitmer Robinson company fire at Akron, O., is not Dr. S. H. Tanner, of the famous fasts.

In a runaway Mrs. William Hanchey, Miss Elmira Hanchey and a little child were thrown from a buggy near Elba, Ala., and killed.

Charles F. Baldwin, editor and owner of the Mount Vernon (O.) Republican, died at the age of 60 years.

Dr. N. A. Reed, a widely-known Baptist minister, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. J. B. Murch, in Minneapolis, aged 81 years.

At Kansas City, Mo., Morris Landa, manager of the International Export & Grain company, and prominent in the local grain market, was shot and killed in his office by F. H. Waitt, a discharged clerk.

In Georgia the populist state committee has withdrawn the Bryan and Watson electors.

Charles Frederick Crisp, speaker of the Fifty-first and Fifty-second congresses, died at Atlanta, Ga., aged 51 years.

Henry W. Scott, of Oklahoma City, O. T., has resigned the associate justiceship of the supreme court of that territory to become a member of the New York bar.

Flames destroyed a large warehouse and 3,500 bales of cotton at Galveston, Tex., causing a loss of $140,000.

The death of Gen. Morton C. Hunter occurred at Bloomington, Ind., aged 71 years. He was the hero of Snodgrass hill and saved the day at Chickamauga. He also served in congress four terms.

In lumber piles on the premises of the Central Lumber company at Zilwaukee, Mich., fire caused a loss of $175,000.

At Americus, Ga., the remains of ex-Speaker Charles F. Crisp were interred in Oak Grove cemetery.

In Milwaukee Gustave Pabst was divorced from Margaret Mather, the actress.

From Galveston, Tex., the steamer Algoa sailed for Liverpool with the largest cargo ever taken from an American port, consisting of 18,260 bales of cotton, 104,000 bushels of grain and 640 tons of other freight, all valued at $1,600,000.

By the upsetting of a boat the wife and five children of A. J. Spute were drowned in Smith's lake near Denver, Col.

Passenger trains collided in Big Bend cut, 15 miles west of St. Louis, and eight persons were killed and not less than 50 injured, some fatally.

At Ladonia, Tex., fire destroyed every business house on the east side of the public square, including the First national bank, the loss being $100,000.

All the toll gates on the Louisville and Lawrenceburg turnpikes in Kentucky were destroyed by mobs.

Fire destroyed the Third Unitarian church, a Chicago landmark.

In Chicago Arthur E. Smith reduced the 24-hour American bicycle road record, making 295¾ miles in that time, thereby breaking the former record of 277 miles.

Holmes Cummins, one of the foremost lawyers and politicians of the south, died at Memphis.

Flames destroyed two huge grain elevators in Chicago belonging to the Chicago & Pacific Elevator company, together with their entire contents, the loss being $1,200,000. W. H. Harper and C. B. Farwell were the losers.

Charles A. Eldridge died at Fond du Lac, Wis., aged 76 years. He was elected to the Thirty-eighth congress and served six terms.

The discovery was made that Carleton F. Wells, who was supposed to have died of heart disease at Juneau, Ore., was buried alive.

On November 20 the next annual meeting of the Farmers' National congresss will convene in Indianapolis, Ind.

The firm of Brown Brothers, department dry goods dealers at Houston, Tex., failed for $100,000.

At Nashville, Tenn., "Jimmy" Michael rode ten miles in 21:35 1-5, which lowers the American bicycle record mad by him at Chicago of 21:41¾.

The selection of Auburn township, in Sangamon county, has been made by Frank H. Jones, first assistant postmaster-general, as the place for testing the rural free delivery service in Illinois.

In Oklahoma the Sac and Fox Indian agency was held up and looted by a gang of bandits.

During a quarrel over a small matter Edward Day shot and killed his brother near Cassville, Wis.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

During a massacre on the Solomon islands the five victims of the savages were members of a party of Austrians under the leadership of Henry Baron Foulton Von Norbeck, an Austrian scientist, who was one of those killed.

The importation of American cattle has been prohibited by Jamaica.

At the sultan's palace in Constantinople a conflict occurred between the Turkish and Albanian guards, during which several men on both sides were killed.

On a rock north of New Caledonia island the missionary ship Dayspring was wrecked and nine persons perished.

In Manitoba the government has revised its estimate of the wheat yield, reducing the amount to something less than 15,000,000 bushels.

The financial statement of Canada for the past fiscal year shows a deficit of $363,481, and an increase in the public debt of $5,538,331. The net public debt now aggregates $238,528,304.

In the mountains in the state of Guerrero, Mexico, an unknown ruined city, covering a space larger than New York city, has been discovered.

The Canada supreme court says that the present dominion fishery act, under which license fees are exacted from American fishermen, is illegal and must be withdrawn.

In Rome Victor Emanuel, prince of Naples and crown prince of Italy, was married to Princess Helene, third daughter of Prince Nicholas I., ruler of Montenegro.

At Lima, Peru, two earthquakes occurred. Little damage was done, but there was a panic.

In succession to the late Most Rev. Edward White Benson, Rt. Rev. Frederick Temple, bishop of London, has been appointed archbishop of Canterbury and primate of all England.

The government of Spain has called upon Gen. Weyler to bring the rebellion in Cuba to a decisive issue.

The death of M. Challemel-Lacour, minister of foreign affairs in the cabinet of Jules Ferry, occurred in Paris.

Two thousand Armenians were killed in the recent massacre at Egin, in Turkey.

During a gale the British steamer Taif, which plies between the island of Mauritius and Bombay, foundered, and 27 natives were drowned.

LATER NEWS.

The 24th annual convention of the American Gas Light association began at St. Louis, Mo., the 27th.

A local physician at Minneapolis, the 27th, hung a British flag from his office window with a small United States flag attached under. He was compelled to remove it in a very short time.

It was learned the 27th that the schooner Sandhill, loaded with lumber, went down in Lake Erie the 23d and all hands were lost. The crew consisted of captain, mate, three seamen and a cook.

While the democratic parade in honor of the arrival of Mr. Bryan in Chicago was passing the corner of Michigan avenue and Monroe street the 27th, several eggs were thrown at it by young students in the Metropolitan business college. None of the eggs came near Mr. Bryan and his wife. The police made a charge on the building, but failed to catch the malefactors.

The steamer Alameda, which left Sidney, N. S. W., the 27th, took $2,225,000 in gold for the United States.

Ronald's factory building in Brooklyn was burned the 27th, causing a loss of $100,000. Two hundred girls on the top floor were rescued with difficulty.

An unsuccessful attempt was made the morning of the 27th to burglarize the Farmers' bank at Townville, N. Y. The maurauders were discovered and chased by a posse of citizens.

Over 600 cars of grain and flour are standing on the sidetracks awaiting shipment and for boats at Washburn, Wis. The elevator is filled and unless the boats arrive next week there promises to be a serious grain blockade.

John L. Sullivan, expugilistic champion, is the victim of cancer. The trouble has developed in the right hand and Dr. Calvin, of the Emergency hospital New York, upon who Sullivan called for treatment, says that unless Sullivan takes great care he will lose his arm.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, Oct. 27.		
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	66	@	67¼
No. 2 northern	64	@	64½
December			67½
HAY—Timothy	7 50	@	8 00
Good wild	5 50	@	6 00
OATS—No. 3 white			17½
CATTLE—Steers	2 25	@	3 10
Cows			2 50
HOGS	2 50	@	3 00
SHEEP—Muttons			2 75
Lambs			2 80
BUTTER—Creamery, firsts	16	@	16½
Creamery, seconds	13	@	14½
Dairy, fancy	13	@	14
Dairy, choice	10	@	12
POULTRY—Turkeys	8	@	8½
Spring chickens			7

HIS ALMA MATER.

Bryan Visits His Old College at Jacksonville—A Talk to Studeuts.

Alton, Ill., Oct. 27.—Mr. Bryan spent most of Monday in the environment of old college association and late in the afternoon left the old educational community of Jacksonville, where, surrounded by many of those who knew him as a student years ago, he enjoyed nearly two whole days of restful quiet. He became a boy again in the morning as he sat with the students of his alma mater in the college chapel. He sang with them and then made some interesting remarks defensive of himself with reference to insinuations that his purposes in leading the present agitation were not the best. A thrust at Maj. McKinley was contained in the few words he addressed to a delegation of visitors from the porch of the house where he was a guest when he said that a speech made from a porch could not be considered undignified. In the afternoon a great democratic rally was held in Jacksonville and Mr. Bryan made two speeches to large crowds, concluding his second in time to leave for Alton on the regular train, to which his special car had been attached.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, as stated, spent a most pleasant day in Jacksonville, where they were educated and spent the first few years of their married life. They visited the chapel of the Illinois state college in the morning and joined the students in singing "America," and in the responses to the Twenty-fifth Psalm, which preceded the introduction of the candidate by Dr. J. E. Bradley, the president of the college.

"I always go with pleasure before college students," he continued, "but I came with especial pleasure before the students of the college because, while a man in public life must expect to have his motives, misconstrued and his purposes doubted, yet I know something about how young men feel, and I believe that young men will believe me when I tell them that my study of economic questions has been with one single purpose, and that has been to find out what solution of public questions was best for the majority of the people. I never get among young men without feeling that I ought to impress upon them a lesson which was impressed upon me, and that is that when a man believes he is right, he can afford to stand alone; he can afford to be called anything; because it is not what people call you that determines character. It is what you are yourself."

After again quoting Dr. Sturtevant Mr. Bryan continued: "I was glad when I began to study the money question to find that Dr. Sturtevant recognized that the great thing desirable in a dollar was stability, and I can find no better illustration than the one I have read you, where he speaks of its being inequitable to compel a man to deliver 100 bushels of wheat when wheat has doubled in value. Now, you know the whole bone of contention in this contest which we are engaged in is as to which kind of standard gives you the best dollar. There are some people who talk about honest dollars, without exactly defining what they mean by that, so that you have to take their conclusions instead of being able to form your own conclusions. We believe that gold and silver used together gives a more stable dollar, a more equitable currency, a more just standard than could be obtained from the use of one with the other eliminated from use; and the very argument Dr. Sturtevant makes there, that a short crop of wheat will make wheat rise in value, applies to money; because, if there is a short crop of money, money rises in value. Now, the crops are determined usually by the weather and by various things which man may not control, but the volume of money is determined by law, which man does control. And so if you by law make your crop of money short you raise the value of the dollar, you if you raise the value of the dollar, you produce the same injustice to the man who owes a dollar that Mr. Sturtevant calls attention to in the case of wheat that doubles in value.

"But my friends, I am here more to greet you than to talk to you, and I have digressed only this much because have so little chance to have my side heard in some of our institutions of learning that I do not feel that I ought to neglect an opportunity to say a word in the defense of the cause for which I stand. I read in the papers that in various institutions of learning they are nearly all against me. My friends, if I should read in the paper that there was not a college professor, not a business man, not a man prominent in society who believed in what I am teaching, while I believe in it I would still teach it."

A parade that was an hour and ten minutes in passing a given point preceded the meeting in the public square. Goldbugs with arrows sticking in them were carried in the line on biers; goldbugs on forks were likewise displayed. A noticeable feature was the number of women who took part in the procession on foot and on horseback. The people who wore yellow ribbons gathered in a number of places along the route and their cheers for McKinley caused two or three rows that did not result seriously. The crowd at the public square began to collect early, and at two o'clock, when Mr. and Mrs. Bryan arrived, about 12,000 people were congregated closely around the broad platform from which the candidate spoke, while as many unable to hear, gathered on the streets in that vicinity. Mr. Bryan also spoke to an audience of women at the opera house, where a reception in honor of Mrs. Bryan was held. Mr. Bryan's public square speech was devoted almost exclusively to the position of his party with reference to the supreme court. He followed practically the same line of argument used in former speeches on this subject.

Leaving Jacksonville at 4:15, Mr. Bryan reached Alton at seven o'clock. He made short speeches on the trip at Roodhouse and at Jerseyville. The big open-air audiences, both gathered about the city hall, were addressed by Mr. Bryan. He spoke from two sides of the building. Each address was devoted largely to the money question, grounds familiar to the readers of the nominee's speeches being covered. At 10:05 Mr. Bryan left Alton for an all-night run to Lincoln, Ill.

THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD.

The consumption of horseflesh in Paris is on the increase.

The czarina of Russia has 257 costumes in her wardrobe.

The aborigines of Australia tie the hands of the corpse and pull out the finger nails—this for fear that the dead will scratch their way out of the grave and become vampires.

Sailors do not like cats, and they have a saying that when the cat is frisky she has a gale of wind in her tail, and a charm is often resorted to in a calm by throwing the cat overboard to raise a storm.

A woman in Paris who was cutting bread recently put a knife through a part of the loaf, holding the loaf against her body. She was so startled by the movement of some one behind her that she fell, driving the knife some inches into her body.

An illuminated bird's nest is to be met with in India. The baya bird of that country spends his spare time in catching mammoth fireflies, which he fastens to the sides of his nest with moist clay. On a dark night a baya's nest is said to look like an electric street lamp.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Insurgents Defeated in Several Skirmishes with Heavy Losses.

Havana, Oct. 27.—Col. Segura has reported to the government that his command surprisd a body of rebels at Garganta Soroa, province of Pinar del Rio, and that in the fighting that followed four of the insurgents were killed. The Spanish by this victory gained possession of a route to the hills and started to build trenches to defend their position. While employed in this work the troops were continually fired upon by rebels, but no losses were sustained. On October 24 Col. Segura left the main body of his command, and with a small force started to reconnoitre the country. On his way back he learned that the Seamore battalion was engaged with the rebels. He therefore hurried to the scene of the fighting and took part in the combat. The rebels made desperate efforts to carry the Spanish position, and thus open the way for their return to the hills, but were compelled to retreat, closely followed by the Spaniards. A series of bloody fights occurred during the two days of the pursuit. The rebels left 61 dead on the field, but it is believed their losses were much heavier than this. The troops lost a lieutenant and 21 privates killed and 110 wounded, including four captains and two lieutenants.

READY TO ARBITRATE.

British Minister to Present Proposals for a General Treaty.

Washington, Oct. 24.—It can be stated authoritatively that the proposals Sir Julian Pauncefote is authorized by the British foreign office to present to the state department embrace both the Venezulan boundary question and the question of a general treaty between Great Britain and the United States whereby all future disputes will be submitted to arbitration. The nature of the proposals is such that it is believed the dispute over Venezuela is much nearer to final solution than at any time since the trouble began. Sir Julian Pauncefote called at the state department Friday to lay his proposals before Secretary Olney, but it being cabinet day the ambassador and secretry had only a ten-minute conference.

ALL OFF.

Negotiations Between Watson's Managers and Chairman Jones Ended.

Chicago, Oct. 27. — All negotiations which were being conducted by Western Chairman Washburn, of the populist national committee, representing Candidate Watson, and Chairman Jones, of the democratic national committee, for the purpose of solidifying the middle of the road populist vote for Bryan, were officially declared at an end Monday by Mr. Washburn. Democratic state committees, particularly the silver democracy of Georgia and Tennessee, are blamed for the failure of the negotiations. Mr. Watson will spend the remainder of the campaign practically in silent disgust, and his interesting letter of acceptance will likewise not appear in public.

SHIP BLOCKADE AT BUFFALO.

Extraordinary Movement in Grain Sends the Fleet Down the Lakes.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Buffalo is threatened with the biggest vessel blockade in the history of the port. Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth and the ports of Lake Erie are pouring in more grain every day than the elevators can handle, and it now looks as if the elevators would be swamped in a few days. For the last week the fleet has been accumulating. The immense grain crops of the west are now ready for shipment, and under the influence of the demand grain rates at Chicago and Duluth have advanced to such a figure as to attract the fleets usually busy in the iron ore trade. The arrivals continued all Sunday and Monday and the river is full of boats.

FATAL FLAMES.

Brooklyn Fireman Loses His Life While on Duty—Three Others Injured.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 23.—A five-story building on Seventh street occupied by Oscar E. A. Weisner, manufacturer of spring beds; J. K. Ryan and Wanters Brothers, diamond cutters, and the Etta Knitting company, manufacturers of ladies underwear, was burned Thursday evening, causing a loss of about $50,000. During the progress of the fire Alfred Beaumann, a fireman, while standing on an extension of the burning building was caught in a back draught and forced into the flames. When his body was rescued it was burned to a crisp. Three firemen who tried to rescue Beaumann were badly burned.

FARMERS' NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Will Convene in Indianapolis November 10-13 Inclusive.

New York, Oct. 27.—Mr. B. F. Clayton, the president of the Farmers' National congress, has issued an address to the farmers of the United States, stating that the next annual meeting of the Farmers' National congress will convene in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., November 10, 11, 12 and 13 next and that the meeting promises to be the largest assemblage of representative agriculturists ever convened in America. All interested in the productive industries, the address states, are invited to attend the congress, especially women. Papers and addresses by the leading agriculturists of the country will, the address states, be read and discussed.

PENSION SUIT ENDED.

The Long Case Dismissed by the United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The Long-Lochren pension case was dismissed by the United States supreme court Monday on the ground of abatement by reason of the retirement of Judge Lochren from the office of commissioner of pensions. The case was brought by Judge Long, of the Michigan supreme court, to test veterans' rights. Judge Long drew a pension of $72 a month and the reduction of the rating to $50 a month was stubbornly contested in the courts of the District of Columbia and finally carried to the supreme court.

Gold in Alaska.

Washington, Oct. 24.—James Sheakley, governor of Alaska, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior says there is great encouragement in the outlook for the Alaskan gold mines. During the year ending the first of this month $2,300,000 in gold bullion has been taken from the mines, the greater part being the product of low grade ores, much of which yielded less than four dollars per ton. Almost any grade of gold ores now can be worked at a profit there. Confidence in Alaska as a gold-prducing country increases with the development of her resources.

MAKING MEN BEGGARS.

Women in London Crowding Out the Sterner Sex.

"I have before me," says Walter Besant in a recent issue of the London Queen, "the thirty-seventh annual report of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women. I am sorry to learn from this report that the demand for women clerks and bookkeepers is on the increase.

"At the same time I am informed in other quarters that thousands of men clerks are tramping the streets of London, wearing out shoe leather in going up and down stairs in the weary work of trying to find places.

"They find, instead, women doing the work, which should keep them and their wives, for half the pay. One has no objection to women doing men's work if they get men's pay. They may even keep the men in idleness, if they please, like the laundresses.

"How shall we make these promoters understand the cut-throat policy of pushing women in everywhere, at half or quarter the pay, and driving the men abroad? However, there are other and more satisfactory features about this report.

"In the lower walks something has been done by the society in getting places for women as hair-dressers—will they ever become such admirable artists in this walk as the men?—in finding cooks and waitresses, and in getting temporary work of all kinds for women.

"But the numbers and figures given demonstrate that the work of the society is but a drop in the ocean. We have 40,000,000 of people, with 20,000,000 of women and girls, and all who are past the age of 15, with an insignificant minority of about 500,000, are clamoring for work."

FOR GOOD EATING'S SAKE.

The Unique System Adopted by a Railroad Company to Have Its Dining Car Service Up to the Best.

The following is an extract from the Locomotive Engineer of New York city, a paper of recognized authority in technical railroad matters:

"In connection with the through train service between Chicago, Buffalo, New York and Boston, the Nickel Plate Railroad run their own eating cars, and they have adopted a rather unique manner of keeping the men in charge of the cars up to the mark. There is a grievance committee consisting of two superintendents, the superintendent of motive power, the regular traveling representatives, and the general car inspector, who have authority to take a meal in the cars at any time and report on anything they find wrong. These officers make life a burden to the superintendent of the dining cars. There is a good deal of pleasantry about the criticisms, but those patronizing the cars find that they never have reason to complain of the victuals being cold or out of season.

"The dining car service on the trains of the Nickel Plate Railroad is something that strikes the traveler as approaching perfection. With the system in force referred to, there is not much room for a 'kick' from anybody."

In conjunction with the above article we feel justified in adding our compliments to the painstaking management of the Nickel Plate Road. It has been our good fortune to have occasion to use this line in our frequent trips from Chicago to New York city and Boston.

While traveling in one of the day coaches on a little jaunt from a local station into Buffalo, I was impressed by the cleanliness of the car. The secret was soon divulged. Along came a colored porter in uniform, dust cloth and brush in hand, and with a polish here and wipe there, the seats, window sills and floor were kept scrupulously clean.

The schedules of their fast trains are convenient and the sleeping cars placed in the regular daily service are of the most luxuriant type of modern car construction. Solid trains are run between Chicago, Buffalo and New York city and through sleepers to Boston.

A fact worthy of note yet remains to be pointed out to the readers of this journal, which, perhaps, has not come to the notice of many. Rates are offered between the same points lower than those quoted by competitors of the Nickel Plate Road and from my experience their passenger facilities are excelled by none. A. POINTER.

POOR YOUNG MAN—"Why do you treat me so unkindly?" Fashionable Girl—"Treat you unkindly. Why, what do you mean? I just told you that I wouldn't marry you?"—Somerville Journal.

I Let Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

SAYS an exchange: "There are poems unwritten and songs unsung." That is what reconciles us to life.—Texas Siftings.

THE man who works the hardest for the least pay is the one who has the biggest fortune.—Ram's Horn.

Sound

Health is of the utmost importance, and it depends upon pure rich blood. Ward off colds, coughs and pneumonia by taking a course of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

CINCINNATI FLYER.

Monon Route & C. H. & D.

The Monon has put on a fast flyer for Indianapolis and Cincinnati in connection with the C. H. & D. The train leaves Chicago, Dearborn Station, at 11:50 A. M., reaches Indianapolis at 4:37 and Cincinnati at 7:45 P. M., thus making the run, Chicago to Indianapolis, in four hours and forty-seven minutes, and Cincinnati in seven hours and fifty-five minutes. This is the fastest time made between Chicago and Indianapolis and Cincinnati by any line. The "Cincinnati Flyer" is equipped with elegant day coaches, the Monon celebrated high-backed seats, parlor car and dining car. City Ticket Office, 232 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

IT is just as well to beware of the professional pedestrian. He nearly always has some scheme on foot.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS

To Virginia and North Carolina.

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AT THE POLLS.

Officers to Be Voted for in the Various States November 3.

Should the Result Be Close, Delay May B Experienced in Ascertaining It Through Difficulty in Counting the Blanket Tickets.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The presidential election of Tuesday, November 3 next will be held under conditions which have never before prevailed, and which will render the official count a matter of difficulty and unusual delay. Since the last presidential contest almost every state which had not then adopted the Australian ballot system has by state enactment prescribed some form of secret blanket ballot, either based on the Australian plan or closely resembling it. The only exceptions are Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina and South Carolina. It the first three states named, the old ballot system prevails, and the election machinery is in the hands of the state authorities. In South Carolina there is what is called a "reform ballot," the avowed purpose of which is to restrict the votes of illiterate negroes. In nearly all the other states blanket ballots will be cast, and in many of them the count will be complicated by the fact that state, legislative and county nominations are all printed on the same ballot with the names of the presidential electors. Connecticut has an envelope system, and New Jersey prints each party ticket upon a separate ballot.

May Take Many Hours.

Should the election be in any way close it is therefore quite possible that it may be 24 hours, or even 48 hours, after the polls are closed before the result is known with absolute certainty. In states like Nebraska, for instance, where, according to conservative opinion there may not be a margin of 5,000 votes either way, it will be impossible to arrive at correct judgment until all the back counties are heard from. The polls in the cities of some states close at six, and with a governor, a legislature and county officers to elect, all on one ballot, it will take at least 24 hours to complete the count. Some idea of the general trend of votes in Ohio can probably be obtained from the result of the counties in which Cincinnati and Cleveland are respectively situated, and these results will be known comparatively early. The doubtful points are Hamilton and Cuyahoga counties. Chicago will control Illinois. There will be no doubt of the outcome when the vote of Cook county is recorded. But in other doubtful states like Indiana, Michigan and Kansas, where state and legislative tickets also complicate the ballots, there will probably be no key note from which the result can be definitely determined on Tuesday night, unless the election should prove a landslide. In that case midnight might give a close idea who are the victors and who the vanquished. Otherwise there may be many hours of anxious suspense.

The last two presidential elections have been singularly free from uncertainty. It was known at ten p. m. on election day in 1888 that Mr. Harrison had defeated Mr. Cleveland, and it was known with equal certainty at 11 p. m. on election day of 1892 that Mr. Cleveland had defeated Mr. Harrison. But in the election of 1884, when Mr. Cleveland defeated Mr. Blaine, the official result hung in doubt over the vote of New York for many days.

Fusion Adds to the Complication.

The fusion tickets will add a further element of difficulty in the presidential count this year. Fusion has been arranged between the populists and the democrats on the electoral ticket in every democratic state but Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Texas. In several of the southern states, while there has been no formal fusion between the republicans and populists on state, legislatures and congressmen, local arrangements have been made that amount to fusion and will have more or less to do with the result.

Elections in the Various States.

The following are the officers to be voted for November 3.

Alabama—Eleven presidential electors, nine congressmen.

Arkansas—Eight presidential electors six congressmen, legislature.

California—Nine presidential electors, seven congressmen, lieutenant governor, legislature.

Colorado—Four presidential electors, two congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney-general, regents of state university, legislature.

Connecticut—Six presidential electors, four congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, comptroller, legislature.

Delaware—Three presidential electors, one congressman, governor, legislature.

Florida—Four presidential electors, two congressmen.

Georgia—Thirteen presidential electors, eleven congressmen.

Idaho—Three presidential electors, one congressman, governor, lieutenant governor, judge supreme court, attorney-general, treasurer, mine inspector, superintendent of public instruction, Auditor, secretary of state.

Illinois—Twenty-four presidential electors, 22 congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney-general, university trustees, legislature.

Indiana—Fifteen presidential electors, 13 congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor treasurer, reporter of the supreme court, attorney-general, state statistician, superintendent of public instruction.

Iowa—Thirteen presidential electors, 11 congressmen, secretary of state, auditor, state treasurer, attorney-general, judge of the supreme court, railroad commissioners.

Kansas—Ten presidential electors, eight congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, attorney-general, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, superintendent of public instruction, chief justice of the supreme court, legislature.

Kentucky—Thirteen presidential electors, 11 congressmen.

Louisiana—Eight presidential electors, six congressmen.

Maine—Six presidential electors.

Maryland—Eight presidential electors, six congressmen.

Massachusetts—Fifteen presidential electors, 12 congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney-general.

Michigan—Fourteen presidential electors, 12 congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, land commissioner, attorney-general, superintendent of schools, members board of education.

Minnesota—Nine presidential electors, seven congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general.

Mississippi—Nine presidential electors, seven congressmen.

Missouri—Seventeen presidential electors, 15 congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney-general, railroad commissioners, judge of supreme court.

Montana—Three presidential electors, one congressman, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney-general, superintendent of public instruction, justice of the supreme court.

Nebraska—Eight presidential electors, six congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney-general, commissioner of public lands, superintendent of public instruction, regent of state university, justice supreme court.

Nevada—Three presidential electors, one congressman, lieutenant governor, supreme judge, regents of university, legislature.

New Hampshire—Four presidential electors, two congressmen, governor, legislature.

New Jersey—Ten presidential electors, eight congressmen, legislature.

New York—Thirty-six presidential electors, 34 congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, judge court of appeals, legislature.

North Carolina—Eleven presidential electors, nine congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, superintendent of public instruction, attorney-general, justice supreme court.

North Dakota—Three presidential electors, one congressman, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney-general, railway commissioners, superintendent of public instruction, insurance commissioner, commissioner of agriculture and labor, legislature.

Ohio—Twenty-three presidential electors, 21 congressmen, secretary of state, judge supreme court, food and dairy commissioner, member board of public works.

Oregon—Four presidential electors, legislature.

Pennsylvania—Thirty-two presidential electors, 29 congressmen.

Rhode Island—Four presidential electors, two congressmen.

South Carolina—Nine presidential electors, seven congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, comptroller-general, attorney-general, treasurer, adjutant and inspector-general.

South Dakota—Four presidential electors, two congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney-general, superintendent of public instruction, railway commissioners, land commissioners, legislature.

Tennessee—Twelve presidential electors, ten congressmen, governor.

Texas—Fifteen presidential electors, 13 congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, comptroller, treasurer, attorney-general, land commissioner, superintendent public instruction, railroad commissioner, judges of court of appeals.

Utah—Three presidential electors, one congressman, legislature.

Vermont—Four presidential electors.

Virginia—Twelve presidential electors, ten congressmen.

Washington—Four presidential electors, two congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, judge of supreme court, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney-general, superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of public lands, state printer.

West Virginia—Six presidential electors, four congressmen, governor, auditor, treasurer, attorney-general, superintendent of schools, justice supreme court.

Wisconsin—Twelve presidential electors, ten congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, insurance commissioner, treasurer, attorney-general, railroad commissioner, superintendent of schools.

Wyoming—Three presidential electors, one congressman, justice supreme court.

Arizona—Delegate to congress.

New Mexico—Delegate to congress.

Oklahoma—Delegate to congress.

COST NINE LIVES.

Awful Result of a Collision Between Trains Near St. Louis.

St. Louis, Oct. 26.—A head-end collision occurred on the St. Louis & San Francisco railway near Meramec Highlands at ten o'clock Sunday morning, by which nine people were killed and a score injured. The scene of the wreck is 13 miles west of this city. The Valley Park accommodation train, going east very fast on a down grade, came into collision with the second section of a west-bound excursion train going to St. James, Mo., and carrying 240 G. A. R. men and their families. The impact demolished both engines and wrecked or derailed all the cars. The first news of the wreck reached Union Station, and a relief train carrying physicians and nurses was at once sent out, arriving at the wreck at noon. At one o'clock p. m. nine bodies had been recovered. It is believed that at least two more are beneath the wreck. Of the 20 injured eight are likely to die. Following is a list of the dead:

Charles Hohl, engineer accommodation train, St. Louis; Conrad Kunze, excursionist, St. Louis; Charles Nobles, excursionist, St. Louis; W. C. Stromberg, excursionist, St. Louis; Frank Hasler, locomotive fireman, St. Louis; J. C. Blevins, passenger accommodation, Beckville, Mo.; William Cartwright, excursionist, St. Louis; Bernard McKenna, St. Louis, in charge of refreshment car; Mary McKenna, aged 14, assisting her father.

It is known that Engineer Dryden had orders to wait at Windsor siding, near where the collision occurred, to allow the accommodation to pass, but he increased the train's speed and tried to overhaul the first section of the train.

The excursionists were going to St. James, Mo., to assist in the dedication of a home for the aged widows of veterans. There were ten passengers in the two cars of the accommodation train

THE FATHER ALONE SAVED.

A Denver Grocer Loses His Entire Family of Six Persons While Boating.

Denver, Col., Oct. 26.—By the overturning of a pleasure boat on Smith's lake at five o'clock Sunday afternoon A. J. Smute lost his entire family, consisting of his wife and five children. Their names are Hilda, the mother, aged 36; Evan, aged 13, Carl, aged eight; Edith, aged six, and Esther and Ruth, 7 months old, twins. He had them out for the afternoon on the water and the boat was capsized and the entire family fell into the water. The lake is filled with weeds which grow up from the bottom, a horrible fungus growth that fastens about the body like the tentacles of an octopus and into this the unfortunates fell and struggled in vain. Only the father, who fought to free himself, arose to the surface and when he came up he had the child Ruth under his arm, but she was dead when a boat reached him from the shore, he having held it under water all the time, he not knowing in his excitement that he was drowning it.

EDWIN WILLITS DEAD.

Ex-Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Expires at Washington.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The flag on the agricultural building was at half-mast Saturday on account of the death of Edwin Willits, who was assistant secretary of agriculture during the administration of President Harrison. Mr. Willits died suddenly at his home in this city Friday evening. He became ill at his office about four o'clock. He was taken home in a carriage, a physician having been summoned to meet him there. The doctor found that Mr. Willits had been stricken with a form of kidney trouble from which he had suffered at different times for several years. Every effort was made to restore him, but he gradually sank into a state of coma and died in a few hours.

Made Archbishop of Canterbury.

London, Oct. 26.—Right Hon. and Right Rev. Frederick Temple, D. D., bishop of London, provincial dean of Canterbury and dean of the chapels royal, has been appointed archbishop of Canterbury and primate of all England, to succeed Right Hon. and Most Rev. Edward White Benson, who died suddenly at Hawarden October 11.

Cotton Burned.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 26.—Early Sunday morning fire destroyed a large warehouse and 3,500 bales of cotton, involving a loss of $25,000 on the building and $115,000 on the cotton. About 75 per cent. of the cotton was saved in a damaged condition. The entire property was insured for $160,000.

Royalty Weds.

Rome, Oct. 26.—The civil and religious ceremonies uniting in marriage Prince Victor Emanuel, prince of Naples and crown prince of Italy, to Princess Helene, third daughter of Prince Nicholas I., ruler of Montenegro, were performed Saturday forenoon.

Price of Bread Raised in London.

London, Oct. 26.—There has been marked excitement in Lincolnshire over a rise in wheat of ten shillings with holders disinclined to sell. At a meeting of the master bakers of London the price of bread was raised a half-penny per loaf.

Placed Under Arrest.

Covington, Ky., Oct. 26.—John Fagin, who threw a cigar in Secretary Carlisle's face Thursday night, was arrested Sunday night and released on a bond signed by Anthony Monkedieck.

MASSACRED.

Six Members of a Scientific Party Slain by Natives of the Solomon Islands.

San Francisco, Oct. 23.—News of the massacre of part of an Austrian scientific party on the island of Guadalcanar, in the Solomon group, reached this city Thursday by the steamer Monowai. The party left Sydney to cruise about and visit the Solomon islands in scientific research in the Austrian man-of-war Albatross. They had visited all the isles except Guadalcanar, on which there is a mountain called the Lion's Head. The party wanted to reach the summit and hired native guides. They started for the summit on the 5th of August. In the party were Baron Foullon von Norbeck, Lieut. Budik, Midshipman de Beaufort, 20 sailors, another midshipman, the baron and two servants and two native guides. After two days' march one of the midshipmen and seven sailors returned, as they became too fatigued to proceed farther.

The day after they left the camp the baron, Lieut. Budik, seven sailors and two servants started up the mountain. Several bushmen met on the way joined the expedition, but as they were without arms no particular attention was paid to them. The baron was in the lead all the way, and as he neared the top of the mountain a bushman, who appeared to be a chief, was seen by the party. As he appeared two shots were fired lower down the mountain from the direction of the camp. The shots seemed to be a signal for the chief to attack the baron's party. Bushmen from a score of places at once rushed out, and the baron was struck on the neck with a tomahawk, while a crowd of bushmen attacked the rest of the party with clubs. The native who had cut down the baron was promptly shot by a sailor. Lieut. Budik also put his revolver to good use. One sailor had to protect himself with a tomahawk he had wrested from a native. The other sailors were well armed and the bushmen finally had to retreat to the woods, many of them wounded. The baron was the only one of the party badly hurt. At first it was thought he would recover, but he gradually sank after he had walked back to camp and died in three hours.

The sight when the party returned to the camp was a bloody one. Midshipman de Beaufort had been cut to death and three sailors and a native guide had also been killed. Six sailors and one guide had been wounded. The news was then sent to Capt. Maulock, of the Albatross, and a relief party was sent and a safe return was made to the ship.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Elevators with Over 1,000,000 Bushels of Wheat Burned—Loss, $1,200,000.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—In less than an hour at noon Monday fire destroyed $1,200,000 worth of property on the north branch of the Chicago river, in a dilapidated locality known as Goose Island. The Pacific grain elevators, A and B, owned by the Chicago & Pacific Elevator company, were completely destroyed and several frame dwellings adjoining were swept away in the avalanche of flame. There were more than 1,000,000 bushels of wheat stored in the two great elevators. The loss on that is estimated at $861,000; on corn, $34,800, and a small loss on oats. The loss on the buildings and machinery is placed at nearly $300,000. Insurance fully covers the losses. Superintendent Perry said the fire started in elevator B, in the south part, and he believes it was caused by sparks from a passing tug in the river. No employe of the company knows anything definite about the origin of the destruction.

Five firemen who were fighting the blaze from the roof of the elevator office, a one-story brick building, had a narrow escape from death. The roof they were on fell in by the building catching on fire underneath them and they fell with it before a word of warning could be given. Fortunately the firemen seized the hose and the walls projecting a little above the collapsed roof they hung over the fiery furnace until rescued by their comrades.

Thousands of spectators gathered and cheered in wonder and admiration at the grand sight unique in the annals of Chicago's fire history. Great bins containing thousands of bushels of dry grain one above another, were eaten gradually away by the flames. One bin withstood the destroyer longer than the rest and hung suspended in the fiery air. One side caught fire near the bottom and the heap of grain, released from its confinement, poured to the ground, a hundred feet below, to be met by flames in its descent, the whole forming a picture of a flaming Niagara.

TERRORIZED BY BANDITS.

Four Masked Men Loot an Indian Agency in Oklahoma.

Guthrie, O. T., Oct. 27.—The Sac and Fox Indian agency, 60 miles southeast of here, was held up and looted Monday afternoon by the same gang of bandits that looted the town of Carney last week. Sac and Fox is only 36 miles from Carney. There were four masked robbers, mounted and armed. They first rode to the office of Agent Thomas, presumably to demand the money to be paid as annuity to Sac and Fox Indians next week. Agent Thomas had $46,000 in greenbacks ready to pay the Indians, but he was not in his office.

The robbers went to the store of Mrs. Fannie Whistler, covered the inmates and took $486 and valuable papers from the safe. They then held up J. W. Moffit's place and got $59 and a gold watch. Chief Keokuk's place was robbed of $80 and $3,000 worth of notes. The boldness of the robbers frightened the traders and people so badly that they were unable to resist. After robbing Keokuk's place the bandits rushed through the grounds of the government Indian school, firing their guns. Two of the robbers were recognized as being in the Carney hold-up.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Experimental Service to Be Started at Auburn, Ill., November 1.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Auburn township, in Sangamon county, has been selected by Frank H. Jones, first assistant postmaster-general, as the place for testing the rural free delivery service in Illinois. Inspector Bird, of Chicago, was directed by telegraph to proceed to Auburn and arrange for beginning the service November 1. The central point from which the mounted carriers will radiate will be Auburn a station on the Chicago & Alton railroad, about 15 miles west of Springfield. Three carriers will probably be employed, and they will make three deliveries a week to all farmhouses in the township. The farmers will be asked to place letter boxes in a convenient place near their houses so the carriers can deliver mail without dismounting.

PRESIDENT AT PRINCETON.

Mr. Cleveland Delivers an Address at the Famous College.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 23.—President Cleveland delivered an address in Alexander hall, Princeton university, on Thursday. His theme was the influence of universities and colleges on intelligent patriotism. A synopsis of his address follows:

He said a government resting upon the will and universal suffrage of the people has no anchorage except in the people's intelligence. A collegiate training should be a constant warning against popular rashness and excess. A constant stream of thoughtful, educated men should come from our universities and colleges preaching national honor and integrity. He recognized the practical necessity and desirability of political parties. He would by no means control or limit the utmost freedom of discussion of legitimate governmental policies, but there are immutable truths and fundamental principles which are related to our national condition that should never be dragged into the field of political strife nor impressed into the service of partisan contention. When the excitement of party warfare presses dangerously near our national safeguards, he would have the intelligent conservatism of our universities and colleges warn the contestants in impressive tones against the perils of a breach impossible to repair. He concluded as follows:

"When popular discontent and passion are stimulated by the arts of designing partisans to a pitch perilously near to class hatred or sectional anger I would have our universities and colleges sound the alarm in the name of American brotherhood and fraternal dependence. When the attempt is made to delude the people into the belief that their suffrages can change the operation of natural laws, I would have our universities and colleges proclaim that those laws are inexorable and far removed from political control. When selfish interest seeks undue private benefit through governmental aid and public places are claimed as reward of party service, I would have our universities and colleges persuade the people to a relinquishment of the demand for party spoils and exhort them to a disinterested and patriotic love of their government for its own sake and because in its true adjustment and unperverted operation it secures to every citizen his just share of the safety and prosperity it holds in store for all."

EX-SPEAKER CRISP DEAD.

Sudden Call of the Famous Georgian—Sketch of His Career.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 24.—Hon. Charles Frederick Crisp, speaker of the Fifty-first and Fifty-second congresses, died at Holmes' sanitarium here at 1:45 o'clock Friday afternoon. A paroxysm

EX-SPEAKER CRISP.

of pain in the heart produced death, the paroxysm probably resulting from a rupture of the heart as the result of fatty degeneration.

[Mr. Crisp was one of the best-liked men in congress. He commanded the respect of friends and opponents by his abilities and his generally unruffled judicial fairness, which was broken up only once or twice, during the bitter controversy with Speaker Reed over the Reed rules. He was born in Sheffield, England, where his parents had gone on a visit in 1845, and this fact took him out of the category of vice presidential possibilities when some years ago his name was suggested for that office. He was brought to the United States before he was a year old, was educated in Savannah and Macon, Ga., served in the confederate army and was made a prisoner, was admitted to the bar in 1866, became successively state solicitor-general, judge, congressman and speaker of the house of representatives in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third congresses. His congressional career in the lower house extended over 14 years, and he was the choice of his party for the United States senate when he died.]

TRADE REVIEW.

The Flurry in Wheat—Many Contracts Awaiting Result of Election.

New York, Oct. 24.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"The event of the week has been the sensational advance of wheat to 83 cents for cash on Tuesday, a rise of 5½ cents, and its fall to 77 cents on Thursday, gaining 1⅝ on Friday. The rise was magnified by covering of speculative sellers who imagined the advance had gone too far, but was at bottom based on an extraordinary foreign demand, which has engaged grain vessels from all Pacific as well as Atlantic ports for months ahead. How great the shortage in ordinary European supplies may be is the point of doubt and speculation, but none now question that shipments from the Pacific coast to India and the decrease in Russian yield are important, and the buying of enormous quantities for export, with engagements of freight room at higher rates, express the belief of European dealers.

"Wheat exports from the Pacific coast are large, and over 500,000 bushels per day have been engaged ahead for some time. The Atlantic exports, about 900,000 bushels larger than last year for the week, have been in October 6,570,213 bushels, flour included, as against 5,086,388 last year. Corn moves largely and at lower prices, having declined a cent for the week. Cotton has advanced a sixteenth, to 8 cents, with only moderate transactions, and heavy receipts from plantations.

"The most striking feature of industrial returns is the number of contracts conditioned upon the election. These already are enough to make business rather lively for a time, and many others are pending which will probably be held back until November 1.

"The movement of currency to the interior has been only $3,500,000 for the week, and the market for commercial loans has been dull. The volume of business shown by exchange has been 8.7 per cent less than last year and 9.6 per cent. less than in 1892.

"Failures for the week have been 274 in the United States, against 231 last year; and 60 in Canada, against 38 last year."

TWO THOUSAND SLAIN.

Horrible Statistics of the Armenian Massacre at Egin.

Boston, Oct. 27.—A letter dated Harpoot, eastern Turkey, September 29, has been received in Boston, as follows:

"All reports agree in fixing the estimate at about 2,000 as the number of the killed in the Egin massacre. More women and children in proportion seem to have suffered this fate than in any previous massacre. Many of the dead were left in the streets for days as food for dogs, and large numbers were thrown into the Euphrates. The bodies have been seen floating down the river 40 or 50 miles below the city. In some cases whole families have been obliterated. Exact statistics, of course, cannot be given, but it is feared that 2,000 is an under estimate. This is a large portion in an estimated population of between 5,000 and 6,000 Christians. There were 1,100 houses, and of these it is said only about 150 are left. This carnage of blood and fire lasted from Tuesday, the 15th to Thursday, the 17th. All the testimony concurs in showing that the massacre was official, and that it was wholly without reason. There was no disturbing element except in the imaginations of a few officials. The work was done by the citizens and soldiers."

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

A Strange Case.

A stranger, bearing every evidence in person and garments of refinement and social standing, applied for assistance to the Episcopal clergyman and local physicians at Mankato. His memory has suffered an eclipse, and the only thing he can remember concerning himself is that he is an Episcopalean. His name, home and everything up to his coming to Mankato are gone from his mind, and his valise and money are gone from his possession, but when or where he parted company with them he cannot recollect. He has a faint remembrance of being a business man somewhere. He is an Englishman and over 50 years old. He has been taken to a hospital for treatment, and the physicians believe his memory will return, having suffered temporary paralysis. He is an abstainer from liquor.

Says It Retracted.

The answer of the Duluth News Tribune to the $50,000 libel suit begun against it by Congressman Towne has been filed. It recites the circumstances of his nomination, election and subsequent change of view. It admits the publication of the article reproduced from the St. Paul Dispatch, and says it relied on the reputation of the Dispatch for the truth of the article. The defense is made that the News Tribune published a complete retraction of the same on Aug. 28. Mr. Towne's attorneys deny that the article published in August was a retraction.

Masonic Hall Burned.

Masonic hall, one of the finest building in Long Prairie was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour. The building was jointly used by the Masons, Woodmen and Maccabees and was elegantly fitted up. One or two record books and a few damaged chairs are all that was saved, as the building was a mass of flames inside when first discovered. it was occupied last by the knights and ladies of the Maccabeers. The building was owned by W. J. Gutches, valued at about $5,000 and said to be insured for half that amount. The masons also carried a small insurance on the furniture.

Prize Pansies.

When Miss C. H. Lippincott, the Minneapolis florist, issued her 1896 catalogue of flower seeds, last January, she offered $200 in cash prizes for the largest blossoms raised from the seed of her "Royal Show Pansies," to be divided into twenty prizes. This was the largest sum of money ever offered in a similar contest.

The contest ended last Friday and the work of judging the 5,000 pansies, submitted by 750 competitors, was begun. Ross H. Nelson, of Oregon, took first prize of $50. His pansy measured 3¼ inches any way it is measured.

Changes Hands.

The Penny Press has again changed hands and is no longer a co-operative concern. The arrangements have been pending some time. S. B. Howard having in view the securing of the paper to himself, but W. H. Williams and a few of the other did not care to relinquish their stock. The balance of the corporation, however, needed money, and as Mr. Howard agreed to pay salaries if the paper was turned over to him, the minority was finally prevailed upon to do so.

Foreign Missions.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary convention was held at Faribault. It was presided over by the president, Mrs. M. J. Triggs. Reports of standing committees and conference secretaries were given and were of prosperity. Mrs. Jeannette Sauter delivered the address of welcome. A paper on "Our Literature" was finely rendered by D. S. B. Johnston. A number of missionaries of the orient were present.

Bad Collision.

A bad rear-end collision occurred at Delano the other night. A freight train broke in two and collided with a train in the rear. A dozen box cars, filled with merchandise, were piled up and some of the cars were completely telescoped. The wrecking car and crew were immediately sent for and worked until 10 o'clock the next morning before the track was cleared.

Married.

Rt. Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple, bishop of Minnesota, the "St. John of the Wilderness," whom the Indians of the Northwest years ago named "Straight Tongue," was married the 21st, in St. Bartholomew's church, New York. The bride is Mrs. Evangeline Simpson, widow of the late millionaire cotton manufacturer of Massachusetts. She is about 35 years of age. The groom is 74.

News in Brief.

John C. Lindah, of Hartland, committed suicide by shooting himself in the breast. Unrequited love is the cause.

Judge Moer, of the Duluth district, refused to grant an injunction restraining the city from voting on the waterworks proposition.

The annual session of the Minnesota board of corrections and charities will be held at Red Wing Nov. 17, 18 and 19.

John Bovemkaemp, living near Boyd, was run over by a team and killed.

Jacob C. Shorr was killed by jumping from a Northern Pacific engine in St. Paul.

Another Beltrami county townsite is being located on the east side of Red lake. A large saw mill will be put up and a steamer built to ply on the Black Duck and Turtle lake country. The town will be about 16 miles north of Buena Vista.

F. E. Norman has been appointed postmaster at West Union, Todd county, vice H. J. Wagoner, resigned.

Rev. John D. Morrisson, D. D., LL. D. archdeacon of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and rector of St. John's church at that place, was elected to the bishopric of Duluth by the house of bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church of America.

A postoffice has been established at Spirit Lake, Otter Tail county, with Charles W. Hoffman as postmaster.

For the 24 hours ending 4 p. m., the 22d, there were no deaths in Minneapolis.

The total registration of the city of Duluth so far is 10,323. This is the largest new registration in the history of the city.

Archie Robinson, aged 3½ years old, was killed while playing in a sand pit in Minneapolis. He fell down and the sand caved in covering his head and suffocating him before help could arrive.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THERE came a burst of thunder sound—
The boy! Oh, where was he?
He grabbed his water-cycle—and
Went scorching o'er the sea.
—Chicago Record.

Mind Reading.

You can read a happy mind in a happy countenance without much penetration. This is the sort of countenance that the quondam bilious sufferer or dyspeptic relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters wears. You will meet many such. The great stomachic and alterative also provides happiness for the malarious, the rheumatic, the weak, and those troubled with inaction of the kidneys and bladder.

KITSON—"A foolish New York artist has just married an Indian who posed for several of her pictures." Thatcher—"Well, I suppose she was looking for a model husband."—Philadelphia North American.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe.

MISS GOODLY—"What's the matter, my poor man? You look ill." Tramp—"Madam, something I haven't eaten has disagreed with me."—London Truth.

I HAVE found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. LOTZ, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

WHY shouldn't the elevator boy rank well up among the philanthropists? He seldom refuses to give a man a lift.—N. Y. Press.

JUST try a 10c box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

"WHY is it called the honey-moon?" "Because it accompanies the tied."—Up-to-Date.

The papers are full of deaths from

Heart Failure

Of course the heart fails to act when a man dies, but "Heart Failure," so called, nine times out of ten is caused by Uric Acid in the blood which the Kidneys fail to remove, and which corrodes the heart until it becomes unable to perform its functions.

Health Officers in many cities very properly refuse to accept "Heart Failure," as a cause of death. It is frequently a sign of ignorance in the physician, or may be given to cover up the real cause.

Warner's Safe Cure

A Medicine with 20 Years of . . Success behind it . .

will remove the poisonous Uric Acid by putting the Kidneys in a healthy condition so that they will naturally eliminate it.

BENEFIT TO MANKIND: YUCATAN.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

A. N. K.—G. 1628.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 211.

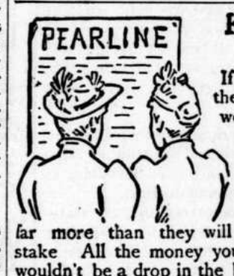
·Absolutely Pure·Delicious·Nutritious·

The Breakfast Cocoa MADE BY WALTER BAKER & CO. LIMITED DORCHESTER, MASS.

COSTS LESS THAN ONE CENT A CUP. NO CHEMICALS.

ALWAYS ASK YOUR GROCER FOR WALTER BAKER & CO'S. BREAKFAST COCOA MADE AT DORCHESTER, MASS. IT BEARS THEIR TRADE MARK LA BELLE CHOCOLATIÈRE ON EVERY CAN.

·AVOID IMITATIONS·



Keep your eye on Pearline "ads."

If you use it already, you'll find hints here and there that will greatly help. There isn't a man, woman, or child but can be helped by Pearline. All these advertisements are meant for the good of Pearline (no soap), of course—to show you the best and easiest and cheapest way of washing and cleaning, and to lead you to use it. But if they do, they will have helped you far more than they will have helped Pearline. You have more at stake All the money you could bring to Pearline (no soap), by using it, wouldn't be a drop in the bucket to the money you'd save by it. 270

Millions NOW USE Pearline

"The New Woman." 77

BattleAx PLUG

The "new woman" favors economy, and she always buys "Battle Ax" for her sweetheart. She knows that a 5-cent piece of "Battle Ax" is nearly twice as large as a 10-cent piece of other high grade brands. Try it yourself and you will see why "Battle Ax" is such a popular favorite all over the United States.

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, OCT. 30, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—A car load of coal was received in this village Monday morning. It begins to look like winter.

—Hunters find some quails about here this season. Pheasants are less plentiful than formerly.

—The new Miehle press has arrived for the Eagle office, and Delano will soon be able to turn out as fine jobs as can be done anywhere.

—Next Tuesday Nov. 3rd will be election day. Don't fofget to be at the polls in the morning and cast your ballot before the rush begins.

—There will be an apple social at the M. E. Parsonage on Saturday evening, Oct. 31st. Halloween games will be a part of the program. Light refreshments will be served. All are invited.

—A. C. Dornfeld spoke in German at the city hall, Wednesday night. He had a fair sized audience and held the voters well. The Germans like other voters are divided on the money question.

—Republicans will make an attempt Saturday and Monday evenings at the City Hall to rally their forces, by telling them all the bad stories about free silver and free silver candidates they can trump up. Don't be misled. If you favor free silver vote it.

—On Friday afternoon the St. Peter's school scholars had a discussion on political affairs, Charley Lohmiller represented Bryan forces and Charley Bentz the McKinleyites. The portraits of the two candidates, and flags were displayed. After the speaking a vote was taken giving Bryan 48, McKinley 13.

—Mrs. Drucilla Adams, colored, of Aurora, Ill., made us a call yesterday. She said she was born in slavery, in Alabama, and thanked the Lord she got free. She says the first she knew the white folks were fighting over negros, now they are fighting over money; and that they will keep on until they bring on another war. She was soliciting subscriptions to remodel the Third Baptist church of Aurora, Ill. She seemed to meet with marked success among the benevolent people through our state; even though a good way from home.

—On Saturday morning before six another wreck occurred here on the Railroad; this time about 10 cars were smashed, some of them badly, wheat and flax seed were strewn along the road for rods. It seems that it happened much as the one on the other side of town last week; by the train breaking in two, and the parts coming together. It must be quit a loss to the company to have about two dozen cars smashed and so much grain and goods destroyed. One car last week was so completly wrecked that the wreckers insisted it was not on the train, and when convinced that it must be went back to investigate and found the trucks.

For Congressman of the Sixth District.

CHARLES A. TOWNE.

Mr. Towne tells the Democrats he is a free trader. He is afraid to make that statement to the few republicans who will vote for him.—Duluth News Tribune.

Mr. Towne does nothing of the kind. We heard Mr. Towne speak in Minneapolis, in Buffalo and in Delano this fall and he did not claim to be a free trader; if he did we would like him better. If he was runing on his protective principles we would have to hunt another candidate. He is not to meddle with that question much if any this term. But on the issue of the campaign he is all right with the people on the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold 16 to 1.

J. Z. Cochran of Smith Lake, though not a politician is making a good race for the office of Register of Deeds. Everybody knows him and all who have been here long enough remember him as a man who has always been public-spirited, progressive and generous. In 1867 there was a scarcity of wheat here and Mr. Cochran who had a couple hundred bushels on hand, all the wheat there was to be had in this part of the county at that time, for which he had paid $3.00 per bushel, the money being savings from his pay in the army, took this wheat to Rockford when the Roads were impassible for teams on account of wet weather, and men frequently walked to Minneapolis and carried home flour or bread on their backs, and had it made into flour. This flour he distributed among his neighbors without profit to himself, or whether he received anything for it or not. And it is only justice to say that he never did receive anything for some of it. But the people remember him and his many generous actions, and will take occasion to express their regard for him next Tuesday, by honoring him with their vote for Register of Deeds.—Maple Lake Messenger.

FREE! FREE!

The McKinley Bill and the new Tariff Bill compared item by item. Also Henry George's Protection or Free Trade, and speeches of congress men on tariff and direct taxation

Address Minnesota Democratic Association, 127 Globe Bldg, St. Paul,

Personal.

John Lohmiller went to Howard on Wednesday.

Del Young was a Delano visitor Monday morning.

Dr. Catlin visited St. Paul and Minneapolis Tuesday.

Joe Bernick returned home yesterday morning from Donnelly, where he has been with a threshing crew.

Mat Fautsch and Dr. Shrader went to the cities Wednesday.

Dr. Ames took a trip to Rockford, and Dr. Soper to Howard, Wednesday.

Ole Bockman and Nels Johnson have got home from Dakota in time to vote.

J. D. Cady, Sam Cutter and John C. Nugent of Buffalo were Delano visitors Sunday.

Miss Allie Murphy of Watertown was home to see the folks the fore part of this week.

Harry Halgren and lady of Watertown attended church at Delano last Sunday evening.

Mrs. C. G. Halgren and son Harry and Miss Ollie Murphy drove over Wednesday afternoon on business.

Alva George Catlin has returned home from the harvest fields of central Minnesota. He is looking hale and hearty.

Charles Metzger, of the Minneapolis police force, on his way home from Watertown where he had been on a visit, passed through town Wednesday.

Albert Kurtz came home a few days ago from Canada, where he resigned his position on the railroad. He says he prefers the United States to railroad in.

Bud Reeves, of N. Dakota was a pleasant visitor to the GAZETTE office Saturday. He undertook to get some breakfast at Montrose while the train was delayed on account of the wreck near there that morning. The wreck was removed sooner than expected and he was left and got this far on a cattle train.

John Lind, our next governor, will speak in Cokato next Monday at 1. p. m. A grand rally of the fusion forces will take place on that day.—Waverly Tribune.

Levi Vannurden was a GAZZET caller Wednesday morning. He says he is in the fight to a finish; has been over the southern part of the county well, and was surprised to find so many Bryan and Lind men. The woods is full of 'em.

Wright County gold standard until other nations permit them to have bimetallism men, are advocating the voting of the ticket "straight." In order to defeat them those favoring a free and unlimited coinage of silver must do the same.

John Lind the next Governor of Minnesota will be at Maple Plain, at 9:30 a. m. to-morrow Saturday, Oct. 31. He will also be at Mound City at 12 m. and Long Lake at 3 p. m. the same day. Turn out and hear him. Senator S. B. Howard will accompany him.

The gold standard advocates are advising their men to vote straight for a gold standard until an international agreement is reached. In order to win a victory those opposed to a single standard should be careful to vote for those whom they know to represent their views on this subject.

Senator Culkin, Ex-Senator Eaton and other Republicans are having a terrible time about County Surveyor. This is not so important an office, financially speaking, to the man who gets it as are some other positions. Halver I. Moland has held it under republican rule and we don't suppose he knows any less now then he did then. If Mr. Moland of Wright Co., run a correct line we don't belive Mr. Eaton, of where? can run it any "corrector."

"The Democrats have thrown everything overboard and are trading other candidates on the ticket for John C. Nugent."—Annandale Post.

If the Post is correct in this statement it shows a deplorable state of affairs. Trading off candidates on a ticket is poor business. It requires two to make a trade. If some democrats are trading off all the balance of the ticket for one man some republicans must be trading Carpenter off at a lively rate. No man or clique of men engaged in such business deserves election.

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$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment, at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. It's NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat, per bu.,	$ .59
Rye, per bu.,	.35
Potatoes, per bu.,	.25
Butter	.12, .15
Eggs,	.15
Hay, per ton,	4.00
Pork	3.00
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.05
Chickens, dressed,	.09
Spring chichen,	.6, .10
Turkeys, dressed,	.12

DIED.

NORBERG.—In Franklin, Tuesday, Oct. 27. Stephen Norberg, aged 70 years.

Repudiated Principles.

The Party repudiated the Principles is why the People are repudiating the Party! Just compare the two planks for yourself; carefully, line by line:

From Republican National platform, adopted at Minneapolis, in 1892:

GOLD AND SILVER MONEY.—The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetalism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government, shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference, to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

From the Republican National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896:

MONEY.

"The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with th leading commercial nations of the world which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.

"All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

Application for Liquor License

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Wright, Village of Delano. } ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the Village Council of said Village of Delano and filed in my office praying for license to sell intexicating liquors for the term of one year, commencing the 8th of Nov., 1896, by the following named person as stated in said application, respectively to-wit:

Charles Eppel in a two story frame building situated on Lots 32, 33, 34, Block (1,) one original townsite of the village of Delano.

Said application will be considered by the Village Council at the Council Room in the Village of Delano, Saturday evening, Nov. 7, 1896, at 8 o'clock.

Dated the 14th day of Oct., 1896.

W. R. JOHNS,
Village Recorder.

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

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—of—

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and Southeast Colony Lands, together with maps, rates and such other information as will be of service to you. Write ....

THE CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD

The Short Line from Chicago to Atlanta and the South.

CITY Ticket Office 230 Clark St. CHICAGO

CHARLS L. STONE
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, Ill.

N. B.—State what particular locality you are interested in, and we will send matter accordingly.

Agents Wanted.

To sell Banker's Alliance of California Combined Life and accident. Two policies in one. P. H. GREEAR, District Manager.

Delano, Minn. 25tf.

Advertise in Gazette. the BUFFALO GAZETTE.

Advertise in the GAZETTE.

SAMPLE BALLOT.

COUNTY TICKET.

Put a cross mark (X) opposite the name of each candidate you wish to vote for. You can take this ballot with you into the voting booth and mark your ballot by it.

Member of Congress—PAGE MORRIS—Republican.		Vote for one only.
Member of Congress—CHARLS A. TOWNE—{Democrat, Peoples Party.	X	
Member of Congress—		
Judge of District Court—JOHN H. STEELE—Republican		Vote for Two
Judge of District Court—DAVID F. SIMPSON—Republi'		
Judge of District Court—CHARLES M. POND—{Democrat, Peoples Party	X	
Judge of District Court—SEAGRAVE SMITH—{Democrat, Peoples Party.	X	
Judge of District Court		
Judge of District Court		
Representative—G. P. BOUTWELL—Republiban		Vote for Four
Representative—A. M. DARE—Republican		
Representative—J. M. BELDEN—Republican		
Representative—OLE MATTSON—{Republican, Democrat, Peoples Party	X	
Representative—DAVID W. FLANNIGAN—{Democrat, PeoplePart'	X	
Representative—J. P. KUHNLEY—{Democrat, Peoples Party	X	
Representative—CHARLES JUDKINS {Democrat, Peoples Party.	X	
Representative—		
Representative—		
Representative—		
Representative—		
County Auditor H. S. SWANBERG Republican		Vote for one Only
County Auditor E. H. SHERWIN {Democrat, Peoples Party	X	
County Auditor		
County Treasurer AL HANAFORD Republican		Vote for one Only
County Treasurer E. F. ZIEBARTH {Democrat, Peoples Party	X	
County Treasurer		
Sheriff GEORGE C. CARPENTER Republican		Vote for one Only
Sheriff JOHN C. NUGENT Democrat	X	
Sheriff LEVI VANNURDEN Peoples Party		
Sheriff		
Register of Deeds E. M. NAGEL Republican		Vote for one Only
Register of Deeds J. Z. COCHRAN {Democrat, Peoples Party	X	
Register of Deeds		
Judge of Probate J. J. WOOLEY Republican	X	Vote for one
Judge of Probate		
County Attorney JAMES C. TARBOX Republican		Vote for one Only
County Attorney—WILLIAM H. CUTTING—{Democrat, Peoples Party	X	
County Attorney		
Surveyor G. A. EATON Republican		Vote for One only
Surveyor HALVOR T. MOLAND {Democrat, Peoples Party	X	
Surveyor		
Clerk of Court CHARLES H. VORSE Republican		Vote for One only
Clerk of Court J. S. JOHNSON {Democrat, Peoples Party	X	
Clerk of Court		
Court Commissioner S. A. PUTNAN Republican	X	Vote for one
Court Commissioner		
Superintendents of Schools J. F. LEE Republican		Vote for one Only
Superintendent of Schools JOHN GIBLIN, JR. {Democrat, Peoples Party	X	
Superintendent of Schools		
Coroner E. A. SHANNON Democrat	X	Vote for one
Coroner		
County Commissioner 3rd District—J. F. LAUZER—Republican		Vote for one Only
County Commissioner 3rd District—WILLIAM. ZIEBARTH—Democra	X	
County Commissioner 3rd District		

Above we give a sample of the county ticket as it will appear, except we have placed as a guide, an X, after the name of each candidate nominated at the democratic convention and after the republicans who are running without opposition. This also represents the Free Silver sentiment, so far as possible, unless on Sheriff, where Levi Vannurden, is still runing; he having been nominated by the populists and J. C. Nugent by the democrats.

Look Here!

G. P. SCHAFFER

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, MEN'S BOY'S & LADIE'S UNDERWEAR.

Has the finest assortment of first class goods of all descriptions. Call examine the prices and purchase of *Mammoth Emporium*

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Flour, Feed, Fruits green and dried, Canned Goods, Fish, Teas and Coffees Anything in the line of Heavy or Fancy Groceries constantly on hand.

All goods ordered before 10 a. m. delivered before noon. Those ordered before 4 p. m. delivered before 6 p. m. Highest market price for Produce.

Call and see our goods. Everything fresh and new. Leave your orders.

29. 1yr. Lower River Street, Delano, Minn.

JOHN COOLEN

—DEALER IN—

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—AND—

HARDWARE.

DELANO. - MINNESOTA.

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Bill Heads, Statements, Note Heads, Letter Heads Circulars, Envelopes, Auction bills, Hand Bills, Posters, Placards, Etc., or Anything in the Line of Printing,

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D. W. FLANNIGAN,

—WAVERLY—

Undertaker and liveryman.

TEAMS and first-class Rigs may be obtained at the office at all hours. Special attention given to Traveling Men and County Seat Visitors. Trips to any part of the County at liberal rates. UNDERTAKING supplies in large and elegant assortment. Our CASKETS are in good woods and metals, with neat and substantial linings, covers, handles and ornaments. Nothing but sound material and appropriate and beautiful Trimmings. Burial Robes for all ages and both sexes furnished on demand.

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D. W. FLANNIGAN, Proprietor.

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1896. NUMBER 6.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. F. COLLINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN. Smith Lake, - Minnesota.

W. H. CUTTING. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA. 28

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. C. B. AMES. Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office over W. R. John's Confectionery Store

E. A. SHANNON, M. D., Buffalo, Minn., Calls day or night promptly attended to Office in the building between McKnight's store and residence. Residence on corner north of School House.

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Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

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Sunday School every Sunday.. ..... 10:00 "
Pastor.

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Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
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ALBION.—Preaching..... 7:30 "
REV. K. ZEYHER.

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DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath. at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

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FROM present indications this government will be Hannarchial after March 4.

SOMETHING must be done about voting for President. The present system of choosing electors to vote for President is wrong. If we must have electors it would be well to have one mark opposite the President's name be a vote for the entire nine electors.

CHAIRMAN Jones is still insisting that Bryan has been elected. Republicans are already claiming frauds in several states. It is about time elections were run honestly in this country. Our citizens should be above frauds, and a man should be ashamed to make that cry in this free country.

THE daily papers say that the banks are now going to pay out gold and that gold will again go into circulation. How are people going to get hold of it anymore than they would the silver dollar? Want they have to work, or sell something to secure gold just the same as they would silver?

THE Harvest Souvenir Edition of the Winona Daily Herald received by us last Wednesday is a fine paper giving the advantages of Winona and a history of some of its citizens. It is illustrated, in good shape, and tends to make people think that there are other cities in Minnesota than the twins.

WHEN constitutional amendments are again to vote on it is hoped they will be numbered; and that what is printed on the ticket will plainly indicate what it is intended to do, so that people can intelligently cast a ballot for or against them; also that judges of election may be able to keep count of them without so much trouble as was experienced by most of them this week.

THE National Democratic ticket did much more damage to Bryan, than perhaps any one ever dreamed it would. Instead of stopping when the Bryan electors were marked the voters, in many instances, kept on making all the Democrats they could find, including the National Democratic electors; resulting in having the electoral vote thrown out and depriving Mr. Bryan of about 10 per cent of his vote.

THE cause of free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold is not dead. It is just beginning to be understood. After the attention of the people has so thoroughly been called to the matter they will now watch closely every move in money matters. Every man is now getting to be his own statesman. He is getting to know the financial plans for himself. He will be able to determine what is best for the government.

DON'T sign a note payable in gold if you can possibly avoid it. Where will you get gold to pay it in? Of course everybody knows that Carlisle has said he would be obliged to redeem silver in gold if asked to do so; and that their is now more silver coin than gold in the United States to say nothing of the paper redeemable in gold. If notes are all made payable in gold gold will surely be in demand at a premium. There should not be a rich man's dollar and a poor man's dollar. Every dollar in the country should be just as good as every other dollar. But when their is so little gold and so much silver and paper redeemable in the country of course the money loaners will look out for themselves and make notes payable in gold. They don't want the silver and paper when they know there is not gold enough in the country to redeem them with.

THE St. Paul Globe devotes a column to the "Future Alignment of Parties." Does the Globe think to build up a new party at this time? Does that organ of a single gold standard think to longer fool anybody as to what its object in life is? Hasn't it accomplished about all it can hope to accomplish as an aid to the gold standard party? The Globe tries to have people understand that Mr. Bryan was so effectually voted down that even "free silver" will never again be heard of. Don't fool yourself Globe, nor don't you expect to fool the people. Mr. Bryan's defeat in Minnesota is nothing to crow very much over. The ballots intended for him, but thrown out because of having been wrongly marked would have made the majority for Mr. McKinley look very small. Don't crow too much over the mistakes made by thousands of our own citizens in trying to vote a ticket which you assisted in making a puzzle to them, by advocating the placing of another set of electors on. When they, wishing to vote the straight Democratic ticket, saw the electors marked National Democrat, so similar to the regular Democrat and Populist ticket, marked them also, having already marked the Bryan electors and thereby lost their vote for President they honestly did so. They honestly intended to vote for Mr. Bryan, as is shown by their casting their ballot for Mr. Lind and Mr. Towne, and the rest of the ticket.

But then Mr. Globe man to rejoice at the discomiture of your fellow citizens through their mistakes in marking their ballots, to remind them that our state went so overwhelming against Mr. Bryan and the free silver movement when you know that a large part of that majority resulted from a virtual disfrachisement of your fellow citizens, (taking it for granted you were born in this country) is about in keeping with the gold standard idea of contracting the people's money until they are obliged to get trusted for everything they buy and pay interest to the loaner of the over valued gold; until the laborer the farmer, the average man handles no coin at all; but gives his note or his order for every thing, until like the old clown, his "note is good because everybody has got it."

What use is there now Globe of standing in the way of the people arriving at a satisfactory decission of this important issue? If they have failed to settle it this time, why are you in such a hurry to construct this new third party? Why don't you join either the gold standard or the bimetallist party already in existance? Be one thing or the other. Don't stand between, in the way, denouncing both parties for small things while you help prevent the solution of the main and very important question to the people, that of whether or not they shall have silver and gold both on a parity, one money as good as the other.

ANOTHER Presidential election has been held. Again the voters of the United States have decided who shall be President. The election has determined for the next two years, at least what shall be the policy of fur government. The money question has been uppermost in this campaign, and whether or not individuals favored a gold single standard, or bimetallism, has caused votes for this or that set of men favoring the one or the other cause. People will now expect the business of the country to settle down to some kind of satisfaction: they will expect money to become more plenty among those who have been on short allowance for years, they will expect business to pick up all along the line.

No place in the world can people become more in earnest about political questions: no place can they discuss them so thoroughly, and vote on them and then go quietly to work to make the best of what the majority decides is best for the country.

Everyone has from experience learned a useful lesson; that of economizing; of making what they have, or what they can get, go as far as possible, of getting along with what they can pay for. That debts are bad things; that mortages are the bane rather than the blessing of American people. The majority of the people now intend living within their incomes as nearly as possible, they do not intend that money loaners shall by means of money loaned have any particular claim on their politics. Men of moderate means intend to look out to the best of their obility for what they have and by honest toil and frogality accumulate more to be invested in what will profit them best; buy nothing not needed; bargain for nothing they can as well do without; sign no notes discruninating against any legal money of the United States. Business is now at rock bottom and likely to improve steadily if money enough can be had to pay as we go.

Take the Newspapers.

Some of our voters evidently didn't read the newspavers very carefully or they would have known how to vote better than they did. These people would make a great howl if they were to be disfranchised in any way. If a law was to be made allowing only those who can read to vote, they would kick like everything. But they calmly walked up and attempted to vote, and being too proud to take someone along to help them, as the law allows, they went into the booth alone and marked their tickets in such a manner that they had to be thrown out and not counted. On Tuesday many Bryan ballots were made void and not counted because the voters marked not only Bryan electors but the Palmer electors also, thereby loosing their vote for President. One man voted for Dr. Ames and for another Governor, though the ballots were plainly marked vote for one: As one Governor is all we can have, this vote was thrown out. People shouldtake the local papers and read over the ticket until they know who to vote for before they come to the poles and anything a man don't understand the law allows him a man, of his own choice to help him mark the ballot to suit him.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct., 30, 1896.

Senator Faulkner, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee: Senator Butler, chairman of the Populist National Committe, and Secretary Diffenderfer, of the National Committee of the Silver party, are unanimous in declaring that the reports received by them make them certain that Bryan will be elected. Still, now when it cannot be used to affect the result, your correspondent does not hesitate to acknowledge that he has doubts, notwithstanding the confidence of the gentlemen who have managed Mr. Bryan's campaign. Never since this government was established was there such a combination of wealth and influence on one side of a Presidential fight as has been thrown against Mr. Bryan and the free coinage of silver in the present campaign, and it is useless for anybody to try to deny that this wealth and influence has been a powerful factor—how powerful may best be judged when the votes of States known to have been overwhelmingly for silver six months ago are announced. Against this combination Mr. Bryan has had to depend very largely upon his own efforts, owing to the split in the party having crippled the democratic machine organization in a number of states and to the lack of a campaign fund of even respectable proportions. Well, Mr. Bryan, although he has proved himself to be a magnificent campaigner and a greater man than even his closest friends thought him to be, is only one man; hence my doubts.

The suppresion of Tom Watson's letter by chairman Butler, of the populists National Committee, because of objectionable statements therein, has excited little interest among democrats, who, as a rule, think that Watson has done Bryan all the harm he could already and do not care a continental either about him or his letter. The feud between Watson and Butler will probably lead to an interesting rumpus after election, when both will express their opinions of each other.

Fitz Lee has lost none of his old time shrewdness. Before coming home, in accordance with Presidence Cleveland's desires to help gold along he made a few inquiries to ascertain the situation in Virginia, and the result is the announcement that Fitz will not come home until after the election, in order to show that he is not dissatisfied with his instructions or position as Council General to Cuba, as had been reported. Had there been any chance to defeat silver in Virginia, Fitz would doubtless have been willing to take a hand in the campaign, but he would not put him self up merely to get knocked down, not even to please President Cleveland. Fitz expects to keep on living in Virginia and is probably not averse to accepting further political honors. At any rate he is too shrewd to do anything that would make it impossible to get them.

It looks like Attorney General Harmon's construction of what constitutes "pernicious political activity" was the result of a few whacks upon somebody's conscience. He says that officeholders may make speeches without laying themselves open to the charge, but to accept any committee place or chairmanship or to become a candidate for anything makes one guilty. Inasmuch as almost the entire Cabinet has been making political speeches it would be difficult for Mr. Harmon to convince anybody that he was not trying to make an excuse for his colleagues, both for their speaking for gold and for their dismissal of subordinates who were on the silver side.

While many reports have been received at the head quarters of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, in answer to the circular letter requesting the political affiliation of each member of the club previous to this campaign, the number of reports has fallen far short of what it should have been. But this isn't altogather chargeable to the clubs. The request was made too late in the campaign. The reports which have been received are very encouraging as they show a large percentage of men who were previously republicans on the rolls of the Bryan and Silver clubs.

Before leaving Washington to take the stump in Alabama against Bryan, Secretary Herbert selected names for the new battle ships and gun boats authorized to be built by the last Congress. Alabama, Illinois and Wisconsin are to be the names of the three battleships and Annapolis, Marietta, Newport, Princeton, Vicksburg and Wheeling of the six gunboats.

The republicans hereabouts are displaying a state of nervous excitement which is not in keeping with their claims of being cock-sure of McKinley's election, and many of them do not hesiate to expressfear that Hanna and the other McKieley managers are not so confident as they wish the public to believe they are. I know of several who have put up money on Bryan, so that if McKinley is defeated they can console themselves with the cash won, and if he is elected that will console them for the money lost. It quiets their nerves to get some consolation. How's that for philosophy?

The Small Waist

ONE OF NEW YORK'S LEADING DRESSMAKERS SAYS:

The small waist is no longer fashionable; I have just returned from Paris, and the most modish customs there provide for a waist about twenty-five inches around. Of course the American women, who follow the French closely, are adopting the new style. Those who are extremely fashionable are determined to have a waist of twenty-five inches, irrespective of what their normal waist measure may be. Personally I don't believe that the style will be a becoming one, although gowns will be made so as to make it as attractive as possible. It will be so very much more comfortable, however, than the small waist, that I think it will be more lasting than fashions usually are. The active out-of-dore life fashionable women are now leading makes the small waist almost an inposibility. But Dame Fashion is never althogether sensible. She particularly offsets her favor of the large waist by the discarding of the puffed sleaves, which everybody will admit are very much more comfortable than the tight sleaves which will be worn by modish women this winter.—From "The Passing of the Small Waist," in Demorests Magazine for November.

Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

Bryan to McKinley.

The defeated sends to the victorious candidate the following telegram:

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 5.—Hon. Wm. Mckinley Jr., Canton, Ohio.: Senator Jones has just informed me that the returns indicate your election and I hastened to extend my congratulations. We have submitted the issue to the people and their will is law.

(Signed) —W. J. Bryan.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Politics, Fusion, Thomas B. Reed, Bryan Wave, Forests Fires, Work for Soldiers.

BY HON. B. F. CHRISTLIEB.

The political campaign now about to close has been a warm one in California as well as elsewhere in the union. The free and unlimited coinage of silver in this state has always had many advocates irrespective of party and several months ago the republicans in their county conventions as a rule, and at their state convention electing delegates to the National Convention to o be held at St Louis declared for the free and unlimited coinage of both metals at their present ratio 16 to 1, so the decision of the St. Louis convention at its meetings afterwards, furnished an unsavory "dish of crow for the California republicans, which many of the latter refuse to accept. In Los Angeles at this writing there is a Free Silver Republican Club organized, consisting of over four thousand members, which membership is being increased by daily additions, all suporting Bryan. Fusion between the democrats, populists and free silver republicans in this state is perefected and its friends are hopeful as to the outcome.

Thos B. Reed of Maine arrived in California to day. His advent was accompained by an unexpected fall of rain. He is sent here to make some McKinley addresses, and from the outlook he can no more check the Bryan wave in California than he can check the down pour from the skies that meets him on his entrance into the Golden State.

During September and parts of October the Sierra Madre and San Berardino mountain ranges were overrun with extensive and destructive fires said to be the most destructive known since the first influx of Americans. While only a limited portion of the mountain district was burnt over the fact is deplored by people in this part of the state, in the matter of denuding the mountain of timber, brush, moss and various growths which serve to absorb and protect the water supply of the country. The matter of preserving the forests not only of California but of Minnesota and throughout the Union should receive the attention of the United States and State governments. And the query: Why can't the Military force stationed at the forts and stations throughout the Union be used to guard the forests against the ravages of fire and save the country from loss, inconvenience and suffering entailed by the destruction of our forests. It certainly would be a good military training for soldiers to march and patrol through forests and by it the army could render the invaluable benefit of saving the forests. The people are taxed for the support of the military organizations both state and United States, and would it be asking anything unreasonable to have the forest guarded by the army?

Climate refugees are beginning to arive in California. The periods of extreme warm weather ceased in August and since then standard California pleasant weather has prevailed.

If by any chance or pressure Bryan should be defeated, the great battle for American liberty will but just have commenced. Tomorrow the advocates of free coinage will commence to reform the broken column for the great fight of 1900. Let the word be "Forward, all along the line."—Penny Press.

IF YOU READ THIS AD, OTHERS WOULD READ YOUR'S

Election is over!

These Appear to Have Won.

McKinley and Hobart.

David Clough, Governor.
John L. Gibbs, Lieutenant Governor.
Albert Berg, Secretary of State.
August Korner, Treasurer.
Henry W. Childs, Attorney General.

Page Morris, Congress.

Seagrave Smith, Judge.
David F. Simpson, Judge.

G. P. Boutwell, Legislature.
A. M. Dare,
J. M. Belden,
Ole Mattson.

H. S. Swanberg, Auditor.
Ai Hanaford, Treasurer.
John G. Nugent, Sheriff.
F. E. Nagel, Register of Deeds.
J. J. Woolley, Judge of Probate.
G. A. Eaton, Surveyor.
Charles H. Vorse, Clerk of Court.
S. A. Putnam Court Commissioner.
J. F. Lee, Superintendent of Schools.
E. A. Shannon Coroner.
J. F. Lauzer, County Commissioner.

Election Returns

DELANO.

McKinley 105, Bryan 75, Levering 1, Palmer 2. Clough 94, Lind 89, Dean 1, Ames 2. Morris 102, Towne 87. Steele 87, Simpson 69, Pond 101, Smith 101. Legislature: Boutwell 103, Dare 95, Belden 101, Mattson 142, Flannigan 85, Kuhnley 79 Judkins 76. Auditor, Swanburg 98, Sherwin 86. Treasurer Hanaford 72, Ziebarth 114. Sheriff, Carpenter 90, Nugent 98, Vannurden 3. Register of Deeds, Nagel 113, Cochran, 75, Judge of Probate Woolley 133. Attorney, Tarbox 95, Cutting 91. Surveyor, Eaton 97, Moland 86. Clerk of Court, Vorse 144, Johnson 45. Court Commissioner, Putnam 136. Superintendent of Schools, Lee 104, Giblin 82. Coroner, Shannon 121, Wakefield 1. County Commissioner 3rd dist. Lauzer 83, Ziebarth 109.

FRANKLIN.

McKinley 121, Bryan 128, Clough 101, Lind 162.

Morris 127, Towne 157; Steele 113, Simpson 97, Pond 166, Smith 162; Boutwell 113, Flannigan 148; Dare 104, Kuhnley 153; Belden 136, Judkins 150; Mattson 214; Swanberg 128, Sherwin 124; Hanaford 109, Zeibarth 180, Carpenter 90, Nugent 185, Vannurden 10; Nagel 163, Cochran 120; Woolley 183, Tarbox 118, Cutting 161; Eaton 110, Moland 154; Vorse 173, Johnson 111; Putman 182; Lee 153, Giblin 131; Shannon 172; Lauzer 109, Ziebarth 175.

ROCKFORD.

McKinley 192, Bryan 69; Clough 157, Lind 89; Morris 167, Town ; Steele 169, Simpson 149, Pond 103, Smith 108; Boutwell 188 Dare 175, Belden 189, Mattson 180, Flannigan 71, Kuhnley 73, Judkins 72; Swanberg 182, Sherwin 98; Hanaford 177, Ziebarth 96; Carpenter 127, Nugent 155, Vannurden 3; Nagel 230, Cochran 52; Wooley 235; Tarbox 175, Cutting 97; Eaton 168, Moland 97; Vorse 262, Johnson 74, Lee 213 Giblin 59; Lauzer 150 Zeibarth 125.

WOODLAND.

Morris 66, Town 146; Steele 66 Simpson 60 Pond 143; Smith 131; Boutwell 70; Dare 67, Belden 60, Mattson 168, Flannigan 125; Judkins 127; Swanberg 89, Sherwin 122, Hanaford 82, Zeibarth 129, Carpenter 59, Nugent 121, Vannurden 35; Nagel 103, Cochran 110, Tarbox 75, Cutting 133, Eaton 70, Moland 135; Vorse 49, Johnson 166; Lee 112, Giblin 113; Lauzer 161, Ziebarth 56.

BUFFALO.

McKinley 110, Bryan 71; Clough 79, Lind 116.

Township; McKinley 110, Bryan 60; Clough 93, Lind 72,

WAVERLY.

Bryan 81, McKinley 21; Lind 80, Clough 24.

HOWARD LAKE.

McKinley electors 116, Bryan electors 38, Palmer electors 1; Clough 102, Lind 48; Morris 111, Towne 44: Steele 79, Smith 68; Simpson 73, Pond 72; Dare 102, Flanigan 39; Boutwell 110, Kuhnley 27; Belden 100, Mattson 92, Judkins 26; Swanberg 107, Sherwin 57; Hanaford 111, Ziebarth, E. F., 32, Carpenter 102, Nugent 47, Vannurden 9; Nagel 119, Cochran 30: Woolley 139; Tarbox 110, Cutting 32: Eaton, C. A., 111, Moland 33; Vorse 121, Johnson 31; Lee 154, Giblin 19; Johnson 102.

STOCKHOLM.

McKinley electors 223, Bryan electors 85, Palmer 1; Clough 172, Lind 136; Morris 207, Towne 106; Steele 215, Smith 90; Simpson 179, Pond 99; Dare 216. Flannigan 78; Boutwell 221, Kuhnley 75; Belden 210, Mattson 261, Judkins 77; Swanberg 268, Sherwin 54; Hanaford 226, Ziebarth E. F. 86; Carpenter 208, Nugent 79, Vannurden 34; Nagel 241, Cochran 78; Woolley 279; Tarbox 218 Cutting 89; Eaton, G. A., 203, Moland 102; Vorse 185, Johnson 133; Lee 232, Giblin 83; Johnson 250; Nygren 66.

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For President,
WILLIAM J. BRYAN, of Nebraska.

For Vice President,
ARTHUR SEWALL, of Maine.

For Presidential Electors,
WILSON BORST, of Cottonwood.
C. DEAUTREMONT, of St. Louis.
JOHN H. IVES, of Ramsey.
HARLOW H. BONNIWELL, of McLeod.
JOHN DAY SMITH, of Hennepin.
SYLVESTER KELLIHER,
T. J. MEIGHEN,
HANS B. BJORGE,
JAMES DILLON.

State Ticket.

For Govenor,
JOHN LIND, of Brown County.
For Lieutenant Governor,
J. M. BOWLER, Renville County.
For Secretary of State,
JULIUS J. HEINRICHS, of Hen'pin.
For Treasury,
ALEXANDER McKINNON, of Polk.
For Attorney General,
JOHN A. KEYES, St. Louis County.
For Congressman Sixth District.
CHARLES. A. TOWNE.
For Judges 4th Judicial District.
SEGRAVE SMITH.
CHARLES M. POND.

County Ticket.

For Auditor:
E. H. SHERWIN.
For Treasurer:
E. A. ZIEBARTH.
For Clerk of Court:
JOHN S. JOHNSON.
For Sheriff.
J. C. NUGENT.
For Register of Deeds:
J. Z. COCHRAN.
For County Attorney:
W. H. CUTTING.
For Court Commissioner:
S. R. WELLS.
For Surveyor:
H. T. MOLAND.
For Superintendent of Schools:
JOHN GIBLIN, JR.
First Dist.—E. C. DAY.
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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

THE women of Colorado and Wyoming stand upon precisely the same footing as the men so far as voting for president or any other officer is concerned. For some unknown reason the report continues to be circulated that women can not vote in a presidential election. The state says who may vote and who may not, and it makes no distinction of sex.

THE prince of Monaco has just completed a wonderful fishing machine of his own devising. It is constructed of wire netting and iron, and, while it is very easy for the fish to enter the machine, it is next to impossible for them to leave it. In fact, they have no wish to leave their trap, a skillful arrangement of electric light dazzling them till they are drawn up from the nets.

IT is said that the late George A. Sheridan, while collector of taxes at New Orleans under Gov. Warmoth, received as fees not less than $100,000 a year for four years. He saved some of it, but though the value of his services as stump speaker were recognized by both Hayes and Harrison, neither of them would give him an office, and he died an embittered and disappointed man.

MISS GRACE DODGE, of New York city, who is well known as a philanthropist, is endeavoring to organize lunch clubs for girls in the vicinity of factories, where they can obtain a nourishing, comfortable meal at a nominal price. Generally clubs for working girls are in the vicinity of their homes, not of the factories where they are employed, making them useless for the lunch hour.

WHEN Justin S. Morrill completes his term in the United States senate on the 4th of next march, he will enter upon his sixth consecutive term, the completion of which will make his years as a member of the legislative department of the federal government number 48. He was first elected to congress in 1855, serving in that body until 1867, when he was promoted to the senate, where he has been ever since.

JULES VERNE'S fanciful story of the man who traveled "Around the World in Eighty Days" has not yet lost its interest as a record of surprising adventure, though the accomplishment no longer seems a marvel. Prince Hilkoff now promises to reduce the schedule time to but little more than a month. This will be when the great Russian Trans-Siberian railroad is fully completed and in good working order.

PRINCE HILKOFF, of Russia, said before leaving on the steamer St. Paul that he had purchased 15,000 watches in this country for the use of employes on the Russian railroads. The prince, after a thorough inspection, pronounces the American railroads to be the finest in the world. "Next to America," he says, "comes England. But England has a lot to learn. Every comfort in the world is to be found on the American car."

TELEPHONE wires seem to have important influence in preventing lightning from striking, according to the investigation of the German telegraph department. Three hundred and forty towns with telephone systems and 500 towns without them were under observation. In the former lightning struck three times for every hour of storm; in the latter five times. Moreover the violence of the lightning was much less in the former cases.

PROF. BROUARDEL, of Paris, recently recited the details of a farmer's suicide, a farmer who left a family of seven sons and four daughters, ten of whom subsequently followed the father's example, but not until after they had married and become fathers or mothers. Their children followed their father's and their grandfather's example and suicided. The only survivor of this entire family having a mania for self-destruction, is now 68 years old.

THE increase in the number of poisonings in India is attracting a great deal of attention in London. Formerly pounded glass and opium were the favorite agents of destruction used. But education from a European point of view has imparted to the dwellers of Hindoostan the knowledge of a number of new and far more deadly compounds and drugs. The majority of the victims are men and children. In India it is a favorite way of paying off an old score to poison the child of one's enemy.

LORD LORNE has had for some time back been introducing a large variety of Canadian game into his father's forest in Argyleshire, notably a species of turkey and a wild goose which may be expected to replace the fast disappearing native goose, whose survivors are now seldom found far from Lock Awe. The turkeys have increased in number most prodigiously, and ere long may be considered valuable features of Argyleshire shootings, while the geese are to be found in huge bodies all along the shores of Loch Fyne.

THE whale may claim to have a thicker skin than any other animal. It has a skin nowhere less than several inches, and in many parts two feet in thickness. The distinction of being the thickest-skinned quadruped belongs to the Indian rhinoceros, whose hide has a knotty or granulated surface, and is so impenetrable as to resist the claws of the lion or tiger, and the sword or bullet from the old-fashioned smoothbore muskets. So stiff and hard is this skin that, were it not divided by creases or folds, the animal imprisoned in its armor could scarcely move.

A CHICAGO burglar said to Sheriff Pease the other day: "I've cracked more than seventy safes in my time. But I've never used anything except powder, dynamite and nitro-glycerine. If I live to finish this bit at Joliet I'll do a little work afterward that will astonish the boys. I can cut through almost any safe in Chicago inside of two hours with electricity and without making enough noise to waken a cat. I got that pointer from the electrical display at the World's fair, and I've been working at it ever since. It is entirele feasible. I'll prove it to you by and by."

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

The Nation Declares for the Ohio Statesman.

DEMOCRATIC ESTIMATES ALL WRONG

Doubtful States Place Themselves in the Republican Column. Clough Probably Elected Governor of Minnesota.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—The returns received by the Associated Press indicate the probable election of McKinley and Hobart, although returns are so meagre from a number of doubtful states that this conclusion can only be reached by an estimate based upon the gains and losses. The best estimate obtainable indicates that Maine and Vermont have gone for McKinley by large majorities; New Hampshire gives about 20,000; Massachusetts about 120,000 and Rhode Island and Connecticut proportionate majorities, all for McKinley; New York is estimated at about 250,000, and Pennsylvania is likely to reach the same figure, if not greater. Maryland has been carried for the republican candidate for president by a majority exceeding 20,000 and Delaware is confidently claimed, but apparently in dispute, although the plurality is not likely to exceed 1,000.

The returns from West Virginia are not sufficient to justify the claim of either party. Ohio has given a very large republican plurality and Kentucky is apparently assured as to the McKinley column, although later figures may not justify this claim. Tennessee seems to have been carried for Bryan, notwithstanding the confident assertions to the contrary of the republican managers, and the same is probably true of North Carolina, Indiana and Michigan, as well as Minnesota, indicate heavy republican gains, and a strong probability that they have gone for McKinley. Illinois will give McKinley over 100,000 plurality Nebraska and North and South Dakota are very close and still in doubt. Wyoming seems to have gone for McKinley. The returns from the Pacific coast states are too meagre to justify any claim respecting them. The states of Virginia, South Carolina,

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Colorado, Nevada, Montana and Idaho may safely be placed in the Bryan column. The returns from Kansas and Texas are scattering and indicate nothing, although heavy republican gains are reported from Dallas and Galveston. At 12:30 later returns seem to indicate that West Virginia, Michigan and Kentucky can be added to the republican column.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—There was a confident crowd at national republican headquarters to-night, where the leaders assembled to receive the returns.

The news was late in starting, and for a time very slow in coming. The first message that did not deal with the condition of the weather, and was not more of an indefinite promise, than a statement of actual conditions, came from Donald McKay, the chairman of the Oregon state central committee. It was as follows:

"The city of Portland gives a majority of 5,000 for McKinley, and this insures the state for the republican ticket."

"This is a good one to start on," said Vice Chairman Payne, "but it's only the first raindrop of the coming deluge. We will have plenty more of the same by and bye."

Then ensued an hour of indefinite messages from all parts of the country, all of them, however, being of an encouraging nature to the republican cause.

Then came a message from Baltimore, saying that Chairman Rusk, of the democratic city central committee, conceded the city to McKinley by 15,000.

"That means Maryland for us, I think," said Mr. Payne quietly, "we are going now, and they will never catch us."

After this the telegrams came in a shower that seemed never to cease. The vote of a few precincts in a town here and a county there with, however, little of a substantial nature to ballast them.

A howl of delight went up from the crowd in the halls and rooms adjoining Mr. Payne's office when the telegraph instrument ticked off the measure from Chairman Ferry, of the Michigan state central committee: "Michigan is safe for McKinley by 50,000." This news was cried out of the window to the crowd below, and the howl in the halls above was a gentle whisper to the wild roar from the pavement.

The next chairman to report with definite assurances was Bixby of Minnesota, who said that his commonwealth wanted Mr. McKinley and wanted him to the tune of 30,000 to 35,000. This came in a few minutes before 8 o'clock, and Vice Chairman Payne at once sent out a telegram to Chairman Hanna in Cleveland and to the various state chairmen saying McKinley has carried Chicago by about 60,000. Returns from Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky and Minnesota show that these states are safe for McKinley.

The report from Nebraska headquarters to the effect that Bryan would be beaten in his own state by a plurality of 13,000 gave the liveliest satisfaction and the cheers were loud and long when from the east came the news equally cheering. General Osborn, the secretary of the New York committee, sent word that McKinley had carried Maryland, West Virginia, by 25,000, and New York by 300,000. Then the west spoke up once more and Iowa sent word that Bryan would be 80,000 to the rear when final roll was called.

Then came the south with a promise of 20,000 votes to the good in Tennessee and a safe majority in the democratic stronghold of Virginia. At 9 o'clock Vice Chairman Payne sent the following message to Chairman Hanna: "We now claim Ohio by 50,000; Indiana by 40,000; Michigan by 40,000; Wisconsin by 8,000; Illinois by 100,000; Nebraska by 15,000; Iowa by 75,000; Minnesota by 25,000 and Kentucky by 20,000."

At 9 p. m. Chairman Campau, of the campaign committee, expressed great confidence in the result. "Returns from Ohio, Michigan and Indiana look very well for us," said he, "and especially from the two former states. The only thing that we are surprised at so far are the returns from Illinois outside of Cook county. These seem to indicate that the state has gone for McKinley. The returns from Baltimore look rather bad, but we expect the returns to be unfavorable."

At 10:30 p. m. reports received at headquarters indicated that of the doubtful states Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland and Nebraska had gone for McKinley. A telegram was received by Chairman Jones from the democratic state chairman of North Dakota, claiming that state for Bryan by 8,000 plurality. Chairman Jones, however, refuses to concede any of the middle western states to McKinley, with the exception of Illinois, which he conceded, but by a small plurality. He was confident that later reports would materially change the complexion of returns, which had so far been from strongly republican districts. National Committeeman Campau at that hour claimed Bryan had carried Michigan by at least 15,000 plurality and that returns from the mountain districts of Kentucky and Tennessee would show that those states had also been carried by the Nebraskan.

NEW YORK

New York, Nov. 3.—Based upon returns from one-fourth of the election districts above the Harlem, together with nearly complete returns from New York and Kings county, which includes New York city and Brooklyn, the plurality of McKinley over Bryan in the state of New York is estimated at 295,000.

New York, Nov. 3.—New York city for governor gives Black (rep.), 147,336, Porter (dem.), 147,174; Griffin (nat. dem.), 8,358.

So far, five democratic and three republican congressman are elected.

New York, Nov. 3.—Five hundred and thirty districts out of 3,354 election districts outside of New York and Kings county give Bryan 58,452, McKinley 97,373, Palmer 1,175. Same election districts in 1892 gave Cleveland 66,005, Harrison 80,880.

With only forty-two election districts in New York city missing, McKinley has a plurality of 19,270 over Bryan. Four hundred and forty election districts out of 629 in Kings county give McKinley 80,621, Bryan 57,845, Palmer 2,907.

Rochester, Nov. 3.—Seven voting districts, embracing the entire city of Rochester, give Bryan 12,385, McKinley 18,593. The same districts in 1892 gave Cleveland 13,135, Harrison 14,597. The net republican gain over 1892 is 4,540.

Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Returns from this city, incomplete, estimated, gives a republican majority of 1,800. Republican gain 1,000 over 1892.

New York, Nov. 3.—McKinley and Hobart carried the city. When results were so far known as to announce that Black (rep.), candidate for governor, had run behind the electoral ticket about 9,000, which indicates his having about one-half the plurality given McKinley, expressions of surprise could be heard. But such a result was naturally to be expected, on account of many democrats voting the republican national ticket, and refusing to vote the state ticket. Still more comment was made on the vote for Woodruff, for lieutenant governor, which pointed to his having about 3,000 plurality.

ILLINOIS

Chicago, Nov. 3.—Returns from over the state of Illinois indicate that McKinley has made big gains in proportion throughout the counties and towns as he has in Chicago, seeming to justify the claim of the central committee that the state has gone 100,000 republican. If the gains which are already reported hold up in the districts yet to be heard from, the majority, it is said, will exceed that figure. In the southern part of the state the gains have been heavy, and several towns and counties reported at 9:45 have given Bryan small majorities.

From all other parts of the state the dispatches received at state headquarters claim substantial republican majorities. In the dispatches, comparing the votes of Tanner and McKinley, the former has in most instances ran slightly behind the latter.

The figures, however, plainly show that Tanner's loss was no gain for Altgeld. Forman was the gainer. Comparisons made with the vote cast for Harrison in 1892 show very heavy gains in nearly every instance over the republican vote cast that year.

The republican state central committee has issued the following:

"The Citizens of Illinois—The republican state central committee congratulates you on your action at the polls to-day, which places the western empire state at the head of the list of honest and law-abiding commonwealths in the union. The election of Governor Tanner by a plurality equal to the wonderful strength of the idol of protection is a tribute to his worth and a declaration that the people of Illinois know he will give them a good administration. We possibly return a solid delegation to the lower house of congress to support the president-elect in a policy which will benefit the whole country and secure a legislation which will send to the senate a republican in place of General John M. Palmer. The verdict will be received with joy by the entire nation.

"The defeat of Altgeld and his heresy of antagonism to the courts was not less important than the rebuke to the free silver heresy. Illinois stands proudly before the civilized world as leading the advance guard in the battle for the great principles for which the republican party figures this.

(Signed) —C. P. Hitch.
Chairman.

OHIO

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 3.—If the ratio of gains thus far reported is maintained McKinley will carry the state by 102,000 plurality.

In the comparison of the vote with that of the last presidential election Ohio made unprecedented gains to-day for McKinley. In 1892 Harrison carried Ohio by an average plurality for republican electors of 1,072. The republicans have had phenomenally large pluralities in Ohio the past three years, commencing with McKinley's re-election as governor in 1893, while in 1892 the result was very close. The largest plurality ever given a republican ticket in Ohio was 24,000 for Garfield in 1880. While the democratic state committee makes no claims on the state to-night, the republican state committee expect the complete returns to break all former records. Chairman Kurtz, of the republican state committee, received a dispatch from the republican committee at Cincinnati at 8 p. m., saying that Hamilton county gave McKinley from 18,000 to 20,000, and other cities report large gains. He claimed Ohio by 75,000.

Chairman Kurtz has dispatches from several agricultural counties reporting gains so that very decisive results are predicted because of the rural districts, showing no such changes for Bryan as were claimed.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Yankton, S. D., Nov. 4.—Thirty-three precincts of this state give McKinley 4,410; Bryan, 2,363. South Dakota is safely republican.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Nov. 3.—Returns from sixty county precincts in this state show slight republican gains. If the ratio keeps up McKinley will carry the state by from 2,000 to 5,000 majority. At 11:30 indications are that the legislature is republican. The whole state ticket is in doubt. Both parties claim the congressmen. It is probable reliable returns cannot be had to-night as the returns are very slow.

Yankton, S. D., Nov. 3.—The returns are very slow. Chairman Elliott of the republican committee, is sanguine that his estimate of 8,000 for McKinley will be low. It all depends upon the country precincts. The towns all give McKinley good majorities, but the country is liable to reduce the number to 5,000. About all that can be learned to-night will be the result on presidential electors. The ballots are so badly scratched that the count cannot be complete in any of the large precincts before morning.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Nov. 3—Pennsylvania gives McKinley a plurality of over 300,000.

Pittsburg, Nov. 4.—At 1 a. m., reliable returns show that the republicans carry everything in Allegheny county except one democratic assemblyman. McKinley carries the county by about 45,000.

Including the two congressmen-at-large Pennsylvania to-day elected thirty congressmen. According to the latest returns received by the Associated Press, the delegation will be divided politically as follows: Republicans, 28; democrats, 2—the same as in the last congress.

NEW JERSEY

Newark, N. J., Nov. 3.—Chairman Murphy of the republican state committee claims the state by 35,000.

Chairman Price of the democratic state committee admits the state has gone for McKinley by 10,000.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 3.—The latest returns from the several counties of New Jersey, with proportional estimate for the unreported precincts, indicate that McKinley will carry the state by from 45,000 to 50,000. The republicans elect six of the eight congressman.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 3.—Revised estimates on the returns already in give McKinley New Jersey by 57,750; Bryan carries three counties by 3,550.

DELAWARE

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 3.—Returns from this city and all over the state are very slow. Those received from a few precincts in this city show slight republican gains on the presidential vote as compared with the vote for governor in 1894. It is believed, however, that the republicans elect the presidential electors by at least 1,000 majority, but Turnel (dem.) will probably be elected governor and Handy (free silver), congressman, is also probably elected.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Nov. 3.—Indications are that McKinley leads Bryan by 30,000, 20,000 of which has been contributed by Baltimore city, heretofore a Gibraltar of democracy. Five republican congressmen have surely been elected.

Chairman Talbott of the democratic state central committee, to-night conceded Maryland to the republicans, but would give no figures.

Returns point to the following majorities for McKinley: Albany county 1,500, Carroll county 500, Garret county 700, Cecil county 200, Talbot county 250. This points to a republican majority of about 20,000 in the state.

Washington, Nov. 3.—Specials from Maryland points indicate that the second, third, fourth and sixth congressional districts are certainly republican, the first probably democratic, and the fifth in doubt.

Baltimore county outside of Baltimore gives about 1,800 majority for McKinley, a republican gain of 3,500 over 1892.

OREGON

Portland, Oregon, Nov. 3.—Returns from seven precincts in this state outside of this city give McKinley 654; Bryan, 366; Palmer, 79.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—Senator John H. Mitchell of Oregon telegraphed as follows to the Associated Press at midnight: "Incomplete returns indicate this county, including Portland, gives about 6,000 plurality for McKinley and Hobart. Clatsop county, including Astoria, 750. Partial returns indicate that the state is safe for republican ticket by 6,000 to 8,000."

Complete returns from 184 precincts outside of the city of Portland give McKinley 18,254, Bryan 18,154. Complete returns from the city of Portland give McKinley 10,171, Bryan 7,520.

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 3.—The republican national committee furnishes the following statement:

"The vote, if counted as cast, will give Tennessee for McKinley and Hobart, as well as to Tillman, for governor, but information from large counties in middle and west Tennessee, indicates frauds by democratic election officers on large scale. Have positive information that democratic sheriffs have been ordered to hold back the returns, which can have no other meaning than to make the democratic majority large enough to overcome the republican majorities in the counties where honest officials held the election.

—A. M. Tillman,
Secretary of Committee."

MICHIGAN

Detroit, Nov. 4.—It is evident that the republicans have carried Michigan by 40,000 to 50,000 and that Pingree (rep.) is elected governor by about the same majority.

Chairman Baker, of the democratic state committee, declines to make any statement at present, further than that the few counties from which he had received returns show average gains for the silver ticket of 1,500 over the democratic majorities of 1892.

The "Tribune" (free silver) concedes McKinley carries the state by 30,000 and believes that Pingree's vote will not run greatly behind McKinley's.

Detroit, Nov. 3.—Chairman Ferry, of the republican state central committee, claims the state for McKinley by 50,000 plurality, and ten out of the twelve congressmen. H econcedes two to be doubtful.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston, Nov. 3.—McKinley's majority in Massachusetts is now placed at 124,000. Republican candidates for president and governor have carried every city and town for the first time in the history of the state.

TEXAS

St. Louis, Nov. 3.—Reports from sixty counties in Texas received by the chairman of the republican state committee indicate that McKinley has carried Texas. A heavy populist vote was cast for McKinley.

Dallas, Nov. 3.—Reports from sixty chairmen indicate that McKinley has carried Texas.

Galveston, Nov. 3.—The "Galveston News" concedes the election of Bryan and Sewall electors, also the election of Culberson, silver-democrat, for governor.

Dallas, Nov. 3.—Marion county complete gives McKinley 800 majority.

NEW JERSEY

Newark, N. J., Nov. 3.—Chairman Murphy of the republican state committee claims the state by 35,000.

Chairman Price of the democratic state committee admits the state has gone for McKinley by 10,000.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 3.—The latest returns from the several counties of New Jersey, with proportionate estimate for the unreported precincts, indicate that McKinley will carry the state by from 45,000 to 50,000. The republicans elect six of the eight congressmen.
ad north Dakota

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, Nov. 3.—Returns coming slowly, but the indications are that the democrats have made a clean sweep, electing congressional delegation, and that Bryan has carried the state by not less than 30,000 majority.

The indications are that Bryan carries this city by 20,000 to 40,000.

NORTH DAKOTA

Bismarck, N. D., Nov. 4.—Democratic National Committeeman Baker concedes North Dakota to McKinley and admits that the republicans have elected the entire state ticket, including congressmen.

Enough returns are in to justify the claims of the republicans that North Dakota has given McKinley 5,000 majority and that Johnson (rep.) has been elected to congress. The entire republican state ticket is elected. Advices from the northern portion of the state show heavy republican gains in democratic strongholds. Silver men claim that large numbers of voters were kept at home by the inclemency of the weather and bad roads in the country precincts where they expected a strong support. It is now safe to place the legislature in the republican column on joint ballot, which will insure the election of a republican United States senator to succeed Hansbrough.

Fargo, N. D., Nov. 3.—Election day in North Dakota was a stormy one with snow ranging from three inches to three feet in depth. The vote in the cities and villages was unusually large, while the county vote indicates that not over 80 per cent could reach the polls on account of the snow and mud. The returns as far as received are nearly all from towns and villages conceded by the republicans to be 60 per cent republican.

Grand Forks, N. D., Nov. 3.—Returns from the country are coming in very slowly, owing to the poor telegraph connections, caused by the storm which raged here all day. In the city the McKinley electors had a majority of 229 votes. A few small precincts heard from went the same way. It is probable that the county has gone to McKinley by 400. The state ticket has been cut badly and the vote for governor and congressman shows Biggs (rep.), 653; Richardson (dem.), 715; Johnson (rep.), 659; Burke (dem.), 687. Templeton for Supreme judge and Albert for treasurer on fusion ticket are running away ahead of the ticket in the precincts already in, and will carry the city by a big majority. Fisk (fusion), over Sorlie (rep.), candidates for district judge, came out of the city fight with 30 majority, and is surely elected. The entire state fusion ticket is believed to be elected tnd republican committee here made that estimate to-night. The fusion county ticket is elected except perhaps a few candidates. The vote on the constitutional convention is at the end of the ballot and to-morrow will be as early as an estimate can be made on it. W. A. Gordon is elected senator in the seventh district over F. J. Williams (fusion) and Arne Haugen (ind.), by a small majority.

MINNESOTA

St. Paul, Nov. 3.—This was a quiet election day and one of the most exciting ever known in Minnesota, the interest being deep and silent. Voters were early and the fullest vote ever known was polled. The majority of the votes in the cities were polled before 10 o'clock in the morning and by noon three-fourths of the vote was in.

In the country the vote was slower on account of the heavy roads, but it was polled early for all that and was unusually heavy. When the returns began to come there was further evidence of interest, for the judges in some of the country precincts, seeing that the registration was all polled, immediately counted the ballots and the result was known in seven precincts before the polls were officially closed.

In these precincts the indications were strongly towards McKinley, and although later returns cut down the proportion of gains slightly large gains were still evident and early in the night it became clear that the state had gone for McKinley, and that while Clough, the republican candidate for governor, was running behind McKinley, he would not be so far behind as to fail to win.

The returns in Ramsey county are coming in slowly. Unofficial reports from 38 of the 114 precincts in St. Paul give:

McKinley 13,376
Bryan 9,388

It is expected Ramsey county will give between 5,000 and 6,000 plurality for McKinley. Clough runs perhaps 1,000 behind McKinley. It is thought at headquarters of the republican state central committee that McKinley will carry Minnesota by about 25,000; Clough about 15,000.

When Chairman Bixby claimed 35,000 for McKinley at 9 o'clock and 15,000 for Clough, he said it was early to give figures, but he felt safe in that much, and the later reports seemed to carry out his entire claim.

As the night advanced the general result in the state became evident, but the exact figures were not to be had, as the earliest returns being from the more settled portions and from the cities, were counted favorable to McKinley and the republican ticket. Returns from some of the populist strongholds showed a great falling off in that party's vote and a corresponding increase in the vote for the republican candidates. St. Paul came to the front for the republican ticket. Governor Clough being especially strong in this city. He ran behind pretty generaly throughout the state, and it seemed to depend on how great the McKinley majority was whether Clough pulled through. Tams Bixby kept to his early claim, although the face of the returns seemed to indicate not less than 40,000 or 50,000, the country vote being used to discount the vote heard from. The congressmen on the republican ticket seemed to have pulled through in the first, second, third, fourth and fifth districts, while the sixth and seventh districts were considered close and doubtful by the republicans, and were claimed by the fusionists. In the seventh district, however, Congressman Eddy ran ahead of the national and state tickets and may pull through, although it will be a close matter if he does.

At 2 o'clock the republican majority on the national ticket seems to be nearly 40,000.

There is no doubt that McKinley has carried Hennepin county by a majority of several thousand. It looks as if the prediction of Charles A. Pillsbury made on the eve of election that McKinley would carry the county by at least 10,000 majority, would not come within a great deal of being verified. It looks more as if the rather conservative claim of Chairman S. B. Lovejoy of the republican joint committee would prove something like correct. Mr. Lovejoy thought McKinley would go out of Hennepin with about 4,500 majority.

In the towns of St. Louis Park, Golden Valley, Edina Mills, Robbinsdale and Richfield gives McKinley 584, Bryan 311. The same towns give Clough 468, Lind 403. In 70 precincts and towns McKinley has 1,286, Bryan 870, Clough 1,061, Lind 1,000. At this rate of gain, Lind will carry Minneapolis and Hennepin county, provided McKinley's majority is something in the neighborhood of 5,000. In the precincts above noted, Fletcher has 876, Owen 577, while Pratt in the city has 1,134, Ankeny 626.

Fergus Falls, Minn., Nov. 3.—Elmer E. Adams, chairman republican congressional committee, says the indications point to Congressman Eddy's re-election. He is running stronger than McKinley. Everywhere the returns are too meagre to make definite claims.

The Times estimates that the republicans have carried Minneapolis for McKinley by 3,500; by little or nothing for Clough; that the republicans elect their congressional, their county ticket, except sheriff, and their entire city ticket. Phillips is apparently elected sheriff over Holmberg, as he has been running a phenomenal race and making tremendous gains in republican precincts.

Crookston, Minn., Nov. 4.—The condition of the roads in the country prevent the possibility of getting returns promptly except from railroad towns. The figures obtainable to date from twelve towns give McKinley 1,086; Bryan, 1,198; Clough, 1,092; Lind 1,273; Eddy and McKinnon are both running ahead of their ticket.

Anoka, Minn., Nov. 3.—Anoka county will give McKinley a plurality of 625, Clough 650, Morris 605. Ten precincts out of sixteen give McKinley 945, Bryan 465, Clough 935, Lind 477.

Loren Fletcher has certainly been re-elected by a handsome majority over all and it is probable that he will go back to congress with all the way from 5,000 to 7,000 plurality. Twenty-six precincts last night gave him 3,226 against 2,313 for Sidney M. Owen, his opponent on the fusion ticket. The total vote counted in these twenty-six precincts is about one-ninth of that in the city, and on the same basis it would not be very difficult to figure out a handsome majority for Mr. Fletcher. The returns were taken indiscriminately as they came in to City Clerk Haney and all sections of the city were represented.

CONGRESS

Washington, Nov. 3.—At midnight Chairman Babcock gave out the following statement:

"The returns received up to this hour fully verify the predictions which have been made by the republican congressional committee. The fifty-fifth congress will contain nearly, if not as many, republican members as did the fifty-fourth. I believe that the senate will have a good working sound money majority and I feel confident that the decisive verdict of the people will bring into line many senators who have hitherto wavered in regard to the silver question and have cast their votes with the silver party. Mr. McKinley will have behind him not only a sound money house, but a sound money senate as well, both thoroughly committed to a protective tariff."

New York, Nov. 4.—At 1:30 a. m. the returns from the various states indicate the election of 209 republican congressmen and 85 democrats. The present complexion of the house is 224 republicans, 105 democrats, 6 populists and 1 silver party.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—The Chicago "Tribune" at 1:30 this morning claims that the next congress will stand: Republicans, 233; democrats, 111, and 13 independent, made up of populists and free silver republicans.

Washington, Nov. 3.—At 11 o'clock sufficient returns had been received at the republican congressional headquarters to show that McKinley had received 284 electoral votes and Bryan 69 votes, while 94 are in doubt.

The states voting for McKinley are: Connecticut, 6; Delaware, 3; Illinois, 24; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Kentucky, 13; Maine, 6; Maryland, 8; Massachusetts, 15; Michigan, 14; Minnesota, 9; Nebraska, 8; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 10; New York, 36; North Dakota, 3; Ohio, 23; Pennsylvania, 32; Rhode Island, 4; South Dakota, 4; Tennessee, 12; Vermont, 4; West Virginia, 6; Wisconsin, 12.

For Bryan: Alabama, 11; Arkansas, 8; Colorado, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 13; Idaho, 3; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 9; South Carolina, 9.

In doubt or returns very indefinite: California, 9; Kansas, 10; Missouri, 17; Montana, 3; Nevada, 3; North Carolina, 11; Oregon, 4; Texas, 15; Utah, 3; Virginia, 12; Washington, 4; Wyoming, 3.

HERE'S A COOL HOUSE.

A German Inventor Conceives a Scheme to Keep You Comfortable in Summer.

The house of the water tubes is the remarkable building freak of a German inventor, who claims that he has solved the problem of a constant temperature that may be regulated at will, and incidentally secured a structure that combines the elements of strength, comfort and beauty.

He first put up a skeleton of his house, the frame for walls and floors being of water tubing, connected with a pumping and boiler system in the basement. Around this skeleton, says the New York Journal, he put up his house in the ordinary way. The tubes were within the walls and between the floors and ceilings. In the summer time this tubing is connected with the regular water supply, and a steady stream flows through the pipes in the walls and under the floors, circulating under pressure, absorbing the heat of the walls and floors as it flows. During the long and severe winter the tubing is connected with the boiler, and water heated to 100 degrees forced through the circuit of pipes. The water at the outlet is found to have decreased to 40 degrees, the remaining 60 degrees having been distributed throughout the house. The speed of the circulation of water can be regulated so as to allow the fixing and maintenance of a certain temperature throughout the building.

BEWARE OF SOFT-SHELL CRABS.

Peculiar Parts to Be Regarded by Those Who Eat Them.

"There is no danger in eating soft-shelled crabs," observed an epicure, "if they are fresh, but they are poison if they are not. They should be well seasoned, and an extra lot of pepper put on them as a precaution, especially if the weather is very hot when they are eaten, or if they are eaten shortly before one retires. It is the habit of many persons to eat soft-shelled crabs at night time. I do not know but that they taste better then. It is somewhat dangerous to many to drink milk after eating crabs. Milk seems to develop the colic that follows eating soft-shelled crabs with some persons.

"Another thing that should be remembered, and that is that a sharp thunderstorm will kill soft-shelleld crabs, and even the hard-shelled crabs at times. Unless the soft-shelled crab had been cooked before the thunderstorm, I think the safer plan would be to decline to eat it. Under all other conditions there is no danger in partaking of them, for I do not think anyone would be criminal enough to cook a dead crab, hard or soft shell. The proper way to kill a crab is to throw him into a kettle of boiling water. I know that some people think this is cruel, but it is no more cruel than to stab them with a needle or kill them with chloroform, as I have known some extra sensitive persons to do."

IN OUR POCKETS.

We May Soon Be Able to Carry Gallons of Coffee.

In the forward march of science, nature's methods are being closely imitated in the laboratories of the synthetical chemist who has already been able to make an artificial quinine which contains most of the therapeutical properties of the real article. Two German chemists working in Berlin have just produced an artificially prepared caffeine, the alkaloid to which both tea and coffee owe their refreshing stimulating and analgesic properties.

As may be readily imagined, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, the process by which this has been done is exceedingly elaborate and costly, but the discoverers are not without hope that they will be able to simplify and cheapen it so as to bring it within the region of practical economics, as has been done with many of the coal-tar preparations which, though now exceedingly cheap, were very expensive when first produced.

Should the anticipations of these two gentlemen be realized a cup of tea or coffee will resolve itself into a question of minute pellets; one of the alkaloid, one of saccharine, and one of a highly concentrated milk, which will only need to be put into a cup of boiling water to be an efficient substitute for the real article.

Cost of a Cardinal's Hat.

The red hat of a cardinal costs him more money than kings pay for any except their very best crowns. Before accepting it the grateful prelate must make offerings to the the propaganda and to his titular church at Rome, and pay fees to a long list of officials, ranging from chamberlains at the vatican down to the cooks and sweepers and the soldiers of the Swiss guards. Indeed, the new cardinal has to pay fees at every step from the moment of his creation to the occasion of his receiving the red hat in public consistory, and when all is over and done finds himself out of pocket to the extent of $2,500 at least. If the cardinal is without means to defray the cost of his elevation, and if he is to reside in Rome, the vatican is ready to make him a loan to be repaid in installments out of his yearly allowances.

A LIVING MEAL.

A Fish That Watches Its Own Demolition Is a Japanese Delicacy.

The most dainty dish to the Japanese epicure is none other than a living fish. This horrible delicacy is served as follows: Resting on a large dish is a mat formed of rounds of glass held together by plaited threads, on which is a living fish with gills and mouth moving regularly; at its back rises a bank of white shreds resembling damp isinglass, but in reality a colorless seaweed, while the fish itself rests on damp green algae. In front is a pile of small slices of sawfish garnished with a radiating tuft of variegated bamboo leaves. A portion of the raw fish from the pile in front of the living victim is now placed on a saucer and passed to one guest, and so on with the rest until the pile is consumed. Then the carver raises the skin (which has been already loosened) of the living fish, and proceeds to take slice after slice from the upper part. The creature has been carved while still alive, the pile of flesh first served consisting of the lower half of the body. This has been done with such consummate skill that no vital part has been touched; the heart, the liver, the gills and the stomach are left intact, while the damp seaweed on which the flesh rests suffices to keep the lungs in action. The miserable victim looks on with lustrous eyes while its own body is consumed, probably the only instance of a living creature assisting as a spectator at its own entombment.

THE WAY IT ACTED.

It Was Quite a New Thing to Sam and He Was Bound to Try It.

A tailor named Sam Smith, from a country place, visited a large wholesale warehouse and ordered a quantity of goods. He was politely received and one of the principals showed him over the establishment. On reaching the fourth floor the customer saw a speaking tube on the wall, the first he had ever seen, says the Detroit Free Press.

"What is that?" he asked.

"Oh, that is a speaking tube. It is a great convenience. We can talk with it to the clerks on the first floor without taking the trouble of going downstairs."

"Can they hear anything that you say through it?"

"Yes, and they can reply."

"You don't say so! May I talk through it?"

"Certainly."

The visitor put his mouth to the tube and asked:

"Are Sam Smith's goods packed yet?"

The people in the office supposed it was the salesman who had asked the question, and in a moment the distinct reply came back:

"No; we are waiting for a telegram from his town. He looks like a slippery customer."

Texas.

In the Agricultural line, Texas leads all other states in the variety of its products. Cotton, corn and the cereals grow and are raised in every section of the state and in the central and southern portions sugar cane and sorghum are profitably cultivated. On the Gulf Coast two and three crops of vegetables are raised each year. Berries are shipped six weeks in advance of the home crop in the north. Pears, peaches, plums, oranges, figs, olives and nuts all grow abundantly and can be marketed from two to three weeks in advance of the California crops. Large quantities of rice are now grown.

If the land seeker, the home seeker and the settler desires to secure a farm larger than the one he occupies, on vastly more reasonable terms; if he wants more land to cultivate, a greater variety of crops to harvest, with proportionately increased remuneration, at a less outlay for cost of production; if he wants an earlier season with correspondingly higher prices; if he wants milder winters, all the year pasturage for his stock, improved health, increased bodily comforts and wealth and prosperity, he should go to Texas.

Send for pamphlet descriptive of the resources of this great state (mailed free). Low rate Homeseekers excursions via the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway on Nov. 3rd and 17th, Dec. 1st and 15th, 1896. H. A. CHERRIER, Northern Passenger Agent, 316 Marquette Building, Chicago.

"I AM sorry I bought one of those doormats with 'Welcome' on it." "Why so?" "Some stupid fellow mistook the meaning of the word and helped himself to it the first night."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

I Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

"HOW ODD it is," said Pat, as he trudged along on foot one sultry day, "that a man never meets a cart going the same way as he is!"—Household Words.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Company, printed near the bottom of the package. For sale by all responsible druggists.

"BILLIE was too much bent on getting that girl." "Yes, and the first he knew he was broke."—Kate Field's Washington.

HOW MY THROAT HURTS!—Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

"MOTHER'S APRON STRINGS."

When I was but a verdant youth
I thought the truly great
Were those who had attained, in truth,
To man's mature estate.
And none my soul so sadly tried
Or spoke such bitter things
As he who said that I was tied
To mother's apron-strings.

I loved my mother, yet it seemed
That I must break away
And find the broader world I dreamed
Beyond her presence lay.
But I have sighed and I have cried
O'er all the cruel stings
I would have missed had I been tied
To mother's apron-strings.

Oh, happy, trustful girls and boys!
The mother's way is best.
She leads you mid the fairest joys
Through paths of peace and rest.
If you would have the safest guide,
And drink from sweetest springs,
Oh, keep your hearts forever tied
To mother's apron-strings.

—Nixon Waterman, in L. A. W. Bulletin.

SUGAR OR SALT.

BY RYE JOHNSON.

It was an old-fashioned house, in the suburb of an old-fashioned town. Nancy Moore stood upon the porch and watched the carriage until it disappeared around the bend near the bridge; then, turning, danced gleefully into the pleasant kitchen. "Miss Nancy Moore, 'Missus' for the day, if you please," she said aloud with a sweeping courtesy, though her own bright self was the only being visible. Then dropping into an easy chair, placed invitingly near an open window through which the sweet morning air came in delightful little puffs, she proceeded to plan her day's work.

"Mamma and papa are off for the day, and I may work my own sweet will while they are away. There's a rhyme to begin with, you silly thing. They will be gone until near five, and Cousin Hal is coming home with them to tea. I am to prepare that tea, or rather dinner. Let me see, what shall we have? There's beautiful bread, butter and honey for a foundation. I'll make some of those mock mince pies papa loves so dearly. Then a white cake and a cream layer, a mold of variegated apple jelly to please mamma, some lemon jelly to please Hal" (with a flush at mention of that name); "then there's potato salad, creamed potatoes, fried chicken — there — that will do, Nancy, you must remember the darling old papa is not rich."

Springing up, the happy girl took down a huge gingham apron from a convenient nail, and after donning it, rolled her sleeves above her dimpled elbows. The fire was rebuilt in the cookstove and the dampers were regulated. Then seizing a pan she ran lightly down the cellar stairs to the potato bin.

"Two cupfuls and a half of grated potato," she said, as she selected tubers, "and if I have any over I shan't put it in as I did last time. Strange how easy it is to spoil a nice dish by not following the directions implicitly."

Nancy sang merrily as she pared, washed and dried the potatoes. Then she proceeded to grate them coarsely, but unfortunately rubbed her thumb over the grater, thereby interrupting her song for a minute. But she was too happy to care for a wounded thumb and was soon warbling away in rivalry with the birds who were singing their October melodies preparatory to a flitting.

"Two cupfuls and a half of grated potato, two cupfuls of boiling water poured over them, one cupful of vinegar, one of molasses, one and a half of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon and one of cloves. Butter size of an egg and a cupful of raisins," she repeated aloud, as she added each ingredient in turn. "There, that's all. Now for my crust and papa's mince pies are made."

In a very short time she had four dainty-looking pies in the oven, and the savory odor they emitted when she presently opened the oven door was a wonderful imitation of the original to say the least.

While her pies were baking, she prepared her mold of variegated apple jelly by peeling and cutting up a pound of sour apples and putting them to cook in a stewpan with three ounces of sugar, a cupful of water and the juice and grated rind of a lemon. When they were cooked to a pulp, she put them through a strainer and added an ounce of gelatine, which she had dissolved in a gill of water. Half of the apples she colored with a teaspoonful of cochineal, and then she filled her mold with alternate layers of the colored and uncolored fruit. When it was cold, she turned it out upon a glass dish, and it was to be served with a pint of whipped cream piled high on the center. This done, she made the cream for her layer cake. By that time the pies were done and the cake making followed.

Everybody has a favorite recipe for white cake, but perhaps Nancy's simple formula for layer cake may fill the need of some one whose papa like hers is "not rich:" "One cupful of white sugar," said she aloud—someway she had talked to herself all day—"one egg, half a cupful of saleratus and one of lemon. Now just flour enough for a running batter, and into the three tins you go."

Everything turned out splendidly, and Nancy felt a thrill of pardonable pride as she surveyed her finished pies, cakes and apple jelly.

"Now for my lemon jelly," she said, after a short rest in the easy chair by the window, and a few breaths of the pure fresh air that had a hint of frost in it. "I shall be all done by twelve and can climb the hill for those autumn leaves this afternoon."

Half an hour later a row of fancy molds of golden jelly stood upon one of the wide old-fashioned window sills. A brisk and energetic war was then waged with the various articles used in baking. Of course they were speedily vanquished; and when they were all put in their places in shining cleanliness, the tired yet happy girl hung up her gingham apron and rolled down her sleeves with a sigh of relief. The chicken was in the cool cellar all ready for the frying pan, the potato salad must be prepared later on, for it could not stand too long, while it would only take a few minutes to cream the potatoes while the chicken fried.

Nancy thought of all this while setting the table. The wide kitchen was also the dining-room, but it was built before people began cutting their houses up into so many rooms. The east end with its matting covered floor, windows full of sweet smelling plants, and daintily set table with its snowy linen and shining glass, formed so pretty and inviting a picture, no one need look further.

The girl gave a sigh of satisfaction as she surveyed her finished task, then covered all with a length of netting. An hour's rest, a lunch for which she brought a good appetite, and then she set out on her search for October treasures.

She was back long before the hour of her parents' return, and when they arrived she stood at the gate to receive them. Hal Dinsley was with them, as she had expected, and he thought he had never seen so fair a picture as she presented in her soft brown dress, a spray of belated goldenrod at her throat and another in her hair.

There was a happy look in her dark eyes, and a deep flush stained her cheek as he held her hand in greeting. But someway he did not like the "Cousin Hal," so freely bestowed. A nearer and dearer title would have been far more to his liking.

They were a little late, so made haste to prepare for the meal which Nancy said was waiting for them.

How everybody did enjoy that tea. It was not considered ill-mannered in that section, if anything was particularly good, to say so, and Nancy found herself loaded with compliments.

"Now, here's a pie a man can eat without a haunting fear of indigestion or nightmare," said Mr. Moore, as he deposited a generous triangle of the mock mince upon his plate. "You have excelled yourself, dear, they are splendid." Thus it was with everything until the cakes were passed.

Nancy sat with downcast eyes, blushing under Hal's admiring glances, when a sudden and complete silence on the part of all caused her to look up. Mr. Moore was evidently on the verge of a fit, or making a heroic attempt to suppress a laugh. She glanced at Hal. He, too, was smiling, despite all efforts to the contrary. "My dear," said her mother in a queer voice, "where did you get the sugar for your cake?"

Nancy looked surprised. "Why, after I used what was in the bucket, I opened that paper papa brought yesterday."

"Oh, by George, I thought so," and Mr. Moore burst into a ringing peal of laughter.

Mrs. Moore could not speak, but motioned for Nancy to taste her piece of cake.

She obeyed, but the expression of disgusted amazement on her face which followed was too much for Hal, and he joined the chorus. Nancy sat a moment the picture of mortification. Her beautiful cake, which rivaled the snow in whiteness, and her cream layer of which she had been so proud, were both made of salt!

But really, it was too comical, and a moment later she was laughing as heartily as any of them.

Well, the supper was a great success, notwithstanding her awful blunder; and ere she laid her head upon her pillow that night, Cousin Hal, who really was no cousin after all, had asked her to sweeten his cakes for all his life. And she had promised to do so, provided he furnished nothing but salt.

Nancy is now mistress of a home of her own, and has become a notable housewife. But she never uses the contents of a package without being sure whether it is sugar or salt.—Good Housekeeping.

ENGLISH DRINKING SONGS.

Fletcher's Happy Efforts and the Variations of It.

The best of the English drinking songs were written by the dramatists of the seventeenth century, men who trolled out their vigorous sentiments, linked sweetly together in flowing verse, without the smallest thought or fear of shocking anybody. Frankly indecorous, they invite the whole wide world to drink with them, to empty the brimming tankard passed from hand to hand, and to reel home through the frosty streets, where the watchman grins at their unsteady steps, and quiet sleepers, awakened from dull dreams, echo with drowsy sympathy the last swelling cadence of their uproarious song. Where there is no public sentiment to defy even Bacchanalian rioters and Bacchanalian verses cease to be defiant. What admirable good temper and sincerity in Fletcher's importunity:

"Drink to-day and drown all sorrow.
You shall perhaps not do it to-morrow;
Best, while you have it; use your breath:
There is no drinking after death.

"Then let us swill, boys, for our health,
Who drinks well loves the commonwealth.
And he that will to bed go sober
Falls with the leaf, still in October."

Upon this song successive changes have been rung, until now its variations are bewildering, and to it we owe the ever-popular and utterly indefensible glee roared out for generations by many a lusty tavern chorus:

"He who goes to bed, and goes to bed sober,
Falls as the leaves do, and dies in October;
But he who goes to bed, and goes to bed mellow,
Lives as he ought to do, and dies an honest fellow."

—Atlantic.

An Awkward Blunder.

It is well for a poet to have a slight technical knowledge of the subject he rhymes upon. If he hasn't the requisite knowledge himself he would find it to his advantage to look up a friend who can supply the deficiency. Eternal vigilance is the price of good poetry.

Now, here is a poet who tunefully sings a song of the cycle. It jingles and hath a pleasant rhyme, but when it stumbles on such lines as the following it conclusively shows that the singer could never have mounted his own Pegasus:

"Oh, that was the place," and she tossed her head,
"Where my saddle was out of gear."

You catch the blunder, don't you? Even a velocipede rider knows that no self-respecting firm of bicycle makers would ever dream of putting the gear into the saddle. But, perhaps the young girl didn't know, you know.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Just Like Monkeys.

The Behozy, who occupy a densely wooded country among the hills of Bemaraha, jump from tree to tree just like monkeys, and are not easily followed, inasmuch as their territory is exceedingly rocky. They are very timid, and it is said they die of fright when captured.—N. Y. Sun.

—The Romans had two games which were played with dice—tali and tessera. The latter seems, from the imperfect descriptions left, to have been a variety of craps.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

"Section 30."

Secretary Francis has rendered another decision in the case of Minnesota against William Craig, involving a 40-acre tract of land embraced in the "Section 30" case. The decision was on a motion filed by the state for a review of the departmental decision, in which Secretary Smith affirmed the commissioners' decision denying the state's application for a hearing to determine whether the land was swamp at the date of grant in 1860. The present secretary denies the motion very briefly. He says there is no specification of errors set forth, "clearly and concisely," as required by the rules of practice, and further, that the argument presented does not raise any new point of law or fact presented by the state which would warrant a review of the previous decision. This probably disposes of the contest over one of the most valuable tracts of land in Minnesota, which has been before the interior department in one way and another for the past ten years.

X-Rays.

Professor Fred Jones of the university department of physics, assisted by Instructer Zeleny, recently located bullets in the nether extremities of two patients of the St. Paul city hospital, using the x-rays. George Davidson, one of the patients, has carried a bullet in his leg for three years, but it has been impossible to locate it. The x-ray photograph showed it to be lying on the fibula on the opposite side from which it entered, three inches below the knee. Samuel Chase was shot only two weeks ago, but it was to locate the bullet, which the rays showed to have stopped at the head of the tibia in the edge of the knee joint. With the aid of these photographs there will be no trouble in successfully extracting the bullet

About Game.

Sam Fullerton, executive agent of the game commission, says that the effect of the law prohibiting shipment of venison out of the state has been to decrease the amount of poaching and in fact the number of deer killed by 35 per cent. This estimate appears to be a little high, though Mr. Fullerton has, of course, the best facilities for obtaining figures of a reliable sort.

Fullerton now proposes to go a step farther with his prohibitive legislation. He is of the opinion that this state cannot afford to sell any game or game fish outside its own borders. Moreover, that the only way to put the game supply where it ought to be is totally to prohibit the sale of all game, including trout and black bass.

Children Gardeners.

That the little gardeners among the Minneapolis school children have been industrious this year was proved by the report of the flower committee, which occupied the meeting of the Woman's Improvement League. Nearly 9,000 of these little citizens have worked with busy hands and willing hearts to make the city bloom with gay flower gardens, many of them working to overcome almost insurmountable difficulties encountered in poor soil and improper drainage.

The report of the flower committee, read by Mrs. F. H. Barnard, showed that 34 schools had been provided with seed this year and 8,500 children. Nine schools have won prizes for their rooms.

Change of Venue.

Judge Ives of Crookston has granted a change of venue in the suit for an injunction to prevent the continuance of of the state capitol, and Ramsey county has been selected as the place where the trial will be held. Attorney General Childs has served upon J. F. Kelly, attorney for the Kandiyohi, a demurrer to the complaint, alleging that it does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

Home Industrious.

The council of Duluth has instructed the board of public works to enter into a contract with the D. C. Prescot company of West Duluth for the construction of pumping engines for the new water plant, at a cost of $91,500. Nearly everything connected with the plant is to be made there, including the steel plate for the mains and the mains themselves.

News in Brief.

C. A. N. Rood, a grocery clerk at Crookston, was found dead in his room. He was epileptic, and while removing clothing from his trunk had suffered an attack, the lid falling upon his neck and choking him to death.

Two Great Northern brakemen were arrested at St. Cloud by Special Detective Bresnan, on suspicion of having committed the hold-up of the Swedes in the Great Northern yards there.

A young woman who registered under the name of Mrs. H. Jennings, Eau Claire, Wis., at the Marshall hotel, Minneapolis, was found unconscious from taking chloral.

Hastings has inaugurated a system of monthly stock fairs.

The body of Daniel McClelland was found in a room at the Windsor house at Minneapolis. The room was filled with gas. Evidence showed that the man had been dead for some time, probably 36 years.

On the Schuster farm near Rochester fire destroyed a barn containing 50 tons of hay, a horse barn and granary with 3,500 bushels of grain and a hay shed with 30 tons of hay.

Otto J. Rollis has filed on a claim in the Red Lake reservation, and in order to do he has traveled by wagon, with his family and effects, from the state of Washington, 1,800 miles, crossing the Rocky mountains and all the intersecting country.

The local tax levy for Rochester shows a large decrease. The rate of 1890 was 31 mills. For next year the levy will be about 25 mills. This includes a small tax for a public library building.

The house of Mrs. Slais at Montgomery was burned, but nearly all the goods were saved. The house was insured.

Employes of the Duluth Street Railway Company have been notified of a 5 per cent cut in wages, to take effect Nov. 1. The company says it is due to decreased receipts. A cut of 10 per cent made three years ago, has never been restored.

A scow, loaded with stone for the abutments of the new Duluth-Superior bridge, sank in the bay near the Northern Pacific drawbridge. The one man on board was rescued with difficulty by the tug.

The store and postoffice at Randall was broken into. The robbers escaped, but are supposed to be tramps.

SUBSTITUTES FOR MONEY.

Odd Articles Which Are Used as Currency in Some Lands.

Eggs are about the oddest form of currency. Tschudi, a sober and painstaking Teuton, whose evidence is not to be questioned, declares that he found hens' eggs the only money throughout the Province of Janja, in Peru; that would be some 50 years ago. The people transmitted them by thousands to the provincial capital and made their purchases therewith at the rate of 40 or 50 to the dollar. We are to understand that the country people had little use for cash among themselves. In Manchuria brick tea and floss silk represent money; but the latter is going out of fashion. The usual brick of tea, 10 inches by 8 inches, 1½ inches thick, is equivalent in trade with Russians to 60 kopecs (80 pence). It is divided to make any change necessary. Russian merchants have tried to introduce a paper currency, the notes representing 60 kopecs and parts thereof, but Tartars reject them. When a brick gets discredited, that is, too much worn by long circulation, it is consigned to the teapot.

Several old travelers assure us that cats' eyes were employed in the great Indian kingdom of Vijianagar; elsewhere iron worked into the form of large needles, cakes of salt, or again, rays Nicolo Conti, cards inscribed with the name of the king. The Abyssinians also use cakes of salt in remote districts. Various negro tribes have a currency of iron hoes. Nongua shells were the money of the Indians in British Columbia, one string representing the value of one beaver. In Australia rough slabs of freestone, to be fashioned into hatchets, represented cash. The men who hawked these slabs from tribe to tribe were sacred, passing unharmed through all the districts, even at war. Marco Polo reckoned bank notes among the oddest substitutes for money; his account of the notes issued by Kublai Khan and his reflections on the system are peculiarly delightful. He tells of people in the great province of Thibet who use coral, but we must ask where they got it. Had he said turquoise it would have been quite intelligible, for the Thibetans still employ that stone at need. Elsewhere Marco speaks of "sprigs of gold" and "porcelain." In the latter case, also, an error may be suspected. Our word is adapted from the Portuguese, signifying "hogs' back," their name for cowry shell.

Excepting regular coinage, no "circulating medium" has a vogue to compare with that of the cowry. Perhaps it would not be inexact to say that every people in whose territory the shell exists once used it for cash. But this seems very strange, opposed to common sense and political economy, when we hear the supply is unlimited. Over thousands of miles of coast a man can gather a sackful in an hour. But the fact is indisputable, however it be explained. The value fluctuates enormously, of course, over such an immense area, but in a very rough way, we believe, African traders used to estimate 1,000 cowries at a shilling. Anglo-Indian traders had no need to make a reckoning, probably, for the shell, though very largely current among the natives, was never reckoned into their transactions. Mungo Park counted 250 cowries to the shilling in his day and in the countries where he traveled.

But the "bar" was Mungo's currency. In the beginning it was literally a bar of iron imported from Europe, but as the trade developed it became merely a word of value. Twenty leaves of tobacco made a "bar," a gallon of spirits a "bar," and the natives would not willingly allow any fluctuation in quantity, whether more or less. If an energetic newcomer tried to push business by offering more rum or tobacco to the "bar," he was regarded with suspicion; no old hand ventured to offer less. In all parts of Borneo, probably, one may still hear prices reckoned in brass guns—that is, cannon; but a man who has transactions of that importance will instantly translate the sums into dollars at the present time. There was an age when ten or twenty pounders did actually pass from hand to hand. The Malay empires were rich then, and made such a show as astonished the early navigators. But for a long while past, even in the dominions of the sultan of Bruni, brass guns have been merely an expression of value, the article itself being practically non-existent. There are great stores, however, quite useless now, at Bruni, which was the mint, so to speak.

Not dissimilar is the practice of the Red Karens in Burmah, who reckon large sums in kyeezees, or drums of copper; but they always had a currency of silver ingots. The drums are peculiar, however, in the respect that their value does not lie in the weight of metal or even in the excellence of workmanship, though they are adorned with figures of birds, animals and fish. It is the quality and volume of sound they emit which decide their worth; objects not visibly differing may be estimated at £5 to £50. One might think that connoisseurs would disagree upon the quality of the sound, but a drum, no doubt, is more easily valued in that respect than any other musical instrument. Since British trade has approached their territories, however—the Red Karens are not yet annexed, we believe — and the enterprising Chinaman has permeated it, this picturesque usage is dying out fast. The kyeezees are as much reverenced as ever, but they sell for prosaic dollars, though taste still asserts itself by putting a very fancy price upon an article specially melodious.—London Standard.

Cynical.

Those who have reached a point in their journeying on a wrong road where they have lost their pride in a good name are in a very dangerous position. They are not far from the moral case of a certain speculator of whom one acquaintance said to another:

"I don't see how he can do as he does; he does not seem to think much of his reputation."

"Well," answered the other man, "I don't see how he could think much of it—it's so bad!"—Youth's Companion.

Celery Salad.

Well wash the celery and keep it in the cool till wanted; then dry on a cloth and cut in thin-sliced sticks, 1½ inches long, or in short julienne shapes. Season it with pepper and salt, oil and tarragon or other vinegar and chopped shallot; mix well together and serve in a salad bowl. Garnish with slices of tomatoes or beetroot, cut in fancy shapes and seasoned like the celery.—N. Y. Ledger.

SUFFERING SISTERS.

Curious Coincidence.

From the Express, Aurora, Ill.

"Two years ago," said Mrs. Harry Rhodes, whose home is at No. 1 Blackhawk Street, Aurora, Kane County, Illinois. "My life was one of misery because of rheumatic affections which the most skilled physicians of this city were powerless to cure. My afflictions were of a sciatic nature which affected not only my hips but both legs and feet to such a degree that I did not dare to step upon the ground for fear of bringing on the most excruciating pains.

"The several physicians to whom I applied were powerless to aid me, and I was in a very despondent condition and almost without hope. When one day I noticed a testimonial in one of our daily papers from a woman who had been cured of rheumatism by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Sanders & Sherer's drug store is just across the street from my husband's place of business, and I asked him to call there and purchase a box of pills, which he did.

"That first box of pills worked wonders for me. I might almost say that the first half dozen produced a very noticeable effect, for that night I obtained sleep without the aid of opiates, and with the second day the pains grew less and less until they departed altogether, never to return. I continued to take the pills, in the prescribed doses, for several weeks when I found myself entirely cured.

"My sister, Mrs. Bert Scott, whose home was at Duluth, Minnesota, was troubled with rheumatic difficulties similar to mine. Her trouble was the principal reason for the removal of the family to Chicago, where Mr Scott is in the plumbing business, and their home is now at 15 Teale Court. They expected the atmosphere of Illinois to assist in a cure which the physicians could not bring about in the climate of Superior, but my sister became no better, with the very best of medical attendance, until I recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to her. As in my case they worked a speedy cure, and Mrs. Scott is now entirely free from all rheumatic disorders, and she is as conscientious as I am in her praises of the remedy which has done so much to make the lives of two families far happier than they were two years ago."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

THE WELL-MANNERED BOY.

He Is Simply Charming, But Altogether Too Scarce.

Is there anything more charming in this world than a nice, well-mannered boy? I don't want to be hypercritical, but I must add, as I am a strictly veracious woman, that they are, alas! as rare as they are charming., says the Philadelphia Record.

Such a boy, the well-mannered genius—thank heavens!—I met not long ago, and my instant thought was what a fine mother his must be. I know her by reputation, a celebrated actress, who has carefully shielded her private life from the public, and my estimation of that woman immediately arose 50 degrees. None but a woman of culture, refinement and true nobility of character could rear a son whose every lightest word showed respect for women, innate good breeding, and, best of all, in this day of affected skepticism among the jeunesse doree, an honest belief in the existence of good among men and women in general.

And I couldn't help thinking, sorrowfully, as I chatted with this delightful boy, how few mothers really understand their metier. It's the most responsible work in the world, that of motherhood, and is entered into with the least training and preparation. Women are proverbially proud, vain, their masculine critics say, and I wonder whether they realize how they are reflected in their children? If they did, would they not make a greater effort to have reflected only their good points, their gentleness, breeding, and, above all, their faith in human nature?

AN ARIZONA MUMMY.

Once a Very Rich Person of the Ancient Aztec Nation.

An Indian mummy has been found in Arizona, near Prescott, that is believed to have once been one of the great men of the Aztecs, says the New York Journal. It was found by John F. Blundy, who communicated the facts to George F. Kunz, the New York diamond expert, says the Chicago News.

Beside the mummy was a basket filled with a half peck of torquoises. With the Aztecs green was a sacred stone and wealth was gauged generally by the number of green stones the person owned. Every man's treasure in those days was buried with his bones, and neglect to do this was regarded as highly sacrilegious. For the nourishment of the departed soul a few ears of corn were added.

The torquoises Mr. Bundy found were in the form of beads. These the Aztecs firmly believed saved the wearer from fevers, serpents' bites and diseases.

The mummy is a singular specimen, altogether unlike the Egyptian variety. The skin is dried firmly over the bones, giving it a withered appearance. This is due to the rare air in Arizona, which dries but seldom has the decomposing effect of our atmosphere.

WHAT TO SAY.

A List of Remarks to Make About the New Baby.

One is always expected to say something when looking for the first time on a new baby, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, and as it is neither kind nor safe to tell the truth and say that the little red, podgy creature doesn't look like anything, we give a list of unpatented and uncopyrighted remarks to be used on such occasions:

"Isn't he sweet? He looks like you!"

"I think he's going to look like his father!"

"Hasn't he dear little fingers? Do let me see his dear little toes!"

"Isn't he large!"

"Isn't he a tiny darling!"

"How bright he seems!"

"Did you ever see such a sweet little mouth?"

"Isn't he just too sweet for anything!"

"The dear little darling! I never saw so young a baby look so intelligent!"

"Do, please, let me hold him just a minute!"

Any and all of these remarks are warranted to give satisfaction, just as they have been giving satisfaction from time immemorial until the present day.

Original Languages of Europe.

It is said by philologists that there are 13 original European languages—the Greek, Latin, German, Slavonic, Welsh, Biscayan, Irish, Albanian, Tartarian, Illyrian, Jazygian, Chaucin and Finnic.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

MISS KEEDICK—"What an awful talker Mr. Gilley is, and how little he says when he speaks!" Miss Kittish—"The poor fellow is troubled with an impediment in his thoughts."—N. Y. World.

Left Destitute!

Not of worldly goods, but of all earthly comfort, is the poor wretch tormented by malaria. The fell scourge is, however, shorn of its thong in advance by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, its only sure preventive and remedy. Dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, rheumatism, nervousness and kidney complaints are also among the bodily afflictions which this beneficent medicine overcomes with certainty. Use it systematically.

MR. HOJACK—"Miss Tenspot must be surprisingly beautiful." Mr. Tomdik—"Indeed! What makes you think so?" "She looks well even in an amateur photograph."—Life.

A Chance for Work.

Persons who buy 40 acres of land at from $5 to $8 an acre will be given work at $1.50 a day so as to provide the necessaries of life. Land is located in Mason county, Washington, and will produce fruits and all staple crops. Land also for sale at low prices and easy terms on Whidby Island, Washington. One free railway ticket to each purchaser of 40 acres. Address R. E. Werkman, Grand Central Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.

MAUL—"Too bad, old fellow, the hanging committee skied your canvas." D'Auber—"My boy, with the hanging committee the art is to conceal the art."—London Figaro.

Tourist Car to California.

An upholstered Pullman Tourist Car is run every Wednesday by the Northern Pacific. This car leaves St. Paul 2:45 p. m., Minneapolis 3:20 p. m., reaching San Francisco the following Monday morning. Double berth only $6 00. For tickets and reservations write to any ticket agent, N. P. R'y Co., or to Chas. S. Fee, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

"I do not believe that I have a true friend in the world." "So you have been trying to borrow money, too, have you?"—Truth.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS

To Virginia and North Carolina.

In the months of November and December Homeseeker's excursion tickets will be sold from all points west and northwest to Virginia and North Carolina at one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip. For excursion rates and dates address U. L. Truitt, N. W. P. A., Big Four, C. & O. Route, 234 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

"GIRLS like a mustache at first sight," said Cholly; "but with a fellow—well, it has to grow on him!"—Truth.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe.

CINCINNATI FLYER.

Monon Route & C. H. & D.

The Monon has put on a fast flyer for Indianapolis and Cincinnati in connection with the C. H. & D. The train leaves Chicago, Dearborn Station, at 11:50 A. M., reaches Indianapolis at 4:37 and Cincinnati at 7:45 P. M., thus making the run, Chicago to Indianapolis, in four hours and forty-seven minutes, and Cincinnati in seven hours and fifty-five minutes. This is the fastest time made between Chicago and Indianapolis and Cincinnati by any line. The "Cincinnati Flyer" is equipped with elegant day coaches, the Monon celebrated high-backed seats, parlor car and dining car. City Ticket Office, 232 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

"THERE are no jokes like the old jokes," Said the humorist blithe and gay. "And the jokes that now find favor Pleased the folks of another day."
—Philadelphia North American.

FRIEND—"Well, Arthur, now that you've started to school, what do you like best?" Arthur—"Recess."

WE think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—JENNIE PINCKARD, Springfield, Ills., Oct. 1, 1894.

IT'S a rather remarkable thing that we can see through almost any kind of glass but a glass eye.

JUST try a 10c box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

DISEASE DOES NOT STAND STILL.

Every one is either growing better or worse.

How is it with you?

You are suffering from

KIDNEY, LIVER OR URINARY TROUBLES.

Have tried doctors and medicine without avail, and have become disgusted.

DON'T GIVE UP!

Warner's Safe Cure

WILL CURE YOU.

Thousands now well, but once like you, say so. Give an honest medicine an honest chance.

Large bottle or new style smaller one at your druggist's. Write for free treatment blank to-day. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y.

A. N. K.—G. 1629.

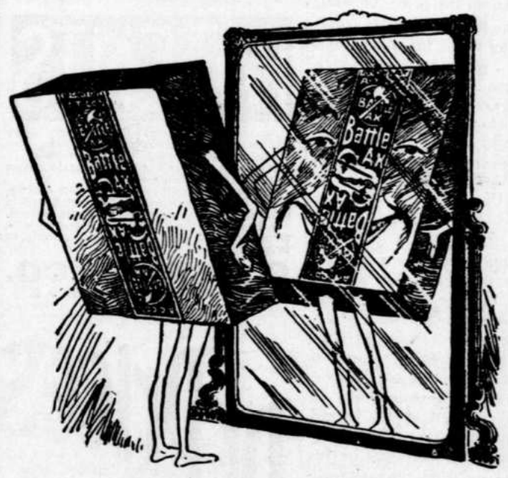
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

A Cougher's Coffers

may not be so full as he wishes, but if he is wise he will neglect his coffers awhile and attend to his cough. A man's coffers may be so secure that no one can take them away from him. But a little cough has taken many a man away from his coffers. The "slight cough" is somewhat like the small pebble that lies on the mountain side, and appears utterly insignificant. A fluttering bird, perhaps, starts the pebble rolling, and the rolling pebble begets an avalanche that buries a town. Many fatal diseases begin with a slight cough. But any cough, taken in time, can be cured by the use of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

More particulars about Pectoral in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.



"I am Bigger than the Biggest; Better than the Best!" 78

BattleAx PLUG

What a chewer wants first is a good tobacco; then he thinks about the size of the plug. He finds both goodness and bigness in "Battle Ax." He finds a 5 cent piece almost as large as a 10 cent piece of other high grade brands. No wonder millions chew "Battle Ax."

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, NOV. 6, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—J. D. Young lost both of his horses lately from preumonia.

—Several hunting parties are contemplating visits to the northwest in search of deer.

—Trains come late from the west in the morning, quite often. Snows are reported in Dakotas.

—From the amount of lumber being handled here people must be doing some building even if times are hard.

—It is reported that there are 19 applicants for the position of Post Mas- at Delano. All the returns are not yet in.

—H. M. Doyl has a fine car load of apple for sale at the Renswick building in Delano. He sold a load here last year.

—Quite a number of hogs are being shiped to the cities so soon. These cold frosty mornings bring out the pork to market.

—Tomorrow, Saturday Nov. 7, will probably be one of the largest Fair Days of the season. Everybody will be in looking after election news.

—The Ladies Aid apple society held at the M. E. Parsonage Saturday evening was well attended and everybody enjoyed the pleasant evening's entertainment.

—Voting under the Australian system seems quite slow; crowds of men packed the stairway at the City Hall for hours at a time waiting for a chance to vote.

—The Republican rallies that were to be such immense affairs on saturday and Monday evenings were rather lightly attended owing Somewhat to the inclement weather.

—Election day opened up cold and disagreeable; the ground was frozen, but along towards noon the sun shown out a little from behind the clouds, making things more cheerful.

—Election returnes from Watertown were received by telephone at Delano about 7 P. M. The question is how did the Watertown people get a count so early in the evening.

—John Lind Candidate for Governor on his way to Cokato Monday addressed a fair sized audience at the depot while the train stopped. He made a good impression on his audience.

—F. F. Chancellor says if he don't emigrate to Mexico he will try to be around and work harder than he did this time for free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1, in 1900.

—Delmont Gould's threshing crew returned Monday from near DeGraff where they went to thrash. The weather is getting rather severe for that business, especially on the bleak prairies, where the Northwesters have full sweep.

—Be sure and see those apples that DOYL has for sale before all are gone. Going at wholesale prices.

—Owing to the bad roads and wet weather for a few days the fore part of the week there was a considerable of a scarcity of wood in our village. Owing to the extortionate prices demanded for coal, wood has had an upward tendency in price. Should the Lord see fit to temper our weather as last winter, the coal barans will doubtless soon come down on the price of coal.

—Some of the folks accuse I. Gutzwiller of having voted for John Lind for Governor. When he went to vote the Judge, Wash Rader, got the tickets mixed and put the county ticket into the national ticket box and the national ticket into tht county ticket box. Mr. G. was considerably kind of vexed about it.

Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—A collection was taken up and the telegraphic reports of election received at the Meister House. Numerous discussions were had and alternatley, the Bryanites and the McKinleyites would shout their appreceation of the returns from different states. Reports were far from satisfactory up to the time when most of the crowd dispersed near midnight. Next day instead of coming no more was heard.

—The dailies claim that the gold has started out of the banks again to circulate among the people. One of our citizens informs us that our local bank claims not to have received notice to let any out yet. We would advise our readers if they should see any not to do like the Irishman who, on arriving in this county and going up from the wharf saw a gold dollar on the ground hunched his partner and called his attention to it, and when he was going to pick it up, cried out "Never mind it Mike lets go where they are thicker"

—Our village has, for several years, been without a literary society and people are feeling the need of one. It is sometimes very inconvenient, and humiliating to be obliged to admit that there is not a man in town, or at most only a very few who could make a respectable or profitable showing in a convention where our village wished to be represented. Nothing aids a man more in this line than the ordinary, old fashioned debating society; Our town needs one. Let us begin early this winter and perhaps we can secure a few public speakers from abroad to entertain and instruct us during the winter.

Personal.

C. G. Rosen visited Minneapolis Wednesday.

John Burneck, of Minneapolis, has returned to Delano for a season.

—John Cunningham, of Minneapolis, gave us a call this afternoon.

E. J. Swedebeck came home from Hibberling Monday in time to vote.

A. B. C. Dickinson, of Rockford, was a Delano business visitor Wednesday.

Mr. Larson, formerly of Benson spent last week in town, and gave us a lift in the office.

Prof. Hawker and Miss Gray were among Delanoites spending Sunday at Minneapolis.

Albert Sosnick came up from the Cities the other day, and left for Montana Wednesday night.

J. Z. Cochran, W. H. Cutting, William and Eb Zeibarth were among candidates in town Monday.

Fred Brandes, of Leudeman, was shaking hands with Delano friends, Wednesday. He made us a pleasant call.

Miss Grace O'Hair spent a short vacation at home the fore part of the week, returning to the "U" Tuesday evening.

Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Shrader, of watertown have returned home from Philadelphia where they have been for a few weeks past.

M. A. O'Hair and Swan Erickson drove to Maple Plain Saturday morning to hear John Lind. He did not come. They heard Owens and Chaffee.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Halgren, of Watertown, took the Tuesday morning train west, to visit their son Guy, at Richmond. They are to return home Saturday.

County Cullings.

Hotel registers will show the names of so many candidates for office as has lately ornamented their pages.

The muddy roads, dark nights and muddled up ticket, caused considerable delay in the receipt of election returns at the county seat.

The entire Republican ticket appears to have been elected. The Democrats and Populists attempted to fuse but made a muss of it so far as county and legislative tickets were concerned. The fusion was very unsatisfactory to all parties.

The Democratic nominees for Sheriff and Coronor got elected.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week, Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

O. Clausson, Nassau, Fracture apparatus. G. Crosby, St. Paul, Sectional derrick. F. A. Harvey, Minneapolis, Boxing-glove. G. Mehl, St. Paul, Sash-fastener. D. N. Nester, St. Paul, Pneumatic stacker. G. A. Reichard, Minneapolis, condenser. H. A. Skreberg, Milan, Bag-holder.

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Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

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Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Used in Millions of Homes—
40 Years the Standard.
Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable and Wholesome.
No other baking powder does such work.

FREE! FREE!

The McKinley Bill and the new Tarriff Bill compared item by item. Also Henry George's Protection or Free Trade, and speeches of congress men on tariff and direct taxation Address Minnesota Democratic Association, 127 Globe Bldg, St. Paul,

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat, per bu.,	$ .67
Rye, per bu.,	.25
Potatoes, per bu.,	.25
Butter	.12, .15
Eggs,	.15
Hay, per ton,	4.00
Pork	3.50
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.05
Chickens, dressed,	.06
Spring chiehen,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.10

Application for Liquor License

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Wright, Village of Delano. } ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the Village Council of said Village of Delano and filed in my office praying for license to sell intexicating liquors for the term of one year, commencing the 8th of Nov., 1896, by the followieg named person as stated in said application, respectively to-wit:

Charles Eppel in a two story frame building situated on Lots 32, 33, 34, Block (L) one origi nal townsite of the village of Delano.

Said application will be considered by the Village Council at the Council Room in the Village of Delano, Saturday evening, Nov. 7, 1896, at 8 o'clock.

Dated the 14th day of Oct., 1896.

W. R. JOHNS,
Village Recorder.

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

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Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

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and Southeast Colony Lands, together with maps, rates and such other information as will be of service to you. Write ....

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CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS
RAILROAD

The Short Line from Chicago to Atlanta and the South.

CITY Ticket Office 230 Clark St. CHICAGO

CHARLS L. STONE
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, Ill.

N. B.—State what particular locality you are interested in, and we will send matter accordingly.

Agents Wanted.

To sell Banker's Alliance of California Combined Life and accident. Two policies in one. P. H. GREEAR,
District Manager.
Delano, Minn. 25tf.

Advertise

in Gazette.

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GAZETTE.

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INTERNATIONAL
DICTIONARY

Entirely New. Abreast of the Times. A Grand Educator.

Successor of the "Unabridged."

Everybody should own this Dictionary. It answers all questions concerning the history, spelling, pronunciation, and meaning of words.

A Library in Itself. It also gives the often desired information concerning eminent persons; facts concerning the countries, cities, towns, and natural features of the globe; particulars concerning noted fictitious persons and places; translation of foreign quotations. It is invaluable in the home, office, study, and schoolroom.

The One Great Standard Authority.

Hon. D. J. Brewer, Justice of U. S. Supreme Court, writes: "The International Dictionary is the perfection of dictionaries. I commend it to all as the one great standard authority."

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Next Week.

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BALD HEADS CURED SURE.
—TOUKENITE—does the business.
2c stamp gets full particulars.
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22tf. Edison Park, Ill.

$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who after instruction, will work industriously how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment, at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a number, who are making over $3000 a year each. It is NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine

WE WANT YOU

to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made Two Hundred Dollars a Month. No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.

GEORGE STINSON & CO.,
Box No. 488, Portland, Me

THE SONG OF THE "No. 9."

My dress is of fine polished oak,
As rich as the finest fur cloak,
And for handsome design
You just should see mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I'm beloved by the poor and the rich,
For both I impartially stitch;
In the cabin I shine,
In the mansion I'm fine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I never get surly nor tired,
With zeal I always am fired;
To hard work I incline,
For rest I ne'er pine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I am easily purchased by all,
With instalments that monthly do fall;
And when I am thine,
Then life is benign—
No. 9, No. 9.

To the Paris Exposition I went,
Upon getting the Grand Prize intent:
I left all behind,
The Grand Prize was mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889, at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France. This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered—the GRAND PRIZE—giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor—the most prized honor of France.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best it will be your own fault.

Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine. If he doesn't keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue and terms. Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.
Chicago, Ill

HOW A PUZZLE WAS SOLVED.

When you want a certain article, you want the best make of that article, don't you?

But how to determine which make is best is what puzzles you, isn't it?

And when the puzzle is solved for you, by authority which cannot be questioned, you are pleased, aren't you?

And you would like to hear of one puzzle that has been solved for the people of the whole world, wouldn't you?

Well, we will tell you about that very puzzle, and its solution.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889 at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France.

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The French Government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the most prized honor of France.

That is how the puzzle of the best sewing machine in the world was fully solved by the most competent authority in the world in favor of the No. 9 and No. 12 Wheeler & Wilson machines.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1896. NUMBER 7.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

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DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m.
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Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

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Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

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WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching.....

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DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.

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CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m. Sunday services every Sunday.

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Recorder: WYATT JOHNS.
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GIVE US A CALL.

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TURN IT DOWN.

FROM THE PRISON MIRROR.

If urged to lift the glass that tempts,
In city grand or humble town,
Be he that tempts the king or czar,
Quick, turn your glass and set it down!

If those who ask you vex and tease,
Perhaps condemn you with a frown,
Be firm; mind not the laugh and sneer;
Quick, turn your glass and set it down!

If health you crave and strength of arm,
Would keep your hardy hue of brown
Nor have the scarlet flush of sin,
Quick, turn your glass and set it down.

If in your trouble others say,
"In sea of drink your sorrows drown,"
Look out lest drowned the drinker be!
Quick, turn your glass and set it down!

Cold water, boys, hurrah, hurrah!
Will help to health, wealth, and renown.
If urged to give these treasures up,
Quick, turn your glass and set it down!

—Unknown.

THE Palmer Buckner democrats are hurrahing with the McKinleyites. They Bucked their party and now claim the Palm of victory.

MOST all the papers about here are commenting on the fact that allthough Ramsey, Hennepin, and Wright counties went republican each elected a democratic Sheriff; and Anoka another republican county had a tie for that office. It is kind of strange why the Republicans of four adjoing counties want democratic Sheriffs.

THE St Paul dispatch says: "If the republican electors of Wyoming are counted in, one of them would be a woman, and it will be the first time a woman ever acted as an elector to choose a president of the United States." And yet republican papers have been boasting that we are to have no "peticoat government."

IT is really amusing, if it were not a matter of such vast importance to read the inconsistancies of the gold standard press of the country. Some of them are claiming that the free silver sentiment is everlastingly crushed out of American citizens. Before election they claimed the free silver sentiment amounted to nothing anyway; now they claim to have waged one of the hardest fights and gained one of the greatest victories the country ever knew.

MCKINLEY is said to be casting about for a cabinet, one member to be from Minnesota. If he is half as generous as some of our Gopher Democrats he will give a position to one of the bolting Democrats who helped save the State to Knute Nelson, Bill Merriam and others two years ago by defeating Gen Becker; and who this year aided in saying the same machine by putting Daye Clough, and McKinley into office. These National Democrats have landed themselves in among not the best Republicans in the state; but what the rank and file of the G. O, P. is not at all proud off.

One Lesson Enough.

Special to the Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—"While I have not looked over the returns srom Minnesota in detail, I am well satisfied that a very large proportion of sound money democrats voted for McKinley and Clough," said Judge Thos Wilson today. "It was that way all over the country. I do not think our party will be troubled again with free silver agitation."

With all due respect to Judge Thos. Wilson we must differ from him if he thinks a single gold standard the thing for America, also if he thinks that the people will sit idly down and allow the contraction of currency and appreciation of standard money to progress at the ratio it has been doing and say nothing. Every man that has a vote will surely know by the time two years rolls round how to use it for the best interests of the contry and the people in it. In case the money powers cease to keep up the good times they are now allowing us to enjoy for a short season, people can easily see that it is in the hands of those holding the money to manipulate matters to such an extent as to make times about what they agree to have, and being fully apprised of this fact they will not fail to be at the polls, thoroughly posted how to cast their ballots to rid the land of such a power, wielding such an influence against the peace and dignity of the country. They will vote so nearly unanimously for a sufficient amount of standard money as to be beyond the power of corporate greed to control. There is danger that money will even be a drug in the market when the reaction does come. So great will be the feeling that more money must be had that it is possible to overdo the thing and vote paper money in amount to meet all government obligations and involve the country in debt.

The Elephant.

The Republican party has long had as a symbol the Elephant. Now they have on hands the biggest Elephant they ever had. They have prevailed upon the people to elect McKinley with his "bill" President of the United States. They have promised the people protection and prosperity. They have already begun to prove to them that they were honest by turning the gold loose upon the farmers, wherever they have an opportunity. They are trying to get up lots of "confidence" by this means, even before they have had an opportunity to make a single "protection" law. Soon as Congress meets they are to begin on scheme to "Take the Government out of the banking business" to call in Greenbacks and issue some other form of paper more favorable to the banking business of others than to Uncle Sam.

They know, although they took so much pains to make voters believe otherwise, that the money question was, and is now, the leading question of the country; they know this is what they must fight with for four years, the Elephant on their hands. It will tax all their ingenuity, with the assistance of the disaffected democrats to fool the people into believing they are honestly working for the best interests of the country when they go to "taking the Government out of the banking bussiness," and issuing throug banks a lot of paper notes redeemable in gold. They know, just as well as we, the poor people, know, that a man's vote is not very good when he has it out for more than he is worth. They know too that the same is true of a government. And Mr. Carslile, Secretary of the Treasury, recently gave out a statement that the per capita of gold in this country was $8.41, while there was $8.77 in silver and $5.37 in paper. It looks as if, according to a later statement, the silver will have to be redeemed in gold if asked, the United States had out about all the obligations it can meet with the $8.21 per head of gold held by the government and people. Between making legal tender dollars of silver and of gold both, one as good as the other for all debts and making a lot of paper redeemable in gold, which we have not, it looks as if bimetallism, as provided for by the Constitution of our country would certainly have the approval of all patriotic people.

Speak English.

Our country is populated by a variety of peoples. The Eastern man, or Yankee is here: the man from Ohio, Indiana, Illnois, or from Virginia, Kentucky or other parts of the United States. Most of these speak English. We have also the English and Irish from across the ocean they too talk the language of our country. The German, Pole, Austrian; the Frenchman, the Rusian, the Norwegian, Sweed, Finlander and Dane live here. Many of them have learned our language and can converse with each other or do business in English, others seem to hold onto the customs of their native lands. They dress as they did in the old country, they keep up the old way of doing business, and use their mother tongue even at home. Their children many of them grown to manhood are unable to read our language; they may talk it fairly well. But if they want to have anything to do politically, they are at once left out as being unable to speak and read English. If they have business in court they must be at the mercy of an interpreter, and don't always get their side throughly understood.

How much better it would be if all citizens of this country could talk, and read, and write the common language of the land. How much more satisfactory would elections be were people who vote, to read more carefully their ballots and know what they are voting for, not having to depend on some one else to tell them; and in many cases getting them wrong.

Children should be sent to school at an early age and taught English; they should be encouraged at home to speak it, to read and write it. Every family should take one or more newspapers printed in English. The children should read them and know what is going on about them, and the important events all over the world. They should not be confined to papers printed in a foreign language. They can only become truely American citizens by doing what they can to Americanize themselves, their families and neighbors as much as possible. As soon as anyone in the family can read English comprehensively, two papers at least, of opposite political faiths should be made use of. So that both sides of the political questions that agitate our country at times can be understood.

Every voter should be able to take care of himself at the polls. He should know from the papers read before hand what questions are to be settled, and what men he wishes to vote for. He should not be obliged to depend on a few lines of instructions printed on the ballot in his mother tongue to teach him at the polls how to vote.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov., 6, 1896.

The democrats are up against the hard wall of defeat again. True, the defeat isn't as overwhelming as the McKinleyites tried to make the country believe it was, but still it is defeat. Democrats do not like defeat any better now than in the past nor any better than the republicans did four years ago, but there are numerous reasons which serve to make the defeat of Bryan especially aggravating, not the least of which is the knowledge that his election would have been so easy had the gold democrats given him as loyal support as the silver democrats gave to Cleveland in his three campaigns. Still, there is very little bitterness expressed by democrats. They made their fight against the greatest odds any party ever fought against and came so near winning that they frightened some of the other fellows almost to death, and, being good citizens and thorough believers in the rule of the majority, they are generally disposed to accept the result philosophically and to wait for time to even up things, as it generally does, in politics and in everything else.

Although it is too early, owing to the absence of full and authentic returns, to pass full judgment on the extent of the defeat, it is known that a majority of McKinley electors have been elected and probable that a majority of the popular vote has been registered against the free coinage of silver; it is certain that a majority of the next House will be anti-silver republicans, and feared that enough legislatures have gone republican to elect enough Senators to wipe out the silver majority in the Senate and give that body over to the control of the anti-silver republicans. Granting that these probabilities will all turn out to be facts, they are not so terrible, from a democratic point of view, as they at first glance appeaa to be, In fact, if the democrats could not have the Presidency and both branches of Congress it is much better for the future of the party—let it not be forgotten that the democratic party is the one deathless political party that this country has known—that the republicans should have them all. With the executive and legislative branches of the government in their hands there can be no shirking of responsibilities on the part of the republicans. They have promised the country a renewal of prosperity, if they were restored to power. Now that is exactly what the country stands most in need of and what the democratic party hoped to accomplish. A majority of the voters of the country have decided that the republicans should have another trial. All right, let them go ahead and give us prosperity as soon as possible. If they do it, the voters will be sure to give them full credit for it, and they may be sure that the democrats will be too anxious after their long period of "hard times" under previous republican legislation and policy to get a little of that prosperity for themselves to raise any obstacles to prevent its coming or to drive it away after it arrives. If they fail, as they have done before, the voters will see their mistake and will give the democratic party a chance to see what it can do towards making the country permanently prosperous. instead of spasmodically prosperous with long intervals of "hard times" between.

Many things might be said about the methods pursued to secure McKinley's election, but as the case is analogous to that of some of our unscrupulous rich men who have no hesitation about violating moral laws to get money but are almighty careful not to violate the criminal laws, it is probably best to let them go without comment.

Since the election there has been consider able talk about a reorganization of the democratic party upon some basis which will bring together in one organization all these who believe in the fundamental principles of the party. Such a movement properly conducted is worthy of all commendation, but if it is intended merely as a means of restoring to leadership the men who failed the party in its hour of need it will be certain to receive the condemnation it deserves, from the rank and file of the party—the men who bore the brunt of the battle just lost. There may be two opinions as to the need of a reorganization of the democratic party, but it is certain, to my mind, and I think to that of the most of those who are familiar with the workings of the campaign just ended, that the democratic party needs organization very badly in many States. That is one of the few things that the party might find that it would be advantageous to copy after its opponents. Had the democratic party been organized as it should have been Senators Jones and Faulkner would have had more trustworthy information from several States than they were furnished with, and had they known the real situation in several states that were lost they might have taken steps that would have saved them and possibly have changed the result of the election It is the custom to sneer at party machines in some quarters, but for all that they are necessary adjuncts of most successful campaigns.

McGary Again.

INDEPENDENCE

EDITOR BUFFALO GAZETTE:—And it came to pass that on the 11th. month and the third day of the month 1896, that Mark Hanna, Bill McKinley and Co. were elected President of the United States of America and now in the imagination of many the lights are burning brighter upon the altars of liberty. The golden calf is perched upon the banner of liberty with the banking Jews as an accompaniment and the tail of the British Lion as an appendage. If trust, combines and money monopoly be the strength, and warp and wasp and woolf of this Government. Then the Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death: a league with hell, and the flag a floating lie, and the blood that flowed on Bunker Hill, Lexington, and Concord was shed in vain.

When Wall Street and England have overthrown capital in this country and the lands of the poor have been confiscated and poverty, like a ghost stands at their threshold. Then there will be a time of repentance such as the world never knew. Thousands of men went to the polls on the third of November and voted for William Jennings Bryan were as honest in their convictions as were Ridley and Lattimer when they were burned to the stake, but they said we have this day kindled a fire in England that will never go out, yet we have been called anarchests and repudiators.

Time will be the only medium that will reveal to history and future generations who have been anarchists and repudiators, When they come to read the hand writing on the wall their knees will smote together as did Belshazzars of old. They chose to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season rather than become their own custodians of a free and untrampled goverment. Let the waters and the sighing winds sing requiems of the past but once more give us back that patriotism that burned in the bosom of our fathers of seventeen seventy-six.

Some say now the election is over let us be friends. But time cannot erace the memory of the past when such men as Gen. Sickles, Corp. Tanner and others go around the country at a time of a grand army meeting (as they did in this state) holding political meetings and preaching that all who belong to the so called free silver craze were repudiators, anarchists, and disloyal to their country. Of such we say hell has her full quota, of such men and patriotism.

Groyer Cleveland, John Sherman, and John G. Carlisle have bargained this country away, now it is left to Mark Hanna and Bill McKinley to finish the contract

Politics has strange bed fellows sometimes. When you can make a laboring man, a farmer, and a producer believe that it is to his interest to vote for trusts, combines, monopolies and the national banking system of this country, then you have gained your point by appealing to his prejudice. The truth of it is our national banking system is a kind of a board of trade gambling upon the currency of our country. They produce nothing. But the producer of all wealth must pay interest on the bonds that gives the privileged class the right to do a national banking business on those bonds issued by the government, on which the individual holder pays no taxes. I appeal to justice and ask if this is right?

In October 1895 the American Banker's Association held their 21 st. annual convention at Atlanta, Georgia, and under date of March 23 rd. 1896. This organization sent to the bankers of this country the following circular.

The American bankers association 2 Wall Street and 90-94 Broadway New York, March 23rd. 1896.

To the bankers of the United States. At a meeting of the executive council af the American Bankers Agsociation held in this city on Mareh 11, 1896, the following declaration was made by a unmanimous vote.

THE EXISTING STANDARD OF VALUE.

The executive council of the American Bankers Association declare, unequivocally, in favor of the maintainance of the existing gold standard of value, and recommend to all bankers and to the customers of all banks the exercise of all their influence as citizens in various states to select delegates to the political convention of both these "Great Parties" who will declar unequivocally in favor of the maintainance of the existing gold standard of value.

Your influence is earnestly repuested to give practial effect to this action,

EUGENE H. PULLEN, President.
JAMES R. BRANCH, Secretary.
JOTEPH HENARIX, Chairman.
Executive Council.

Here is a sample of the national Banking system, and this is only a forcast of what is to follow under the incoming administration.

Now, Mr. Editor there is much more that could be said upon this question bnt argumemt in the past political campaign has been likh throwing pearl before swine. Some think we have once more got home rule and the country is safe. But I fear the incoming administeration will be much as the present one only more so like a rubber string can be stretched to fit anything that comes along.

Gen. Jackson once said, and truthfully too, that the Bible was the foundation, the bulwark on which rested all republican forms of goyernment. We haye been, beaten but we stand by our honest convictions just the same. JOHN H. MCGARY.

Among Our Exchanges.

Well, it is over.—Eden Valley Journal.

Now for the promised good times.—St. Peter Herald.

At last it is over! Are you not thankful?—Minnesota Mascot.

Mr. Bryan has taken his defeat with far more grace than many lesser lights who went down under the great ayalanche.—Duluth News-Tribune.

The campaign of education is to go on, like the brooks of Tennyson. The incoming administration will supply the funds.—Duluth News-Tribune.

The St. Paul Globe will rattle around and try to find a home. For some time at least it will enjoy a considerable amount of solitude.—St Peter Herald.

Protection, reciprocity and bimetallism, as enunciated in the St. Louis platform, have won the day. Now let all good citizens accept the situation with good grace.—St. Peter Free Press.

Let confidence be restored, but hope the rattle headed daileys will not pester us to death with "evidences of renewed prosperity," The way to resume is to resume.—Midway News.

The free coinage papers are not quitters. They are stayers.—Brainerd Journal.

The victory which the American peopld won at the election in favor of gold standard, the best money in the world, will enable the United States to compete wiah England in all of the markets of the world.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Prosperity must be coming. Two Iowa banks failed yesterday, one at Decorah and one at Souix City. Had Bryan been elected how the gold organs would have howled and charged these failures up to that fact!—Penny Press.

The election has disclosed the painful fact that there are several million plutocrats in this country who are not averse to wearing the yoke of the "great yellow dragon of Wall Street."—Prison Mirror.

In the United States the majority rules. The majority decides for McKinley for president, and he will be sustained as loyally by every true Bryan man as by those who voted for him. He is the president of all the people.—Litchfield Independent.

A change of 34,000 votes scattered through the states of California, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, North Dakota, Oregon and South Dakota, would have changed the result, and made Bryan President. Not such a "great defeat" after all.—St. Cloud Times.

Cash wheat sold yesterday at 80 cts. It will sell a good deal higher than that before this storm is over. However much the farmer may yearn to get his grain to market he can't do it till he gets favorable news from the weather clerk.—Globe.

We thought there was a landslide four years ago, but it was all a mistake. The real landslide was last Tuesday when all the Grover Cleveland democrats went over to McKinley. Hurrah for the new demo-republican party.—Waseca Herald.

We suggest to our readers that, as soon as possible after "prosperity" sets in, it would be wise indeed to get out of debt and keep out. The man who keeps his expences within his income and owes nothing is indead the lucky man.—Waseca Herald.

In this county as we have already noted. very many tickets were invalidated by the voters placing an "X" after all the electors whose names were followed by the word "Democrat." Thus they would mark an "X" after each of the "Democrat-Peoples" Bryan electors. It is thought in the 47 precincts in the county from 300 to 400 Bryan ballots were thus rendered invalid. The Palmer-Buckner ticket hurt more in that way than any other. St. Cloud Times.

In the counting of votes in this city it was found that a very large number of voters who had intended to cast their ballots for Bryan missed their object by marking an "X" opposite the names of more electors than the nine intended for Bryan. In addition to these nine those of Palmer as well as those of Levering were marked, all of which had the effect of invalidating the entire ballot. It is asserted that in this way several hundred votes were lost to Bryan in this way alone, and if here, why not elsewhere?—Minneapolis Penny Press.

Advertise in the GAZETTE.

THE SONG OF THE "No. 9."

My dress is of fine polished oak,
As rich as the finest fur cloak,
And for handsome design
You just should see mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I'm beloved by the poor and the rich,
For both I impartially stitch;
In the cabin I shine,
In the mansion I'm fine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I never get surly nor tired,
With zeal I always am fired;
To hard work I incline,
For rest I ne'er pine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I am easily purchased by all,
With instalments that monthly do fall;
And when I am thine,
Then life is benign—
No. 9, No. 9.

To the Paris Exposition I went,
Upon getting the Grand Prize intent:
I left all behind,
The Grand Prize was mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889, at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France. This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered—the GRAND PRIZE—giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorsted Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor—the most prized honor of France.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best it will be your own fault. Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine. If he doesn't keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue and terms. Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory. WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO. Chicago, Ill

THOSE republicans and national democrats who supported Dave Clough for governor are now seeing what the fruits are likely to be. If Senator Davis is givin a position in McKinley's Cabinent, a thing altogether likely, Gov Clough can fill the place by appointing William R. Merriam, the power behind the throne, to the United States Senate. If that is what the gold standard folks wanted they may get it. Mr. Merriam is one of the most ardent supporters of the approved gold standard system, and as such, will, of course receive his reward.

It is a grand victory four sound money and protection to American labor. —Annandale Post.

It will be a hard matter to find a populist now in a day or so, they are already begining to say they voted the Republican ticket as they knew Bryan stoop no show.—Cokato Enterprise.

What will the opposition support in 1900? Their free trade theories fell short when abopted, free silver was heavily rebuked, and there remains nothing now to adyocate but free whiskey and free lunch.—Delano Eagle.

So far as the financial policy of government is concerned, Cleveland has continued the policy of his predecessor, and if McKinley is elected as he probably will be, there is no reason to expect any change.—Buffalo Journal.

Four years ago the democratic party swept the country as we have just done and it will be necessary for the Republican party to show results which are unmistakeable. We beleive it will be equal to the occasion as in the past.—Howard Lake Herald.

Worse Than Chattel Slavery.

From the Representative we clip the following:—Horace Greeley was first a Whig, then an Abolitionist, Republican, then a democrat always anti-slayery, always a philanthropist, and one of the most brainy men the country has produced. He grasped political policies, and pointed out results with prescient wisdom, as is shown by the following declaration:

"We bost of having liberated 4,000,000 of slayes. True, we have stricken the shackles from the former bondsmen and brought all laborers to a common level, but not so much by elevating the former slaves as by practically reducing the whole working population to a state of serfdom. While boasting of our noble deeds we are careful to conceal the ugly fact that by our iniquitous monetary system we have nationalized a system of oppression more refined, but none the less cruel, than the old system of chattel slavery."—Railway Times.

Advertise in the GAZETTE.

Agents Wanted.

To sell Banker's Alliance of California Combined Life and accident. Two policies in one. P. H. GREEAR, District Manager. Delano, Minn. 25tf.

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The scope of the articles for 1896 and 1897 will cover the whole country and its varied interests, and the articles will be profusely illustrated with the finest engravings, and, in addition, it will publish the best and purest fiction. It treats at length Out-of-Door Sports, Home Amusements and entertainments: it gives a great deal of attention to the Children's Department, and "Our Girls," and has a Monthly Symposium by celebrated People, in which are discussed important questions of the hour of interest to the older readers.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN

The newest fad in autograph books is one of cooking recipes. Each formula written in the book has the signature of the contributing friend under it.

Honey is scarce this year. Beekeepers say it is owing to the incessant rains of this summer that washed all the nectar and honey-making qualities out of the flowers.

New England apples find ready sale in the markets of Germany. Barrels containing 2½ bushels have been sold there recently for as much as seven dollars per barrel.

The United States post offices sold during the last fiscal year 4,195,665,523 postage stamps, envelopes and postal cards. This was an increase of seven per cent. over the previous year.

The longest commercial distance at which the long-distance telephone is now operated is from Boston to St. Louis, a distance of 1,400 miles. This line is more than twice as long as any European telephone line.

The cattle, sheep and swine in Denmark have to undergo a rigid veterinary examination both before and after they are slaughtered. Before meat can be removed from the slaughter-house it must be officially stamped as "first or second-class food."

The increase of newspapers and magazines in Japan is marvelous. One city, Tokio, has 23 dailies and 56 magazines. There are to-day 802 newspapers and magazines. Thirty years ago there were 20. The newspapers of Japan have a weekly circulation of 278,000,600 copies.

The bottom of the Pacific between Hawaii and California is said to be so level that a railroad could be laid for 500 miles without grading anywhere. This fact was discovered by the United States surveying vessel engaged in making soundings with the view of laying a cable.

Prof. Falbe, of Vienna, has come to the conclusion that the earth will collide with a comet in 1899. He has determined the exact date, November 13. This gives us at least three years more of this dear old earth. And Prof. Falbe may be only another crank. There have been others like him.

A scientist says that our senses do not fall asleep simultaneously, but become insensible one after another. Many dreams are explainable upon this hypothesis. The eyelids take the lead, and obscure sight; next follows the sense of taste; then smelling, hearing, and touch, the last named being the lightest sleeper, and most easily aroused.

Southwestern papers are telling of a new kind of a bedbug which is advancing from Texas northward. It is called the conenose, is an inch long and bloodthirsty in proportion. Unlike our old friend who has been so long with us, it has wings and its bite is a serious matter, several people in Oklahoma having narrowly escaped death from it. It does not carry a lantern.

The most recent experiments tend to show that the grafting of bones, skin, and other tissues from one animal species to another cannot be successfully practiced. Between individuals of the same species, however, such operations have proved successful, and particularly in cases where the transference has been made between different parts of the same body.

That horse shoeing should be ranked as a profession and that the practitioner should be required to pass his examination before state experts would have seemed odd enough a few years ago; but it is a good sign. It is one of many that show an intention to keep men up to the best of their work. A clumsy blacksmith can easily cripple a horse and he should no more be allowed to ply a trade that he has not learned than any other kind of a quack.

They now make an artificial ivory for combs, billiard balls and so on. The materials are borax and skimmed milk subjected to a high pressure. The natural ivory is becoming scarce and high-priced. The African beds of it have been well worked over since the penetration of the interior of that continent and the elephants are not producing great quantities of it at the present time, since the elephants also are becoming scarce. However, the ingenuity of man can be relied upon to save the world from want.

The state of Vermont is doing excellent educational work with its library law, and that is a very moderate expense. The law provides for the gift of books from the state to supplement local contributions, and under its fostering influence 59 towns have established libraries in the last two years. The cost to the state has been only $6,000, which considering the results that are likely to be accomplished by the establishment of such libraries is an extremely small sum. The Green Mountain state has set an example to many of her more pretentious and equally enterprising sisters.

The publication of love letters of Victor Hugo, and other letters written by the great novelist does not seem to have added to his reputation. Hugo appears as the peevish, complaining man. The letters were published without editing. It is a question still whether it is worth while to know all the truth of a great man. We think it is just as well to keep part concealed. Those letters which Victor Hugo marked "please destroy," seem to be included with the rest of the volumes of his correspondence. But such conduct is called realism and truthful in the modern world of letters and history.

In the Mexican state of Guerroro a mineralogist, some three years ago, discovered the ruins of a city upon a high altitude. He kept the matter a secret until recently, having in the meantime obtained concessions from the Mexican government for the removal of part of the relics. The city in question belongs to the Aztec civilization and that civilization will be profitably studied in the remains. The city was abandoned when Cortes and his armies invaded Mexico for plunder. Vegetation has grown in the streets during the centuries which elapsed until the remains of the houses are buried under debris.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In Washington Stephen J. Field, associate justice of the supreme court, celebrated his eightieth birthday.

In the United States there were 230 business failures in the seven days ended on the 6th, against 270 the week previous and 280 in the corresponding period of 1895.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 6th aggregated $991,552,065, against $968,781,558 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week in 1895 is 12.6.

Gen. Breckinridge, inspector of the army, in his annual report shows that accounts of disbursing officers aggregating over $72,000,000 have been examined during the year.

Frank H. Jones, the first assistant postmaster general, in his annual report shows that the total number of presidential offices July 1 last was 3,651. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, the report asks for appropriations of about $43,000,000.

For the month of October the fire loss of the United States and Canada shows a total of $8,993,000, against $13,411,500 during the same month in 1895.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 9th was: Wheat 59,328,000 bushels; corn, 19,294,000 bushels; oats, 12,445,000 bushels; rye, 2,670,000 bushels; barley, 5,942,000 bushels.

THE EAST.

In Boston William H. Treworgy, lumber dealer, failed for $300,000.

The Marine national bank of Duluth, Minn., asked for a receiver. The liabilities are $270,000.

Mary Louise Vanderbilt, widow of the late William H. Vanderbilt, died suddenly at the residence of her daughter in Scarboro, N. Y., of heart failure.

Near Scranton, Pa., Mrs. J. McCarthy and her two granddaughters, May and Margaret Clinch, fell from a bridge into the river and were drowned.

Charles Thompson, of Lenox, N. J., has, after 46 years of diligent search, been united with his brothers and sisters, from whom he was separated when only 11 years of age.

In the mining regions in eastern Pennsylvania heavy rains flooded many mines, throwing 18,000 persons out of work.

At Albany, N. Y., the Volunteers of America, the Ballington Booth section of the Salvation Army, were incorporated with the secretary of state.

The last of the old-time scenic artists, Russell Smith, died at his home in Glenside, Pa., aged 84 years.

W. B. Peters, Otis V. Thomas and Willis H. Connor, members of an organized gang of forgers, were arrested in New York.

Fire destroyed the plant of the Boston Bridge company in Cambridgeport, Mass., the loss being $100,000.

The death of David Blakely, manager of Sousa's band and president of the Blakely Printing company of Chicago, occurred in New York, aged 62 years. He was a pioneer newspaper publisher in the west years ago.

A boy and two men who were stealing a ride on an Erie freight train were instantly killed near Wellsville, N. Y.

In New Jersey the official canvass of the vote for presidential electors makes the plurality for McKinley 87,102.

Official returns of the election in Pennsylvania give McKinley a plurality of 301,606, the vote being: Republican, 726,823; democratic, 425,217.

In Philadelphia William J. Goukler in a fit of jealousy murdered his wife by cutting her throat and then ended his own life in the same manner.

In New York Napoleon Sarony, a photographer, who for 30 years has been a prominent figure in art circles, died suddenly, aged 76 years.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Fire destroyed the Gem theater in St. Louis, and William Gray, the stage manager, was fatally injured by jumping from a third-story window.

At Dallas W. White & Co., one of the largest and oldest cotton-buying firms in Texas, failed for $200,000.

During a battle in Winchester, Ky., between a posse of policemen and a squad of negroes six colored men and three whites were shot, three of the negroes were fatally wounded.

After being closed for six months the Chicago stock exchange opened for business.

In a storm on Lake Erie several sailboats were capsized and Henry Mayo and Jacob and George Vergt were drowned.

In Denver Stanley Barrows achieved the feat of riding the fastest mile ever made on a wheel, and that is without any pacing, his time being 58 seconds.

E. S. Nicholson, of Kokomo, Ind., father of the temperance law, has been reelected to the legislature, with 800 votes to spare.

At Quigley, Mont., the Golden Scepter Mining company has assigned with debts of $285,000.

The latest returns from the election do not justify any change in the division of the electoral vote between Maj. McKinley and Mr. Bryan as previously printed, which gave 264 to McKinley and 167 to Bryan and left 16 in doubt. The doubtful states are those of Kentucky and Wyoming. The result in these two states is so close as to require an official count to decide it. The popular vote in the several states give McKinley a plurality of 939,216. The present indications are that the next congress will be divided on the currency as follows: House—sound money, 215; silver, 142. Senate—sound money, 43; silver, 47.

At the age of 50 years Charles Adlai Ewing, leader of the national gold democracy in Illinois, died suddenly at his home in Decatur.

At Dayton, O., the Manhattan Clothing & Shoe company assigned with liabilities of $100,000.

At Toledo, O., Conrad Eichorn deliberately put his 13-year-old son to death and then committed suicide. Domestic trouble was the cause.

In Gibson county, Ind., Gaines Murphy, who was put on the ticket as a joke, was elected sheriff.

In California woman's suffrage was defeated at the election by 20,000 majority.

During a fierce storm the three-masted schooner Waukesha went to pieces off Muskegon, Mich., and Capt. Corbett and six sailors were drowned.

The noted outlaw of West Virginia, Capt. Hatfield, who has murdered 17 men in the past 20 years, and has never yet entered a courtroom, was placed in jail at Huntington.

Advices from all sections of the land announce resumption of work on full time with full forces by industries of all kinds.

Between Chicago and the Mississippi river all railway records were broken by the Rock Island Railroad company, which ran a special train from Rock Island to Chicago, a distance of 181 miles, in 3 hours and 30 minutes.

Fire destroyed the dry goods establishment of Lowrie & Robson at Indianapolis, the loss being about $100,000.

On January 19 next the Iowa legislature will meet in extra session at Des Moines.

The Welshman, James Michaels, rode ten miles on a bicycle at New Orleans in 19:25, breaking the American record, and made five miles in 9:12, breaking the world's record.

The alleged Cuban filibuster steamer Three Friends was seized at Jacksonville, Fla., on advices from the treasury department, charged with violation of the neutrality laws.

At the age of 76 years Miss Katherine Monroe, the last surviving relative of President Monroe, died at Dubuque, Ia.

Two men entered the jewelry establishment of Hermann & Co. in Chicago, bound and gagged the head of the firm and clerk and escaped with $5,000 worth of diamonds.

At the age of 73 years ex-Chief Justice W. E. Miller died at his home in Des Moines, Ia.

The headquarters of both the republican and democratic campaign committees were closed at Louisville, Ky., it being conceded that McKinley carried the state by at least 500 plurality.

In a snowstorm in the mountains of the Flathead country in Montana Rev. Alexis Berk, a young Methodist minister, perished.

Official returns from Indiana place McKinley's plurality at 17,434. The plurality of Mount (rep.) for governor will be about the same.

The majority for John F. Shafroth in the First congressional district of Colorado is 54,373. This is the greatest majority ever given a member of congress in the United States.

In Illinois the Torrens law governing the transfer of land and the registration of land titles has been declared by the supreme court to be unconstitutional.

Fire nearly wiped out the town of Spencer, W. Va., 39 stores and houses being burned. The total loss is $200,000.

From all the legislative districts of Oklahoma returns show that that body will be controlled by the free silverites.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Banks in Windsor, Ont., have raised the boycott on American money and will take it at par as heretofore.

The government of Hawaii has granted full pardon and restoration of her civil rights to Queen Liliuokalani.

In the Armenian village near Kaiserlea a massacre occurred and 60 persons were killed.

In London Mrs. Walter Castle, of San Francisco, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment without hard labor for shoplifting, and Mr. Castle, charged with the same crime, was acquitted.

The Canadian ministry, it is asserted, is pledged to send delegates to Washington to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with the United States.

Near St. John's, N. F., the steamer Tiber came into collision with the schooner Maggie, and nine men and four women on the schooner were drowned.

Spain will send 20,000 more recruits to Cuba before the middle of December.

In collision with another steamer near Seville, Spain, the steamer Aznafarache was sunk, and 20 of her passengers were drowned.

An American citizen and 19 noncombatant Cubans, including four women, were butchered by Spanish soldiers near the town of San Jose, in Cuba.

In a storm off Point Abino, about ten miles from Buffalo, N. Y., on the Canadian shore the schooner Sonora was wrecked and five lives lost.

In central and northern Italy nearly all the rivers have overflowed and towns have been flooded, bridges swept away, several persons drowned and large tracts of land destroyed.

In Cuba Capt. Gen. Weyler has taken the field in person against the insurgents under Antonio Maceo in the province of Pinar del Rio.

LATER NEWS.

It Will Be Arbitrated.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—The Venezuelan question will be settled by arbitration. The king of Sweden and Norway, Oscar II., has been chosen by treaty between the United States and Great Britain as the fifth official arbitrator of the Venezuelan boundary question. The other four arbitrators are to be designated, two by the chief lord justice of England and two by the chief justice of the United States. This is the final and most important feature of the treaty for the complete adjustment of the long pending Venezuelan controversy.

The treaty was concluded in Washington last night at the British embassy, Sir Julian Pauncefote representing her Britannic majesty, and Secretary Olney the United States. Since the returns of Sir Julian from London three weeks ago negotations towards a final settlement have proceeding.

A telegram from London dated the 10th states that the arbitration of the Venezuelan dispute is a settled fact. All arrangements have been completed and all details of the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain arranged. The final details of the treaty of arbitration were arranged in London, the 9th. The terms were cabled to London and have been accepted. The treaty covers Venezuela only, and does not include a general treaty of arbitration of all future disputes between the two great English speaking nations.

J. S. Coxey, of commonweal fame has called a convention to meet at St. Louis, Mo., in January, 1897, to arrange for 1900. He proposes to demonetize gold.

The Pacific mail train that left Minneapolis Sunday afternoon was wrecked by a landslide the 10th near Plains, Montana, George Fairchild, engineer, was killed.

Torpedo boat No. 4 was launched at Baltimore, Md., the 10th.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis		Nov. 10.
WHEAT—No. 1 northern		81½@	82
No. 2 northern		79½@	80¾
December			81⅛
HAY—Timothy	7 50	@	8 00
Good wild	5 50	@	6 00
OATS—No. 3 white			17½
CATTLE—Steers	2 25	@	3 10
Cows			2 50
HOGS	2 50	@	3 40
SHEEP—Muttons			2 75
Lambs			2 80
BUTTER—Creamery, firsts	16	@	16½
Creamery, seconds	13	@	14½
Dairy, fancy	13	@	14
Dairy, choice	10	@	12
POULTRY—Turkeys	8	@	8½
Spring chickens			7

BRYAN'S STATEMENT.

Says the Cause of Bimetallism Is Not Dead.

Offers Consolation to His Followers—Feels No Personal Loss in Defeat—Triumph of Free Coinage Predicted for 1900.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 7.—William J. Bryan Friday afternoon gave out the following statement to the bimetallists of the United States:

"Conscious that millions of loyal hearts are saddened by temporary defeat, I beg to offer a word of hope and encouragement. No cause ever had supporters more brave, earnest and devoted, than those who have espoused the cause of bimetallism. They have fought from conviction and have fought with all the zeal which conviction inspires. Events will prove whether they are right or wrong. Having done their duty as they saw it, they have nothing to regret. The republican candidate has been heralded as the advance agent of prosperity. If his policies bring real prosperity to the American people those who oppose him will share in that prosperity. If, on the other hand, his policies prove an injury to the people generally, those of his supporters who do not belong to the office-holding class, or to the privileged classes, will suffer in common with those who opposed him.

Are Not Vanquished.

"The friends of bimetallism have not been vanquished; they have simply been overcome. They believe that the gold standard is a conspiracy of the money changers against the welfare of the human race and until convinced of their error they will continue the warfare against it. The contest has been waged this year under great embarrassments and against great odds. For the first time during this generation public attention has been centered upon the money question as the paramount issue, and this has been done in spite of all attempts upon the part of our opponents to prevent it. The republican convention held out the delusive hope of international bimetallism, while republican leaders labored secretly for gold monometallism. Gold standard democrats have publicly advocated the election of the Indianapolis ticket while they labored secretly for the election of the republican ticket. The trusts and corporations have tried to excite a fear of lawlessness while they themselves have been defying the law, and American financiers have boasted that they were the custodians of national honor while they were secretly bartering away the nation's financial independence. But in spite of the efforts of the administration and its supporters; in spite of the threats of money loaners at home and broad; in spite of the coercion practiced by corporate employers; in spite of trusts and syndicates; in spite of an enormous republican campaign fund and in spite of the influence of a hostile daily press, bimetallism has almost triumphed in its first great fight. The loss of a few states, and that, too, by very small pluralities, has defeated bimetallism for the present, but bimetallism emerges from the contest stronger than it was four months ago.

Commends the Three Committees.

"I desire to commend the work of the three national committees which have joined in the management of this campaign. Cooperation between the members of distinct political organizations is always difficult, but it has been less so this year than usual. Interest in a common cause of great importance has reduced friction to a minimum. I hereby express my personal gratitude to the individual members, as well as the executive officers, of the national committee of the democratic, populist and silver parties for their efficient, untiring and unselfish labors. They have laid the foundation for future success and will be remembered as pioneers when victory is at last secured.

Feels Repaid.

"No personal or political friend need grieve because of my defeat. My ambition has been to secure immediate legislation rather than to enjoy the honors of office, and, therefore, defeat brings to me no feeling of personal loss. Speaking for the wife who has shared my labors, as well as for myself, I desire to say that we have been amply repaid for all that we have done.

"In the love of millions of our fellow citizens, so kindly expressed, in knowledge gained by personal contact with the people, and in broadened sympathies, we find full compensation for whatever efforts we have put forth. Our hearts have been touched by devotion of friends and our lives shall prove our appreciation of the affection of the plain people, an affection which we prize as the richest reward which this campaign has brought.

Call for the Next Campaign.

"In the face of an enemy rejoicing in its victory, let the roll be called for the next engagement and urge all friends of bimetallism to renew their allegiance to the cause. If we are right, as I believe we are, we shall yet triumph. Until convinced of his error, let each advocate of bimetallism continue the work. Let all silver clubs retain their organization, hold regular meetings and circulate literature. Our opponents have succeeded in this campaign and must now put their theories to the test. Instead of talking mysteriously about 'sound money' and 'an honest dollar' they must now elaborate and defend a financial system. Every step taken by them should be publicly considered by the silver clubs. Our cause has prospered most where the money question has been longest discussed among the people. During the next four years it will be studied all over this nation even more than it has been studied in the past.

Before Nineteen Hundred

"The year 1900 is not far away. Before that year arrives, international bimetallism will cease to deceive; before that year arrives those who have called themselves gold standard democrats will become bimetallists and be with us or they will become republicans and be open enemies; before that year arrives, trusts will have convinced still more people that a trust is a menace to private welfare and to public safety; before that year arrives the evil effect, of a gold standard will be even more evident than they are now, and the people then ready to demand an American financial policy for the American people will join with us in the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

"W. J. BRYAN."

CONGRATULATES THE VICTOR.

Mr. Bryan Sends a Telegram to the President-Elect.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 6.—At 8:25 Senator Jones' telegram to Mr. Bryan that he had given up the fight was handed to Mr. Bryan at his residence. "You may say," said Mr. Bryan to the reporters, "that the election of McKinley is conceded and that I will issue a statement soon."

Mr. Bryan had not clung to the hope held out to him by some of his enthusiastic followers and was prepared for the news. His wife, too, knew that nothing encouraging was to be expected. Her natural good nature came to the fore when she realized that the strain was over and she laughed and joked with those about her, while Mr. Bryan also chaffed the newspaper men. Immediately after receiving Senator Jones' telegram Mr. Bryan wrote the following dispatch:

"Hon. William McKinley, Canton, O: Senator Jones has just informed me that the returns indicate your election, and I hasten to extend my congratulations. We have submitted the issues to the American people and their will is law.

"WILLIAM J. BRYAN."

Canton, O., Nov. 6.—At noon Friday Maj. McKinley sent this telegram:

"Canton, O., Nov. 6, 1896. Hon. W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.: I acknowledge the receipt of your courteous message of congratulation with thanks and beg you will receive my best wishes for your health and happiness.

(Signed) "WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

HON. CHARLES EWING DEAD.

Prominent Gold Democrat of Illinois Passes Away at Decatur.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Word was received here Friday morning of the sudden death at Decatur, Ill., of Hon. Charles A. Ewing, late secretary of the state central committee of the gold democratic party, and a leading figure in the councils of that organization. Mr. Ewing died at six o'clock, but the cause of death was not given in the dispatch received here by his cousin, Judge Ewing.

TO CONTINUE THE BATTLE.

Silver Leaders Decide to Carry on the Warfare for Bimetallism.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Directors of the American Bimetallic union, who constitute the bulk of the silver leaders in three parties, have declared to maintain headquarters in the city and use it as the agency through which literature is to be spread broadcast over the land. The branch office at Chicago will be consolidated with the Washington office, but the San Francisco branch is to be continued. Gen. A. J. Warner, president of the union, at the request of the directors, has issued the following address setting forth the purposes of the silver men:

"To the Silver Leagues and Bimetallic Unions of the United States: Silver has lost in this election, but the battle for the overthrow of the gold standard has not ended. The disastrous consequences that must attend upon the continuance of this standard make it impossible to relinquish the struggle against it until it is finally overthrown.

"The gold standard cannot be maintained by increasing revenues, because revenues are not paid in gold. The attempt to maintain the gold standard by perpetual loans must also sooner or later fail. The only other way is by contracting the currency and forcing down prices so low that gold will come here of itself in such quantities as to constitute, in part, at least, the currency with which revenues are paid, and no debtor nation can long maintain such a policy. Either course, therefore, leads to inevitable ruin, the one by bankrupting the government, and the other by bankrupting the people. Either policy will subject the United States absolutely to British domination, and hence the rejoicing of the British press over the defeat of silver here.

"The victory for gold is a victory of trusts and syndicated wealth, brought about by corruption and coercion, and not a victory by the people, for the people, and it cannot last. There must be an end also to the constant appreciation of money. The appreciation of money alone, if allowed to go on at the rate it has gone on for the past 20 years, will, in half a generation more, transfer the bulk of all the wealth of this country from those who have created it to the hands of the few who control the money and own the debts. No power can be conceived so potent to gather wealth into few hands as the ceaseless, all-pervading power of an appreciating money standard. No civilization can stand it. It must end, or the foundations upon which free institutions rest will be broken up. The battle, therefore, for the restoration of silver must go on without abatement, and I urge upon all silver and bimetallic leagues and unions to keep up their organizations and to continue the fight till victory for the people is finally won. The noble fight made by our intrepid leader in the campaign just ended endears him to all who believe in the righteousness of our cause, and under his leadership we believe victory will be won in 1900."

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Chairman of the National Committee Issues a Statement to Public.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Senator Marion Butler, chairman of the national committee of the people's party, Saturday issued a statement to the people of the United States. In opening he says:

"In the remarkable campaign just closed the people's party was the only party that supported solidly and unitedly the great and vital issues represented in the candidacy of Mr. Bryan. This was natural, for the people's party came into existence to bring to the front and to press to victory the principles of Lincoln and Jefferson, already long discarded by the two old parties."

In referring to the cooperation with the democrats in the present campaign, he says:

"The people's party, with a high patriotism and an unselfish devotion to principle, greater than ever before exhibited by any other party, stepped outside of its organization to throw its 2,000,000 votes solidly for Mr. Bryan. Had not more than this number of those who called themselves democrats in 1892 given their support to Mr. McKinley, the cause of the people and American principles would have triumphed this year."

Reference to Mr. Bryan is made as follows:

"The remarkable and brilliant campaign of William J. Bryan would have aligned these forces and marched them to triumphant victory if any candidate or leader in America could have done so under the democratic banner."

The closing portion of the address is as follows:

"The position of the people's party in this great contest has convinced every patriotic American that the party can be trusted to stand for the principles of good government and the interests of the people under any and all circumstances. Therefore the people's party will be the nucleus around which the patriotic hosts must and will gather to redeem a betrayed republic and restore prosperity to an oppressed and outraged people."

LOST IN THE LAKE.

Schooner Waukesha Is Wrecked Off Muskegon, Mich.

Muskegon, Mich., Nov. 9.—It was about 1:30 Sunday morning when the beach patrolman on the south shore of the harbor reported wreckage coming ashore. This report, to the mind of Capt. Wood, brought up the question of the safety of the big three-masted schooner which arrived off the point about four o'clock Saturday afternoon. She signaled for a tug as she came in sight, and the station sent word uptown for the Carrie Ryerson, which came down, but did not venture out in the face of the big sea which was running. The schooner was apparently all right during the evening, and at nine o'clock the lookout man saw her lights. After that they disappeared and nothing more was seen of them. It was thought she had slipped her cables and run out to get room.

But the sequel shows she had not. In the storm, the awful cold and darkness, six human lives had been snuffed out and not a soul on shore had been a whit the wiser. In the wreckage was found the name plate of the schooner, which was the Waukesha, owned by Capt. Duncan Corbett. She was loaded with salt and was bound from Ludington to South Chicago, so it was learned, as the thread of the tragedy was slowly picked up afterwards.

PETTIGREW'S POLICY.

The South Dakota Senator Opens the Campaign of 1900.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Nov. 10.—Senator Pettigrew opened the campaign of 1900 Monday night and addressed the largest audience ever gathered in this city. It was announced as the beginning of the bimetallic fight of four years hence and proved to be the sensation of the fall. The senator said that he would render McKinley every aid possible for him to demonstrate that the tariff was what ailed the country, but wanted to put himself on record by saying that he would resist every section of a tariff bill that provided for tariff on any article controlled by a trust. This created a sensation and the demonstration that followed was tremendous.

Seeks Heavy Damages.

Paris, Nov. 9.—The Matin announces that Sidney O'Danna has arrived in Paris and intends to bring an action in the French courts against the German embassy, claiming 37,650,000 francs damages. O'Danna has just finished a term in prison in Berlin on a charge of intriguing to bring about a war between France and Germany. He contends that he was unjustly sentenced.

BENEFITS BUSINESS.

Close of the Campaign and Its Result Helps Trade.

New York, Nov. 7.—R. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly review of trade say:

"A great revolution has been effected this week in the conditions which control business. It could not be in any fair degree reflected as yet in transactions or in records, but there is ample evidence already that a crushing weight has been lifted and rolled away, and the business world has adjusted itself to a state of freedom and security which it has not known for years, and new contracts involving many millions have become binding since the election. The rush for stocks on Wednesday lifted the average for all railways $1.16 per share in a single day and trust stocks $1.54, and in many of the most active the advance was so sudden that heavy sales for realizing caused some reaction. The wild advance of over 3 cents in wheat on Monday and Wednesday was also followed by realizing and decline on Thursday. But the instant vanishing of the premium on gold, which had reached about 2 per cent., the unlocking of many millions which had been hoarded, the collapse of the interest rate from 8 and 12 to 6 and 5½ per cent. and the quick demand for American securities on foreign account are signs of more lasting promise.

"It was not strictly logical that wheat advanced 5 cents, and heavy realizing of profits showed perception of the fact. A growing disposition appears among farmers to hold wheat for better prices than are now realized, although at present any advance checks buying for export. Speculation in cotton was also excited on the theory that mills would now start up and would meet a large demand for goods. But the advance was met by realizing sales and a slight reaction. It will be all the better for business if bright hopes do not hoist prices too fast.

"The election immediately stiffened prices of pig iron, which reached $12 at Pittsburgh for Bessemer, and the certainty that many large orders for buildings and bridges and other finished forms would now become operative justifies some advance. The future of this trade depends upon the extent of increase in demand for finished products of iron and steel, which is likely to be materially affected by the course pursued by various combinations.

"Failures for the week have been 220 in the United States, against 280 last year, and 52 in Canada, against 49 last year."

Bradstreet's says:

"Business was practically suspended throughout the country this week, and there has been little increase in the volume since the election, compared with like periods in preceding weeks. But manufacturers and jobbers are more inclined to purchase in advance instead of for nearby wants, and in a few lines, notably wool, cotton, iron and steel, a larger volume of purchases is reported. That merchants generally share the confidence in an early revival is indicated by hardening staple prices and the increases in quotations in addition to those given in preceding weeks.

"Sales of cotton goods have been freer and some mills are better employed. Woolen mills also report more orders and a tendency to prefer higher-cost goods. Numerous industrial establishments which have started up within two days report being offered large orders if they would sell 1897 delivery at present prices. Many Rhode Island manufacturers report preparations for a larger output than anticipated, and that orders received contingent on election results, notably in the lumber and jewelry lines, are now being filled. Owing to the lateness of the season few have regarded the outlook as promising much in the nature of a boom during the current year.

"At a few northwestern commercial centers large orders have been received from country merchants within a few days, and in Georgia farmers have met their obligations this autumn more promptly than for years past, and southern merchants and manufacturers are reported as looking ahead confidently to a marked improvement in business in the near future."

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Synopsis of Report of the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Washington, Nov. 9.—First Assistant Postmaster-General Frank H. Jones, in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, states that there has during that time, been a saving of $3,278,985, and also such was an improvement in the service of delivering the volume of mail matter.

The number of presidential post offices is 3,654, the salaries of the postmasters being $6,203,900, and the total gross receipts from these offices were $65,282,364.

Mr. Jones recommends that $17,000,000 be appropriated to compensate postmasters for the next fiscal year. He asks only $11,000,000 for clerk hire, a considerable decrease in proportion to the increase of clerks to be employed. He recommends that $75,000 be appropriated for the rental and purchase of canceling machines. He thinks $15,000 a sufficient sum to cover advertising expenses regarding unclaimed letters, and advocates the adoption of the bulletin board system in this matter. He recommends that ten inspectors be assigned to look after the work in the salary and allowance branch of the service.

Free delivery service has been established at 24 cities during the year, and there are now but 63 entitled to it, but on account of the expense the remainder could not be benefited. Experimental free delivery in towns and villages has shown a reduction in gross receipts in a majority of offices. By November 1 next rural free delivery will be tested in about 30 states. There was a reduction of dismissals of letter carriers, which evidences the high standard of discipline. An estimated expenditure of $13,326,500 is made on account of free delivery system for the fiscal year 1897-98. Negotiations are now pending for an exchange of money orders with Mexico. Mr. Jones recommends that a penalty be prescribed for the unlawful use of the frank of a member of congress and suggests $300 fine in each case. He says the law was disregarded during the campaign just closed. He asks legislation to do away with private post office boxes.

Will Foot the Bills.

San Francisco, Nov. 9.—Charles D. Lane, the millionaire owner of the Utica gold mine, will give William J. Bryan financial support in his advocacy of bimetallism. The Californian will see to it that the Nebraskan's traveling expenses and the living expenses of himself and family are paid during his forthcoming campaign of education. Mr. Lane made such a statement during the heat of the campaign and he reiterated in Saturday afternoon in the coolness of political defeat.

Sandy Hook an Island.

New York, Nov. 9.—The great October storm tore through the Sandy Hook peninsula about a quarter of a mile north of Highland Beach. It made a large inlet from the sea to the Shrewsbury river and in its course demolished the railway trestlework erected on deep-driven piling by the United States government to transport its big guns and gun carriages and machinery from all points to the government proving grounds. No efforts have been made to close this break in the peninsula.

Flowers on Their Graves.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—Chicago radicals commemorated the execution of the men who were convicted of responsibility for the Haymarket riot by going to Waldheim cemetery Sunday morning and strewing flowers on the graves of the five men whose last resting place is marked by the monument erected by the Pioneer Relief and Aid society. The gathering was not a large one, and there were no exercises at the burying ground.

Use Hood's Sarsaparilla

The experience of those who have been cured of scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and obtain like benefit yourself.

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

PROVES TO BE A PUG.

Polite Girl Gives Up Her Seat to a Supposedly Baby-Laden Woman.

The in-bound Clark street cable train was crowded. Every seat was taken and many men were compelled to stand, when at one of the crossings a lady entered the car bearing in her arms a burden of her special care and attention. Wrapped in a soft warm shawl she carefully carried it, protected and safe from the raw, chilly air. Although restless and moving its tiny head from side to side, she watchfully held the shawl over its head. She walked to the center of the car, and, seeing no vacant seat, took one of the straps. The men kept industriously reading their papers, says the Chicago Chronicle.

"These gentlemen can keep their seats," said a young woman as she arose and proffered her seat to the woman with the burden. The car gave a sudden lurch forward as the woman accepted the offered seat with a "Thank you," the shawl became loosened, and, eluding her grasp, the little object freed itself from the folds.

The men tittered and the polite young woman, looking around for the cause of the unwonted mirth, beheld on the woman's lap, not a baby as she supposed, but a very frisky and bright-eyed pug dog.

PASSING OF THE FAKE AUCTION.

One Kind of Business That Is Happily and Permanently Suspended.

Where has the jewelry auctioneer gone? Up to three years ago there were at least a dozen places on the South side where a gaudy display of watches, diamonds and revolvers in the windows called attention to a scarcely less loud auctioneer within. He stood on an elevation behind the counter; he had "cappers" both inside and outside the place, and his sonorous tones were ringing all the time. He watched the stream of passers-by on the street and "backed the play" of the cappers. He sold all manner of watches, and he always "got the best of it."

As a rule, says the Chicago Post, these salesmen were excellent auctioneers and knew all the wiles of their craft.

Up to two years ago some of them were still running, but they gradually faded out, and now there is not one, with the trifling exception of a Saturday night fling in West Madison street. They must do a good business, selling quantities of material at an excellent price. But there was an end of all things in their line and the jewelry auction has vanished.

The Sexes in Burmah.

The new woman should take her way to Burmah. There, travelers say, is the only place on earth where true equality between the sexes exists. In spite of this, it is claimed, no women are more womanly than the Burmese women, whose good sense enables them to see the line where they ought to stop. In the higher classes a woman has property of her own and manages it herself. In the lower classes she always has a trade and runs her business on her own responsibility, the sexes choose their own operations, and it is curious to see the men sometimes sewing or embroidering, while the women have nearly all the retail trade of the island on their hands.

Mourning for a Chinese Ruler.

When a Chinese emperor dies the intelligence is announced by dispatches to the several provinces, written with purple ink, the mourning color. All persons of rank are required to take red silk ornaments from their caps, with the ball or button of rank; all subjects of China, without exception, are called upon to forbear shaving their heads for 100 days, within which period none may marry, play upon musical instruments or perform any sacrifice.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

A. N. K.—G. 1630.

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MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

Duluth Is the Terminal.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Secretary Francis has rendered a decision on land in Minnesota to which the Northern Pacific Railroad company is entitled under the recent decision fixing Duluth as the eastern terminus under the terms of the grant. He says that on that portion of the road where there is a grant to both the Northern Pacific company and the Lake Superior & Mississippi company, the former is not entitled to indemnity for land covered by the prior grant to the latter. The secretary directs the commissioner to establish new terminal lines for both grants at right angles to the constructed road and also to cancel outright all selections made by the Northern Pacific company of land east of Duluth, in accordance with the recent decision that the grant did not extend beyond that point.

Dropped Dead.

Samuel B. Clyde, proprietor of the Sixth Avenue hotel, at Washington and Sixth avenues south, Minneapolis, dropped dead while about to enter the voting booth of the Fourth district of the Fifth ward, at Sixth avenue south and Third street. Death was due to heart failure. Shortly after dinner he left his home for the polling booth a block distant. On the way he met several friends, with whom he laughed and joked. He passed into the engine house and was handed his three tickets. Turning to go to the stall to mark them, he fell heavily to the floor. A physician was immediately summoned, but death ensued within 15 minutes. Death was attributed to the heart being suddenly affected by his old ailment, rheumatism.

Settlers Win.

About 1,202 acres of land on and around the margin of Cedar lake or Ely lake, near Duluth, are involved in the case of G. A. Burns et al vs S. K. Murphy, the Security Land & Exploration company, the Duluth, Iron Range company, Cloquet Lumber company et al in which the general land office decision has been affirmed by the secretary of the interior. The petitioners represented as bona fide settlers asked for the survey and platting of the lands to allow homestead entry while the defendants claimed ownership under patents issued and swamp land grants made by the government. The decision directs the surveyor general to contract for the survey asked for.

Murdered His Wife.

Mrs. Louis Balser was shot and killed at Mankato by her husband. Balser is proprietor of the American House, is addicted to drink and has an ugly temper. He was somewhat intoxicated and after abusing his wife, he chased her out of the house and shot her as she stood on the sidewalk. The bullet passed through her hart and both lungs and lodged under the skin under the right shoulderblade.

He was immediately arrested and locked in the city hall lockup. Threats of lynching were made, and Balser was removed by a rear door to the county jail, which is new and almost impregnable.

A Foolish Man.

Nils Sundl, a shoemaker, occupying the store, 848 Payne avenue St. Paul was seriously injured by an explosion of gasoline. He attempted to light a fire in a small stove, and in order to hasten the blaze he poured gasoline from a can on the wood. The result was an explosion which forced open the door of the stove and surrounded Mr. Sundl with flame and also ignited the oil that was left in the can.

Mr. Sundl was horribly burned about the head, face and hands. His hair was completely burned to the scalp, his eyebrows, eyelashes and whishers were burned away.

Farmers' Congress.

Governor Clough has commissioned 600 associate delegates to represent Minnesota in the 17th annual meeting of the Farmers' International Congress, in Indianapolis, Nov. 10 to 13. Acceptances are coming in rapidly, and this state will have a large delegation in the congress. The Commercial Club has undertaken to secure the next congress for St. Paul. Invitations will be taken to Indianapolis on behalf of the state, the city, the Commercial Club and some of the other organized bodies of St. Paul.

The First.

Auditor J. John Kendion of Nobles county is the first this year to forward the abstract of his county for the November tax settlement. The total collections were $4,150.16, of which the state's share is $482.25. Nicollet county has heretofore been the first county to make the returns, but Mr. Kendlon stole a march this year and heads the list.

News in Brief.

Capt. Thomas A. Dunlava, register of the land office at Crookston, is dead.

D. M. Clough ran 5,190 votes behind McKinley in the city of Minneapolis. There was not a ward in which he was got freely scratched.

The output of the Minneapolis mills last week was over 300,000 barrels.

John Brady, a switchman on the Great Western, died at the St. Paul city hospital from the effects of injuries received in a collision between a Great Western and a Milwaukee freight. Charles Hitchcock, another switchman, also had his arm broken in the collision.

Nobody feels happier over the election results than the members of the Union Veterans' League. All along they have been enthusiastic workers for McKinley, in order to redeem their promise of last June, when they wired the candidate that Minnesota should be his by 50,000.

No sooner had the election result been announced, than the Minneapolis banks began to be extravagant in their display of gold, and every bank in the city had no hesitancy in paying out their yellow metal. Gold was also deposited to a great extent, and evidently the hidden stockings are ready to yield up their treasure.

Albert Byers, who resides on Plymouth avenue, Minneapolis, thinks his hard luck, which began election night, is never going to end. It is believed, however, that the "hoodoo" received a mortal blow when a fine of $10 or 10 days was imposed by Judge Kerr after Byers stood trial for being drunk. Byers claims he was knocked down election night and robbed of a gold watch and $105.

A tramp who gave his name as Chris. Olson of Minneapolis, while trying to board a westbound stock train at the depot at Willmar, fell and had both legs cut off.

JONES ON THE ELECTION.

Gives His Reasons for Defeat of the Democratic Candidate.

Chicago, Nov 6.—Chairman Jones formally conceded the defeat of William J. Bryan Thursday night and made his last presidential campaign statement to the public. The free silver standard was really lowered late Wednesday night, so far as the election of 1896 is concerned, when advices were received at headquarters from West Virginia conceding the electoral vote of that state to McKinley, but it was decided not to make a public announcement of the fact until Thursday. In the meantime Gov. Stone arrived in Chicago from Missouri in response to Senator Jones' telegram. The national committee chairman, the governor and Campaign Chairman Campau were in conference Thursday evening in the senator's room, and at its conclusion the following statement was given to the press:

"The result of the presidential election is apparently no longer in doubt. It has been one of the closest contests that the people have been called on to determine in recent years. We have claimed the election on our advices from states that were admittedly in doubt, in which we knew there had been many frauds and from which there were evidences of tampering with the returns. It seems now to be apparent that, while Mr. Bryan, after making the most brilliant campaign in the history of our country, has carried most of the states claimed to be doubtful, but has not carried enough to assure his success in the electoral college. Bryan electors have been chosen in all the states south of the Potomac and Ohio, except West Virginia, and all those west of the Missouri except California and Oregon. He has 190 electoral votes, and this number may be increased by final returns from states yet in question.

"Thus this remarkable campaign closes with the election of William McKinley. The result was brought about by every kind of coercion and intimidation on the part of the money power, including threats of lockouts and dismissals and impending starvation; by the employment of by far the largest campaign fund ever used in this country and by the subornation of a large portion of the American press. The president-elect and his party are under pledge to the American people to continue the gold standard and by its operation to restore prosperity to this country. As chief executive Mr. McKinley will have the cordial support of the millions of patriotic Americans who have cast their votes for William Jennings Bryan. They bow to the majesty of the office, and abide by the result with none of the mutterings that would have come from the money power had it been unsuccessful. They are confident the gold standard cannot give the promised prosperity, but will gladly welcome it if it comes. They will continue the great struggle for the uplifting of humanity and to the maintenance of the dignity of our country in the establishment of an American monetary system. And the democratic party, aided by its present allies, will still uplift the bimetallic standard and bear it on to victory.

"JAMES K. JONES,
"Chairman of the Democratic National Committee."

M'KINLEY TO HANNA.

The Successful Candidate Discourses on the Result.

Canton, O., Nov. 6.—Mr. McKinley Thursday night sent the following telegram to Mr. Hanna in New York:

"Canton, O., Nov. 5.—To Hon M. A. Hanna, Waldorf Hotel, New York: Your telegraphic message announcing the result of the election has been received. I beg you to accept my hearty thanks for your great services in the cause of "sound money" and protection throughout the campaign now closed and gloriously won. They were most generous and effective and will receive the warm approbation of your countrymen everywhere. I will be pleased to have you convey to your associates of the national committee my high appreciation of their efficient services.

"The people in their majesty, ignoring party lines, have declared their detestation of repudiation and dishonor, in whatever specious guise they may be presented. They have with the same mighty power affirmed their devotion to law and order and their undeviating respect for justice and the courts. They have maintained their unfaltering determination to support and uphold the constituted authorities of the country and have thereby given new vigor and strength to our free institutions. They have, indeed, again consecrated themselves to country, and baptized the cherished ordinances of free government with a new and holy patriotism.

"The victory is not to party or section, but of and for the American people. Not the least of the triumphs of the election is the obliteration of sectional lines in the republic. We have demonstrated to the world that we are a reunited people in purpose as well as in name. We have manifested in the great cause the spirit of fraternity and brotherhood that should always characterize our common and equal citizenship and have proven conclusively that in a country of equal privileges and equal opportunities the insidious doctrine of hate or of class or sectional distinctions cannot prevail. Let us as Americans straightway devote ourselves to the upbuilding of America; to the peace, honor and glory of our common country. Party dissensions should no longer divide or rack the public mind, nor the zeal or temper of either side deter any citizen from patriotic devotion to the good of all.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

GIVE GOLD FOR PAPER.

Great Demand for Treasury Notes—Silver Certificates Accepted.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The treasury on Monday lost $27,000 in gold coin and $21,200 in bars, which leaves the true amount of reserve $121,526,364. The net gain in gold to-day at New York and San Francisco was $1,034,700. The resources of the treasury are being severely taxed to meet the demand for paper notes of all denominations in exchange for gold. In many cases the gold holders ask for United States notes of large denominations in exchange, but they express a willingness to accept Sherman notes, or if necessary silver certificates, if the government is unable to furnish United States notes. The demand for large denominations also is not imperative, the principal thing being to get paper money.

Reports from all parts of the country tend to show that nearly all of the gold withdrawn during the last several weeks was for the purpose of hoarding, and now that the supposed danger is past the gold is being offered at the several subtreasuries, or is being deposited in banks, and so is finding its way into the government coffers. The rush of gold offers is so great that in New York, at least, the assistant treasurer has been compelled to refuse gold until such time as he is able to handle it, and in a number of instances currency has been shipped from one subtreasury to another to meet the unusual demands.

DAVID BLAKELY DEAD.

Was Once Commissioner of Pensions—Well Known in Musical Circles.

New York, Nov. 9.—David Blakely, manager of Sousa's band and president of the Blakely Printing company of Chicago, died in this city Saturday.

[David Blakely, a pioneer newspaper publisher in the west, was an associate of ex-Secretary of War Ramsey, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Windom, and was appointed by President Grant commissioner of pensions. Although prominently identified with St. Paul and Minneapolis newspapers in his early years, and later with the old Chicago Evening Post, Mr. Blakely was best known in musical circles, with which he had been identified ever since boyhood. He moved to New York and assumed the general management of the P. S. Gilmore band, a position he held for several years. During this time his attention was called to John Philip Sousa, then with the Washington Marine band. He subsequently secured Sousa's release from government service and established the now celebrated Sousa band, retaining the active management of that organization until his death. Mr. Blakely was born in Binghamton, N. Y., in 1834. He was married in Minnesota in 1858 to Miss Adele Low, daughter of a prominent citizen of Vermont. The widow and four daughters survive him.]

VENEZUELAN CONTROVERSY.

Salisbury Confident That a Settlement Has Been Reached.

London, Nov. 10.—There was a sumptuous display on Monday night at the banquet marking the installation into office of Mr. George Faudel Phillips, the new lord mayor of London. The banqueting hall of the Guild hall was crowded, many of those present being of world-wide celebrity. Interest centered in the speech made by Lord Salisbury, it being the custom in recent years for the prime minister at the lord mayor's banquet to make a statement regarding the foreign and domestic policies of the government. Ambassador Bayard replied to the toast "The Foreign Representatives." Mr. Bayard, in treating of the community of interests of the nations of the world, all being affected by the doings of others, referred to the presidential election in the United States, saying:

"I am very sure that it was in no narrow party sense, no merely national sense, that the heart of the president which it is my highest honor to represent, was echoed in a verdict that could not be misunderstood, standing as it does for national honor and the continuity of national obligations, making the world safer in the trust of each part, and speaking as emphatically as the human mind and human heart ever spoke in favor of that honesty which is an essential condition of civilization everywhere."

When Lord Salisbury arose to reply to the toast "Our Ministers," he received an ovation. After thanking the lord mayor and the others present for the warmth of the welcome extended to him, he said:

"I thank the ambassador of the United States for his presence here and for joining a great historic meeting. By the few words he has uttered he has raised his own plane of observation so high above the mere level of party that, though contrary to practice to remark upon the internal politics of other states, I may be permitted, without impertinence, to congratulate him upon the splendid pronouncement the great people he represents have made in behalf of the principles which lie at the base of all human society.

"Let me turn to the rather unimportant controversy his country and ours have had in recent months. I only do so for the purpose of expressing the belief that it is at an end. You are aware that in the discussion had with the United States on behalf of their friends in Venezuela our question has not been whether there should be arbitration, but whether arbitration should have unrestricted application, and we have always claimed that those who apart from historic right had the right which attaches to established settlements should be excluded from arbitration. Our difficulty for months has been to define the settled districts and the solution has, I think, come from the government of the United States that we should treat our colonial empire as we treat individuals: that the same lapse of time which protects the latter in civic life from having their title questioned should similarly protect an English colony, but beyond that, when a lapse could not be claimed, there should be an examination of title and all the equity demanded in regard thereto should be granted.

"I do not believe I am using undue sanguine words when I declare my belief that this has brought the controversy to an end. It is a matter of no small satisfaction to the government that at a time when anxious social questions, which are far more important than political questions, are troubling the United States, and filling the world, we should remove any semblance of political difference that might hinder common action in defense of the common heritages of society."

HANNA'S ESTIMATE.

McKinley's Majority in the Electoral College—Pluralities of States.

New York, Nov. 6.—M. A. Hanna, chairman of the republican national committee, gave out the following statement at two p. m. Thursday:

"Sufficient returns have been received to satisfy me that the following states have been carried for McKinley and Hobart without doubt:

California	9	New Jersey	10
Connecticut	6	New York	36
Delaware	3	Ohio	23
Illinois	24	Oregon	4
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	32
Iowa	13	Rhode Island	4
Maine	6	South Dakota	4
Maryland	8	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	15	West Virginia	6
Minnesota	9	Wisconsin	12
Michigan	14	Wyoming	3
North Dakota	3		
New Hampshire	4	Total	265

"This insures their election by a majority of 41 in the electoral college, if every other electoral vote goes against us.

"Another most significant feature of this victory is the fact that McKinley and Hobart's election has been secured by a plurality of over 1,000,000 of the popular vote—the largest ever given.

"I am confident that we shall secure the other two electors in Wyoming and the 13 in Kentucky; North Carolina (11 votes) is in doubt.

"The importance to the country of this result cannot be overestimated and is a matter of congratulation to all loyal and patriotic citizens of the United States."

Following is a table giving as far as possible the probable pluralities of the candidates:

FOR M'KINLEY.		FOR BRYAN.	
New York	255,000	Missouri	60,000
Penns'lv'nia	285,000	Texas	45,000
Illinois	144,500	Georgia	25,000
Ohio	50,000	Tennessee	10,000
Indiana	20,000	Virginia	60,000
Mass'ch's'tts	168,716	Alabama	35,000
Michigan	53,000	N'rth Carolina	10,000
Iowa	72,000	Kansas	12,000
Kentucky	600	South Carolina	40,000
Wisconsin	102,000	Mississippi	50,000
New Jersey	85,812	Arkansas	30,000
Minnesota	50,000	Louisiana	35,000
California	5,000	Nebraska	9,650
Maryland	25,000	Washington	10,000
Maine	50,000	Colorado	110,000
W. Virginia	12,000	South Dakota	500
Connecticut	64,142	Florida	15,000
N. Hamps're	35,000	Idaho	10,000
Rh'de Isl'nd	12,000	Montana	15,000
Vermont	35,000	Nevada	3,000
Oregon	3,242	Utah	10,000
Delaware	750		
N'th D'kota	8,000	Total	566,150
Wyoming	500		
Total	1,557,562		
Plurality	991,412		

A SUDDEN CALL.

Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt Expires of Heart Disease.

New York, Nov. 7.—Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, the mother of Cornelius and William K. Vanderbilt, died at Scarborough, N. Y., Friday afternoon. Her death was due to heart disease. For some time past Mrs. Vanderbilt had been troubled with the malady, which finally resulted in her death, and Friday morning she was out riding with her sister when she felt severe pains in the region of her heart and asked to be taken home. Her request was immediately complied with, but the pains and suffering increased, and at 1:30 o'clock she expired. Her daughter, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, and her sister, Mrs. Bromley, were present at the deathbed. Mrs. Vanderbilt was 75 years of age.

[Mrs. Vanderbilt was a daughter of Rev. Samuel Kissam, a minister of the Dutch Reformed church, and was born at Coeymans, near Albany, N. Y. During her childhood she was carefully educated by her parents and received a strict religious training. Her father died in Brooklyn in 1869. She was married to William H. Vanderbilt in 1841. Her husband was at that time a clerk in the office of Dean, Robinson & Co., bankers in Wall street. Mrs. Vanderbilt leaves surviving her eight children: Cornelius and William K., the heads of the family; Frederick W., George W., Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. H. McKay Twombly and Mrs. Seward Webb.]

Pardon for Liliuokalani.

Honolulu, Oct. 29 (per steamer Australia to San Francisco, Nov. 6).—The Hawaiian government has granted a full pardon and restoration of her civil rights to ex-Queen Liliuokalani, based upon the fact that during her parole she has faithfully kept the terms of her partial freedom.

FASHION LETTER.

Handsome Winter Gowns and Other Costumes—Narrower Skirts and Smaller Sleeves—Something Satisfactory to Every Taste.

[Special New York Correspondence.]

In their general features the majority of the autumn fashions will be maintained throughout the winter season. The fronts and sides of skirts are unmistakably narrower, but are still very full at the back. Sleeves have all grown beautifully less and dress waists appear in the greater variety. There are bodices long and short, severe and ornate, suitable alike for cloth, velvet, satin brocade, corded silk, and the host of fancy wools. The round waist still prevails, both on day and evening gowns, and there are also many charming new waists with short points postillion and circular backs and basque effects ad libitum. The seven and nine gored skirts have an immense popularity among winter gowns. There are likewise draped models, plaited skirts with yoke tops, and kilted styles with pointed overskirts. Each famous Paris house has this season sent out its own special models, differing from those of other designers in certain details of arrangement and adjustment, but all showing a modified form of outline and an absence of heavy, stiff interlining. Different fabrics are given different treatment, and the models vary as the skirts are designed for the house, the promenade, for fall dress wear, traveling or general uses, and thus it is that something satisfactory to all tastes is found, and there is a fair promise of great individuality in dress when the handsome winter gowns and costumes appear.

The new dresses made of Vienna cloth and silky camel's-hair serge are most attractive. The Viennas come in rich greens and blues, yellow and black, black and blue, brown and fawn color, and so on indefinitely through the whole gamut of coloring, but all have the silky effect, and the long hairs, the black goods with this finish being very handsome, and these are made up almost invariably in skirt and coat style. Soleil cloth, much like a satin-finished ladies' cloth of light quality, is particularly adapted to costumes that are braided. This fabric is double width, and appears this season in very beautiful colorings. Braided is the rage, and even velvet and camel's-hair serge costumes are trimmed with rows of braiding, while the smooth cloths are fairly covered with it.

All the various shades of blue, green, gray, brown, besides black, are fashionable, but black leads in all the smooth-surfaced textiles. Woolens of wide diagonals, so lightly woven that they are not heavy, yet are of pure wool that makes them soft and pleasant to the touch, are chosen for useful winter gowns. There are so many ways of brightening up black gowns this season that almost everyone selects these wools in this color. Corselets, centures, short-jacket effects, fancy jacket-bodices, short capes made of two and sometimes three kinds of fur, or of velvet with fur accessories, are among the very popular garments of the season.

The new muffs are very large, so large indeed that slender chains will be used to hold them. They are made of velvet, fur, lace and ribbon, in hour-glass shape to match the gown, and their trimmings are of fur or plush, but of whatever fabric they are composed the shape is too large for either grace or real comfort. Grebe is considered one of the leading furs of the winter. It is so thick and warm-looking that it is ranked as a fur, but it is, of course, the skin of a bird of great beauty. Its rich, silvery effect against velvet is exceedingly handsome. It is also made up with sealskin, Persian lamb and Astrakhan.

All neck trimmings are still very high at the throat, and all ball gowns and other full-dress toilettes are cut very low, and the sleeves consist merely of large butterfly bows of satin ribbon, pointed caps or triple frills of diaphanous material. Many of the cloth capes are lined with lovely fancy silks or satins in soft contrasting colors, and when the hood is lined to correspond a very charming effect is produced, and there are many opportunities of showing the pretty lining, either by accident or design. A brown cloth cape lined with rose-colored fancy satin brocade has the hood similarly lined and bordered with dark-brown fur matching that which outlines the cape. A superb costume of moss-green corded silk trimmed with braiding and fur has a green velvet cape lined with rose-colored satin with large directoire muff to match, and a velvet toque trimmed with green plumes and shaded velvet roses.

Picture hats of velvet for dress wear are seen in every elegant and picturesque form. New French felt hats are in Amazon, Alpine and turban shapes. Virol trims pretty felt round hats with Rob Roy crowns of Scotch plaid silk. These look very stylish on youthful wearers, with green or blue cloth capes lined with a matching tartan.

KATE DUNHAM.

Gladstone's Versatility.

In all the stress and trouble of his long political career, says the Dramatic Mirror, Gladstone has never gave such evidence of his mental balance and his title to human admiration as he did the other day at Hawarden. He was judge and prize-giver at a competitive meeting of 25 brass bands. He heard them all play, and he was amiable to the last.

Ruskin once said: "Do not think of other's faults; in every person who comes near you look for what is good and strong; honor that, rejoice in it, and, as you can, try to imitate it."

EFFECT OF MUSIC.

The Nervous System Influenced by Different Kinds of Sounds.

The old story that Saul when out of temper used to summon David to play the harp, and found the music to be a sedative, may prove to be more than a simple historic incident, for both Charcot and Tarchanow have declared that musical sounds are a remedial agency in disease which no physician can afford to ignore, says the New York Herald.

Mr. Warthin, of Michigan, who has given a great deal of thought to this subject, asserts that different kinds of sounds are more effective than drugs in the cure of disease. For instance, he boldly assures us that the music of Valkyrie will increase perspiration, and, therefore, cure certain forms of ailment caused by checking its flow. The operative energy is not the music as such, but the peculiar vibrations made by it. Tannhauser, on the other hand, is a vibratory soporific and induces a serene state of mind and body.

M. Coriveaud, of Paris, asserts that violin playing is at least a temporary remedy for sciatica. He adduces the instance of a patient who found almost instant relief in that way and who successfully resorted to it whenever threatened with an attack.

Perhaps this is an appeal to the imagination, but what matters it if the patient is cured? Perhaps, again, there is a law hidden somewhere in the pile of apparent impossibilities—one which will some time be discovered for our benefit. We never smile with incredulity at anything in these wonder-working days.

IS ONLY FIVE BLOCKS LONG.

Trolley Line in Chicago Which Operates But One Car.

To the average Chicagoan a trolley line unconsciously suggests great distances. His city is so big. It will surprise many, therefore, to learn that a line actually in operation in the business district, the rolling stock of which runs a trifle less than five blocks.

This line, says the Chronicle, operates on Clark street and simply runs from Washington to Illinois street. Its rolling stock consists of one car, and its operatives include one conductor and one motorman. It is run for the special benefit of South Water street merchants who live on the north side, but is safe to say not one of these men in a thousand know that such is the case. As for the general public not one person in the thousand, know of its existence. Incidentally, too, the line is operated to retain the franchise.

"We give transfers to the cable line going north," said the conductor when asked for information, "but we don't transfer to any other cars."

"Have you many passengers each day?"

"Yes; we're crowded," he said, with a laugh. "Sometimes I get one—then again another."

Texas.

In the Agricultural line, Texas leads all other states in the variety of its products. Cotton, corn and the cereals grow and are raised in every section of the state and in the central and southern portions sugar cane and sorghum are profitably cultivated. On the Gulf Coast two and three crops of vegetables are raised each year. Berries are shipped six weeks in advance of the home crop in the north. Pears, peaches, plums, oranges, figs, olives and nuts all grow abundantly and can be marketed from two to three weeks in advance of the California crops. Large quantities of rice are now grown.

If the land seeker, the home seeker and the settler desires to secure a farm larger than the one he occupies, on vastly more reasonable terms; if he wants more land to cultivate, a greater variety of crops to harvest, with proportionately increased remuneration, at a less outlay for cost of production; if he wants an earlier season with correspondingly higher prices; if he wants milder winters, all the year pasturage for his stock, improved health, increased bodily comforts and wealth and prosperity, he should go to Texas.

Send for pamphlet descriptive of the resources of this great state (mailed free). Low rate Homeseekers excursions via the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway on Nov. 3rd and 17th, Dec. 1st and 15th, 1896. H. A. CHERRIER, Northern Passenger Agent, 316 Marquette Building, Chicago.

DINGLE—"By George, I just got out of a bad scrape!" Dangle—"Attacked by a hoodlum?" "No, by a barber."—Troy Press.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

ALL busy people finally get so that they hate those who are lazy.—Atchison Globe.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, cancy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

IT is said that red noses run in families, the same as quick temper, or consumption. —Atchison Globe.

I BELIEVE Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. ALLIE DOUGLASS, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, '94.

"Have you a good cook?" "She's very good; goes to church four times a week. She can't cook, though."—Tid-Bits.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe.

A THOUGHT THAT KILLED A MAN!

He thought that he could trifle with disease. He was run down in health, felt tired and worn out, complained of dizziness, biliousness, backaches and headaches. His liver and kidneys were out of order. He thought to get well by dosing himself with cheap remedies. And then came the ending. He fell a victim to Bright's disease! The money he ought to have invested in a safe, reliable remedy went for a tombstone.

Warner's Safe Cure

is the only standard remedy in the world for kidney and liver complaints. It is the only remedy which physicians universally prescribe. It is the only remedy that is backed by the testimony of thousands whom it has relieved and cured.

THERE IS NOTHING ELSE THAT CAN TAKE ITS PLACE

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cur'd by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL] A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"WE had a very interesting event—or rather a pair of 'em—at our house this morning." "Caesar! Not twins?" "No; our boy put on his first trousers."—Roseleaf.

CINCINNATI FLYER.

Monon Route & C. H. & D.

The Monon has put on a fast flyer for Indianapolis and Cincinnati in connection with the C. H. & D. The train leaves Chicago, Dearborn Station, at 11:50 A. M., reaches Indianapolis at 4:37 and Cincinnati at 7:45 P. M., thus making the run, Chicago to Indianapolis, in four hours and forty-seven minutes, and Cincinnati in seven hours and fifty-five minutes. This is the fastest time made between Chicago and Indianapolis and Cincinnati by any line. The "Cincinnati Flyer" is equipped with elegant day coaches, the Monon celebrated high-backed seats, parlor car and dining car. City Ticket Office, 232 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

ALICE—"I heard something about you, to-day." Maud—"Yes; this new lining they are using in dresses makes a frightful noise, doesn't it?"—Yonkers Statesman.

The Faults and Follies of the Age

Are numerous, but of the latter none is more ridiculous than the promiscuous and random use of laxative pills and other drastic cathartics. These wrench, convulse and weaken both the stomach and the bowels. If Hostetter's Stomach Bitters be used instead of these no-remedies, the result is accomplished without pain and with great benefit to the bowels, the stomach and the liver. Use this remedy when constipation is manifested, and thereby prevent it from becoming chronic.

A GIRL'S idea of a pretty wedding dress is one that cannot possibly be of any use to a woman after she has married.—Atchison Globe.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS

To Virginia and North Carolina.

In the months of November and December Homeseeker's excursion tickets will be sold from all points west and northwest to Virginia and North Carolina at one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip. For excursion rates and dates address U. L. TRUITT, N. W. P. A., Big Four, C. & O. Route, 234 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

DE BATS—"How do you pronounce the word 'oleomargarine?'" Hotel Waiter—"I pronounce it butter, or I'd lose my job."—Advertiser.

A Chance for Work.

Persons who buy 40 acres of land at from $5 to $8 an acre will be given work at $1.50 a day so as to provide the necessaries of life. Land is located in Mason county, Washington, and will produce fruits and all staple crops. Land also for sale at low prices and easy terms on Whidby Island, Washington. One free railway ticket to each purchaser of 40 acres. Address R. E. Werkman, Grand Central Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.

HE WAS FORGIVEN.—She—"You forget yourself, sir." He—"How could I think of myself in your presence?"—Yankee Blade.

JUST try a 10c box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

Love is the keystone of a woman's life. Her fondest hopes rest upon this tender emotion; her highest pride is in her capacity to awaken the love which makes a happy wife; her noblest ambition is to become a loved and loving mother.

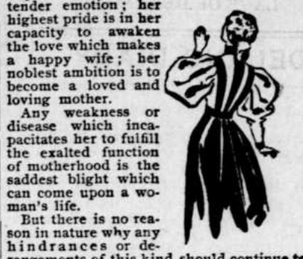
Any weakness or disease which incapacitates her to fulfill the exalted function of motherhood is the saddest blight which can come upon a woman's life.

But there is no reason in nature why any hindrances or derangements of this kind should continue to exist. Ninety-nine times in a hundred they are completely overcome in a perfectly natural and scientific way by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which gives healthy power and capacity to the special organs; reinforces the nerve-centres and makes natural, healthy motherhood possible, safe and comparatively easy.

It makes the coming of baby almost free from pain; gives strength and cheerfulness to the mother, and constitutional vigor to the child. It is the only medicine in the world devised for this one purpose by an educated physician, a skilled and experienced specialist in this particular field of practice.

"I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, as it has done me a world of good, and has, undoubtedly saved my life," writes Mrs. Florence Hunter, of Corley, Logan Co., Ark. "I miscarried four times; could get no medicine to do me any good. I concluded to try the 'Favorite Prescription' and after taking several bottles of it I made my husband a present of a fine girl. I think it is the best medicine in the world."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets: One is a laxative, two a mild cathartic.



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(Mention this paper.)

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, NOV. 15, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

--Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Wheat was up to 74 cents on Tuesday. In gold.

—Watch the poultry markets and sell your surplus when prices are highest.

—Mrs Billlings is doing quite a business in manufacturing candy. The merchants claim her goods sell, ahead of all others.

—O. L. Billings auctioned off a lot of household furniture for J. S. Cooper Fair Day. Some of that left over from the hotel business.

—Thanksgiving is hastening on. It will probably be appointed for Nov. 26. Our people have much to be thankful for, good crops, plenty to eat; fine weather; good health; and the Presidential election out of the way.

—On Monday the first fall of snow of any consiquence occured. The ground was frozen hard the roads being quite rough. It would require several inches of the beautiful to make first class sleighing.

LATER.--We got it.

—When one farmer is more successful than another is, in disposing of what he has to sell to the best advantage, he reads the papers watches the markets, gets his produce, stock or what is for sale into the best condition and gets the cream of the markets.

—Frank Crammer, Delano's oldest butcher wants to see you before you sell your Poultry, your Fat Cttves, your Hogs, Beeves and HIDES. He is doing a shipping business in connection with the home shop. Highest prices for every thing in his line.

—Mr. Doyl, the apple merchant, from Howard Lake still holds out, notwithstanding papers were issued for his arrest for selling without a license, $15. per day. He got arround that by renting a room for $4 a month for six months thereby securing the privelege of remaining six months for $24, when two days would have cost him $30, for license.

—Rev J. L. Farber preached to a fair sized audience on Sunday evening. His text was taken from Acts Chap. 3, ver. 6. He delivered a good sermon. The choir, composed of Messrs Soper and Hawker and Mesdames Buckley and Farber with Mrs. Stewart at the organ render some very fine music. Fverybody is welcome to church every Sunday night.

--Rev. Thomas McClary is still delivering his interesting and instructive lectures through the country. He draws good houses and people speak of his lectures as being something out of the regular rut. Rev Farber is trying to get a date set for this place. If he succeeds don't fail to hear the lecture. Mr. McClary is one of the most noted of Minnesota's lecturers today.

—On Tuesday the gold began to circulate in Delano. The creamery checks were paid in the yellow metal, and great big chunks of "confidence" appeared to go along with some of the piles. The gold then was hoarded by those who had it. It was still in this country; and ready to circulate when its owners were willing to allow it to do so, or when by circumstances they were forced to use it.

—The coal barons, in their greed raised the price of coal, City people returned to the use of wood. Consebuently, wood has been in demand at a little better prices than for sometime and unless the prices of coal soon come down the probabilities are that the coal barons will have coal to sell cheap in the spring. Good maple wood is not all gone yet and it makes quite a comfortable fire to warm by.

--On Sunday while working at some overhead shafting in the new press room of the Eagle, Andrew Hanseman fell, some staging breaking, and was precipitated to the cement floor, sustaining a compound, comminunted fracture of the right leg near the ankle. Surgical assistance was summoned and the fractured member placed in as comfortable a condition as possible, and Andrew carried home. It will be several weeks, at best, before he will be able to work.

—The Delano Literary Society is really a success for this winter. A brief programme has been volunteered for next Tuesday evening when the first meeting will be held at the City Hall, and an organization effected. Nothing our villagers could do would add more to their edjoyment and instruction for one evening in the week. It will give old and young a place to go one night in the week and furnish them something to think about and talk about for the other days. Everybody be present.

—On Saturday another row occurred in town in which Willman Hillman very uncermoniously disposed of several assailants. Afterwards while walking up street he felt someone strike him on the back quite a sharp blow but payed little attention to it till he reached home a couple of miles out of town, when he found that he had been stabbed in the back; the weapon going through his clothes, suspender, shirts and flesh down to the shoulder blade. Pete Koisko is charged with the stabbing. The police authorities should be careful of rows on Fair Days; or the saloons should be closed.

--Prof. R. M. Bohn has neatly decorated the interior of his tonsorial parlor. August Sieloff did the job.

—The Epworth League will give an observation social at the home of Mrs. Jonas Johnson on Friday evening Nov. 13th. All are invited to attend.

Personal.

Henry Grafft, of Hamline, visited Delano friends this week.

Charles Sunday has returned home from Dakota.

Dr Knight, and Mrs Dr. Scheig visited at J. D. Young's over Sunday.

Stephen Cebula who has been spending the fall in Iowa has returned home.

Dr. Ames visited Minneapolis Saturday.

H. S. Gilmer, who was on the sick list several days last week is improving in health.

Dr. Eitel, of Minneapolis, was called up Sunday evening to see his old friend, Andrew Hanseman who had his leg broken.

Reverends McCabe, of Darwin, Ciminski, of Winona and Henry of Minneapolis, and Sisters Aquin, of Winona, and Euphrasia, of Glencoe, were among those in attendance at the funeral of Rev. Lawrence Zawodzki, Tuesday.

Jurors for December.

The following jurors have been drawn to serve at the December term of Court for Wright County, 4th Judicial District:

GRAND JURORS.

S. B. Howard, Albion,
E. A. Hart, Albion,
Peter Carroll, Buffalo,
Charles Michaels, Buffalo,
E. D. Moore, Chatham,
Samuel Kirk, Clearwater,
Charles Stein, Franklin,
Thomas Wren, Monticello,
C. M. Wright, Marysville,
John O'Connell, Marysville,
D. R. Farnham. Rockford,
Nathan Warner, Rockford,
Charles Moss, Rockford,
August C. Johnson, Stockholm,
A. P. Moody, Stockholm,
Walter Moody, Silvercreek,
Fred Halsing, Victor,
George Gulso, Victor,
Robert Hare, Victor,
John R. Streich, Victor,
W. J. Tousley, Howard Lake,
L. V. Kyte, Waverly,
James McLelland, Woodland,

PETIT JURORS.

E. Dagnais, Albion,
Joel Stone, Buffalo.
Herman Block, Chatham,
John Ottenstreuer, Chatham.
Charles Holmberg, Chatham,
John Gorman, Corinna,
Peter Leme, Clearwater,
Herman Berning, Frankfort,
Conrad Marth, Franklin,
Clark Sturman, Franklin,
William Eppel, Delano,
Charles Pogzreba, Woodland,
Alex Persian, Marysville,
J. B. Gray, Otsego,
D. N. Wells, Otsego,
Charles Wood, Otsego,
Thomas Kiug, Southside,
John Backland, Southside,
Benjamin Brown, Stockholm,
Herman Johnson, Stockholm,
John Ferguson, Silvercreek,
Edward Gilmer, Victor,
John Doyle, Howard Lake,
E. W. Ferrell, Woodland.

ENGLISH BIMETALLISTS SEIZE TIME BY THE FORELOCK.

Claim McKinley's Election is a Victory for Inteznational Bimetallism.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A meeting of the members of the bimetallic league has been in session all the afternoon engaged in the work of drawing up a manifesto. Members from Birmingham, Manchester and elsewhere are in attendance. The document, which will be issued tonight, is signed by Messrs. A. L. Denham, H. R. Greenfel, Robert Barclay, H. C. Gibbles, and H. MacNeil. It claims that McKinley's election is a victory for international bimetallism, and quotes the money plank of the St. Louis platform. Continuing it says:

"In these circumstances and in view of the strong agitation for free silver or natural bimetallism, in state and fact, this agitation is likely to be maintained and developed, and a genuine and determined effort upon the part of the new government may be confidently anticipated to bring about an international bimetallic agreement for the opening of the mints of the various countries to silver as well as to gold. The recent contests has brought home to the people of this country the vital importance of the monetary question, the graye dangers which threaten the industrial, commercial and financial interests of Great Britain so long as it is not settled on international lines.

"The unreasonable attitude of this country in the past in the efforts to arrange a settlement is mainly responsible for the attempt just witnessed to induce the consequent unrest and disturbance in commerical and financial circles. Therefore it is earnestly hoped that the country and the other great powers of Europe will heartily cooperate with the United States in their endeavor to place the metallic money of the world upon a permanent, sound and scientific basis."—Minneapolis Times.

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Bring us all you can next week, and do not wait till the last days. Prices are firm. Bring all nice, dressed, fancy stock, and leave all poor stock at home, and your goods will command The Best Price,

Respectfully yours,

7-2t. CHAS. A. BRUNKOW.

THE St. Paul Globe says: "Mr. Hanna, this is where you are liable to begin to make serious blunders. Get a good lantern before you go out into the night." Is it possible the Globe has doffed its gold rimmed spectacles?

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat, per bu.,	$ .67
Rye, per bu.,	.25
Potatoes, per bu.,	.25
Butter	.12, .15
Eggs,	.15
Hay, per ton,	4.00
Pork	3.50
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.05
Chickens, dressed,	.06
Spring chichen,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.10

MARRIED.

KUNKEL, ZEIBARTH.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, Mr. Charles Kunkel and Miss Sophia Ziebarth.

DIED.

ZAWODZKI—At Minneapolis, on Saturday, Nov. 7, Rev. Lawrence Zawodzki, age 49 years.

The funeral was held from the Catholic church in Delano, Tuesday, and was largely attended; the St Anthony Benevolent Society, the Young Ladies Society and the congregation, with many friends from abroad, including a number of priests were in attendence.

ONE OF NEW YORK'S LEADING DRESSMAKERS SAYS:

The small waist is no longer fashionable; I have just returned fron Paris, and the most modish customs there provide for a waist about twenty-five inches around. Of course the American women, who follow the French closely, are adopting the new style. Those who are extremely fashionable are determined to have a waist of twenty-five inches, irrespective of what their normal waist measure may be. Personally I don't believe that the style will be a becoming one, although gowns will be made so as to make it as attractive as possible. It will be so very much more comfortable, however, than the small waist, that I think it will be more lasting than fashions usually are. The active out-of-dore life fashionable women are now leading makes the small waist almost an inposibility. But Dame Fashion is never althogether sensible. She particularly offsets her favor of the large waist by the discarding of the puffed sleaves, which everybody will admit are very much more comfortable than the tight sleaves which will be worn by modish women this winter.—From "The Passing of the Small Waist," in Demorests Magazine for November.

Delano Literary!

PROGRAMME.

At the City Hall, Tuesday evening Nov. 17.

SINGING, America, Mrs. Dora Stewart organist.
READING, Miss Kizzie Gates.
SPEECH, on Cooking, Rev. J. L. Farber.
DEBATE, (Subject to be announced at the Hall.

Volunterr spenkers, limited to five minulites. Everybody be there at 8 o'clock sharp.

PER ORDER COM.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week, Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

M. Brooks, Minneapolis, Automatic telephone system, J. H. Gimnich, Red Wing, Combined counter and show-case, A. C. Nash, Minneapolis, Bicycle-suit, J. L. Nylander, Duluth, Logging-sled. T. Robertson, Minneapolis, Window-lock. C. N. Swanbeck, Harmony, Telephone-switch. S. N. Smith, Boat-propelling attachment. G. Weigand, Minneapolis, Match-safe.

Literary Notes.

DEMOREST'S Christmas Number opens with a most interesting article called "The Cradle of Christianity," being a series of sketches of the Holy Land, written by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hughes, who has traveled all over that part of the world. It is copiously illustrated with several full-page and many other smaller pictures.

Wright County Vote.

Majorities.

McKinley,	1099,
Clough,	166,
Gibbs,	767,
Berg,	850,
Koerner,	1048,
Childs,	924,
Morris,	628,
Steele,	350,
Pond,	-91,
Boutwell.	211,
Dare,	-52,
Belden,	40,
Mattson,	1246,
Swanberg,	1007,
Hanaford,	832,
Nugent,	-18,
Nagel,	1962,
Tarbox,	627,
Eaton,	317,
Vorse,	982,
Putnam,	1361,
Lee,	1731,
Shannon,	382,
Hudek,	202,
Lauzer,	38,
Johnson,	416.

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At the Universal Exposition of 1889 at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France.

This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered, the GRAND PRIZE, giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French Government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the most prized honor of France.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1896. NUMBER 8.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. F. COLLINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN. Smith Lake, - Minnesota.

W. H. CUTTING. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA. 38

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. C. B. AMES. Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office over W. R. John's Confectionery Store

E. A. SHANNON, M. D., Buffalo, Minn., Calls day or night promptly attended to Office in the building between McKnight's store and residence. Residence on corner north of School House.

O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan. 11, 1896.

DR. CORNELIUS WILLIAMS. Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist, 145 W. Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dr. G. H. KOHLER, Dayton Building, Cor. 6th St. and Nicollet Ave Minneapolis, Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 17-tf.

CHURCH NOTICES

M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting every Thursday..... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARBER, Pastor.

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Pastor.

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Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m.
Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. M. SAVES.

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Councilmen: JOHN COOLEN, WASH RADER, ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder: WYATT JOHNS.
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Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health: T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. B. BORSCH.
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REV. HULL, of St. Paul, was sentenced to six years, at Stillwater, for attempting to poison his wife.

WE are in receipt of a neat little "Everybody's Medical Guide" by M. D. (London). The work is well written, and manny useful points given: the principle good advice being to call a physican. Many people rely to long on their medical gnides, and negiect to call a physician until the patient is beyond the help of man or medicine.

THE National Democratic party failed in Minnesota and in most of the other states to cast one per cent of the entire vote of the state, thereby enabling them to secure a place on the ticket next time. They wanted McKinley so badly that they voted for him and will have to continue in the Republican ranks, come back to the Democrats, Populists or Prohibs, or petition again for a place on the ticket.

GEN MILES recommends that the army be enlarged. That a few thousands men be added to the present force. What do we want an army for? Whenever we have a big army to back up our Statesmen the latter are apt to grow saucy to our neighbors, and some use would be found for our big army. As it has been things can be settled amicably better than by war, and in case of necessity every patriotic citizen is a thorough bred soldier in a few days.

SEVERAL thousand of Minnesota's citizens, it seems voted to disfranchise themselves. At the election recently held several constitutional ammendments were attached to the ticket. One was to require a voter to be a full citizen of the United States, by having secured his "second papers" at least three months before election. It would stand our foreign born voters in hand to familiarize themselves with the citizenship laws before voting "yes" on any more "disfranchsing" questions. The legislature will have to pass upon the question. Some of our voters will be mad if they are disfranchised.

Submit to the Majority.

Mr. Bryan shows himself unpatriotic by his manifest indisposition to submit to the will of the majority and his announced determination to continue the agitation for a monetary policy which the people have condemned.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Did the Tribune and the G. O. P. submit to the majority when they were snowed under by the votes on McKinley and the McKinley bill? Or have they with Mr. McKinley hammered away until now they are in the saddle partially through their perseverance? Why should Mr. Bryan sit idly down any more then Mr. McKinly did four years ago.

Outrageous Law!

A special from St. Cloud to the St. Paul Despatch of the 16th inst. says: "Saturday morning, M. G. Weyraus of St. Cloud town, came to the city and reported to Judge of Probate Hubert Hausen, that an old, feeble minded negro had been hiding in the woods near the farm of Edward Georger for several days." It was claimed the old negro thoughe he was a slave still, had escaped his master and shuned while people, is clothed in rags, and camping out in the woods. The Dispatch further says: "The Probate Judge has taken no steps in the matter on the ground that he has no jurisdiction until some one files an affidavit with him in writing as to the mental condition of the unfortunat man. The farmers are anxious something be done, fearing that he will freeze to death." It seems as if in a case of this kind, some official should feel it his duty to ask the poor old negro to comein out of the cold, without waiting for a complaint to be made. Where are the town suoervisors whose business it is to look after poor or sick, and needy? A few days delay, these cold night might cause the death of the poor old man, Then who would be to blame?

The Hutchinson Leader estimates that Bryan lost 40,000 votes in Minnesota on account of the fraudulent gold ticket that was given a place on the official ballot by Republican Secretary of State Berg, and paid for by Republican campaign funds. In three townships alone in McLeod county, 175 votes were lost to Bryan from this cause. Litchfield Independent.

A Slick Scheme.

"The Dispatch would respectfully suggest that Congress and Grover Cleveland, President, join hands in December and January and clean up the greenback. There are several hundred millions of dollars worth in circulation. Issue bonds bearing 2½ per cent. interest and retire all the greenbacks and in their place increase the national bank issues. The gold panics then would be a thing of the past. It would not hurt Grover as he is just about retiring from the presidency, and it would embarrass McKinly, as it would be out of the way before his administration and Congress got in. New York Dispatch.

The Dispatch is working a slick scheme "It would not hurt Grover," and "it would embarass McKinly" it says, to hurry up and get rid of the greenbacks. How does the Dispath know that Grover want be the coming man for President next time on the Gold Standard National Democratic ticket with the Republican Gold men to help him? Perhaps he don't care to take any chances of that hurting him.

16 Republicans to 1 Democrat.

Nearly all the papers in the state are commenting on the fact that so many solidly republican counties turned down good men for sheriff by voting for the democratic nominee. The Republican papers don't think it looks right and the Democratic papers don't approve of it either. It looks to us as if it was another Mike Doran job, to keep a head to the National Democrats in each county. If it shonld turn out that each one of them is a Gold Standard man it would look more so.

The St. Peter Herald says it's a fact "That democrats had a particular fascination for the office of sheriff this fall. In at least a dozen counties, that was the only office they got."

The office of sheriff seems peculiarly a Democratic perquisite. In lots of counties the full Republican ticket was elected excepting the sheriff, which went to the Democratic candidates. Sherburne County Star News.

Strange coincidence that which happened in Ramsey, Hennepin and Wright counties at the late election and may happen in Anoka county. Each county elected republican officials except in the case of sheriff and each county elected a democratic sheriff. Is there any significance in this?—Delano Eagle.

The republican county ticket receives the usual majority except Hill for auditor, who was badly scrasched in the lower end of the county, but was ahead in this end. Gilman for sheriff was also slaughtered, and defeated. These two men should have received the support of every republican in the county. They are both old time republicans, there records are good and they have done valiant service for the party in former campaigns, and just why they should have been used in this manner is beyond our comprehension. Mr. Hill is a man thoroughly qualified for the office of Auditor and Mr. Gillman's friends in the republican stronghold of Santiago, had a reason to expect better treatment for their candidate. It is no credit to the party and we predict that it will be regretted in the future. Sherburn County Times.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 10.—Governor Clough was at the capitol yesterday for the first time since the election. Shortely after his arival word was passed through the capitol that his excellency was on hand, and the other officials in the building at once wended their way to the governor's room to pay their respects and add their congratulations. Through the day people of all political beliefs called on the governor to offer congratulations. In an interview he said:

"Some of the papers have been disposed to make a great hullabaloo over the fact that McKinley's majority was something over 40,000 while my majority dwindled down to less than 5000. This is not a fair way to consider this matter. As a matter of fact, the difference between the vote cast for McKinley and that cast for me was only about 20,000. Again, the fact seems to be overlooked that I polled the largest vote ever cast for a governor in this state. I ran 17,000 ahead of the vote cast for Knute Nelson two years ago, when the latter went in on a republican landslide. I make these comparisons not in any invidious spirit, but, as a matter of simple justice."—Duluth Herald.

While Mr. Bryan is "devoting the next four years to free silver" the rest of us will occupy ourselves with what business we can get hold of.—Duluth News Tribune.

"Retire the Greenback!" is the cry now going up strongly from the banking interests. Congress will have to accede to this demand from the bankers or there will be troublous times for the McKinley cohorts. The financiers have the whip in hand and they intend to use power to get such chages in the banking laws as they desire. Litchfield Independent.

Advertise in the GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov., 13, 1896.

While President Cleveland may have failed in many things that he has undertaken, his administration has just won the greatest diplomatic victory in the history of our country. The negotiations, now completed, of the treaty providing for the submission to arbitration of the Venezuela boundry dispute involves a full recognition of the Monroe doctrine by Great Britain, and consequently by the rest of the world, and complies with every demand maid by this government. The extent of this diplomatic victory may be comprehended best by remembering that Venezuela has been trying to get Great Britain to arbitrate the dispute for more than fifty years and now the other party to the arbitration is not to be Venezuela but the United States Members of the diplomatic corps say the credit for this victory is more largely due to Secretary Olney than to President Cleveland. No matter to who credit is due, it is a matter for every patriotic American to rejoice over. Beginning with Monroe every President of the United States has asserted the right of this country to interfere to prevent the forcible acquisition of territory of this continent by a foreign power, but never until now has that right been recognized by a European nation.

The republican circus promises to open with the re-assembling of Congress, instead of waiting for the inauguration of McKinley, and the performance is likely to be continuous, and from the number of clowns who will appear it ought to be uproriously "funny." The fun may not materialize, but the uproar can be counted upon as a dead certainty.

Ex-Secretarry Hoke Smith was in Washington this week on legal business. He said he was out of politics for the time being and was not a candidate for the Senate, because the voters of his state decided that the man elected to succeed Senator Gordon must be a silver man.

Senator Morgan evidently thinks that the interview with Chairman Dingley of the House Ways and Means committee which was telegraphed all over the country was given for the purpose of notifying the country that the Dingley tariff bill would not be passed by the Senate at the coming session of Congress, because of the opposition of silver Senators. As one of the silver Senators Mr. Morgan said: "If the Dingley tariff bill, so called doesn't pass the Senate this winter it will be the fault of the republicans. I have no hesitation in saying I will not oppose it, although I would not say that I will vote for it. The Dingley bill, or the Reed bill, whatever you may choose to call it, is only a makeshift and the manufactures of the east do not really want it. I do not expect to see it pass. It seems to me very likely that this will be a case of the engineer hoist by his own petard. The matter of tariff legislation at the coming session depends very much upon whether the republicans really desired to pass the Dingly bill. I have had no talk at any time with any Senators regarding their probable attitude toward the measure in the event of its being brought before the Senate this winter, but so far as I am personally concerned they may have their way with it. I would like to see it presented to Mr. Cleveland. He might feel sufficiently grateful to Mr. McKinley for praising and upholding his financial policy to forgive the severe reproof which the Republican party administered to him at the St. Louis convention, and to aid the republicans now in getting through their two-year Dingley bill. I am afraid the republicans will have to offer a great many apologies to the west for their failure to pass such a measure, and I do not propose that any of them shall be charged to me."

The president of the Lakeland Democratic Club, which did effective work in the campaign just closed, and which is to continue its organization, gives his idea of the situation thusly: If Maj. McKinley succeeds in restoring good times permanently, and demonstrates that his theory is correct, of course, we will have no fight. We will be benefited and glad to acknowledge it; but it is our belief that Maj. McKinley cannot overcome immutable natural laws. His proposed policy offers no encouragement. Business cannot revive unless more money is put in circulation. The retirement of the greenbacks will not do this. Therefore, we are organizing now to stay further encroachment on popular rights; and the campaign of patriotic education will go on, and four years hence we will wave the victorious democratic banner."

"There is just one thing", remarked a republican Senator, "which to my mind, makes it certain that neither ex-President Harrison nor Speaker Reed will be members of McKinley's cabinet; they are both too big, mentally, to play subordinates to McKinley, and nobody knows it any better than McKinley himself. He may tender Cabinet portfolios to both men, in fact, I feel assured that he will; but it will be done merely as an act of goodwill, and not with the slightest expectation that either man will accept."

A great many people are asking what Senator Butler did in the recent campaign to give him the enormous head he is exhibiting these days. He has developed a mania for keeping himself before the public by talking rot to newspaper reporters, who, of course, print it. They always enjoy seeing a public man make a show of himself.

Monday's Pioneer Press said that Minnesota's election law was defective with regard to getting quick and correct returns. We think that the tinkering ought to commence way back at the primaries for they are far more unsatisfactory than the old caucus system.—Litchfield News-Ledger.

Wm. Jennings Bryan made a wonderful impression on the people during his tour of the country, and his strong personality, his magnetic oratory and his brilliant campaign against great odds made him thousands of friends. Mr. Bryan made the reputation of being America's leading orator.—Eden Vally Journal.

Lind carried his own home and also his opponent's home, both New Ulm and Minneapolis giving him big majorities. And he carried Swift county by 537 majority. The people of this county were non-partisan enough to give the best man a good majority, even if the state as a whole failed to do its duty.—Swift County Monitor.

Rev. James M. Thoburn, missionary bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church to India and Malaysia, and well known in Duluth, in a recent conversation at Rochester N. Y. stated that as a consequence of the failure of the wheat crop many families in India are selling their children for 10 cents a apiece, not so much for the small amount of money as to have fewer mouths to feed. Duluth Herald.

Among our Exchanges.

Clough grabbed hold of McKinley's coat tails and pulled through. It was a tight squeeze.—Dassel Anchor.

Leaving Platt off the list of guests invited to celebrate victory with Hanna does not leave him off the list of bosses of New York.—N. Y. World.

A change of less than 26,000 votes would have added nine States to the Bryan column and defeated McKinley. what sort of an avalanche do you call that?—St Cloud Times.

The campaign just ended was the greatest political struggle in recent years, and the Republican party achieved the greatest victory in its history.—Atkin Republican.

The people of the country will not agree with Gen. Miles that a larger standing army is needed. The army is now large enough for all practical purposes.—Duluth News Tribune.

If William McKinley can do so much toward reviving trade in one week, what may be expected of President McKinley after four years in the White House?—Duluth News Tribune.

Alexander Stephens Clay, who will succeed Gen Gordon as senator from Georgia, is a free silver man. He is the present chairman of the Democratic state executive committee. Duluth Herald.

It is pleasing to learn from sources close to Mr. McKinley that William R. Merriam will not be given a place in his cabinet. The president-elect aims to construct a popular cabinet.—Duluth Herald.

The press of Minneapolis are united for once on the outrage it would be to have Merriam appointed to the cabinent. Stick a pin there. But Merriam will probably be appointed all the same. Stick another pin there.—Peny Press.

The moment McKinley's election was insured, the Minneapolis banks commenced to pay out in gold. And in our village the first check presented on Thursday was payed in gold. So much for confidence.—Wright County Times.

The gold democrats should receive a reward of merit for there noble support of the nation's honor at the polls on the 3rd. It is estimated that the votes cast by them will easily reach the quarter of amillion mark.—Cokato Enterprise.

The bonds that were sold to the Morgan syndicate at 104½ are now worth in the open Market 120. They were worth about that price when they were sold for so much less. Comment seems to be superfluous.—New York World.

It ought to be apparent to all democrats by this time, that the only hope for democracy is in democracy. Fusion with all the isms extent cannot help us even to get the offices. And each attempt only serves to degrade our principles.—Wabasha Democrate.

All honor to the faculity of Cornell for expelling a gang of cowardly hazers. A workhouse term, in addition to expulsion, would make the punishment exactly fit the crime. A ruffian is a ruffian, be he student or loafer.—Minneapolis Times.

Senator Davis and Ex-Gov. Merriam are after a cabinet position under McKinley. It is also reported that Merriam may give in providing Gov. Clough will appoint him Davis' successor in the Senate. It's the "old state ring over again."—Chaska Valley Herald.

Fully 400 Bryan votes were thrown out in this county, both sets of democrotic presidential electors having been marked on the ballot. It makes no difference as far as the national ticket is concerned, but it undoubtedly elected Clough governor.—Chaska Valley Herald.

Connecticut voted for the trusts and government by injuction, and immediately following the election her supreme judges issued an injuction forbidding an electrict railroad to compete with a steam line, and then the people to be benefited howled. That was strange.—Penny Press.

It is now stated by the gold standard McKinley papers that General Bragg, of Wisconsin, will be appointed by Major McKinley as secretary of war as a reward for the aid given by the corporation and gold standard democrats who voted in a body for McKinly. Tis well! The monopolists are getting together, as even the blindest partisans may yet be able to see. Waseca Harald.

The emergence of gold from its hiding place since the election is expected to operate to arrest the increase of national bank circulation. During the stringency caused by the campaign there was an increase of this form of circulation from $204,925,393 on Feb. 25, 1895, to $234,897,657 on Oct. 31, 1896. The circulation by bonds increased from $176,485,062 to $216,510,014. The tendency to increase the paper circulation is already checked as the hoarded gold comes back into use. It is note worthy that the bonds issued recently have not been much used to increase circulation. Of the $362,000,000 new bonds, but $53,000,000 have been used by the banks, while their total holding of bonds on Oct. 31, 1896, was $241,108,350.—Minneapolis Times.

A woman has been elected to the state senate in Utah.—Duluth Herald.

Major McKinley received the largest majority ever given to a presidential canbidate and yet a change of 24,000 votes properly distributed in certain close states would have given the presidency to Bryan. Many people are in favor of so changing our constitution that presidents be elected by a popular vote and this incident seems to justfy that position. Any law that makes it possible to put a man in the presidential chair who is snowed under by over a million votes should be eradicated from the statute book.—St. Peter Free Press.

McGary Again.

INDEPENDENCE, Nov. 18th. 1896

EDITOR: We have had something of a winter and a good many people are talking of fleeing to the mountains not many of the farmers are ready for winter yet, there is a good deal of corn in the field yet.

They are finishing work on the Maple Plain Creamery and it will be ready for two or three weeks.

We learn that the parties that went up to Little Falls last week to look for land met with success, and will move up there soon as they can make arrangements.

Your correspondent in company with a large delegation from Maple Plain went to Minneapolis first of last week to attend a lawsuit-Cox and Batdorf against the town of Independence, in regard to damage for cart way. F. H. Lindsley, of Delano, appeared for the complainant and S. B. Howard for the defence. After staying there two days and taking in the sights around the new court house, the parties came to a settlement and we returned hone by way of the Great Northern Wednesday evening. In Looking at that great mammoth building (The New Court House) which is put there as much for name and a show as anything: these words run in my mind, "Master, see what manner of stones and what buildings are here" "Jesus answering said unto him, Seest though these great buildings? there shall not be left one stone upon another that shall not be thrown down." In the building of this new court house two monuments have been made, one of stone and another of a debt that will be perpetual. Will the future generations rise up and call it blessed? I think not.

The man who voted for Mark Hanna and Bill McKinley is still hurrahing for McKinley had better stop now, and deliver the goods as you have promised.

The Camp of Israel have been in great confusion over the great Shekels of Silver and Wedge of Gold. The Bankers af England and Wall Street came to New York with very much gold and precious stones, and presented to Mark Hanna and Bill McKinley 6,840 pounds troy of gold. Let us have confidence now while England and the money power is taking the hide but we will hold on to the tail a while yet. It seems to me that the poor man has been the tail to the rich man's kite long enough. If the republicans had run their campaign on Abraham Lincoln principles we would have said amen, and acquires to such principles, but the principles of Mark Hanna are far different than that of Lincoln.

J. H. MCGARY.

Did You See It?

C. M. Conzet was taking a Politician aroud the block in an open one wheeled carrage headed by a Polical Band this after noon.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

NOVEMBER—1896.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Two states of the union—Wyoming and Nevada—have less than one inhabitant to the square mile.

Australia has no orphan asylums. Every child who is not supported by parents becomes a ward of the state, and is paid a pension for support, and placed in a private family, where board and clothes are provided until the 14th birthday.

Mathematical calculations show that an iron ship weighs 27 per cent. less than a wooden one, and will carry 115 tons of cargo for every 100 tons carried by a wooden ship of the same dimensions and both loaded to the same draft of water.

A Washington man has performed the trick of lighting a cigar with a piece of ice by forming of it a double convex lens and focusing the sun's rays through it on the roll of tobacco. Ice will not be introduced, however, as a substitute for matches. Not many people have "ice to burn," and the sun is not always shining.

The farmers who last year were unable to even give away their potatoes have no such unpleasant alternative confronting them this year. Not only is the crop in this country only fair, which would of itself insure good prices, but now comes the news that England and Ireland will need American potatoes, because of the shortage of their own crops.

Only five railway passengers were killed in accidents in Great Britain and Ireland during 1895, while in this country the number killed during the same period was 170. Within a few years English railway managers have borrowed many ideas from Americans, but they have not yet adopted the policy of "taking your chances on accident and then taking your chances in court."

Twenty-three colleges in the United States were founded before the beginning of this century. Among the leading ones are: Harvard, 1636; William and Mary, 1693; Yale, 1701; University of Pennsylvania, 1740; Princeton, 1746; Washington and Lee, 1749; Columbia, 1754; Brown, 1764; Rutgers, 1766; Dartmouth, 1769; Hampden-Sidney, 1775; Washington (Md.), 1782, and Dickinson, 1785.

A 300-acre ranch in California has been given to the Salvation Army that it may try the experiment of reclaiming ex-convicts by teaching them methods of honest industry. The plan is by no means new, nor have similar experiments met with much success in the past. But the salvationists are certainly well qualified to carry out a project of this kind, and if they succeed they will undoubtedly be able to secure land for similar purposes in every state in the union.

If Senator Morrill lives to the end of the term which he is now serving—that is, till March 3, 1897—he will have served five full terms in the senate, which no man has yet done. Many people think that Thomas H. Benton served for five full terms, but this is not a fact. Benton served from the time of Missouri's admission to the union until March 3, 1851, but, as Missouri did not become a state till August, 1821, it is seen that Benton did not serve for five full senatorial terms.

The Welsh are now doing a bit of claiming — they claim Shakespeare. They have found that the poet had a grandmother, or great-grandmother, whose name was Griffith, a Celtic-Welsh family of strong traits. They are claiming others also. In fact they are trying to prove that English literature is not English, or Anglo-Saxon, but Welsh or Celtic. The Welsh might as well claim them all as the English. It amounts to the same thing. We are the heirs of them all.

In some things the Japanese point of view is very different from that of other countries, and especially is this true in regard to railway laws. The track of the Kama-Kura railway is not fenced in, and crossings rarely have gates. A boy carrying a child on his back, straying on the line, was recently knocked down by an engine, and both boy and child were killed. Thereupon the railway company prosecuted the father for allowing his children to trespass, and he was fined ten yen. Some time ago, at Osaka, a cow was run over, and the owner was fined 200 yen, besides losing his cow.

A San Francisco school-teacher says that by observing how the hair grows on the heads of the boys placed under her charge she can tell a great deal about their character and ability. She thinks that when there is a single point on the central line of the scalp just back of the top of the head around which the hair is arranged in a well-defined circle, gradually and regularly widening, then the owner of the head is well behaved and intelligent, while if the point is ill-defined, and especially if there are several of them, the chances are that the child is stupid, vicious or both. There are exceptions to all rules.

Considerable apprehension has been excited among Bostonians of a certain sort by the persistence of rumors about a plan for confining the city's liquor saloons to a prescribed territory outside of the residential districts. Nobody seems to know just how or why or by whom this scheme is to be carried out, but as Boston has few or no districts in which very considerable numbers of people do not live, those for whom a convenient saloon is regarded as a necessary condition of existence show an angry irritation that such a project should have advanced far enough even to have become a topic of conversation.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

On November 30 the committee on appropriations of the house will meet in Washington to begin the preparation of the appropriation bills for the coming session.

Chairman M. A. Hanna says that permanent republican national headquarters will be established at Washinton.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 13th aggregated $1,191,117,147, against $991,552,365 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week in 1895 is 1.1.

In his annual report Admiral Ramsey, chief of the bureau of navigation, says that more than 72 per cent. of the enlisted men of our navy are now American citizens, and more than 82 per cent. of the apprentice boys are American born.

In his annual report the commissioner general of immigration shows that during the last fiscal year the arrivals of immigrants in this country aggregated 343,267, of whom 2,799 were sent back. The arrivals of the fiscal year of 1894-1895 aggregated 258,536.

From the various congressional districts throughout the country returns show that the next house will probably have 207 republicans, 137 democrats and 13 populists.

The exports of domestic merchandise during the ten months ended October 31 amounted to $762,868,113, against $631,513,565 for the same period in 1895. The imports during the ten months amounted to $572,461,505, as compared with $676,123,483 for the same period last year.

Gold exports for October amounted to $343,168, against $1,873,897 for October, 1895. The imports were $27,961,938, against $1,797,040 for October, 1895. The exports of silver amounted to $4,794,339. For October, 1895, the amount was $4,594,447. The imports aggregated $888,422; for October, 1895, they were $1,391,831.

During the last year the cost of the army was $16,074,488, an increase of $755,527 over the previous year, according to the report of Paymaster-General Stanton.

William S. Forman, ex-congressman from Illinois, has been appointed commissioner of internal revenue to succeed Miller, resigned.

Senor Depuy De Lome, the Spanish minister, in an interview in Washington admitted the possibility of a war between this country and Spain.

The United States supreme court has adjourned until the 30th inst.

THE EAST.

Ex-Congressman Henry Sherwood died at his home in Wellsboro, Pa., aged 83 years.

It is said that Richard V. D. Wood, for many years assistant cashier of the Metropolitan national bank in New York, has embezzled $60,000.

At the age of 65 years John Y. Foster, for 25 years secretary of the New Jersey state republican committee, died at his home in Newark.

In the United States there were 258 business failures in the seven days ended on the 13th, against 230 the week previous and 283 in the corresponding period of 1895.

Off Philadelphia the battle ship Iowa made 16.27 knots an hour on her builders' trial trip. Her guaranteed speed was 16 knots an hour.

At a crossing near Golden, N. Y., a train struck a wagon and killed a man named Wingate and his daughter.

For the first time the electric power of Niagara falls was sent out beyond the confines of the city of Niagara Falls and direct to Buffalo, a distance of some 22 miles, where it will be used to propel street cars.

In the will of J. N. Harris, a wealthy citizen of New London, Conn., Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, received $100,000 to be devoted to educational work.

At Buffalo, N. Y., Henry Weyler, aged three years, and Mary Weyler, aged six months, were burned to death in their home during the absence of their parents.

At Lyman, N. H., Herbert R. Ash, a well-to-do farmer, shot his wife and then hanged himself. No cause is known.

Official returns of the late election in Pennsylvania give McKinley a plurality of 304,944.

Fire destroyed the racing stable of Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, of New York, near Lexington, Ky., and Josie B., world's record pacing mare, and six other valuable horses were burned.

Fire swept the village of Port Bowkley, Pa., and nine families were left homeless.

Flames in the wholesale grocery house of Allen, Kirkpatrick & Co., in Pittsburgh, Pa., caused a loss of $100,000.

In New Haven, Conn., William Terrell shot and killed his wife and then killed himself. Domestic trouble was the cause.

WEST AND SOUTH.

At Indianapolis, Ind., Mrs. Anne Featherstone celebrated her 100th birthday anniversary.

Gen. Harrison addressed the Farmers' National congress at Indianapolis. A memorial to congress was adopted requesting that body to see to it that no trusts are organized that can extort exorbitant prices for farm products and favoring a protective tariff.

At Duquoin, Ill., John A. Bolin, at one time a representative in the state legislature, was swindled out of $1,500 by the gold brick scheme.

At Elsberry, Mo., Mrs. Abner Cox shot her husband fatally and then committed suicide. She was partially demented.

On the Louisville & Nashville road a train was wrecked near Montgomery, Ala., by train robbers and three persons were badly injured and the damage to the train was $50,000. The wreckers secured nothing.

At Tuskegee, Ala., Henry Dawson (colored) was hanged for wife murder.

The National Women's Christian Temperance union opened its twenty-third annual convention in St. Louis with the greatest attendance of any one yet held. Miss Frances Willard presided.

While trying to enter Conneaut, O., the steamer Wallula, ore laden from Ashland, Wis., and valued at $90,000, went ashore and two sailors were drowned.

Rivers in western Washington were overflowing, washing out bridges, sweeping away farmhouses and doing great damage.

The doors of the La Harpe bank at La Harpe, Ill., were closed.

Gov. Watson, of Delaware, has issued a proclamation declaring that all votes cast for James G. Shaw and James G. Shaw, Jr., for presidential electors shall count for James G. Shaw, as his name was on the several ballots in two ways. This will send three McKinley electors to the electoral college.

Burglars robbed the Jennings state bank at Davenport, Neb., of $2,700 in cash and about $200 worth of jewelry.

Official returns from the election in Minnesota give McKinley a plurality of 53,758, and Clough (rep.) for governor 4,128.

Near McKenzie, Tenn., Charles Allen, a negro, was shot to death by a band of armed men for assaulting Bettie Seals, a white girl, aged 14.

James B. Spurrier, a printer, shot and fatally wounded Miss Nina Cornell, at Glenwood Springs, Col., and wounded James E. Wilson, her escort, and then killed himself. Jealousy was the cause.

At Berne, Ind., Chris Garber, a wealthy livery man, was killed by falling from a load of corn.

The oldest man in Kentucky, Henry Blankinship, died at his home near Fairview, aged 120 years.

The complete official election returns from Arkansas give Bryan a plurality of 73,662.

D. H. Lyons, a prominent architect, and J. F. Carpenter, one of the largest lumber dealers in Cincinnati, were killed by the cars while walking on the track.

Counterfeit silver half dollars dated 1885 and of excellent workmanship were flooding southwestern Michigan.

In the democratic caucus in the Alabama legislature E. W. Pettus was nominated for United States senator to succeed Senator Pugh.

In Denver Andrew J. Shute was arrested on the charge of drowning his wife and four children in Smith's lake.

In the rivers in the state of Washington high water was still doing great damage to property and a number of persons had lost their lives, among them being Henry Jones and his wife and three children near Monroe.

The state republican executive committee met in Nashville, Tenn., and decided to contest the governorship and the seats of three democratic congressmen-elect on the grounds of fraud.

At Carbon, Ind., Ed Williams was shot to death by a party of miners for assaulting the young daughter of Mrs. Palm.

The official vote of Virginia in the recent election was as follows: Bryan, 155,988; McKinley, 135,361; Palmer, 2,216; Levering, 2,347; Matchet, 106.

In North Carolina the official canvass of the election returns gives Bryan a majority over McKinley of 19,266. Russell, the republican candidate for governor, defeats Watson, his democratic opponent, by 8,000.

In Chicago 62 horses were burned or suffocated to death and one man was overcome by smoke in a fire in Ira J. Mix's transfer barns.

At a crossing near Sedalia, Mo., James W. Perdue, a wealthy farmer, and his 22-year-old son John were killed by the cars.

Frank Barrett and William Campbell, aged 15 years each, were sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge Lauder for murdering J. A. Brown at Oaks, N. D.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Spanish government denies the report that the revolution in the island of Cuba will be suppressed within a specified time.

A committee on foreign affairs of the chamber of deputies of Bolivia reported in favor of the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

One of the best-known grain and lumber dealers in Canada, Archibald Campbell, was drowned at Colborne.

At the head of the Spanish troops Gen. Weyler was driven from camp by the insurgents near Pinar del Rio, Cuba, and during the retreat the Cubans killed 34 Spaniards and wounded 60 others.

In London Edward J. Ivory, of New York, an alleged dynamiter, was formally committed for trial.

At Acapulco, Mexico, a heavy earthquake of considerable duration was felt. No one was hurt, but great alarm was felt.

LATER NEWS.

It has been definitely settled that William J. Bryan will take the lecture platform, and his first address will be delivered at Atlanta, Ga., early in December.

The receivership proceedings of the Northern Pacific railroad company, so far as the railroad itself is concerned, came to an end in the United States court at Milwaukee, the 17th, Judge Jenkins discharging Frank G. Bigelow and Edwin H. McHenry as receivers in the cosolidated action and they and their sureties are released from all liability on their bond.

From unofficial sources it is learned that the woman's suffrage amendment to the constitution of Idaho has nearly 5,000 majority.

Burglars broke into the home of John Mirka, at Cleveland, O., and demanded his money. Mirka, who is 72 years old, refused, and the burglars beat him and then applied flames to his hands and body, but the robbers got nothing.

Commuted.

Bismarck, N. D., Nov. 17.—After one of the most remarkable legal fights in the annals of the Northwest, the life of Myron R. Kent, twice ordered taken by the jury for the murder of his wife at Mandan, in March, 1894, has been spared, and he will pass the remainder of his days in the penitentiary at Bismarck, where is also lodged Tom Swidensky, the ignorant Bohemian who pleaded guilty to actual murder, and accused Kent of being instigator of the crime.

This decision was reached by Gov. Allin tonight after two days of exhaustive argument, in which Judge W. B. McDonnell, M. A. Hildrith, attorney for Kent, and H. G. Voss, attorney for Morton county, where the crime was committed, participated. And to McConnell, who, as trial judge in the cause, appeared before the governor and made a special plea for the condemned man, Kent owes his escape from the gallows.

THE MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Nov. 17.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern	78½	@	79
No. 2 northern	77	@	77½
December			76¾
HAY—Timothy	7 50	@	8 00
Good wild	5 50	@	6 00
OATS—No. 3 white			17½
CATTLE—Steers	2 25	@	3 10
Cows			2 50
HOGS	2 50	@	3 00
SHEEP—Muttons			2 75
Lambs			2 10
BUTTER—Creamery, firsts	18	@	19
Creamery, seconds	18	@	18
Dairy, fancy	16	@	17
Dairy, choice	15	@	16
POULTRY—Turkeys	8	@	8½
Spring chickens			7

DUN SEES IMPROVEMENT.

Says Industrial Situation Is Bright—Wheat a Factor.

New York, Nov. 14.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"No one now doubts that a brighter day is dawning, and it is common remark that never before has business shown so great a change for the better within a single week. Dispatches telling of about 500 works which have opened or materially enlarged their forces, give only a partial report, for throughout the country the gain has been surprising even to the most hopeful.

"Foreign need of American wheat continues an important factor, and the price went to 88 cents, gaining 6 cents for one week, 10 cents for two weeks, and 24 cents since early in September. The price is the highest since June, 1892. Western receipts were only 4,494,033 bushels, against 8,202,854 last year, but the election cut off much work during the days in which these receipts were started to market.

"Many textile works have been started or increased in force, many on orders booked weeks ago. But there has not been much increase in the demand. After purchases of 46,000,000 pounds of wool in five weeks, the transactions fell to 6,243,700 pounds last week, but prices were strong and in some grades 1 cent higher, and even greater advance is demanded at the west, while foreign markets are higher and Australian fully 1 cent per pound up. The market for cotton goods is not yet active, but more liberal estimates of the cotton crop are generally credited, causing an ⅛-cent decline to 8 cents.

"The output of iron furnaces in blast November 1 was 124,077 tons weekly, having been increased 11,295 tons, or 10 per cent. in the latter part of October, by confidence in the future. All the markets were stronger, although the enormous purchases of pig iron in advance of needs causes comparative inactivity at present. Plates and steel bars are $1 to $3 per ton higher, and sheets in better demand. Anthracite and Bessemer pig have advanced a shade and the average of prices is 2½ cents higher.

"The change in the money market is striking. Instead of $2,500,000 going out to the interior, as before, $2,500,000 have come in this week; instead of 80 cents discount, New York exchange at Chicago is at 70 cents premium; instead of merchants and manufacturers vainly hunting lenders, banks are hunting for more commercial paper. Commercial rates are down to 5 per cent. on best paper. Foreign exchange is higher, owing to sales of $4,000,000 government bonds taken by the Bank of England as a member of the syndicate early in 1895, to payments of $3,000,000 sterling loans, and to foreign realizing on $2,000,000 of securities, but all these are in effect taking profits for confidence in American honor.

TO OPEN UP CHINA.

American and English Capital to Build 2,300 Miles of Railway.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—Nearly $1,000,000 capital already has been subscribed and plans are already being matured for the formation in Chicago within two weeks of a gigantic commercial company which is to enter the field of Chinese trade before the end of the month as the rival of the American Trading company, and eventually to obtain control of American trade in China.

Greater than the plans for the trading company, however, is a stupendous scheme for developing miles and miles of steam and street railways in China, lighting its chief cities with electricity, dredging its harbors and engaging in public improvements that mean profits to the syndicate of millions of dollars.

Two Englishmen are directing the formation of the syndicate from opposite sides of the globe. One of them is now in Chicago concluding the deal and the other is in China, where a personal acquaintance with Li Hung Chang and the members of the Tsung Li Yamen will be the basis, it is expected, of the power of the corporation.

The object for which the English-American-Chinese Railway Construction company was formed is one of the most stupendous railway projects ever entertained by any country. Its completion will mean 2,800 miles of railway in operation in the Flowery Kingdom, equipped with the most improved appliances and rolling stock and most of the equipment furnished by American manufacturers.

RECEIVER NAMED.

Affairs of the Vandalia System Placed in Control of the Court.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 14.—Judge Woods, of the United States circuit court, on Friday evening appointed a receiver for the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railway company, naming as receiver Volney T. Malott, president of the Indiana national bank. The receiver was appointed upon the suit of Mark T. Cox, James A. Blair and James W. Paul, Jr., against the company, and the ground for the receivership was the admission of the company in court that it is insolvent. The Vandalia has been known as one of the most prosperous railroads of the country, and until a year ago, when it passed into the control of the Pennsylvania company, which purchased the majority of its stock, it met its dividends and all charges with the utmost promptness. During the hearing Friday Judge Woods remarked in court upon the peculiar fact that all the attorneys seemed to desire a receiver, and he did not make up his mind to appoint one until in the evening. Some of the parties interested in securities of the system who were not made parties in interest are declaring that the suit is a collusive one for the purpose of freezing them out and selling the system to the Pennsylvania at a low figure.

STRIKERS VICTORIOUS.

Railway Company Settles with Them for a Damage Suit.

Milwaukee, Nov. 17.—The damage suits of John O'Rourke and Robert Blair against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company and E. W. McKenna, formerly assistant general superintendent of the company, were settled Monday morning. The suits grew out of the great railway strike of 1894, and were for $6,000. The St. Paul company pays the plaintiffs a sum that is satisfactory and has secured in return a release of all claims mentioned in the complaint. The amount of money that passed is held strictly confidential, by agreement. O'Rourke and Blair were among the members of the American Railway union who were arrested in July, 1894, upon warrants issued by Court Commissioner Bloodgood, charging them with obstructing the United States mails and with conspiracy to defeat the ends of the interstate commerce laws.

Fate of a Brutal Negro.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 16.—A special to the Sun from McKenzie, Tenn., says: Saturday, about sundown, Miss Bettie Seals, a white girl about 14 years old, and an orphan, who lived on the Frank Jones farm in Henry county, 2½ miles from this place, was assaulted and outraged by a negro named Charles Allen. The dastard first choked his victim into insensibility, but as soon as she regained consciousness she gave the alarm and a posse captured Allen, took him a mile from town and his body was there riddled with buckshot. The back of the skull was blown off and he fell to the roadside, where his body was left.

TWO SPEECHES.

Bryan Opens the 1900 Silver Campaig Off for a Holiday Trip.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 15.—William Jennings Bryan delivered two speeches in Lincoln Saturday afternoon and evening, which had previously been announced as the opening guns of the political campaign of 1900. Mr. Bryan in the afternoon talked to an audience of ladies at the Funke theater, composed of 1,350 members of the Mary Bryan club. A synopsis of his remarks follows:

He said he was personally glad to talk to believers in the gold standard and had frequently had to disagree politically with his oldest and best friends. He believed now, as always, that every man, woman and child has the inherent right of free political belief and had no ill-will toward anyone who differed from him.

"We imitate what we admire," said the speaker. "The child's life tells what the man will be. I am glad to see the wives and mothers at last deeply and fully interested in the great political issues of the day. And if there is one motto I should wish to impress upon their minds and to have them carry away in their hearts to their home, that motto is this: 'That a government like ours, deriving its powers through and by the people, should be founded upon this principle, equal rights to all and special privileges to none.'

"The common people—the masses—those who are sometimes slightingly alluded to as the 'riff-raff' are the very people who fail to profit by special legislation. We do not mean to say that perfect equality can ever exist among the people—for that, my friends, depends largely upon character, energy, frugality, and those distinguishing traits in human beings which tend by natural agencies to raise one man above another. But what I do mean is that the common people, every man of them, shall enjoy the same legal privileges as those of greater financial power.

"That is why we enjoy our form of government, because there is justice to be had between man and man, when the right lawmakers are elected to represent the interests of the people. Now, in this last campaign, I advocated the restoration of bimetallism. Doubtless I have read more works against free silver than any speaker who opposed me on the stump. When I see the great money classes combine to make money dearer, I know it is because they mean to profit by it, and not because they love the people. And when I find that these are the ones who desire to continue the same system under which we have fallen upon these hard times, I want to do all in my power to frustrate their designs. If experience teaches us that our opponents are right we shall be able to enjoy and acquiesce in their victory and its fruits; if, on the contrary, they fail and we are left to prove them in the wrong, we shall at last convince them that our principle was the right one, and shall ask them to join us honestly."

Mr. Bryan at night delivered a brief address to the Traveling Men's Bryan clubs, the Veterans, and Bryan home guards, at the Funke opera house, and later spoke a few minutes at an overflow meeting at Bohannan's hall. His voice had practically failed him at the afternoon meeting, and he had not sufficiently regained the use of his vocal chords to speak long. He was accorded a warm welcome, and spoke very briefly, and in general terms, of the necessity of carryung on the work of free silver education and of maintaining their various organizations.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 17.—William J. Bryan arrived in this city Monday evening on a Missouri Pacific train. He remained at the Union station where he was met by Gov. Stone and the other members of the party who will accompany him on a hunting trip to southwest Missouri. At nine p. m. the party, consisting of W. J. Bryan, Gov. Stone, of Missouri; Senator Jones, of Arkansas; Congressman Campau, of Michigan; M. C. Wetmore, of St. Louis, and a number of other gentlemen prominent in business and politics, left on a St. Louis & San Francisco train for Taney county, Mo. The hunting preserve embraces 5,000 acres, well stocked with all kinds of game. Ten days will be spent there. Mr. Bryan's journey through Missouri Monday was almost as eventful as was his last speechmaking tour of the state. At every station he was greeted by large crowds and at several he could only satisfy the people by shaking hands.

JEWISH WOMEN.

First Convention of Their National Council Assembles in New York.

New York, Nov. 17. — The second day's session of the first convention of the National Council of Jewish Women was called to order Monday morning at ten o'clock in Tuxedo hall. Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, president of the council, presided, and there was a large attendance of delegates.

The report of the recording secretary was then read by Mrs. Gertrude Berg, of Philadelphia, in the absence of Miss Carrie M. Wolf, of Chicago. It reviewed the history of the council and showed that it was the outgrowth of the women's congress at the world's fair. It stated that the two main committees are those of "religion" and "philanthropy," the principal lines of work of the council.

The sections of the council, which are subdivided into circles are from 400 to 500 in membership, and many have joined the federation of clubs in such states where a federation of clubs exists.

At the night session the first business was the reading of the report of the national corresponding secretary, Miss Sadie American, of Chicago. The report showed that the council has a membership of 4,000 and that much progress had been made in establishing sewing schools, girls' clubs, kindergartens, etc.

Treaty with Abyssinia.

Rome, Nov. 16.—It is officially stated that King Humbert has received a telegram from Menelik, emperor of Abyssinia, stating that a treaty of peace between Abyssinia and Italy was signed on October 26. The new convention abrogates the Uccialli treaty, by the terms of which Italy claimed a protectorate over Abyssinia and recognizes the complete independence of Ethiopia. Menelik declares free all the Italians taken prisoners by the Abyssinians during the recent campaign, but Italy will have to indemnify him for their support while in captivity. Maj. Nerazzi, the special envoy sent to Menelik by Gen. Baldissera, governor of Erythrea and commander-in-chief of the Italian forces in that colony, signed the treaty on behalf of Italy.

Power Transmitted to Buffalo.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Nov. 16.—At one minute after Sunday midnight Secretary W. B. Rankine, of the Niagara Falls Power company, turned the switch in the main power house of the company, connecting the monster 5,000-horse power dynamos with the transformers in the transformer house, which are in turn connected directly with the Buffalo Power Transmission line, and at that same instant the electric power of Niagara was for the first time sent out beyond the confines of the city and direct to Buffalo, a distance of some 22 miles. It was the grand finale in the long-heralded power transmission to Buffalo, and it was a success in every sense of the word.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

How It Was Done.

It may be of interest to about three or four thousand state, county and city candidates in the state of Minnesota that there goes into effect for the first time in Minnesota this fall a law, entitled, "An act to prevent corrupt practices in elections, to limit the expenses of candidates, to prescribe the duties of candidates and political committees, and to provide penalties and remedies for violation of this act."

Under the provisions of this act, every candidate, whether elected or not, must file with the proper officers within 30 days of Nov. 3 last, a statement of the amount expended by him during the recent election, giving the several items, the dates, the names of the persons to whom paid and the purpose for which paid. No successful candidate can receive a certificate of election until this campaign expense list is filed, and any person who fails to comply with the statute is liable to fine and perchance imprisonment.

Wholesale Slaughter of Game.

Special Agent A. L. Gray of the land department, who has just returned from a trip to the international boundary, reports running across a trader living 20 miles north of Tower, named Stephen Gheen, who makes a business of taking contracts for furnishing large lots of partridges. He is a veritable king in his way, employing Indians and half breeds in large numbers. Gheen has completed one contract of furnishing 5,000 birds this season, has almost completed another of the same size and is working on one of 8,000. Most of the birds killed are males. The contracts, ostensibly are for Minneapolis concerns, but it is believed that the birds are largely sent out of the state.

A Queer Bet.

A novel bet was made at Moorhead recently. Fred Snyder agreed with Babe Daubner, a prominent saloonkeeper, in the event of Lind's defeat to sit for two hour on the top of the railroad freight house. Daubner was to perform the same feat should Clough be defeated. Snyder carried out the wager, sitting on the warehouse the required time with the lowest temperature of the season. The settlement of the bet created much amusement to the citizen.

Four Paroles.

At the monthly meeting of the board of prison managers held at the prison four paroles were granted, one of the fortunate ones being a female. The cash receipts of the prison for the month of October for miscellaneous sources aggregated $38,223.41. Of this amount $34,712.75 was for collections on account of binder twine, making the total twine collections so far from Aug. 1 to Nov. 6, $77,825.92.

Louis Shapiro, a St. Paul pawnbroker, was arraigned in the municipal court at Minneapolis, charged with grand larceny in the first degree, the complainant being H. C. Strehlo, the tailor, whose store it is alleged Smith, Brown and Conners, the colored men arrested by Inspectors Hoy and Lawrence, broke into.

The inspectors allege the pawnbroker received all the goods stolen from them and that his place has been a "fence" to which the alleged burglars and thieves sent all their goods.

News in Brief.

The charter under which the new Northern Pacific Railway company will operate is rather an ancient document. Failing to secure a new charter by act of congress, the road will fall back upon a charter passed by the Wisconsin legislature in the session of 1870, or 26 years years ago. The original charter was granted to the Superior and St. Croix Railroad company, and it has proven a very valuable heirloom for the Northern Pacific people.

The Southern Minnesona Teachers' association held an interesting meeting at Mankato.

Adney Gladden, an 18-year old employe of a butcher shop at Winnebago City has fallen heir to $40,000 by the death of an uncle in Wisconsin.

The Red Lake Indians are complaining that the government has sold considerable pine land on the ceded part of the reservations as agricultural land at $1.25 an acre. As these sales are for the benefit of the Indians, they desire to get as much as possible from them.

One of the large dogs belonging to a traveling Uncle Tom's Cabin company attacked three little girls at Little Falls. The little daughter of H. H. Potter was thrown down and carried all the way from the school to the special car of the company, a distance of two blocks. She was not badly hurt.

Fire from a cracked chimney burned the house and barn of Thomas Clark at Montgomery.

No sooner had the election result been announced, than the Minneapolis banks began to be extravagant in their display of gold, and every bank in the city had no hesitancy in paying out their yellow metal. Gold was also deposited to a great extent, and evidently the hidden stockings are ready to yield up their treasure.

Henry Keller was drowned from the government boat Ada, at Lake City. He was pulled off by a line.

At the last election Duluth voted to buy its waterworks system.

The republicans of Wilmar celebrated the election with a sleigh ride with with bands, torches, firearms, etc.

The postoffice department has selected Farmington as the one town in Minnesota in which to try the rural delivery. The routes, of about twenty-five miles each daily, have been laid out, and the contract for carrying is to be awarded at once.

The Great Northern system shows a decrease in the earning for last month of $37,385, but an increase of $592,337 for the past four months.

Warren D. Mason, formerly agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life, Minneapolis, died at Chicago from injuries received by a folding bed closing and breaking his back.

Though Register Dunlava, of the Crookston land office has been dead three weeks, and the office will pay $1,500 before McKinley is inaugurated, no one has applied for the place.

The J. Neills Lumber Company at Sauk Rapids have shut down their saw mill, having run six months, night and day.

Charles Curtis, of Milaca, while hunting, slipped and accidentally discharged his gun, the bullet going through his brain, causing instant death.

Emil Keckheisen, an 8-year old boy at New Ulm, was drowned in a fish pond while skating.

HE WAS A SMART BOY.

Managed to Recover a Dropped Quarter from a Difficult Spot.

He had deposited his ticket in the box on the downtown station of the Sixth avenue "L" road at Fiftieth street early one morning, and was counting his change in a search for plugged dimes and nickels. A quarter fell from his hands and rolled along the platform until it lodged under the raised steps which form the edge of the platform. There it lay in plain view, but as unobtainable as the golden apples of Hesperides. The loser was the picture of rage, says the New York Mail and Express.

"I don't care about the blame coin," he wailed. "I've got 'em to burn; but it just makes me mad to see that quarter there, and I can't get it."

"Gimme a dime, mister," said a messenger boy, "and five cents for expenses, and I'll get your mun."

The man regarded the boy for a moment and said: "Go ahead."

He returned in a few minutes with his form working convulsively. In his hand he had a piece of scantling. The crowd watched him curiously. From his mouth the boy took a well masticated wad of chewing gum. He stuck this on the end of the scantling and, thrusting the stick through the narrow space, pressed the soft and sticky gum firmly on the lost coin. Then he deftly drew it out and presented the money to its owner.

"Keep the whole outfit," said the man. "Boy, you're a peach. We live and learn," and he boarded a train, his face wreathed in smiles. The face of the boy was similarly decorated.

SCIENTIFIC REASON GIVEN.

Why the Eyes of a Painted Portrait Follow the Observer.

Wollaston's curious discovery was that by adding to each pair of eyes a nose directed to the right or the left, the eyes lose their front direction, and look to the right or left, according to the direction of the nose. By means of a flap representing the lower features in a different position, as Dr. Wollaston remarks, "a lost look of devout abstraction in an uplifted countenance of inquisitive archness in the leer of a younger face turned downward and obliquely toward the opposite side."

As by changing the direction of the lower features we change the direction of the eyes, says Notes and Queries, so by changing our position, the eye of the portrait apparently follows us. If a vertical line be drawn through the tip of the nose and half way between the eyes, there will be the same breadth of head, of cheek, of chin and of neck on each side of this middle line, and each iris will be in the middle of the whole eye. If we now move to one side, the apparent horizontal breadth of every part of the head and face will be diminished, but the parts on each side of the middle line will be diminished equally, and at any position, however oblique, there will be the same breadth of face on each side of the middle line, and the iris will be in the center of the whole of the eyeball, so that, being on a flat surface, the iris will be seen in front of the picture or obliquely.

HOW DOGS ARE STUNTED.

Methods Employed in the Manufacture of Toy Terriers.

There is an era of tiny dogs in English society. The more diminutive a parcel of canine flesh that you can possess the more are you a swell, says the Toledo Blade. But, alas! How many feminine readers who delight in the miniature doggies know that they are an artificial product.

There is in London an establishment devoted entirely to the stunting of the animals. The proprietor is an ex-breeder of fighting dogs, but he now finds more profit in rearing the liliputian canines, for which he has a wide reputation. He does not claim to be the originator of the process, for he says that all dog men know of the dwarfing powers of alcohol, but he asserts that he is the only man in London to adopt the principle systematically.

His method is as follows: The pup destined to be stunted is taken from its mother when a few hours old and when it begins to whine for sustenance it is fed with a warm decoction of gin and water. Deprived of milk, it takes to this readily. When it reaches a certain age alcohol in various forms constitutes the animal's sole diet. The pups do not die nor do they develop. They soon cease to grow at all. After a generation or two of mating the much-prized liliputian canine is obtained.

Chinamen Buying Wives.

The Chinamen of Australia, when they take a notion to marry, write to a matrimonial agent in Hong Kong somewhat as follows: "I want a wife. She must be a maiden under 20 years of age, and must not have left her father's house. She must also have never read a book, and her eyelashes must be half an inch in length. Her teeth must be as sparkling as the pearls of Ceylon, her breath must be like unto the scents of the magnificent odorous groves of Java, and her attire must be from the silken weavers of Ka-la-Ching, which are on the banks of the greatest river in the world—the everflowing Yang-tse-Kiang." The price of a Chinese woman delivered in Sydney is $190, but two Chinese women only cost $260; therefore, the Chinese import the women in couples. The importer never sees the women before they arrive, and then he generally selects the best one. The other is shown around to a number of well-to-do Chinese, and after they have inspected her she is submitted to what may be called public auction.

"You," shouted the long, lean man, "you, sir, are no patriot." "Well, what if I ain't?" retorted the short, fat man. "Election's over, ain't it?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Catarrh

Is a constitutional disease and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies the blood and cures catarrh.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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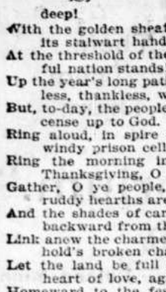
Thanksgiving DAY.

TILL thy winds, O wild November; let their angry music sleep!
Give us Sabbath o'er the city; hush thy tempest on the deep!
With the golden sheaf of autumn lifted in its stalwart hands,
At the threshold of the winter, lo, a grateful nation stands!
Up the year's long path of blessings, heedless, thankless, we have trod;
But, to-day, the people's altar sends its incense up to God.
Ring aloud, in spire and turret—in your windy prison cells—
Ring the morning in with anthem's of Thanksgiving, O ye bells!
Gather, O ye people, gather, where the ruddy hearths are bright,
And the shades of care and sorrow vanish backward from the light!
Link anew the charmed circle of the household's broken chain;
Let the land be full of worship, and the heart of love, again;
Homeward to the festal service call the wandering child that roams;
For to-day the nation's altars are its firesides and its homes.
Moon by moon the year has circled, and before us is unrolled
All the season's perfect drama, as in countless years of old;
In the valley sank the snowdrift, and the snowdrop sprang anew,
And anon earth woke in flowers from a summer dream of dew;
Winter, spring and summer failed not, and she drank the light and rain,
Till the sunlit heaven lay mirrored in her waving fields of grain.
O'er the wave the white-winged vessels came, as went the ships of Greece—
Happy Argonauts, returning with the prairies' golden fleece.
O'er the land the song of labor, in the workshop and the field,
Forth, from ocean unto ocean, in a choral wave has pealed.
Therefore, wake, in all your turrets—in your windy prison cells—
Ring the morning in with anthems of Thanksgiving, O ye bells!

—David Gray, in Christian Work.

AUNTY MORTON'S PLAN.



MRS. MORTON, or Aunty Morton, as everybody called her, had returned from the afternoon's prayer meeting, and had arranged everything for the night, and now sat before a bright blazing fire in her own little parlor. Her thoughts had gone out on many errands of kindness as she sat there in the shadowy twilight. Nothing unusual for her, however, for her life was a living epistle that could be read of all men, it was so humble, quiet, holy, Christ-like. She loved to sit thus in the twilight and plan her little love errands, and think how many poor would be likely to need her porridge the next day, how many little shivering children she would meet and relieve, or what deed of kindness she could do to bring sinners into the better way. For Aunty Morton had grown wise in her intercourse with the world. She had found that whatever the difficulty of understanding words, deeds are almost always intelligible, and she revealed her soul in inarticulate speech as an earnest, pure and truthful life. This was a language which the profoundest admired and the simplest could appreciate. Her pastor's most elaborate discourse on sanctification proved tame and ineffective in comparison with the eloquence of this woman's humble and holy walk with God.

Many were Aunty Morton's thoughts on the evening we introduce her to the reader. The minister had given notice that in two weeks would be Thanksgiving service. She wondered why people should have to be reminded to give thanks. Her life was one continual song of thanksgiving. It would have been in accordance with her idea of many things if the president and governors should say in the beginning of each year: "Let the present be a year of continual thanksgiving, inasmuch as the bountiful blessing of basket and store is not given an withdrawn in a day."

Then the minister had made a request that all his parishioners should come to church that day, especially those who were sometimes remiss in their attendance, and he, with the Lord's help, would endeavor to hand forth convenient food for them. There was one thing the minister said that seemed to have a significance for her, and she dwelt long upon it in thought: "There are many life errors that can be more easily righted, more lasting reconciliations made at this time of celebrating mercies than at any other; perhaps caused by the hallowed associations that cluster around the day. Then let each of us look well about us and see if we cannot do something to make the world better."

Now, Aunty Morton had been thinking about Farmer Granville, a neighbor, who, because his daughter would not marry the man he intended she should, and did marry the man he intended she should not, had in an angry moment forbidden her to come again under his roof, and also refused her any communication whatever with her mother and sister. Farmer Granville was naturally a kind man, and when the paroxysm of anger had subsided he would have been glad had he not said any such thing, but his pride kept him from recalling his daughter and acknowledging her husband as a son. Thus things had gone on, and it had now been six years since Dr. Wellman, his son-in-law, had made himself a reputation, and his line of practice was becoming broader each succeeding year, while Judge Penrose, the man he would like to have had for a son-in-law, was a man of intemperate habits, and bid fair to come out at the end of life with less money than he started in with.

As to Farmer Granville's family, it scarce seemed like the same family at all. Mrs. Granville had dispensed with some of her domestics, and had taken to active labor, thereby hoping to find an antidote for her troubles. She went so quietly about her self-imposed tasks that it really seemed painful to witness. Farmer Granville was snappish and cross, until the past year a marked change had come over him, and he seemed more tender. Perhaps, because his beautiful and patient little wife appeared to be going into a decline, and the fear he might lose her had taken hold of his mind with a softening influence. The youngest daughter, Katie, who was but 12 years old at the time of her sister's marriage, tried to encourage her mother and quiet her father, and went to Aunty Morton to pour out her young heart's sorrow into her sympathetic ear.

"It is all safe in God's keeping, dear child, and things will grow better under His care, in His own and therefore the best time," she had said again and again to Katie.

And now she believed this was the Lord's time, and knowing that He ever uses instruments to accomplish His purpose, she believed He would make her an instrument to bring about a reconciliation between this father and daughter. She clasped her hands in prayer and said: "Lord, help me," and felt as sure He would do so, as the little child who goes to its earthly parent asking help.

She tapped a little call-bell, and her one woman servant brought in a light.

"Hand me my writing-desk, Mary. There, that is all I want to-night. Thank you," and the servant withdrew.

She wrote a letter and addressed it. It was to Mrs. Dr. Wellman, asking her to come with her two little children as soon as possible and stay until after Thanksgiving day with her. She also wanted the doctor to come on that day, too, and earlier, if he thought it prudent to leave his patients, he would know best. Having thus arranged things to her own satisfaction, she drew forth her Bible and read again the precious promises that had so long fortified her for a life of faith and works, after which she knelt down and committed all to the Lord. Then, retiring to rest, she slept as soundly as an infant might in its loving mother's arms.

With the early morning's dawn Mrs. Morton arose and felt refreshed. Although several years before, the grave had claimed the loved husband of her youth and her two beautiful children, yet she felt that but a little while at the longest and she would be with them, to know no more parting.

Quite early she posted her letter, and on her way home called in at Farmer Granville's; for now having undertaken the work of reconciliation, she bent every thought and purpose of her heart to accomplish it. The family were discussing the merits of the breakfast table, and Aunty Morton, always a welcome guest, was ushered directly into their presence. They were also discussing the approaching Thanksgiving dinner which had been celebrated from time immemorial at the Granville homestead. Mrs. Granville was urging its discontinuance the present year on account of her health having failed so signally as to render her unable to superintend the necessary preparations. Farmer Granville was unwilling to forsake the old-time custom even for one year, and now that Mrs. Morton had come in the idea at once presented itself to secure her services to fill his wife's place, in which the dear soul cheerfully acquiesced, not doubting but that this was an opening for her in the prosecution of her plan of reconciliation.

There was much work to be done; for out-of-the-way niches were to be converted into bedrooms, and blanket closets were to be looked through and renovated, and the pantry and larder to be replenished, all of which Aunty Morton entered into with spirit and impressment. Several hours each day this task of love was performed. Her assistance was timely and her presence an inspiration, for it was a noticeable fact that as the day closely approached, Mrs. Granville became more invalided, perhaps caused by the knowledge that one of her darlings would be excluded from the circle of uncles, aunts, cousins, brothers, sisters, children and grandchildren that usually assembled to celebrate this day of mercies.

After a few days, when Aunty Morton came to facilitate the arrangements, she brought with her the brightest and dearest little boy the Granville family ever saw. Katie hugged and kissed him to her heart's content. Mrs. Granville drew him to her heart with a thrill of pleasure, and Farmer Granville exhibited an interest in him quite unaccountable to himself and astounding to eyewitnesses. She told them in explanation that he was the child of a friend of hers who had come to spend several days with her, but insisted that she should continue to assist Mrs. Granville as planned before her arrival. She continued to bring the little boy each day and his coming was looked forward to by all with great pleasure.

Farmer Granville having the most leisure of anyone devoted much of it to the child's entertainment. They had so many plays in common that it was difficult to tell which of the two enjoyed them most. The little boy rode fearlessly on his shoulder about the room, and 'to market" on his foot, until he was wild with delight. One day he crept onto his lap, and passing his little dimpled fingers through the long grayish-looking beard, exclaimed: "You look like my grandpapa."

"Do I?" said Farmer Granville, "of course you love your grandpapa. Where does he live?"

"I don't know," said the child, "but I love you better than I do Frankie's grandfather, for he can't ride me on his foot or on his shoulder, or give me apples to eat, either."

"An invalid, no doubt," thought Farmer Granville, but he felt flattered nevertheless. He had not the remotest idea that he was talking to his grandchild, and that the "grandpapa" the little boy referred to was a picture of himself inclosed in a case, carefully preserved by his discarded daughter, so he answered:

"Well, I will be your grandpapa while you stay, and ride you on my foot every day, and on the pony, too, to-morrow, if you like."

"This is Frankie's grandpapa," said the little boy, just as his mother had always said to him when she showed him the picture; and he ran his fingers more vigorously through the long, thick beard, and passed them lovingly through the wrinkles about the eyes and mouth.

Things were progressing just as Aunty Morton wished, so the next day she brought the baby over, a sweet, curly-headed little girl of two years. The baby was a double joy in the Granville family, and when she kissed "dranpapa" after Frankie's prompting, the pride and gratification of Farmer Granville was without limit, who in return tossed her toward the ceiling, and allowed her to pull his whiskers and cover his eyes to play "bopeep" as much as she liked.

Thanksgiving was drawing so near, and the worry of hope deferred worked Mrs. Dr. Wellman into a severe headache, which lasted over the following day. So recommending her to keep quiet, and giving many instructions to her servant, Mrs. Morton took the two children with her to complete the arrangements for her neighbor's Thanksgiving feast, where they were again installed "chief in state and power."

As she was about to take her departure for home, while making the children ready, Farmer Granville asked her to bring the mother to see them, adding:

"She must be almost an angel to have such lovely children."

"Thank you; no doubt she will be pleased to come," Mrs. Morton replied. "I will have some things at home to attend to to-morrow, being the day before Thanksgiving, but we will be out walking in the afternoon and will call on our way home."

True to her promise, Mrs. Morton called in the next day at Farmer Granville's with the children and their mother. The reader, no doubt, anticipates the result. Farmer Granville took his daughter in his arms and pressed her to his heart, weeping like a child. Indeed, there were no dry eyes among them, but all seemed to rally sooner than he.

It is needless to say that Aunty Morton lost her visitors, for not a step were they allowed to depart from the paternal roof. And when Dr. Wellman arrived in response to Mrs. Morton's invitation, to help eat the conventional Thanksgiving turkey with her, he found the invitation transferred to the Granville homestead, where there were more heartfelt rejoicings than had been known for the last six years. And no one was happier than Aunty Morton as she saw with what pride Farmer Granville introduced his children and grandchildren to the assembled guests, and as the festivities ended she joined in singing that grand old hymn:

"Praise to God, immortal praise,
For the love that crowns our days,"

adding to herself:

"The minister was right, and this life-error is at last righted."—E. Ellen Cherry, in Good Housekeeping.

FARMER GRANVILLE TOOK HIS DAUGHTER IN HIS ARMS.

THE DAY AFTER.

"I can't offer you anything," said the kind-hearted lady, "but some corned beef and cabbage."

"Madam," replied Meandering Mike, "it 'ud be my salvation. I've walked four miles tryin' to find a house where they'd offer me somethin' besides dark meat an' wish-bones."—Washington Star.

MINNESOTA MANIFESTATIONS.

Physicians Prescribe Pink Pills.

From the Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:—In answer to yours regarding the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in this locality, I can only say wherever used—without an exception—they have been of inestimable benefit in affording relief and a cure has invariably followed their use.

In the case of Mrs. R. E. Vanwalt, a lady who has for nearly nine years been suffering from "female complaint," at times being unable to leave her bed for weeks, and who has paid hundreds of dollars for medical services, the cure might almost be viewed in the light of a miracle. In speaking of her relief from that terrible disease, Mrs. Vanwalt said:

"For nearly nine years I have suffered almost untold agony, many times being unable to leave my bed for weeks at a time. I tried several proprietary medicines, all guaranteed to cure, etc., but derived no benefit whatever from their use; I tried doctors with a high reputation on such matters, and changed physicians, but it was no use. I found it was a needless expense and considered myself incurable. I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People two years ago, but like the other advertised remedies I considered them of little value, until a couple of months ago I tried one box and received so much benefit from them that I bought one dozen more, seven of which I have used, and to-day I consider myself a well woman, and I used only eight boxes of Pink Pills."

Dr. W. F. Carpenter was asked what he thought of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and he said:

"In my practice it is not customary to use, as a rule, prepared remedies, as it has a deteriorating effect on a physician's business, but in the case of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People I find they afford relief in certain cases where remedies in common practice will not reach."

Other parties in this locality having used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills all speak well of them and have derived benefit from their use.

From my personal experience I cannot recommend them too highly, having been more or less troubled with sciatica and nervous headache. I have used but three boxes and I believe the infirmities have entirely left me.

I hereby certify that the above statements are true and correct as far as was in my power to ascertain through a personal interview with the parties mentioned.

(Signed) FRED BOOMAR.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of August, 1896.

CHAS. B. ROOMKEY,
Justice of the Peace,
Clay County, Minn.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

HUNTERS HIT BY THEIR GAME.

Instances Where Sportsmen Have Received Severe Blows from Birds.

Game killed in full flight has a momentum that carries it a long way sometimes. London Field relates several instances where the birds have hit the sportsman. In one case George Monners was shooting in the woods of Long Island when a grouse, driven by beaters, came flying along fast and high up. He shot at it, and then, with the other barrel, fired at another bird. Just as he was about lowering his gun after the second shot he received a blow on the head that knocked him senseless. The grouse first hit had tumbled against his head.

That same afternoon a wheelman riding along near the line of hunters admiring the scenery did not observe a big black cock till its feathers brushed his head. The black cock had been killed and had nearly hit him in falling.

The Badminton volume on shooting tells how the late Charles Leslie was knocked out at the battery by a grouse he had shot. A strong hat probably saved him from serious injury.

American hunters have had similar experience. A man was riding along in a wagon some time ago, according to Forest and Stream, when something hit him on the head with enough force to make him dizzy. An unwounded partridge flying through the woods had hit him fair. Why the bird did not turn aside is as much a mystery as the fact that partridges sometimes fly against house sides and are killed in so doing.

CHICAGO HORSES AT LUNCHEON

Man's Faithful Servants Emulate Him in Taking a Hurried Meal Downtown.

Even the horses of this city take luncheon downtown. Every business man knows what this means, the hurried bite taken in the short hour about noon every day, when business is abandoned long enough to permit the destruction of a piece of pie or a sandwich. Everybody does it, so it is as fair for one as the other, says the Chicago Chronicle.

This same haste applies to the nag which pulls the cab or the heavy draft horses used as freighters. At the noon hour on any of the downtown streets the observant person can see these faithful beasts with nosebags depending from their heads quietly munching their oats or corn with every evidence of satisfaction.

It makes no difference to the horses that the passing throng sees them in the act of taking food. They are as callous on this subject as their masters, many of whom can be seen sitting on the wagon or adjacent sidewalk with tinpail open, eagerly destroying the luncheon which the wife packed in the morning. It is all in a lifetime, and the Chicago horse has learned that he must eat when he can, and not be too particular about it. Hence he lays his ears back and munches away with placid joy.

Gambling in India.

Amongst the Hindoos throughout the whole of India there is a holiday celebration in honor of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth and good fortune, whereon gambling is universally regarded as a religious duty. It is known as the festival of lamps, and on that day all classes indulge in games of chance with shells, coins, cards, dice, etc., and the future of the individual, whether good or bad, is looked upon as a forecast of his wealth or poverty during the ensuing year. The women take a most intense interest in the proceedings and, if fortunate, expend their winnings in the purchase of sweet-meats and fruits, as gifts to all their friends and relations, toys for the small children and fireworks for the boys. At Benares, their sacred city, as night approaches, small earthen lamps, fed with oil, are kindled, making the outlines of every mansion, palace, temple and minaret visible. All vessels in the river are also illuminated; so that the whole city is one blaze of light.

Texas.

In the Agricultural line, Texas leads all other states in the variety of its products. Cotton, corn and the cereals grow and are raised in every section of the state and in the central and southern portions sugar cane and sorghum are profitably cultivated. On the Gulf Coast two and three crops of vegetables are raised each year. Berries are shipped six weeks in advance of the home crop in the north. Pears, peaches, plums, oranges, figs, olives and nuts all grow abundantly and can be marketed from two to three weeks in advance of the California crops. Large quantities of rice are now grown.

If the land seeker, the home seeker and the settler desires to secure a farm larger than the one he occupies, on vastly more reasonable terms; if he wants more land to cultivate, a greater variety of crops to harvest, with proportionately increased remuneration, at a less outlay for cost of production; if he wants an earlier season with correspondingly higher prices; if he wants milder winters, all the year pasturage for his stock, improved health, increased bodily comforts and wealth and prosperity, he should go to Texas.

Send for pamphlet descriptive of the resources of this great state (mailed free). Low rate Homeseekers excursions via the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway on Nov. 3rd and 17th, Dec. 1st and 15th, 1896. H. A. CHERRIER, Northern Passenger Agent, 316 Marquette Building, Chicago.

CRUMMER—"Nothing impresses me more than the littleness of greatness." Gilleland—"The greatness of littleness impresses me more. Nothing can be more profound than the observations of unimportant men."—Truth.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"UNCLE SIMON, what is the luxury of woe?" "Luxury of woe? Why, it is the diamonds a widow buys when her husband has been dead two months."—Chicago Record.

Physicians Wise in Their Generation.

The above class of scientists recognize, and have repeatedly borne testimony, to the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy and preventive of fever and ague, rheumatism, want of vigor, liver complaint, and some other ailments and infirm conditions of the system. Experience and observation have taught them its value. They but echo the verdict long since pronounced by the public and the press. Only the benighted now are ignorant of America's tonic and alterative.

AFTER THE "RAZZLE."—"Brace up, old man. I'll have to be off, or my wife won't speak to me when I get home." "Lucky dog. Mine—hic!—'ll talk to me all night."—Sydney Bulletin.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe.

"I WENT to two receptions last night and lost my umbrella at the last." "It's a wonder you didn't lose it at the first one." "That's where I got it."—Ex.

WHEN a girl's two lovers call on the same evening she naturally feels that her company is two menny.—Binghamton Leader.

I COULD not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures. MRS. E. C. MOULTON, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, '94.

CENTER shots are what tell, one bullet in the bull's-eye is worth ten that just miss it.

JUST try a 10c box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

HOW TIME flies from the date on which a man distinguishes himself!

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS

To Virginia and North Carolina.

In the months of November and December Homeseeker's excursion tickets will be sold from all points west and northwest to Virginia and North Carolina at one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip. For excursion rates and dates address U. L. TRUITT, N. W. P. A., Big Four, C. & O. Route, 234 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

"I DUNNO which is de wust o' de two," said Uncle Eben, "de man dat t'inks he's too good ter be in politics er de man dat's so bad he has ter be put out."—Washington Star.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

A DISCOVERY.—"I've discovered something the most fractious broncho can't throw." "What's that?" "Kisses."—Chat.

That Joyful Feeling

With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old-time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well-informed.

A NUMBER of youngsters of this town engaged in a battle the other day. Not a stone was left unturned to make the affair a success.—West Union Gazette.

"I THOUGHT you said Tearem was given to the most lofty flights of fancy." "I did. He honestly thinks he is an actor."—Detroit Free Press.

"DIGBY tells me he fears his wife is the victim of a wasting disease." "What is it?" "Bargain counter."—Chicago Record.

DON'T Neglect a Cough. Take Some Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar *instanter*. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

THE best of us owe more to chance than we are willing to admit.

Father Time has to halt when he meets a woman who knows how to take care of her health. Time can't make her seem old.

She may be the mother of a family; that makes no difference. She is bound to be young because her heart is young and there is rich, young blood circulating in her veins. She doesn't need cosmetics and face-powders and skin-preservers. Pure blood is the only true skin-preserver.

But when a woman's blood is full of bilious impurities, she can neither look young nor feel young. Her whole constitution is poisoned with bad blood. It permeates every part. It paralyzes the nerve-centres; weakens the stomach; irritates the heart, preys upon the lungs and bronchial tubes.

It reduces a woman to a state of weakness, nervousness, irritability, dejection and melancholy. Such a woman can't possibly be youthful, no matter what her age may be. She needs the youthfulness of highly vitalized blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will give it to her. It will help any woman to get back her youth and freshness again.

It gives the digestive and blood-making organs and the liver power to produce good, pure, healthy blood. It gives color to the cheeks, and sparkle to the eyes; drives away pimples and blotches; wipes away wrinkles; rounds out emaciated forms, and creates firm, natural, healthy flesh.

Mrs. Rebecca F. Gardner, of Grafton, York Co., Va., writes: "When I was married I weighed 125 pounds. I was taken sick and reduced in health and broke out with a disease which my doctor said was eczema. He treated my disease but failed to do me any good, and I fell away to 90 pounds. I began using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and thank God and you, I began to improve. Now I weigh 140 pounds and have only taken two bottles. I cannot say too much about the medicine. My husband says I look younger than I did the first time he saw me, 15 years ago."

IT IS THE BEST. YUCATAN.

AYER'S ARGUMENT.

If there is **any reason** why you should use any sarsaparilla, there is **every reason** why you should use Ayer's. When you take sarsaparilla you take it to cure disease; you want to be cured as quickly as possible and as cheaply as possible. That is **why** you should use Ayer's: it cures quickly and cheaply—and it cures to stay. Many people write us: "I would sooner have one bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla than three of any other kind." A druggist writes that "one bottle of Ayer's will give more benefit than six of any other kind." If one bottle of Ayer's will do the work of three it must have the strength of three at the cost of one. There's the point in a nutshell. It pays every way to use

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

DON'T BE AFRAID OF WHEAT!

Don't be afraid of a small "break" in the price of wheat! These "breaks" are occasioned by some holders of wheat taking profits and, of course, when there happens to be a few more sellers than buyers, the market is bound to go off a little. That is a sign of a HEALTHY MARKET and that is the very time when shrewd operators BUY WHEAT. Send for our Free Book: it explains our special order plan and all kinds of option trading. OSBORN, CROSBY & CO., FLOUR EXCHANGE, MINNEAPOLIS.

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"We have received another number of this delightful Magazine, and we find ourselves bound to reiterate with greater earnestness the high encomiums we have already pronounced on preceding numbers. We are not given to disparage unduly the literary and artistic publications which emanate from the London press, but we are bound, in simple fairness, to assert that we have not yet met with any publication pretending to a similar scope and purpose which can at all compare with this marvelous shilling's worth."—*London Budget.*

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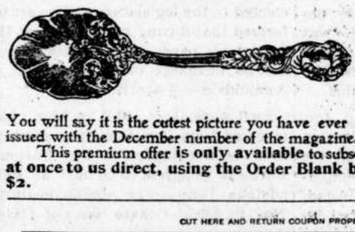

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For the enclosed $2.00 please send Demorest's Family Magazine for one year. Also the Silver Sugar Shell and Van Vredenburgh's oil-color, "Our Bench Show," picture offered by you as premiums.

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Warner's Safe Cure

Might have Changed the Map of Europe.

AT the Battle of Waterloo the great Napoleon .. was so prostrated from Nephritis .. (Inflammation of the Kidneys) .. that for more than an hour the battle was left to his subordinates, with the result that the fortunes of war went against him. Had

Warner's Safe Cure

been known at the time, Napoleon need not have been ill at such a supreme moment, nor his star suffered eclipse.

While all cannot be Napoleons, all can be spared the illness which resulted in his downfall.

Large bottle, or new style, smaller one, at your druggists.

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For the BEST INSTRUMENTS, LOWEST PRICES and EASY TERMS, SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, FREE.

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1061 A.	Novelty. Each	$1.75
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Consisting of 21 first class tools and materials, viz: 1 Iron Last, 10 in.; 1 Iron Last, 8 in.; 1 Iron Last, 6 in.; 1 Iron Standard with base; 1 package Assorted Nails; 1 package 4-8 Wire Clinch Nails; 1 package 5-8 Wire Clinch Nails; 1 package 6-8 Wire Clinch Nails; 1-2 doz. pair Star Heel Plates; 1 Sewing Awl, complete; 1 Pegging Awl; 1 Wrench; 1 Stabbing Awl, complete; 1 Shoe Knife; 1 Shoe Hammer; 1 bottle Rubber Cement; 1 bottle Leather Cement; 1 ball Wax; 1 ball shoe Thread; 1 bunch Bristles; 4 Harness Needles.

ILLUMINATING OILS.—Kerosene Oils.

Prices on the following Oils subject to market changes. We make no extra charge for barrels; barrels contain 52 gallons:

		Per Gal.
8783 A.	Prime White Kerosene	$0.08½
8787 A.	Water White Kerosene	.09½
8791 A.	Headlight Kerosene	.10½
8795 A.	Eocene Kerosene	.11½
8799 A.	74 degrees deodorized Stove Gasoline	.09½
8803 A.	65 degrees Naptha or Benzine, bbls.	.09½
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"NEW AMERICAN" ROUND WASHER. Our New Gear. Turned Bearings.

This Washer is equipped with our new gear and has the same inside mechanism as the "Western." Our "New American" possesses a new and novel feature in the method of corrugating the tub. The corrugations radiate from the center of the tub over the entire surface of the interior, thus insuring a continuous rubbing surface. Inside bolts and nails are all galvanized. No. 1071 A. Weight 45 lbs. Each $1.65.

Sample Prices from CATALOGUE NO. 45 and GROCERY LIST NO. 51,

Which are now ready, and we will send it to you we make no charge for the catalogue itself, but REQUEST YOU to send us, when asking for one, the amount it costs us to pay the postage, which is 7 cents.

Heating Stoves, $1.97; Single Buggy Harness, $8.47; Swell Body Cutters, $14.75; Team Bobs, $9.97; Savage Rifles, $19.97; Breech Loading Shot Guns, $4.97; Cook Stoves, $3.75; Nickle Alarm Clocks, 49c; Double Breasted Ulsters, $4.75.

SQUARE PATTERN WESTERN WASHER. Our New Gear. Turned Bearings.

This Washer is made from carefully selected, kiln dried white wood, bottom and sides are corrugated. The material, workmanship, design and finish are all unsurpassed. Equipped with our new gear. Inside bolts are all galvanized. No. 1081 A. Weight 43 lbs. $1.65.

HOME REPAIRING OUTFIT. No. 1. $1.35.

We don't think we know that we have in our new iron lasts and home repairing outfits, the neatest, cheapest, most complete and best selling outfits on the market. All these tools are full sized, practical, neat and cheap; not mere toys. They enable any person to do his own half soling, boot, shoe, rubber, harness and tinware repairing. Following are a list of the 39 articles comprising Outfit No. 1: 1 Iron Last, 10 in.; 1 Iron Last, 8 in.; 1 Iron Last, 6 in.; 1 Iron Last, 4 in.; 1 Iron Standard with base; 1 Extension; 1 package 3-8 Clinch Nails; 1 package 4-8 Wire Clinch Nails; 1 Stabbing Awl, complete; 1 Shoeknife; 1 Shoehammer; 1 bottle Rubber Cement; 1 bottle Leather Cement; 1 Harness and Saw Clamp; 1 ball Wax; 1 ball Shoe Thread; 1 package 5-8 Wire Clinch Nails; 1 package 6-8 Wire Clinch Nails; 6 pairs Star Heel Plates; 1-2 lb. Copper Rivets and Burrs; 1 Steel Punch; 1 Sewing Awl, complete; 1 Pegging Awl, complete; 1 Wrench for above; 1 bunch Bristles; 4 Harness Needles; 1 Soldering Iron; 1 bottle Soldering Fluid; 1 box Resin; 1 bar Solder; 1 Directions for Use. The weight of this outfit is 18 lbs. Price, all complete, nicely labeled and packed in a neat, strong box,

MRS. POTT'S SAD IRON.

1045 A.	Extra walnut handles, each 12c; dozen	$1.20
1049 A.	No. 55, extra polished; set	.75
1053 A.	No. 50, nickel plated; per set	.75
1057 A.	Common sad irons, per lb.	.20c

VANSTRUM'S SUPPLY HOUSE, 231 to 245 Third Avenue South. 301 to 303 Washington Ave. South. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, NOV. 20, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

--Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

--It is now "Your Honor," Mayor Coolen, pro tem.

—The first snow plough of the season that we have seen went west on a freight engine Wednesday morning.

—Large lot of fine Sleigh Bells and Blankets just arrived at Conzet & Barrow's, Delano and Rockford. They will sell cheap.

--Read the advertisement of Recorder Johns for bids for wood fer Village use, in another column, under reading notices.

--Last week we got about six inches of snow, and one day the thermometer indicated 10 degrees below zero. This week the weather has bean much more mild.

—The meteroic shower booked for the 13th don't seem to have bean observed in this part of the country, leastwise no one has reported to us as having seen it.

—The laying of the water pipes on South Third street seems to have frozen up for the winter, notwithstanding the contract was virtually let to have them this fall.

—There is to be no school on Thursday and Friday, Nov. 26th and 27th, as Thursday is Thanksgiving day. The teachers and scholars will take a short vacation.

—Mr. Mealey has not become agent for Gluek's Brewing Co. as the sign on his new wood house might indicate; he lately bought the building and the sign went with the house.

—We understand our enteprising harness maker, C. M. Conzet is going to build a new shop on the bank of the Crow River at the east end of the bridge, to front on Bridge and River streets.

—Our good sleighing disappeared almost as rapidly as it came: and once more the rattle of wheels supersedes the jingle of sleighbells. Roads are rough and slippery making travel very slow and tedious.

—Ed. Darragh, of Rockford, Minn., arrived in Aitkin on Saturday morning and departed for his home on Sunday evening He was much pleased with our town and informed the Republican that he intended to start a harness shop here in the spring.—Aitkin Republican.

—Mayor Coolen has sold his old office that stood at the corner of R. R. Ave. and Third St. It has been seperated and moved. Part goes to Mr. Mealey for a wood house: the balance will be a kitchen for Mr. Babb. The Mayor can now be found at his hardware store on River Street.

We see by the papers that Mt. Vernon, Wash. is partially inundated, and many of the inhabitants fled to the mountains for safety. That's where Dr. Al Lewis, formerly of Watertown has been liying for several years. Minnesota snows beats fleeing from floods.

—We understand that through the pulling and hauling and other discrepances of our village council, one saloon was run for awhile without a license. But that not the first one. One year one was run on one lot while holding a license to do business on another.

—The Village Council evidently dont take much stock in the "nonfreezable" monument to the Mayor on R. R. Ave. and have ordered the water shut off as soon as there is apparent danger of bursting the fountain. The old town pum pshould be put in repair against such an emergency.

—The Epworth League sociable held at the home of Mrs. Jonas Johnson on Friday evening was well attended. Everybody wrote down what they observed on a table while the cloth was raised long enough to count ten. Miss Mollie Maxfield had the largest list and got an inkstand for her trouble.

—Our citizens are now looking forward to the enjoyment of a Literary Society for the winter. Material for a good one is abundant, and a temporary organization alreadv effected. Neighboring societies are invited to lead us, also to look well to their laurels. Delano is first in the field and proposes to be at the head of the list in efficiency.

—Mayor Gutzwiller, who, for a long time has had trouble keeping his council pulling togather has finallp, himself, kicked over the traces, and at the meeting Monday evening, tendered his resignation. This is a way of his whenever the game don't suit him, he won't play any longer. He has resigned his office before when he couldn't run everything his own way. There are lots of men in town who can fill the office fully as satisfactorily to the board and to the citizens of Delano.

—Quite a commotion was created by the fact coming to the public that there was some irregularity about a saloon license in town. That's nothing strange except it is on the other side. There is not a saloon in town but violates their contract quite often. Saloons are run on Sundays, and after 11 o'clock at night. Old drunkards, drunken men, and minors of tender years, are permited to buy. Even the council could be brought up for neglect of duty in allowing and even aiding these things to go on.

—On Sunday our villagers turned out en masse to enjoy the finest sleighing and the most splendid day for a long time.

--Miss Kizzie Gates led the Epworth League Sunday evening. The meeting was well attended and was interesting and instructive.

--By some mistake a 5 got into our date line last week where a 3 should have been. Our paper was out at the usual time, however. Mistakes will occur occasionally.

--Farmers inproved their opportunity during the few days of fine sleighing and good prices for wheat to market some of their surplus last week, and in exchange received gold.

—A fine audience greeted Rev. Farber Sunday evening and listened to a splendid sermon from the text found in Proverbs Chap. 8, ver. 36 "But he that sinneth against me wrongeth his own soul." Dr. Soper sang a solo in his usual good style.

—Joseph H. Rebholtz, foreman in the Minneapolis Tribune Press room, and a cousin of Geo. P. Schaffer, of this place, received a severe injury Tuesday. He got his right arm into the cogs on the large press and mangled it so that amputation is thought to be necessary.

—On Wednesday evening as the west bound train was pulling out Mr. and Nrs. J. E. Brothers who had gone on board the train to say good-by to Mrs. B's sister Mrs. Krotzer, undertood to ges off after the cars were in motion they fell between the car and the platform and landed on the ground where they remained till the car behind them, the last on the train, passed by them. They were not much hurt but gave them that witnessed their fall a terrible scare. Going on board trains that are in a hurry to make up time expecting to get off after they haye started is not a safe buisness. LATER: Mr. B. alone passed under the cars.

Delano Literary!

Persuant to call the Delano Literary Society met at the City Hall Tuesday evening. Owing to the inclemency of the weather and the slippery condition of the sidewalks not so large a crowd ventured out as otherwise would; but the hall was half filled. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Catlin who briefly stated the object of the meeting being to form an organization to hold literary meetings during the winter. The audience joined in singing America. Miss Bessy Wilder recited.

In the absence of Rev. Farber who was to speak on cooking, Dr. Catlin gave a few impromptu remarks on the importance of good cooking. Miss Kizzie Gates read The Ride of Paul Revere.

These present voted to haye a Literary Society. Then proceeced to form a temporary organization by electing Prof. J. A. Wharton Chairman, and Miss Alice Arnold Secretary. On motion the Chair appointed a committee of three on constitution and by laws as follows: Dr. T. J. Catlin, Miss Catherine Kelly and Prof. Charles S. Hawker.

On motion the Chair appointed a committee of three on progamme for the next two meetings. Mrs. J. L. Farber. Miss Jessie Gray and Mr. Sam Coffin.

On Hall Otis L. Billing.

On soliciting membership, Guy Murphy and Miss Stella Davis.

It was voted to meet once aweek on Friday nights, the next meeting to be on Friday, the 27th, inst.

Those taking more or less active part in the exercises or the business of the meeting were Medams Steward and Farber, Misses Bessie Wilder, Kizzie Gates, Catherine Kelly, Alice Arnold and Jessie Gray. Messrs Prof. J. A. Wharton, Councilman Adam Horsh, Squire Otis L. Billings, Prof. Pat Grear Sam Coffin and Dr. T. J. Catlin. All present of course joined in singing America.

County Cullings.

Hon. Ignatius Donnelly has been elected to the legislature and we are informed that during his absence at the capitol his paper, the Representative, will be in charge of A. G. Sexton, of Annandale.--Waverly Tribune.

Last week H. C. Bull of this place received from Gov. Clough a commission as a member of the National Farmers' Congress to be held at Philadelpha, Penn. The session begining Nov. 10, 1896.--Cokato Items of Dassel Anchor.

Our free silver friends are getting some consolation out of the fact that the change of 24,000 votes in six close states would haye given Bryan the electorial vote. And yet he would have been defeated by a million and forty thousand of the popular vote. But let us view it in another way. One half of the popular majorities of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois and Wis. taken from those states and added to the votes in the democratic states would have given McKinley 45 states and Bryan none. Gentleman, there is no comfort for you in figures.—Wright County Times.

A Wayerly Tribune correspondent in writing on "The Vote of Wright County." says: "The greatest number of votes cast on any issue, national, state, congressional or county, was for sheriff. For the rival candidates combined received 5,786 votes, which was 246 more than was cast for the presidency, 162 more than for governor, 220 more than for state treasurer, 68 more than for congress, and 485 more than for judges. Now compare the sheriff's vote with some of the county officers. That vote led the combined vote for auditor by 68, the vote on register by 58, the vote on county attorney by 191, on representatives by 773, on clerk of court by 100, on surveyor by 317.

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat, per bu.,	$ .69
Rye, per bu.,	.26
Potatoes, per bu.,	.25
Butter	.12, .15
Eggs,	.18
Hay, per ton,	4.00
Pork	3.50
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.05
Chickens, dressed,	.06
Spring chichen,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.10

MARRIED.

EPPEL, AUSTIN.—On Wednesday, November 18, at the Catholic church. Mr. Leo Eppel and Miss Agnes Austin.

Jurors for December.

The following jurors have been drawn to serve at the December term of Court for Wright County, 4th Judicial District:

GRAND JURORS.

S. B. Howard, Albion,
E. A. Hart, Albion,
Peter Carroll, Buffalo,
Charles Michaels, Buffalo,
E. D. Moore, Chatham,
Samuel Kirk, Clearwater,
Charles Stein, Franklin,
Thomas Wren, Monticello,
C. M. Wright, Marysville,
John O'Connell, Marysville,
D. R. Farnham. Rockford,
Nathan Warner, Rockford,
Charles Moss, Rockford,
August C. Johnson, Stockholm,
A. P. Moody, Stockholm,
Walter Moody, Silvercreek,
Fred Halsing, Victor,
George Gulso, Victor,
Robert Hare, Victor,
John R. Streich, Victor,
W. J. Tousley, Howard Lake,
L. V. Kyte, Waverly,
James McLelland, Woodland,

PETIT JURORS.

E. Dagnais, Albion,
Joel Stone, Buffalo.
Herman Block, Chatham,
John Ottenstreuer, Chatham.
Charles Holmberg, Chatham,
John Gorman, Corinna,
Peter Leme, Clearwater,
Herman Berning, Frankfort,
Conrad Marth, Franklin,
Clark Sturman, Franklin,
William Eppel, Delano,
Charles Pogzreba, Woodland,
Alex Persian, Marysville,
J. B. Gray, Otsego,
D. N. Wells, Otsego,
Charles Wood, Otsego,
Thomas Kiug, Southside,
John Backland, Southside,
Benjamin Brown, Stockholm,
Herman Johnson, Stockholm,
John Ferguson, Silvercreek,
Edward Gilmer, Victor,
John Doyle, Howard Lake,
E. W. Ferrell, Woodland.

Readig Notices.

Take Notice, Act According.

The Village Council of the village of Delano, will receiye sealed bids for 200 cords of Dry Basswood and 300 cords of Green Basswood, to be split body wood, four feet in length, to be ranked on village grounds near power house. The council will meet Nov. the 28th to open and consider bids. Any and all Bids may be rejected.

Dated at DELANO, Nov. 20th, 1896.
W. R. JOHNS,
8-2t. Village Recorder.

THANKSGIVING TURKEYS

Bring us all you can next week, and do not wait till the last days. Prices are firm. Bring all nice, dressed, fancy stock, and leave all poor stock at home, and your goods will command The Best Price,

Respectfully yours,
7-2t. CHAS. A. BRUNKOW.

Agents Wanted.

To sell Banker's Alliance of California Combined Life and accident. Two policies in one. P. H. GREEAR,
District Manager.
Delano, Minn. 25tf.

Literary Notes.

DEMOREST'S Christmas Number opens with a most interesting article called "The Cradle of Christianity," being a series of sketches of the Holy Land, written by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hughes, who has traveled all over that part of the world. It is copiously illustrated with several full-page and many other smaller pictures.

FREE! FREE!

The McKinley Bill and the new Tarriff Bill compared item by item. Also Henry George's Protection or Free Trade, and speeches of congress men on tariff and direct taxation Address Minnesota Democratic Association, 127 Globe Bldg, St. Paul,

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8-8. F. A. CRAMMER.

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Wright County Vote.

Majorities.

McKinley,	1099,
Clough,	166,
Gibbs,	767,
Berg,	850,
Koerner,	1048,
Childs,	924,
Morris,	628,
Steele,	350,
Pond,	-91,
Boutwell,	211,
Dare,	-52,
Belden,	40,
Mattson,	1246,
Swanberg,	1007,
Hanaford,	832,
Nugent,	-18,
Nagel,	1062,
Tarbox,	627,
Eaton,	817,
Vorse,	982,
Putnam,	1361,
Lee,	1731,
Shannon,	382,
Hudek,	302,
Lauzer,	38,
Johnson,	416.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1896. NUMBER 9.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. F. COLLINS. ATTORNEY AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN. Smith Lake, - Minnesota.

W. H. CUTTING. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON. ATTORNEY AT LAW. COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA. 28

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. C. B. AMES. Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office over W. R. John's Confectionery Store

E. A. SHANNON, M. D., Buffalo, Minn., Calls day or night promptly attended to Office in the building between McKnight's store and residence. Residence on corner north of School House.

O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan. 11, 1896.

DR. CORNELIUS WILLIAMS.
Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist,
145 W. Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dr. G. H. KOHLER,
Dayton Building, Cor. 6th St. and Nicollet Ave Minneapolis. Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 17-tf.

CHURCH NOTICES

M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARBER, Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at..... 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday..... 10:00 "
Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on very third Sunday.

DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching.....
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m.
Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. M. SAVES.

DELANO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

President { I. GUTZWILLER, JR.
Councilmen, { JOHN COOLEN, WASH RADER, ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder, { WYATT JOHNS.
Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.
Justices of the Peace, { W. H. FRAZEE, R. M. WALTER.
Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health. { T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.
Village Marshal, GEORGE GOODRICK.
Constables { J. P. BERNECK, GEO. GOODRICK.

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TEACHER'S EXAMINERS.

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THE UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS Washington Grove, No. 9, meets at Cramer's Hall the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, at 8 p. m.

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INDIANA republican Congressmen have decided to allow their constituents to select their own postmasters, thereby keeping themselves out of some very hot water, politically speaking.

A WILD and woolly scheme is abroad in the land to fix the price of wheat by international agreement. We think God in his infinite wisdom will do that through the rules of supply and demand.

GRANT BRAMBLE, of Sleepy Eye, is said to have closed a deal with an English Syndicate for $1,600,000.00, for his invention, a rotary steam engine. Sleepy Eye is wide awake and even her Brambles are productive of wealth.

AT a republican ratification meeting at Naperville, Ill., it is said that an office of Gov. Altgeld was burned and kicked about the street. That was a disgrace to Naperville, and the people who did it. True republicans and democrats don't believe in such things.

PROF. EMENS is said to have discovered a way to change molecules of silver into molecules of gold. This may solve the money question satisfactorily. It will make a market for silver and at the same time furnish more gold for standard money than both metals in their former state would.

A GOOD suggestion has been made by a citizen of our county that the election of county and legislative offices be separated from the general election by having them on the alternate years between general elections. He claims that there would be less chance for trading and manupulating elections; less money spent and purer elections generally, and beter men than under the present regime.

GOV. CLOUGH has sent J. J. McCafferty to the Reformatory, by appointing him to supersede Robert Smith, of St. Paul, who resigned as a member of the State Reformatory Board. It will be remembered by our citizens that when W. H. Eustis, Ex-Mayor of Minneapolis, was here, he said in his speech that a vote taken in the jail disclosed the fact that all the inmates were for Bryan. It is fair to suppose the reformatory would be similar, and so Mr. McCafferty could have ample field for his efforts. Then McDonald the land officer, and editor of the St. Cloud Times, lives close by he might be looked after a little.

The Victor of 1900.

The scene at the banquet hall at the end of the forceful speech by Congressman Charles A. Towne of Minnesota on "The issue of 1900" was remarkable. The climax of his speech, in which he spoke of Mr. Bryan as the "leader of 1896, the victor of 1900," started a great demonstration. Men jumped on chairs and tables, shouted themselves hoarse, waved handkerchiefs and acted generally as only enthusiastic men, stirred to frenzy by burning eloquence can act.

The above report of the recent anniversary of the administration of Colorado as a state twenty years ago, show the feeling among the people who advocated the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold during the campaign just ended, and their determination to continue in the cause, without faltering.

Br. Bryan who spoke at the same meeting advised that his name be not longer kept up with the cause, but that the people be left at perfect liberty to select their standard bearer when four years have rolled around. That's Democratic.

Party vs. Principles.

If the democratic party is ever to win any more victories it must set its face and thoughts to the future. Those questions which have produced dissentation and division must be abandoned, and the old principles upon which all democrats unite, must again be set to the front. It rests with democrats themselves whether they will continue in the morass of defeat.—Wabasha Democrat.

The democratic party of the past has been the party of the people. The democratic party of to day is the party of the people. But unscrupulous politicians and others, misguided, have for the time being, turned the government over to the party opposed to democracy. If in future the party expects to win it must do so under the permission of the people, by their votes, if any good is to come of their winning.

As for the idea that "Those questions which have produced dissention and division must be abandoned, we can't agree with the Democrat. Questions to be decided make parties. The issues come up in turn, and it devolves upon the voter to settle, within its own ranks, what it will do.

In the last campaign many voters, something over six millions of them, concluded that free silver and gold both, same as the nation had up to 1873, would be best for the country. The democratic covention assembled at Chicago concluded the same thing and the issue was made, the fight was fought and for the present, the victory won by the gold standard candidate. But not by any means on that one issue. Every plank of the democratic platform was worked for all it was worth, on different individuals, by gold standard people, where the most in pression could be made to the carrying of the election for McKinley, and now fealing insecure in their victory the keeping up the "sound money" clubs is advised throughout the land. The idea of abandoning those questions in order to save the party, or to save any candidate is preposterous. The question before the American people must be settled, not abandoned. The country's welfare is at stake, and the people demand it. The democratic party must like other parties that would be successful, have convictions on leading questions, they must unite their party by taking a firm stand for their beliefs, and then victory will crown their efforts. They must not divide; neither must they sit quietly down and allow a very small minority of the party to dictate to them their policy; the party policy. But every man must post himself, as well as possible, on the questions to be settled he must be at primary elections, the place where votes really count for most, and see that his ideas are carried out so far as he can help to carry them out. Then there will be less excuse for division of the party.

A Slick Scheme.

"The Dispatch would respectfully suggest that Congress and Grover Cleveland, President, join hands in December and January and clean up the greenback. There are several hundred millions of dollars worth in circulation. Issue bonds bearing 1½ per cent interest and retire all the greenbacks and in their place increase the national bank issues. The gold panics then would be a thing of the past. It would not hurt Grover as he is just about retiring from the presidency, and it would not embarras McKinley, as it would be out of the way before his administration and Congress got in.—New York Dispatch.

The Dispatch is working a slick scheme "It would not hurt Grover," and "it would not embarass McKinley" it says, to hurry up and get rid of the greenbacks. How does the Dispatch know that Grover won't be the coming man for President next time on the Gold Standard National Democratic ticket with the Republican Gold men to help him? Perhaps he don't care to take any chances of that hurting him.

Work for Legislators.

The Struck Jury Law seems doomed to be annulled by the legislature this winter. If it is what it is claimed to be it should be repealed as soon as possible. From the Penny Press we clip the following on the subject:

"One of the most important matters to come before our Minnesota legislature this winter, will be the much talked of struck jury law. An untiring effort will be made by leading citizens, especially prominent attorneys, to have this unjust law repealed. It certainly should be taken from our statue books. Of all the acts ever passed by any legislature, that tends to lead to anarchy, the struck jury law passed at the '95 session is the worst. Under this law the party to an action having the most money, is made the judge of his own case. As Justice Canty, of the supreme court, has justly said: "It is a one-man power manner of selection of jurors, and has always led to the most gross abuses."

Reader, is it right to allow rich corporations or indivugals to select their own juries? But it is urged by one upholding the law, "that all have the same privilege." True provided all have the money; but how many litigants can afford the luxury of a stuck jury? I dare say not five per cent of our clients that take a case into court. Is this not denying the poor party to an action, that which his wealthy opponent is privileged to purchase? Our constitution provides that a litigant shall obtain justice freely and without purchase. Is not this law denying him that right, when only his adversary can have a specially qualified jury, selected by the sheriff; who possibly is his friend or hireling? It is a notorious fact that certain corporations of our state have won every suit contested by them in the district courts since the passage of the notorious stuck jury law, at the last session or our legislature. It is bad enough to occasionally come in contact with a judge, selected by the people, who caters to the rich and powerful; but, when it comes to pass that litigants by legislation are to be deprived of the old reliable jury syetem, which has always been known as possessing the element of impartiality, then, I say, this is indeed a land controlled by the rich and few.

Let all patriotic members of the '97 legislature who love right and justice use their best endeavors to repeal the struck jury law, so-called, one of the worst acts of class legislation ever enacted against the interests of the common people, in an enlightened age.

H. D. STOCKER, JR.

Tariff is a Tax.

Everybody knows that, by this time; and yet some of the redhot followers of McKinley are favoring a restoration of that gentleman's bill as a panacea for all evils. It won't cure them. People can't have money unless it is in existence somewhere, and it has been shown on such good authority as the late William Wisdom's Last great speach in New York, that there is not enough of either silver or gold alone to furnish money on which to do the business of the world.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov., 20, 1896.

Has President Cleveland made a deal with President-elect McKinley? Strange as this question may appear current rumors make it pertinent. One of those rumors has it that a list of Federal employes in a number of southern states who took an active part in supporting Bryan in the late campaign is being prepared; and they are all to be dismissed and gold democrats appointed in their places, and that an understanding exists by which these gold democrats are to be allowed to retain their places under the McKinley administration. Ex-Congressman Forman, of Ill., who took an active part in the campaign as a gold democrat, and who has just been appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue to succeed Mr. Miller who resigned to enter private business, is said to have received assurances that he would be allowed to keep the office under the McKinley administration. In fact, it is said that he would not otherwise have accepted the office. These rumors cannot be authenticated, and it would be difficult to believe such things possible had it not been for the political events of the past 12 months one year ago.

The larger the number of republican Senators and Representatives in Washington grows the more probable it becomes that no real effort is going to be made by them to pass the Dingley tariff bill in the Senate. While there are a few conservatives among them who favor passing the Dingley bill or some other bill slightly amending the present tariff law at this session of Congress and sparing the country the worry of an extra session, the great majority of them are determined to have an extra session and to pass a high tariff bill in the House and to try to pass it in the Senate, and will probably have their way.

Senator Mills, of Texas, is among the early Congressional arrivals. He says he doesn't care to guess what will be done at the coming session of Congress, but his talk indicates that he doesn't expect any tariff legislation. He had a few words to say that are commended to the gentlemen who are inclined to follow the advice of Senator Peffer and favor the organization of a new party to combine all the elements opposed to McKinleyism and the gold standard. Said Mr. Mills: "The democratic party will live as long as the government lives. No amount of whipping can kill it."

Some of the friends of the McKinley administration are not talking as wisely as they might about the possible relations of the silver republican Senators to the proposed protection tariff bill which is to be put through the House and attempted to be put through the Senate at the extra session of Congress expected to be called as soon as Mc Kinley is inaugurated. For instande, Representative Grout, of Vt., after expressing the belief that the constituents of these Senators would compel them to support a protection tariff bill, goes a step further and makes the threat that if they do not vote for it they will be ignored in the distribution of Federal patronage in their States during the entire term of McKinley. While this threat would almost surely be carried out, it is certainly impolitic, not to call it absolutely foolish, to publicly make it before the Senators have indicated their intentions. High spirited men are seldom controlled by threats, and if the fool friends of protection are not careful they will drive away votes they might have got had no threats been made.

Senator Vest, of Mo., isn't one of those who thinks there is the slightest chance for the Dingley tariff bill to be passed by the Senate at this session. He said: "I have no doubt that the republican Senators who voted with the democrats at the last session against the consideration of the Dingley bill, with the possible exception of Carter, will stand with us again, and if they do there is no possibility of passing the bill."

Senator-elect Pettus, who will on the 4th of next March succeed Senator Pugh, of Ala., was a law partner of Senator Morgan about thirty years ago and might have been in the Senate twenty years ago had he not declined the nomination. When he takes his seat Alabama will have what no other State has or has ever had—two Senators who are residents of the same town. Gen. Pettus, for he was a Confederate Brigadier, will bring to the Senate a ripe experience. He is as strong an advocate of the free coinage of silver as could be found anywhere.

The Jackson Democratic Association has invited Mr. Bryan to deliver the address at its celebration of Jackson day, Jan. 8th, 1897, and are hopeful that he will accept.

The question of who the few gold democrats in Congress will caucus with at the coming session is being much talked about. Having bolted the regular democratic nomination, unless specially invited to do so, it is claimed they cannot attend a democratic caucus, and nobody seems to know whether such invitation will be extended to them.

16 Republicans to 1 Democrat.

The St. Peter Herald says it's a fact "That democrats had a particular fascination for the office of sheriff this fall. In at least a dozen counties, that was the only office they got."

Buffalo Journal: If we don't miss our guess Michael Doran will have something to say about post offices in this state, in the near future, and Michael is no spring chicken when it comes to that.

The office of sheriff seems peculiarly a Democratic perquisite. In lots of counties the full Republican ticket was elected excepting the sheriff, which went to the Democratic candidates.—Sherburne County Star-News.

Strange coincidence that which happened in Ramsey, Hennepin and Wright counties at the late election and may happen in Anoka county. Each county elected republican officials except in the case of sheriff and each county elected a democratic sheriff. Is there any significance in this? —Delano Eagle.

The republican county ticket receives the usual majority except Hill for auditor, who was badly scratched in the lower end of the county, but was ahead in this end. Gillman for sheriff was also slaughtered, and defeated. These two men should have received the support of every republican in the county. They are both old time republicans, there records are good and they have done valiant service for the party in former camapigns, and just why they should have been used in this manner is beyond our comprehension. Mr. Hill is a man thoroughly qualified for the office of Auditor and Mr. Gillman's friends in the republican stronghold of Santiago, had a reason to expect better treatment for their candidate. It is no credit to the party and we predict that it will be regretted in the future.—Sherburn County Times.

A Wayerly Tribune correspondent in writing on "The Vote of Wright County." says: "The greatest number of votes cast on any issue, national, state, congressional or county, was for sheriff. For the rival candidates combined received 5,786 votes, which was 246 more than was cast for the presidency, 162 more than for governor, 220 more than for state treasurer, 68 more than for congress, and 485 more than for judges. Now compare the sheriff's vote with some of the county officers. That vote led the combined vote for auditor by 68, the vote on register by 58, the vote on county attorney by 191, on representatives by 773, on clerk of court by 100, on surveyor by 317.

Anoka County Politics Savor of Rottenness.

ANOKA, Minn., Nov. 21.—Sensational developments are expected in the contest over sheriff. The principal irregularites are said to be in the town of Centerville, notorious from time immemorial for election irregularties. It is charged that a foreman of the crew engaged in putting in the St. Paul waterworks in Centeryille ran in sixty voters from the crew, thirty of them married men living in St. Paul and Minneapolis, nearly all of these men were simply in the precinct temporarily, camping while they worked. It is stated that forty votes were thrown out by the judges as to the whole ticket, with the excuse that two candidates for the same office were voted fore at the head of the ticket. Liquor was sold in large quantities in the near vicinity of the voting place election day. If half the charges made are substantiated the contest will be interesting.—Minneapolis Times.

Among our Exchanges.

Pioneer Press: Temperance advocates are hapy by the announcement that Mr. and Mrs. McKinley will serve no wine at the White House.

Chaska Valley Herald: Bryan lost about 250 votes in this county owing to the marking of both sets of electors. This also hapened in other places in the state and cut Bryan's vote several thousand.

Buffalo Journal: The gold democratic free trade papers insist that no other issue than finance was involved, while old time republican editors say protection was endorsed. Somebody will be getting confused if this sort of thing is to be kept up.

An exchaneg tells of a little fellow, who had his wits with him when the contribution box was passed at church, on hearing his mother afterwards finding fault with the sermon, said; "Well mother, what could you expect for a cent."—Carver Free Press.

Sherburne County Star-News: The eight largest cities of the country gave a net Democratic majority in 1892 of 162,402, and a net Republican majority in 1896 of 296,707. Such a change as this in four years is unexampled in the history of American politics.

Waseca Herald: And now the organs that supported Clough are kicking him because he didn't get more votes. Perhaps that crow don't set well on their stomachs. Certainly Clough is as good as the men who voted for him. If not, why not?

New York World: If the trust law or any other law of the United States is not greater than the greatest and wealthiest combination of the greatest and wealthiest men in the country, then we have government not by law but by combinations against law.

Waseca Herald: The St. Paul Dispatch can't quit its falsehoods even after election. It says that there was $516,340,979 of gold coin in circulation on the 1st day of November. As a matter of fact there were not $500,000 of gold coin in circulation on that day as every banker in the United States well knows.

New York World. With a tariff averaging more than 40 per cent. already in operation Mr. McKinley ought to be able to see that a re-enactment of the McKinley bill, or of any other bill drawn on its lines, would be merely an ineffective and useless exhibition of the same radicalism which the country repudiated in 1892.

Wabasha Democrat: Our free silver friends are mistaken. The sound money democrats are not rejoicing over the election of McKinley, but over free silverism, Altgeldism, Tillmenism, Coxeyism and populism. Gold standard democrats do not love McKinley more than our free silver brethern, but they love the isms much less.

The Supreme Court has decided to sustain the demur to the indictment of John R. Howard by the Wright County Grand Jury at the June term. Judge Canty holds to the opinion that the indictment was sufficient as to showing the intent. All that remains to be done is to re-submit the case to another Grand Jury or discharge the defendant.

The Princeton Union says an Anoka court has decided that the law compelling delinquent subscricers to pay all arrearages before stoping a paper is good. The Herald sued a subscriber delinquent since 1889 who refused the paper in 1892 and each week, and last week collected for the the whole seven years together with costs, the whole amounting to $24. The Herald has performed a good service for the craft. St Cloud Times.

What does McKiney Think.

New York World: During the last week there has been an advance of 2½ per cent. in the stock of the Cottonseed Oil Trust, of 6½ in that of the Sugar Trust, of 2½ for the Tobacco and Cigarette Trust, 8½ for the Illinois Steel Trust, 3 for the National Linseed Oil Trust, 4½ for the Rubber Trust and 5½ for the General Electric syndicate.

This is interpreted to mean that these monopolies— undoubtedly the most extensive of modern times—are in no danger from the law which makes their existence criminal and their operations a penitentiary offense

Is this really so? Are laws passed for the protection of fair trade to be permanently nullified in the interests of monopoly? What does Mr. McKinley think about it?

Postmasters by Election.

From the New York World we Have Clipped the Following:

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 15.—The newly elected Republican Congressman in Indiana have been so bothered with applications from men who desire to be appointed postmasters that they have been conferring with each other to devise some way to escape the anoyance and responsibility of appointments.

They have practically concluded that when the time comes to make changes in postmasters they will insist that each town shall elect it's candidate by popular vote.

The Congressman shall then endorse the candidate and avoid the trials and dangers of making the selection himself.

The plan was tried four years ago in a few towns and was a big success.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

F. W. G. Boettcher, Duluth, Sounding device. J. Clayton, Minneapolis, Bobsleigh. E. Farnsworth, Minneapolis, Bicycle-support. J. Lachance, Little Falls, Washing-machine. F. W. Merritt, Duluth, Controller for electric pumps. A. Schmidt, St. Paul, Basket. S. N. Smith, Minneapolis, Primary battery. A. E. Veon, Brainerd, Combined door-fastener and alarm. J. W. Winters, St. Paul, Automatic safety angle-cock.

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LATEST NEWS.

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Reports via Jacksonville, Fla., say that in two days battle at Pinar del Rio, the Cubans were victorious over Gen. Weyler's Spanish forces. A dynamite mine was touched off by John Linn, formerly of Jacksonville, which was most destructive to life, both men and horses being blown to atoms.

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The scope of the articles for 1896 and 1897 will cover the whole country and its varied interests, and the articles will be profusely illustrated with the finest engravings, and, in addition, it will publish the best and purest fiction. It treats at length Out-of-Door Sports, Home Amusements and entertainments; it gives a great deal of attention to the Children's Department, and "Our Girls," and has a Monthly Symposium by celebrated People, in which are discussed important questions of the hour of interest to the older readers.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

Mr. Moody estimates that there are 40,000,000 persons in this country who do not attend church.

The first telephone wire was stretched between Boston and Somerville, a distance of three miles, in 1877.

The letter "I" in the Chinese language has 145 ways of being pronounced, and each pronunciation has a different meaning.

A marriage license was issued in Chicago to Jurgis Laudanskis and Mikaline Malulajite. In the opinion of good judges this marks the complete restoration of confidence.

Clara Barton was the first woman to hold an official position under the United States government. When 24 years of age she was appointed clerk in the patent office, holding the position till the outbreak of the civil war.

Forty-one bushels of apples were gathered this year from a century-old tree, which is known to have borne fruit for 86 years, in the orchard of R. H. Williams, of West Corinth, Vt. The circumference of the trunk near the ground is 12 feet four inches.

David Starr Jordan, who has been investigating the sealing question for the government, estimated that in 1884 there were 2,000,000 seals in the Alaska herd; to-day there are not more than 400,000, according to a careful census made last summer. That is all there need be said in regard to the protection of that valuable herd.

Out of 343,267 immigrants who have reached our shores the past year 2,023 were sent back as lacking in the qualities of good citizens. The government will be wise, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, to use even greater care in the future. Uncle Sam is not hankering after "the refuse population" of Europe. He could more easily spare some of "the refuse" already on hand.

James Thornton, a voodoo doctor, has died at Pittsburgh of laughing. His laugh was infectious. Sometimes he would start to laugh and it was only with great difficulty that he could stop. These spells weakened him. The other day he had a severe attack of laughter. When he reached home he went to bed, where he had another laugh. Then he fell asleep. Next morning he was found dead.

The Sheats laws of Florida, that made the teaching of mixed classes of white and colored pupils an offense punishable by imprisonment, have been declared unconstitutional and void. Last spring teachers in the school of the American Missionary society at Orange Park were arrested for violation of this law. The case was carried before the supreme court of Florida, and brought about the recent declaration.

A learned scientist has recently been investigating the effect of food, particularly vegetables, on the human character. He finds that a diet of carrots ameliorates harshness of character and reduces nervous irritability; peas create fatty tissue and encourage joyousness; white turnips have a depressing influence. Cabbage is good for pulmonary complaints, while lettuce acts as a sedative upon the human frame, owing to the opium contained in its milky juice.

Brooklyn has a new idea in the educational line. It is proposed that a "parents' day" shall be established in the public schools, when fathers, mothers and instructors shall meet in the school buildings to discuss things of moment anent the teaching of the young hopeful. As the main importance of the new day is to compel an interest by the public in its own affairs, and not to trust too largely to its agents, the idea is a good one, and should not be confined to the city of churches.

The immense activities of the churches are indicated by the annual appropriation by the Methodist Episcopal church for missionary expenses. The net sum is $981,000. This expenditure by one denomination alone shows that the evangelizing spirit is still alive. The great total includes many small as well as large donations. The countless deprivations of personal indulgence that make possible such benefactions are testimonies to the unselfishness that is more general than appears on the surface of events.

The annual report of William P. Hazen, chief of the secret service in the treasury department, has been made public, and it contains much that is highly interesting. Counterfeiting is the chief crime committed against the government, and in spite of every precaution and exercise of the utmost vigilance it is a crime that is increasing annually, particularly the counterfeiting of gold and silver coins. This is shown by the fact that of 780 arrests made by the government officers 714 were for counterfeiting in its different phases, and of these 568 were for manufacturing or passing counterfeit coins.

King Oscar II. of Sweden and Norway has given further evidence of his kindly feeling to Americans by erecting a granite monument on the spot where Mr. and Mrs. Daniel W. Youmans, of New York city, met their death on July 4 last. The circumstances of King Oscar's act are reported to the state department with photographs of the monument. Mr. Youmans and his wife, while driving along a road near Bergen, were backed off a declivity and killed. Consul Many writes that when the king passed the spot soon afterward he directed that the wooden cross be replaced with a granite monument.

There is one county in the United States that did not know of the national election. That is Charlton county, Ga. The officials in the office of the secretary of state are authority for the declaration that the people of the county could not have known of the election, for no election was held there and the official digest of the election in Georgia has been made up with Charlton left out. According to the maps, there are several towns in the county, with Traders Hill as the county seat, but all efforts of the secretary of state to get returns from there has proved unavailing, and it is quite certain that no election was held.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the United States there were 344 business failures in the seven days ended on the 20th, against 258 the week previous and 320 in the corresponding period of 1895.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 20th aggregated $1,235,789,141, against $1,191,117,147 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week in 1895 is 9.3.

An experimental test made by a Buffalo (N. Y.) street railway company on two of its lines of the electric power from the Niagara Power company has proved a success.

In his annual report J. J. Crowley, supervising special agent of the treasury, states that the number of arrests made during the year for violations of the customs laws was 58; number of seizures, 1,356. The receipts for the year exceeded those of the preceding year by $8,058,188.

In his fourth annual report Secretary of Agriculture Morton says that 72 per cent. of the farms in the United States occupeid by their owners are absolutely free from mortgages or other incumbrances, and he refuted the idea prevailing that the farmers are almost universally in debt, despondent and suffering. During the last fiscal year the exported products of American farms aggregated $570,000,000, an increase of $17,000,000 over the preceding year.

In his annual report Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, says that timely warnings of all severe storms likely to cause injury to shipping were sent to all maritime stations and resulted in almost incalculable benefit. The average percentage of verification of the bureau's forecasts during the year was 82.4 per cent., an improvement of 2.4 per cent. over that of last year.

At the age of 89 years Col. Franklin Tenny, for nearly 35 years the proprietor of the National hotel, died in Washington.

Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, inspector general of the army of the United States, in his annual report, speaks highly of the army being in as good condition in respect to instruction, discipline, equipment and supplies as ever before in its history.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 23d was: Wheat, 59,971,000 bushels; corn, 18,150,000 bushels; oats, 12,208,000 bushels; rye, 2,657,000 bushels; barley, 6,146,000 bushels.

THE EAST.

James Corbett has accepted an offer made by the New York Athletic club of a purse of $26,000 for a glove contest with Fitzsimmons in that city on January 14.

At the age of 81 years Frederick Miles died at his residence at Twin Lakes, Conn. He was thrice elected to congress from the Fourth congressional district of Connecticut.

The pope has appointed Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty, of Worcester, Mass., rector of the Catholic university at Washington, to succeed Bishop John J. Keane, resigned.

At Wilmington, Del., Woodbury, N. J., and at other places in Delaware and New Jersey a violent earthquake shock was felt.

It is said that an electric locomotive that will run 200 miles an hour has just been completed at the Baldwin locomotive works in Philadelphia.

A man and woman who registered as George Wilson and wife were found dead in their bed in a room at the Standard hotel in New York, having been suffocated by illuminating gas.

The contest for the American championship at football on Manhattan field in New York was won by the Princeton college team, the Yale forces being defeated by a score of 24 to 6.

G. W. G. Ferris, who conceived and built the world-famous Ferris wheel, died at the Mercy hospital in Pittsburgh, Pa., of typhoid fever, aged 38 years.

For the part they played in the hazing of 11 freshmen seven sophomores of the Princeton (N. J.) university have been suspended.

Frederick Luther, an electric fireman, at Weir, Mass., shot his boarding mistress, Mrs. Abby F. Barber, and then killed himself. No cause is known.

At the age of 75 years Rev. Dr. William T. Gibson died in Utica, N. Y. For many years he was editor of the Gospel Messenger, an Episcopal paper.

At Nesquehoning, Pa., Mrs. Casper Lapoy was stabbed to death and her husband fatally slashed by robbers.

In her report of the work of the Armenian relief expedition in Asia Minor, Miss Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross society, says that 50,000 Armenians will starve unless helped by May 1.

John Tarr, aged 25 years, shot and killed his wife and then committed suicide at Delmont, Pa. They were not living together.

WEST AND SOUTH.

At Memphis, Tenn., Frank Waller lowered the American 100-mile bicycle record, his time being 3:52:14.

For prize fighting Earl A. Moore was taken to the penitentiary from Springfield, O., to serve one year.

In northern Wisconsin wild animals are more numerous than they have ever been before.

The official returns show that the republicans will have a majority of 46 on joint ballot in the next Illinois legislature.

The legislature of Alabama has been asked to call a convention of the people of the state to remedy the election laws so as to require an educational qualification for voters.

On the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad a train caught a buggy at a street crossing in Concord, Ky., and instantly killed Al Pollick, a young lawyer, and Misses Lulu and Lizzie Lind, daughters of the proprietor of the Lind hotel.

Flames in the building at Cleveland, O., occupied by H. W. Luetkemeyer & Co., wholesale and retail hardware and paint dealers, caused a loss of $350,000.

Six white and five native gold hunters who started for the new gold fields on the Solomon islands from Samouria were murdered by cannibals.

During a riot at a dance at the home of Charles Johnson, east of Lebanon, Ind., "Jack" Dowden and Jeffrey Guildon were fatally hurt.

Frank Addison, of Baltimore, Md., and Mrs. A. C. Swain, of New Rockford, N. D., who registered at a hotel in Valley City, N. D., as Thomas Owens and wife, were found dead, clasped in each other's arms. Prussic acid had been taken.

In commercial and industrial circles continued improvement was reported throughout the country.

A car on the Licking Valley railroad jumped the track and rolled down a 40-foot embankment near Ashland, Ky., and 30 persons were injured, some fatally.

The steamer San Benito, bound from Tacoma to San Francisco, went ashore seven miles north of Point Arena, Cal., and six of the crew were drowned.

The town of Hamilton, Wash., is a complete wreck as a result of the flood in the Skagitt river.

Willy Haas, the murderer of Mrs. Emma Brader, his employer's wife, at Covedale, O., was convicted of murder and will be the first victim of the electric chair in Ohio.

The doors of the First national bank of East Saginaw, Mich., were closed, with liabilities of $300,000.

The little Welshman, James Michael, rode 29 miles 1,293 yards in an hour at Memphis, Tenn., lowering the American hour record two miles.

Ret Brown, aged 21, and Ira Gibson broke through the ice and were drowned while skating on a pond near Waupaca, Wis.

At Austin, Ill., David M. Wright, aged 17 years, died from injuries received while playing football.

The five children of Snyder Neal, living five miles north of Hamilton, Mo., were burned to death while the parents were attending a dance.

The official returns of the vote on presidential electors in Illinois show the following totals: McKinley, 605,124; Bryan, 464,109; Palmer, 6,299; Levering, 9,808. McKinley's majority, 124,908.

During a riot at Cleveland between a score of Hungarians and as many Irishmen many men were stabbed, two fatally.

Troop A, Ohio national guard, of Cleveland, will act as the military escort of President-elect McKinley at the inauguration ceremonies in Washington.

The doors of the Dakota national bank of Sioux Falls, S. D., were closed with liabilities of $230,000.

At the recent election the total popular vote is given as follows: McKinley, 7,057,450; Bryan, 6,283,379; Palmer, 133,360.

The official returns show that 446,037 votes were cast in Wisconsin for president in the recent election, a gain of 64,456 in four years. McKinley's plurality is 104,570.

In Minneapolis Mrs. F. A. Walker and her daughter Mabel and Mary Overland, a domestic, were fatally burned by the overturning of a gasoline lamp.

In eastern and southeastern Nebraska 26 banks have been burglarized with losses amounting to over $30,000 within the past two months.

In Detroit Mably & Co., one of the leading retail clothing firms, failed for $400,000.

Charles M. Bowen, the oldest Methodist preacher in Chicago, died at the age of 90 years.

The death of Lafayette Lane, congressman from Oregon from 1874 to 1876, occurred at his home in Roseburg.

At Gilberts, Ill., Patrick Meagher, a justice of the peace, and his mother were suffocated by coal gas at their home.

Fire destroyed a temporary prison at Mena, Ark., and Tom Casey and H. Hopkins, confined for disorderly conduct, perished in the flames.

The national republican party for the first time in nearly 20 years closed the campaign with all its debts paid and a surplus of $100,000 in its treasury.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The famous tenor, Italo Campanini, died in Parma, Italy, where he was born 50 years ago.

Gen. Weyler returned from the field in Pinar del Rio to Havana. It is openly asserted that Weyler became frightened because Maceo had set a price upon his head or his capture.

The firm of Webster & Benny, London warehousemen, failed for $900,000.

Dispatches from the Island of Martinique, in the West Indies, report extensive floods there, causing great loss of life and damage to property.

LATER NEWS.

The Streater (Ill.) street railway lines were placed in the hands of a receiver the 24th.

Rev. James Miller, pastor of the Grace Episcopal church of Bloomington, was found eead in an alley in Decatur, Ill., the morning of the 24th, with a bullet hole in his head. It is a case of murder, for his pockets had been rifled.

General E. W. Pettus, of Dallas, was elected United States senator from Alabama the 24th, to succeed Senator Pugh after March 4, 1897.

A disastrous prairie fire swept through the Seminole country the 24th, near Rochelle, Okla. Sixteen persons are reported burned to death.

Burglars entered the residence of ex-President Harrison, in Indianapolis, Ind., the night of the 24th, stealing a gold watch and a small sum of money.

Capt.-Gen. Weyler will return to the province of Pinar del Rio to resume an actual campaign against the insurgents under Maceo.

The city of Denver, Colo., gave W. J. Bryan an enthusiastic welcome the 24th. The occasion of his visit is the 20th anniversary of the admission of Colorado into the Union.

At a negro cake walk at Selma, Ala., the 24th, Alf and Bob Holley, brothers, were killed by the Hayes brothers. Cause of the row unknown.

The Spaniards have been defeated in the Phillipine Islands, with a loss of 300.

The morning of the 24th while threshing on the farm of Louis Busherd, in the town of West Newton, Minn., the boiler exploded and killed Mike Inhoffer and Joe Greene, both young farmers of the neighborhood, who were assisting. No one else was seriously hurt.

Lo-Fengle, Wu-Ting-Fang and Hwang-Tsum-Hsien have been appointed respectively, Chinese minister to London, Washington and Berlin. Yang-Yu, the Chinese minister at Washington, has been transferred to St. Petersburg.

THE MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Nov 24.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern			78¾
No. 2 northern			77
December			77¾
HAY—Timothy	7 50	@ 8 00	
Good wild	5 50	@ 6 00	
OATS—No. 3 white			17¾
CATTLE—Steers	2 25	@ 3 10	
Cows		2 30	
HOGS	2 50	@ 3 00	
SHEEP—Muttons		2 75	
Lambs		2 80	
BUTTER—Creomery, firsts	18	@ 19	
Creamery, seconds	17	@ 18	
Dairy, fancy	16	@ 17	
Dairy, choice	15	@ 16	
POULTRY—Turkeys	8	@	8¾
Spring chickens			7

MORTON'S REPORT.

The Secretary of Agriculture Tells of the Work of His Department.

Washington, Nov. 23.—In his fourth annual report the secretary of agriculture shows that with the $150,000 that may be saved from the appropriations for the current fiscal year, there will have been covered back into the treasury since March 7, 1895, over $2,000,000. That this great economy was effected without any loss of efficiency he attributes in a large degree to the improvement in the personnel of the force under the civil service rules.

The inspection of animals intended for food is treated at length. Mr. Morton urges that the government inspection should be extended to all animals intended for human food, whether for consumption in the United States or abroad, but he maintains that the cost of this inspection should be paid by the packers. The total consumption of meat in Great Britain for the year was 1,000,000 tons, 75 per cent of which was produced at home, the remaining 25 per cent. being produced abroad. Of the live meat arriving in Great Britain during the first half of the year of 1896, the United States supplied 75 per cent. of the cattle and 45 per cent. of the sheep. The testimony of the department representatives abroad is that cattle from the United States arrive in English ports in excellent condition. The Glasgow market is especially commended to American shippers, as in that city cattle from the United States compete with the very highest qualities of British animals.

American packers are not participating in the profits of the growth in consumption of swine flesh and hog products in Great Britain as much as they ought to, because they do not cure meats to suit the British demand; on the other hand, Danish and Canadian packers are increasing their shipments every year. American bacon averages about two cents per pound below continental and Irish bacon, and about three cents below English.

The shipment of American horses to England is steadily increasing. In 1893 Great Britain took 12,573 American horses, nearly 23,000 in 1894 and 34,000 in 1895, but during the first nine months of 1896 more American horses were shipped into England than in any previous 12 months.

The seed distributed gratuitously by the government during the present fiscal year weighed 230 tons and occupied 30 mail cars in transit. The cost of carrying them through the mails was over $70,000. Enough seed was sent out gratituously to plant 115 square miles of garden. Ex-congressmen received enough to plant 163½ acres. For the current year at present prices the amount required by congress to be expended in the purchase of seed will make each congressman's quota double what it was last year. The secretary regrets this unnecessary and wasteful expenditure of public money and hopes congress may in good time put a stop thereto.

Referring to the stress of competition which the American farmer is compelled to endure, Mr. Morton calls attention to nearly 2,000,000 farms of 80 acres each given away by the government under the homestead act of 1866 during the past 30 years, and to the amount donated under the timber culture law equivalent to over 500,000 more farms of the same size. It was impossible, he says, for farmers in the old states to profitably sell their products in competition with those of the newer states, grown upon lands which cost their owners nothing.

Secretary Morton refutes the idea prevailing that the farms of the west and south are more heavily burdened with mortgages than those of the east and northeast. States along the north Atlantic, he says, are quite heavily incumbered with farm mortgages, and New Jersey carries a debt of this kind greater in proportion to its farm valuations than any state in the union.

Referring to the impression that greater rates of interest are charged for money loaned upon farms than that loaned on other kinds of real estate, Secretary Morton states that the rate of interest charged upon mortgages on residential property other than farms averages eighty-four hundredths of one per cent. less than the rate of interest charged upon farm loans. In 17 states the average rate charged upon the latter is less than that demanded for loans upon other residential property. In two states the rates are the same upon urban and rural real estate. In Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Kansas, Iowa, Texas and Alabama the rates of interest are less for money secured by mortgages than for money secured by other realty. In five states, including Kansas, the difference in favor of the farmer is from one-fourth to one-half of one per cent., and in Texas it is over one per cent. If a western farmer pays a higher interest than the eastern, so does the Western merchant, common carrier or manufacturer.

During the fiscal year just ended, the exported products of American farms aggregated $570,000,000, an increase of $17,000,000 over the preceding year. In spite of this, there was a falling off in the percentage of agricultural products exported to the total exports, but this was due to the unprecedented sale abroad of American manufactured goods. The principal market for American products is found in the united kingdom of Great Britain and her colonies. These English-speaking people bought 58 per cent. of exports from the United States during the fiscal year 1896. Together with Germany, France, Holland, and Belgium, they purchased 81.9 per cent. of our entire output, leaving 18.1 per cent. for the rest of the world.

Secretary Morton asks if a nation which, like the United States, possesses the greatest power and facilities for producing and manufacturing things which the world demands, is not destined to monopolize the markets of the globe. With the most favorable conditions for varied and successful agriculture and the lightest burden of national taxation, what country, he asks, can compete with this in developing the best resources of human toil with a minimum of human effort. With our wonderful labor-saving contrivances applied to nearly every avenue of production, the wages paid in the United States, in the production of wheat and cotton, for instance, are 50 to 100 per cent. higher than in countries with which we compete, so the wages paid in manufactures from metal are from 25 to 100 per cent. higher than the wages paid workers in the same industries by other nations. And in this contest for feeding and furnishing mankind—notwithstanding the fierce competition which it meets all over the globe—American agriculture, manufacture and commerce are steadily gaining more trade, and thus furnishing an enlarged wage fund on a gold basis out of which some millions of American laborers and skilled artisans draw their yearly remuneration, and upon which they and their families largely depend for employment and comfort.

Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, has submitted to the secretary of agriculture his report of the operations of the bureau during the fiscal year of his administration. Among other things he refers to the kite experiments. On one occasion, he says, an altitude of 7,000 feet was obtained. The use of kites is always limited by the condition of the winds. There appears to remain but one other means of exposing meteorological instruments at approximately fixed points in free air—namely, by the use of devices sustained by the action of propellers which either lift the apparatus directly or give it a specially ascending or descending motion.

Elopers Commit Suicide.

New Rockford, N. D., Nov. 21.—The news of the elopement of Mrs. A. C. Swain, of this place, with Frank Addison, of Baltimore, Md., which occurred Wednesday, has been suppressed on account of the high respect in which the Swain family is held in this community. The couple stopped at a Valley City hotel, registering as man and wife, under an assumed name, and were found dead in bed Friday, having suicided. The erring wife was about 40 years of age, the mother of four children, one a daughter of 18 years. The family was one of the wealthiest in the country. Addison was 40 years of age. The grief-stricken family have sent for the remains of the wife and mother, and will give her Christian burial.

McAuliffe Wins.

San Francisco, Nov. 21.—Jack McAuliffe, the light-weight champion puglilist of the world, and Jimmy Carroll, his old-time rival, and three times his antagonist in the ring for that honor, met Friday night before St. George's club, in a ten-round bout to forever settle the question of superiority. In all their battles previous to Friday night McAuliffe has been the victor, and he was given the decision again Friday night.

THE POPULAR VOTE.

Approximately Complete Table of the McKinley, Bryan and Palmer Vote.

New York, Nov. 23.—The World announces the first approximately complete returns on the recent presidential election from all the states as follows:

States.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Palmer.
Alabama	54,753	107,137	6,464
Arkansas	37,512	110,103	....
California	146,217	142,926	....
Colorado	22,765	161,970	600
Connecticut	110,288	56,734	4,334
Delaware	20,367	16,671	967
Florida	11,545	29,426	1,608
Georgia	60,091	94,252	2,788
Idaho	5,031	15,754	....
Illinois	605,124	464,109	6,299
Indiana	323,719	305,741	2,145
Iowa	287,192	219,256	2,000
Kansas	158,541	171,810	1,209
Kentucky	218,055	217,797	5,018
Louisiana	18,962	73,861	1,320
Maine	80,421	32,217	1,864
Maryland	136,978	104,745	2,597
Massachusetts	267,787	102,655	11,510
Michigan	251,106	201,259	5,750
Minnesota	193,455	139,477	2,209
Mississippi	4,849	55,933	1,021
Missouri	304,500	363,750	5,000
Montana	10,100	41,276	....
Nebraska	102,168	115,240	5,250
Nevada	1,756	6,751	....
New Hampshire	57,444	21,271	3,420
New Jersey	221,897	134,195	6,474
New York	755,271	643,839	18,829
North Dakota	23,325	18,175	....
Ohio	525,989	474,883	1,857
Oregon	49,216	47,102	1,049
North Carolina	155,222	174,488	578
Pennsylvania	728,300	427,171	11,000
Rhode Island	36,437	14,459	1,166
South Carolina	9,313	58,801	824
South Dakota	45,100	45,275	2,500
Tennessee	148,773	183,651	1,951
Texas	151,422	264,200	....
Utah	13,461	64,851	....
Vermont	49,455	9,789	1,266
Virginia	135,361	155,888	2,216
Washington	39,495	50,927	2,750
West Virginia	105,000	80,000	....
Wisconsin	265,656	162,600	3,000
Wyoming	10,073	10,389	....
Totals	7,057,450	6,283,379	133,360

"The total vote cast 1896 (approximate), 13,579,638, including about 100,000 prohibition votes and 50,000 Bryan and Watson votes.

"This table shows the complete vote of all the states, except three—Missouri, West Virginia and Texas—where the count has been delayed by contests. From most of the states the figures are official, the results being reported by the secretaries of states. New York's vote will not be canvassed officially by the state officers until December 15. The total prohibition vote cast will not exceed 160,000. It was highest in Pennsylvania—19,274. In the 77 counties of Texas thus far counted, Bryan and Watson received 66,732. The total middle-of-the-road populist vote will be about 100,000. The socialist vote was smaller than in 1892. In many states none were cast. In 1892 Cleveland received 5,556,918 votes, and Harrison 5,176,108, a total of 10,733,026; Cleveland over Harrison, 380,810."

PARENTS GO TO A DANCE.

And Come Home to Find Five of Their Children Burned to Death.

Hamilton, Mo., Nov. 23.—Five children of Mr. and Mrs. Snyder Neal, living five miles north of the city, were burned to death Saturday night. The Neal dwelling was burned while the parents were attending a dance. They had eight children. The oldest, a boy of 15 years, and a baby accompanied the parents to a ball. About 11 o'clock the party broke up. Soon after starting home, the Neals, and those accompanying them, discovered that the Neal residence was on fire.

When they reached the burning building the father saw his 11-year-old girl lying burning in the front door, clasping her three-year-old brother in her arms. The flames prevented rescue. The children were then dead. The father fell in a swoon and has been a raving maniac ever since. Nora, nine years old, is the only survivor of the fire. She says that the children at nome, Cullie, 13; Hattie, 11; Willie, 7; Clarence, 5; Julian 3, and herself, retired at the usual hour in an upstairs chamber. The next she knew the fire was coming through the floor, and the building was enveloped in flames. She says that all six were aroused. She rushed to a second-story window and jumped to the ground, calling to the others to follow, as the fire had cut off escape by the stairway. It is thought the fire was caused by an incendiary.

PLEAD GUILTY.

A Minnesota Pastor Sentenced for Poisoning His Wife.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 20.—The trial of Rev. James C. Hull, for poisoning his wife, came to a dramatic end Thursday afternoon, Mr. Hull changing his plea to guilty. A few minutes before noon Prosecuting Attorney Butler placed in evidence a letter which Hull wrote last February to a pastor in California, saying his wife was slowly dying of a cancer and that she could not live the year out. This letter contradicted Hull's previous testimony, especially as it had been shown that Mrs. Hull did not have a cancer and that Hull was aware of the fact, having been told so by Dr. Hawkins, his family physician. At the opening of the afternoon session S. L. Pierce, Hull's attorney, advised Hull that the California letter in effect convicted, and advised him to plead guilty. This the latter did, and Judge Egan sentenced him to six years in state prison in Stillwater. The trial has been in progress four days. Hull had insured his wife's life for $2,000, and spent several weeks trying to poison her with arsenic. Up to last winter Hull was pastor of the Clinton Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, and created a sensation in church circles by taking a decided stand against the A. P. A.

Slain for Their Money.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 24.—The mining town of Nesquehoning, in Carbon county, was the scene of the wildest excitement Sunday when it became known that a terrible murder had been committed, the victims being Mrs. Casper Laboye and her husband. The former was instantly killed and the latter fatally injured. The perpetrators of the crime are three unknown Hungarians, who were arrested by a number of citizens while in the attempt to make their escape, and had it not been for the interference of the coal and iron police, all three would have been lynched. The prisoners were taken to Mauch Chunk and are now in jail awaiting a hearing. Robbery was the motive for the crime.

Steamer Wrecked and Lives Lost.

San Francisco, Nov. 23.—The Southern Pacific railroad's steamer San Benito, which left Tacoma for San Francisco on Thursday last with a coal cargo of 5,000 tons and a crew of 43 men, was driven ashore early Sunday morning two miles north of Point Arena in a heavy gale. Five of the crew were drowned, ten others were picked up by the steamer Point Arena and the captain and 27 men are clinging to the rigging with slight hope of their being saved. The vessel will be a total loss.

Princeton Defeats Yale.

New York, Nov. 23.—On Manhattan field, Saturday, the contest for the American championship at football was won by the Princeton college team, the Yale forces being defeated by a score of 24 to 6. Fully 45,000 persons witnessed the game.

Philadelphia, Nov. 23.—For the third successive year, Pennsylvania this year, on Franklin field, Saturday, defeated Harvard at football. Pennsylvania won by a score of 8 to 6.

WEYLER RETREATS.

Spanish General Leaves His Command and Returns to Havana.

Havana, Nov. 24.—Capt. Gen. Weyler is defeated. He arrived here Monday night from Mariel on board the cruiser La Gazpi, which had been placed at his disposal. Only a few weeks ago the Spanish commander took personal charge of the forces and marched to the Pinar del Rio country with the avowed purpose of suppressing the rebellion in quick time. Now he is back in Havana, having conducted a masterly retreat. His operations in Pinar del Rio have proved a failure. He has demonstrated his inability to whip the insurgents, and his recall by the government at Madrid is considered a certainty. Maceo is practically master of the situation.

The news of Weyler's arrival created widespread excitement. It is looked upon as a death blow to the hopes of Spain. The high feeling prevailing was augmented by the information that Gomez is on his way to Havana province at the head of 35,000 well-armed and amply-provisioned men. The insurgents are in possession of plenty of ammunition, having several field pieces and dynamite guns. The artillery is manned by Americans and every engagement in which they have participated the Spanish have suffered heavy loss.

Weyler gives no excuse, it is said, except that it is too hot and unhealthy to do any fighting. It is openly rumored that Weyler became frightened over the fact that Maceo had set a price upon his capture. Scouts informed him that Maceo might make an attempt on Havana and the Spanish general retreated in hot haste to the safety of his palace. Weyler's return by boat was due to his timidity. Insurgents have been busy blowing up trains with dynamite and he feared such a fate might overtake him.

New York, Nov. 24.—Gen. Weyler's statement that he will wait until after Christmas before he attempts to strike a deathblow at the insurgents under Gen. Maceo in Pinar del Rio province, is regarded by Cubans here as an admission that he can do nothing against Cubans in their present invulnerable position.

FAMINE FACES THEM.

Serious Outlook for Residents of the Cascades Flooded District.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 21.—The Chinese passengers on the Great Northern train which was tied up between Wellington and Madison arrived in Seattle Friday. Through an interpreter they said that while on the train they were given two meals a day for four days, at the end of which time the food supplies gave out and they were forced to walk seven miles through snow from five to fifteen feet deep to a railroad section house, where they were supplied with three meals a day.

Owing to the crippled condition of the Great Northern, Everett & Monte Cristo railroads there is liable to be a serious food famine in towns in the Cascades flooded district. In fact, Mr. McCarthy, a merchant of Sultan City who is now here for the purpose of purchasing supplies, said that it has already begun.

A special dispatch from Snohomish says: The first party of 200 miners who left Monte Cristo early this week to walk out to the lower town, reached here Thursday. The reason for this wholesale exodus of miners is a lack of provisions in the mountain stores. From the reports of the condition of the Everett & Monte Cristo railroad, it is evident that it will be three weeks at least before a train can reach Monte Cristo. All the big mines at Silverton, Goat Lake and Monte Cristo, have followed the example of the Monte Cristo Mining company, and sent out men until the railroad could bring in more provisions. There are from 300 to to 400 farmers in the Snohomish valley who are losers from the flood. Their losses range from a few head of stock to the loss of their entire personal property.

DASHED INTO ETERNITY.

Three Young People at Concord, Ky., Killed by the Cars.

Concord, Ky., Nov. 21.—A frightful accident occurred in this city at 11:17 o'clock Thursday night in which three prominent young people were dashed into eternity. The unfortunate victims were Misses Lulu and Lizzie Lind, daughters of the proprietor of the Lind hotel in this town, and Al Pollick, a young attorney. They were returning home in a buggy from a party some miles west of town, and while crossing the Chesapeake & Ohio tracks at the first street crossing, "Flyer No. 4" struck the buggy, hurling the three occupants some 50 feet in the air, and killing them almost instantly. The train was going at about 50 miles an hour, and, as the depot was between them and the train, it is supposed that they did not hear it coming. The bodies were taken to Undertaker Johnson to be prepared for burial.

Knights of Labor Adjourn.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 23.—At Saturday's session of the Knights of Labor general assembly Past General Worthy Foreman Bishop installed the new executive officers. General Master Workman Sovereign in a speech just preceding adjournment said that in the next three months he would have in the field an official staff of organizers throughout the country that would make the organization's membership the largest in the history of any organization in the world. The convention then adjourned sine die. The executive board has suspended for 15 days the secretary and vice president of the Washington Times for making statements against General Secreary Treasurer Hayes and General Master Workman Sovereign, and at the end of 15 days, if the statements are not retracted, the officers will be expelled from the order.

Liberal Religious Congress.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 20.—At Thursday afternoon's session of the congress of religions after an extended discussion it was decided to change the name from "American Congress of Liberal Religions" to "Liberal Religious Congress." Hiram W. Thomas was reelected president of the congress and Jenkin Lloyd Jones was reelected secretary. Leo Fox was again chosen treasurer. The three men are all from Chicago. The reelected vice presidents are: T. W. Higginson, E. G. Hirsh, M. J. Savage, R. H. Newton and Prof. Momerio. Among the new directors chosen are David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford university, California, and Edwin S. Mead. The next congress will be held at Nashville next year during the Tennessee centennial celebration.

Eyes

Ears, nose are more or less affected by catarrh, which is caused by impure blood. Cure catarrh by purifying the blood. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

A RAINES LAW SANDWICH.

The Absent-Minded Man Ate the Pasteboard.

The absent-minded man took his seat at the restaurant table and, as usual, buried his face at once in a newspaper, says the Hotel Mail. A waiter placed a bill of fare, a napkin and a knife and fork in front of him and stood two or three minutes unnoticed before asking:

"What shall I bring you, sir?"

"What's that?" said the absent-minded man, starting up suddenly, not remembering what it was all about.

"What do you want for lunch, sir?" the waiter asked again.

"Oh, yes," said the absent-minded, trying to collect his wits. "Bring me a cup of coffee and a ham sandwich."

The waiter supplied the order and put a large pasteboard check for it down on the table, the absent-minded man continuing to read his paper. The waiter went away to attend to the wants of other people, and about 15 minutes later came back.

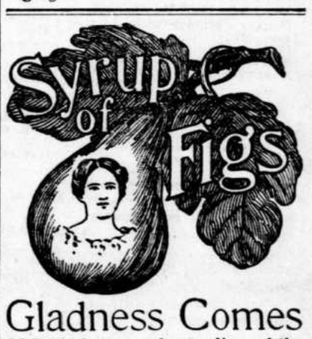
"Do you wish anything more?" he asked, politely.

"Yes," snapped the absent-minded man, somewhat viciously. "Go and get me a fresh ham sandwich. The one you brought me was as dry as a bone."

"Why, here is the sandwich I brought, sir," said the waiter, pushing the plate toward him. "You have eaten the check!"

Suicide Is Hereditary.

An extraordinary instance of hereditary tendency to suicide was told by Prof. Brouardel in Paris lately. A farmer near Etampes hanged himself without apparent cause, leaving a family of seven sons and four daughters. Ten of the eleven subsequently followed the father's example, but not until they had married and begotten children, all of whom likewise hanged themselves. The only survivor is a son, who is now 68 years of age, and has passed safely beyond the family hanging age.



Syrup of Figs

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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$225.

$25 DOWN and $10 PER MONTH.

May be returned at our expense if freight, both ways, if not satisfactory upon examination.

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(Mention this paper.)

What organ shall I buy?

Why not buy the one which holds the world's record for largest sales—the

ESTEY

Write for Illustrated Catalogue with prices, to Estey Organ Company, Brattleboro, Vt.

Yucatan, it is perfection.

A. N. K.—G. 1632.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

SONG BEFORE SUNRISE.

The morning star is twinkling
  Above the ebon hill,
And in the distant valley
  I hear the whippoorwill;
And like a golden galley,
  Abandoned to the seas,
The gibbous moon is sinking
  Besides Hesperides.
    It's up an hour before the dawn,
      It's up and far away;
    It's up to meet my own true love
      Upon our wedding day.

The roses in my garden
  Breathe out their fragrant breath,
Like fairy children sleeping
  Without a thought of death;
The lark is still a-dreaming
  Within his dewy nest,
Of when the light of heaven
  Shall bloom upon his breast.
    It's up an hour before the dawn,
      It's up and far away;
    It's up to meet my own true love
      Upon our wedding day.

Of all the days the sweetest,
  Oh, this glad day shall be;
No care from dawn to sunset,
  That brings my love to me.
Unclouded is the dawning,
  Unclouded be the close;
And every hope be dimpled,
  And hallowed where it goes.
    It's up an hour before the dawn,
      It's up and far away;
    It's up to meet our own true love
      Upon our wedding day.
—Joris Van Linden, in Chicago Record.

THE LIGHT-KEEPER'S SON.

A long, narrow strip of land belonging to the Canadian government and jutting out into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, was, at the time I write of, known by the appropriate title of Cape Hurricane.

On account of the dangerous condition of the coast, a magnificent lighthouse had been built at the extreme point of the cape, and hard by stood the cottage of the keeper, an old seafaring man, named Samuel Johnstone.

Besides two daughters, he had four sons, the youngest of whom, Hale, aged 14 years, is the hero of my story.

One day in the early part of September, the boys and girls, with the exception of Hale, drove about ten miles inland, for the purpose of being present at a wedding the same evening.

Samuel Johnstone, who was a widower, was consequently left alone with his little son.

As night approached, the former perceived, with some anxiety, that the sky was overcast by heavy clouds, that a cold, wet wind was blowing from the north, and the experienced mariner at once concluded that a great storm was impending.

"Hale," he said, entering the cottage and addressing the boy, who was reading by the open fireplace, "run down to the cove and pull up your skiff high and dry. You'll never sail the little Sea Gull again, if to-night's storm strikes her."

"All right, father," the boy replied, with alacrity, for he would not lose his swift and beautiful little pleasure-boat for the world. "I'll take care of the Sea Gull. Will you light the lamp?"

"Yes. Hurry up, my boy; for the storm is breaking already. God help those at sea to-night! The wreckers will be happy in the morning."

It may be well to remark here that along the barren shores of Cape Hurricane were scattered the cabins of fugitive Indians, outcasts from their tribes, and here and there might be seen the shanty of some fisherman, who could act also the roles of smuggler and wrecker when occasion required.

Hale found his task of placing the Sea Gull beyond danger more difficult than he imagined.

Hence, it was some time before he was ready to return to the cottage, and when he turned his steps in that direction, the wind was howling dismally, the waves were already lashed into a fury, and the spray from the rocks dashed over the boy, drenching him to the skin.

The lighthouse lamp, constructed on the revolving plan, now flashed its radiance through the intense darkness of the night, at intervals of a minute's duration.

I love a lighthouse, whether glistening white and beautiful, kissed by the purling ripples of a gentle sea, and bathed in the golden sunshine of a summer day, or standing firm and invincible, lashed by the angry surge, breasting the tempest's wrath, and lifting its fire-crowned head into the black, thundering midnight sky. To me it is at once an emblem of the infinite peace which accompanies virtue, and of the grand, sublime courage which resists temptation.

Hale stopped suddenly with an exclamation of surprise and fear as he approached the cottage. Something had happened which made the boy's blood run cold, and drove the ruddy color from his healthy face.

He crept up to the window and looked in. One glance, and he understood all. Four wreckers, awkwardly disguised with masks of canvas, had captured and bound the keeper, wresting from him at the same time the great iron key of the lighthouse.

These men, for the sake of the booty cast up by the hungry, merciless waves, intended to sacrifice hundreds of human lives.

A thrill of horror ran through the boy's frame as he thought of the enormity of the crime that these men were about to commit. A cold perspiration broke over his brow, and he trembled like a leaf.

He crouched down in the shadows under the window-sill, and in a few seconds had regained his presence of mind. His father was helpless. It was his duty to act—to outwit these men—to save hundreds of lives now at the mercy of the wreckers.

Hale had not long to wait. Two men were left to guard the prostrate form of old Samuel Johnstone, while two others cautiously left the cottage, and ran swiftly toward the lighthouse.

The key turned in the lock, and both entered. The next instant Hale had followed them.

The storm was raging fiercely. At intervals lightning quivered through the sky, and rolling thunder seemed to shake the very battlements of heaven. The wind howled like a savage monster in search of prey, and flung foam-crested waves upon the beach, like packs of yelping wolves whose white fangs glittered through the darkness.

Hale quickly removed his shoes as he gained the entrance of the lighthouse. The door was left open. He listened. Both men ascended the stairs. The boy's heart beat with great thumps against his side as he felt for the key.

If he could secure it, it would be easy to lock the wreckers out when they came down, and then to repair what damage they might have done to the lamp. But, alas, the key was gone!

For an instant Hale was confused and disappointed, but it was not long before he had contrived another plan which he determined to put into execution.

At all hazards he would follow the wreckers to the top of the lighthouse.

Trusting to his perfect knowledge of every nook and cranny in the premises, Hale, with the stealthy motion of a cat, ascended the steep, narrow, winding stairs.

For the first time in his experience they creaked beneath his weight.

Up, up he went, every slight noise sending a thrill of terror through his frame; up past loopholes, which now admitted no single ray of light; up, until the second last round was nearly completed, and then he stopped.

What was it that made him shiver as though afflicted with an ague? What caused him to crouch down in the inky darkness, scarcely three feet from the bottom of the last, rickety flight of stairs? He held his breath and listened. Despite the fearful roaring of the tempest without, Hale distinctly heard the low murmur of voices, and the loud, echoing sound of descending footsteps.

He recognized the wreckers. One was an Indian, the other Miles Parker, a white man, and both suspicious and dangerous characters.

"Ugh!" exclaimed the former, as he paused on the last step. "Me hear um noise! 'Sh!"

The sharp-eared Indian had detected the almost suppressed breathing of Hale. The brave boy never moved a muscle, but the beating of his heart was painful in that fearful moment.

Two steps to one side, and either one of the men would have trampled upon him where he lay.

Would they make a search? Would they strike a light?

"Go on, you coward!" said Parker, impatiently. "There ain't no human bein' but them in the cottage within miles of us. Go on, I tell you!"

"Ugh! White man, him fool!" the Indian answered, mutternig discontentedly as he passed downward.

Parker followed, and soon their echoing footsteps died away in the distance, and Hale rose, with a prayer of thanksgiving on his lips, for the danger was past.

Quickly he ran up the last flight of stairs, and one glance showed him all. The wreckers had not extinguished the lamp, but simply broken the revolving apparatus. In another lighthouse further down the coast the light was stationary. Pilots, therefore, would naturally mistake one for the other, and run their ships upon the rocks. The plan of the wreckers was perfect in its diabolical ingenuity and in its certainty of success.

Hale, however, was equal to the occasion. Closing the heavy door of the little circular apartment, he bolted and barred it firmly. This was scarcely the work of a minute. Then, standing on a stool, he found—oh, joy of joys!—that he could reach the lamp, and move it easily with his hands—in fine, that he himself could perform the work of the revolving apparatus.

"One, two, three, four, five, six," he counted, with the regularity of a clock, until he reached "60," and then the brilliant light flashed out upon the darkness, and many a pilot, miles away upon the bosom of the stormy gulf, saw the well-known signal and steered his vessel accordingly.

It is scarcely necessary to relate how the infuriated wreckers, vowing vengeance upon the person who had outwitted them, ran up the narrow stairway and flung themselves again and again upon the stout barrier which separated them from the heroic boy. Suffice it to say that amid the howling of the storm, the curses, threats and pistol shots of the baffled ruffians, five feet away from him, Hale calmly and precisely continued counting the weary minutes of that long, terrible night.

His arms ached: his limbs could scarcely support him; he was almost overcome with fatigue; but he never flinched—he stood with invincible determination at his post of duty, saving by his exertions the property of anxious merchants and the lives of storm-tossed marines.

And when the anger of the storm subsided and the sun rose in the east, flinging its glorious radiance over the sparkling waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it flashed brightly on the sails of many ships, which, but for the heroism of a little boy, would have been shattered on the cruel rocks of Cape Hurricane.

The wreckers, who had made their escape before daylight, were afterward captured and punished as they deserved to be—by imprisonment for a long term of years.

When Hale, on descending from the lighthouse in the morning, released his father, the latter wept tears of joy in thanking Heaven for so heroic and noble-hearted a son.

Later the little fellow received a bronze medal for heroism from the government.

Even at this day, visitors to Cape Hurricane, hearing this story told, unite in applauding the grand and noble deed, and in calling down blessings upon the hero, Hale Johnstone, the lightkeeper's son.—Golden Days.

What Ma Did.

At a fashionable wedding a little while ago, after the departure of the happy pair, a dear little girl, whose papa and mamma were among the guests, asked with a child's delightful inquisitiveness: "Why do they throw things at the pretty lady in the carriage?"

"For luck," replied one of the bridesmaids.

"And why," continued the child, "doesn't she throw them back?"

"Oh," said the young lady, "that would be rude."

"No, it wouldn't," persisted the child, to the delight of her doting parents; "ma does."—Tit-Bits.

Confessions of an Autograph Fiend.

First Autograph Fiend—I don't see how you got autographs from all those great poets.

Second Autograph Fiend—Easy enough. I would write some "Sweet Singer of Michigan" sort of verses, and print them in our local paper under the name of the poet I wanted to strike. Then I'd write to him, asking if it was true that they were written by him. I'd get a red-hot letter in reply every time.—N. Y. Weekly.

—Yorktown, where Cornwallis was hemmed in and compelled to capitulate, is ten miles from the mouth of the York river and 60 miles southeast of Richmond.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

—Critic—"Where did you get the idea for that picture?" Painter—"Out of my head." Critic—"You must be glad that it is out."—Fliegende Blaetter.

—Verification.—She—"Are you sure that it was a year ago to-day that we became engaged, dear?" He—"Yes. I looked it up in my check book this morning."—Life.

—"John, the baby has swallowed one of your pearl studs." "Well, for goodness' sake, send for the doctor right away. I've got to wear that stud to-night."—Harlem Life.

—She—"Once you vowed that I was the sunshine of your life. Now you stay out night after night." He—"Er—why—I don't expect sunshine after dark."—Indianapolis Journal.

—He (angrily)—"Was there any fool sweet on you before I married you?" She—"Yes; one." "I'm sorry you rejected him." "But I didn't reject him; I married him."—Yonkers Statesman.

—"I don't care how much you talk," said Mrs. Tiff, in the course of a joint debate with her husband, "for I am determined to have the last word." "I am perfectly willing for you to have the last word," replied Mr. Tiff. "All I ask is that you have it soon."—Harper's Bazar.

—Three-year-old Ethel had been punished by her mamma for some slight delinquency by having her little fingers mildly slapped. After the resultant tears had been dried Ethel put her ear to her doll's lips, as though listening to something the doll had to say, and then said, in a rebuking tone: "No, dolly, you must not say that mamma is naughty for punishing me."—Harper's Bazar.

HIGHWAY SKATING.

A New Autumn Outdoor Sport for Everybody.

Road skating is an outdoor sport which for women at least promises to become as established a custom as bicycling. Let no one confound this new sport with rinking on four rollers or flying on steel runners; yet it is a compromise between the runner and roller skate, with some ideas borrowed from the bicycle. It is composed of a steel frame that clamps onto the foot, and to this, directly under the heel and toe, are fastened a couple of large wood or steel wheels, with or without rubber tires, as your fancy pleases. Previous experience on ice blades or the four old wooden wheels helps one not at all in mastering locomotion on the road skates, first because to balance the foot on two instead of four rollers is no easy job, and then because one is lifted nearly two and a half inches from the floor.

For these reasons the center of gravity for road skating must be sought with the aid of an attendant in a rink, and studied as carefully as for exercise on the ice. The effort for one thoroughly ignorant of the proper stride is almost painfully difficult, but it is as easy to learn as the bicycle, and quite as much fun when you discover how. Just as no cyclist is ever content to spend his leisure hours toiling round and round the biggest academy floor ever built, so, directly the eccentricities of these new skates are conquered, one is impelled to get out on the nearest asphalt or macadam highway with them.

A nice roll-beaten earth road is quite as good a skating ground, and in the open air the true joy of this improved means of locomotion is felt. There you push out exactly as if skimming over ice, pick your path with care, and running at the rate of six or eight miles an hour, when the road and weather are propitious. To anyone who has once been on these high, easy wheels, there is no need of extolling the advantages they offer for their exhilarating sensation and splendid exercise, but for women, and in the autumn weather, as it grows too cold for bicycling, they hold out exceptional opportunities.

A bicycle skirt with bloomers and bicycle shoes, all answer the needs of road skating, while the upper half of the body can be dressed just as individual taste dictates. Those who are studying out the question of balance on these foot wheels use sometimes, instead of cycling skirts, any rather short easy walking dress and calfskin boots, which lace high, and have broad, comfortable soles. Weak-ankled women lace their shoes very close and use a supporting rod and can make as good time on their skates as at any time during the summer on their bicycles.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Queer Accident to a Car.

A very peculiar mishap to a freight train has just come to the attention of the motive-power department of the Pan-Handle in this city, and in its details it assumes the nature of a miracle as strange as those of old. The train was running at a rapid rate between Xenia and Trebeins, a distance of four miles, when the trucks of one of the cars gave way and jumped onto the tracks of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road, which runs parallel with the Pennsylvania at that point. The trucks lighted squarely on the rails, and continued running until they smashed into a pilot of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton engine running in the opposite direction. The Pan-Handle train evidently did not suffer any inconvenience owing to the loss of trucks, as it was not discovered until Trebeins was reached, and then it was found that the body of the freight car was held in position by the couplings and had run two miles without any wheels. The accident is perhaps without a parallel in annals of railways.—Columbus (O.) Press.

Costliest Gems.

The rarest and costliest gems, though not altogether esteemed the most beautiful, are pigeon's blood rubies, fire opals and diamonds that are pure but shed a distinct glow of blue or pink. A very perfect pearl of generous size and lustrous skin, tinted a rarely beautiful golden green, was valued, unset, at $1,750.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Reason for It.

"What do you suppose caused the natives to think that Billy had a wife up in the city?"

"Oh, from his happy, careless manner they naturally judged that he was freed for the time being from some weight on his mind."—Philadelphia North American.

Result of Her Rebuke.

Mrs. Halowell—I was really surprised, Mr. Jagon, to see you coming out of a saloon yesterday.

Jagon—It was a foolish thing to do on a day as hot as yesterday was, but I had to do it or miss my train.—Washington Times.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

Five Railways Indicted.

It developed in the criminal branch of the Ramsey county district court that the recent grand jury found indictments against five railroads for refusing to live up to chapter 149 of the laws of 1895. The chapter is known as the warehouse law, and provides that railroads must turn over to any properly licensed warehouseman on application, any freight which remains uncalled for in the road's possession for a period of 20 days. The law provides that the warehouseman shall pay the railroad charges and, after keeping the property for a certain length of time, may sell it for charges and what more he can obtain.

The complainant is James A. Lewis. The only witness examined before the grand jury was W. H. Thurston. The cases are brought for the purpose of testing the law, these being the first complaints which have been filed since the law was passed. There is a great difference of opinion in regard to the constitutionality of the law, the attorneys for the railroads claiming that it is ridiculous.

Confessed His Guilt.

Rev. James C. Hull, the Methodist preacher charged with poisoning his wife, broke down during his trial at St. Paul and confessed his guilt. The county attorney suggested that it was Hull and not his wife who was unbalanced, and in view of these circumstances, which were concurred in by the court, Hull was sentenced to six years in the state prison at Stillwater. The climax of the case was worked up in a masterly manner by County Attorney Butler. It hung upon a letter written by Hull to Rev. I. L. Spencer, of Fernando, Cal., in February last, in which Hull stated that his wife was suffering from cancer, and that she already had an operation performed, and intimating that she would probably die at any time. It showed beyond question, that he was preparing the way for the time when his wife should be dead with the effect of the poison which he was administering. Hull was caught in a trap, and when it was sprung he admitted his guilt and everything was laid bare.

Farmers Institutes.

Following is a list of State Farmers' Institutes to be held in December: Park Rapids, Hubbard county, Tuesday and Wednesday, 1 and 2; Wadena, Wadena county, Thursday and Friday, 3 and 4; Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Monday and Tuesday, 7 and 8; Pelican Rapids, Otter Tail county, Wednesday and Thursday, 9 and 10; Alexandria, Douglas county, Friday and Saturday, 11 and 12; Hinckley, Pine county, Wednesday and Thursday, 16 and 17; Taylor's Falls, Chisago county, Friday and Saturday, 18 and 19; Mora, Kanabec county, Tuesday and Wednesday, 22 and 23.

Reorganized.

The railroad and warehouse commission held a special meeting at St. Paul to elect a chairman to succeed Colonel Liggett. There was a full attendance, and Judge Ira Mills was selected for the place. Colonel Liggett turned over his desk to Nathan Kingsley, who was appointed by Governor Clough to fill the vacancy caused by his retirement, and Mr. Kingsley was duly installed. The commission paid a high tribute to the retiring member, in a letter addressed to him and signed by George L. Becker and Ira B. Mills, commissioners, and A. K. Teisberg, secretary.

The Year on the River.

Navigation on the Mississippi river is practically at an end, although the government lights be kept burning until the end of the week. All the raft boats have gone into winter quarters, and the Roberts Hains, which plies between Winona and Fountain City, is the only steamer now running. The record shows that 3,359 boats, 1,098 rafts and 934 barges have passed through the bridge at Winona during the year. The figures for 1895 were: 3,745 boats, 1,325 rafts and 1,444 barges. The falling off in business is due to the reduction in cut of the sawmills along the river.

Trouble About Game.

The winter game season is on, and with it comes the attendant troubles among hunters, commission men and comman carriers, in which the state game wardens are the bogie men. The most closely watched are packages which might contain venison, upon which the season is open for six days longer, and the express companies are so angered over seizures and searches made that some of them have asserted through their agents that they will resist the game wardens in the future and carry the matter to the courts.

News in Brief.

John Townsend, a switchman in the Great Northern yards at Willmar, was run over and killed.

Mrs. Cornelius Turner was accidentally shot in the thigh by her son George, at Rochester.

Mr. Tawney has requested the postoffice department to make a trial of rural free delivery in Winona county.

An Itasca county man walked 110 miles to cast his vote at the recent election.

Warden Wolfer has purchased about 6,000 bales of sisal and manilla fiber, for use in the prison binder twine factory, the price paid being considerable less than the ruling market prices. This supply will keep the factory going until April 1.

Anoka wins the fight for the fourth hospital for the insane. The supreme court handed down a decision from the pen of Judge Buck, in which it was held that the locating commission had not definitely located the particular site at Hastings, for which it had voted, and that it had a right to change its mind and accept the Anoka site.

Josep Zeis, a farmer 50 years old, residing in Renville county, was held up and robbed while crossing the Minnesota river bridge near Redwood Falls.

Fire at Little Falls destroyed the residence of Leigh Perry. Loss $4,700. Partially insured. Annie Stewart's house was also burned.

Mrs. John Fishback, a member of the Salvation Army, invaded a saloon at Little Falls, broke up a card and pool game, and scared her husband out of the back door, despite the objections of the bartender.

Supervising Architect Aiken has opened 12 bids for roof sheathing, slate and copper fork, roof skylights and rain pipes for the St. Paul public building. The lowest bid was from Angus McLeod & Co., Minneapolis, at $17,987.

The store of C. E. Lundquist & Co. was entered at Hawley. The safe was blown open and about $50 in checks and $100 in money taken.

SNAKE SUICIDE.

A Rattler with Three Fangs Shuffles Off His Mortal Coil.

A United States cavalryman, stationed at Fort Meade, S. D., writes to Forest and Stream as follows in regard to the self-destruction of a three-fanged rattlesnake:

"As to the suicide of the creature, I am forced to ask for an explanation. The snake at first sight, coiled up in the usual manner for a prime strike, made a vicious lunge at my leggings, then drew back and closely scrutinized me from hat to shoe. Instantly a change of expression came over his features, and ferocity gave way to a look that might have been born of disgust and resignation. I watched him closely, not knowing what might be his next move. He suddenly astonished me by plunging headlong into the Belle Fourche. Motionless he sank, and lay at full length at the bottom. I continued to watch him until the last vestige of his reptilious breath had risen to the placid surface in a pearly bubble, and then with the aid of a stick I raised him from the water, placed him in the sunshine and satisfied myself that life was extinct. I had never known or heard of a rattler taking to water, and here I was confronted by the plainest case of suicide by drowning in broad daylight. I have since then lost all faith in snakes. I have adopted and discarded every theory that might offer a solution in this case, and am now driven to the belief that this snake deliberately suicided because it had committed the blunder of wasting a well-meant three-fanged strike on a United States cavalryman. Hereafter I shall travel incognito in those parts."

A Growing Section of the Country.

Devils Lake, N. D., Nov. 19.—Receiver Noble, of the United States Land Office in this city, says that for the 18 months ending Nov. 1st, the homestead entries in his district reached a total of 1,998, the largest number filed during any equal period in the history of the office. The entries are mostly in the northern part of the district, in the Turtle Mountain section, the entrymen including hundreds of Dunkards and others from various eastern states. The crops were universally good in this section the past season, new settlers are all in good spirits, and indications point to a larger influx of immigration next season than ever before. Wheat ranged from 15 to 25 bushels to the acre this year, flax 12 to 20, and, as a good many farmers still hold their wheat, the rising market is hailed with delight.

DR. KURNIT (writing a prescription)—"Take this every morning." Pat—"Divil a bit I will. Do yez think Oi'm a dumbed billy-goat, that yez kin fade me on a bit o' paper!"—Up-to-Date.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

SECRET SOCIETIES—"My pa's an odd fellow," boasted a little boy. "My pa's a freemason," replied the other, "an' that's higher, for the hod fellows wait on the masons!"—Tit-Bits.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

SUPERSTITION FOILED.—"Somebody has invented a mirror that will not break." "Gracious! Now how are we going to tell when there is to be a death in the house?"—Chicago Record.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS

To Virginia and North Carolina.

In the months of November and December Homeseeker's excursion tickets will be sold from all points west and northwest to Virginia and North Carolina at one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip. For excursion rates and dates address T. L. TRUITT, N. W. P. A., Big Four, C. & O. Route, 234 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

"WELL, Jacky, did you enjoy the horse show?" "Pretty good. Thought it was kind of queer they didn't have any hobby-horses there, though."—Harper's Bazar.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

"IS IT true that Pidger is financially embarrassed?" "He is awfully in debt, but it doesn't seem to embarrass him any."—Chicago Record.

PISO'S CURE is a wonderful Cough medicine.—MRS. W. PICKERT, Van Sicien and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, '94.

"A BRUSH with the enemy," as the fox remarked when he left his tail in the trap.—Puck.

JUST try a 10c box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

HIS IS THE TIME of year .. .. when men .. and women .. become weakened by .. the weather, and run down generally. .. .. The first parts that the weather affects are the kidneys. The urea is not thrown off, but is forced back upon the lungs, and disease results—caused by weakness of the kidneys.

HERE IS ONLY ONE SURE WAY known to medical men for promptly checking troubles of the kidneys and restoring these great organs to health and strength, and that is by the use of Warner's Safe Cure

It has stood the test of time; it has saved thousands of lives; it has restored millions of sufferers to health; it has done what was never done, never attempted before; it has made men stronger and healthier; it has made .. women brighter and happier; .. it stands alone in all these qualities. Do you not think it would be wise for you to use it and thus avoid the dangers of the season? Insist upon having it.

Large bottle, or new style, smaller ones at your druggists.

Texas.

In the Agricultural line, Texas leads all other states in the variety of its products. Cotton, corn and the cereals grow and are raised in every section of the state and in the central and southern portions sugar cane and sorghum are profitably cultivated. On the Gulf Coast two and three crops of vegetables are raised each year. Berries are shipped six weeks in advance of the home crop in the north. Pears, peaches, plums, oranges, figs, olives and nuts all grow abundantly and can be marketed from two to three weeks in advance of the California crops. Large quantities of rice are now grown.

If the land seeker, the home seeker and the settler desires to secure a farm larger than the one he occupies, on vastly more reasonable terms; if he wants more land to cultivate, a greater variety of crops to harvest, with proportionately increased remuneration, at a less outlay for cost of production; if he wants an earlier season with correspondingly higher prices; if he wants milder winters, all the year pasturage for his stock, improved health, increased bodily comforts and wealth and prosperity, he should go to Texas.

Send for pamphlet descriptive of the resources of this great state (mailed free). Low rate Homeseekers excursions via the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway on Nov. 3rd and 17th, Dec. 1st and 15th, 1896. H. A. CHERRIER, Northern Passenger Agent, 316 Marquette Building, Chicago.

MISS SHARPE—"I celebrate my 24th birthday to-morrow." Miss Oldage—"Indeed! And isn't it singular? So do I!" Miss Sharpe—"Oh, but I celebrate mine for the first time!"—Tit-Bits.

An Appeal for Assistance.

The man who is charitable to himself will listen to the mute appeal for assistance made by his stomach, or his liver, in the shape of divers dyspeptic qualms and uneasy sensations in the regions of the gland that secretes his bile. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, my dear sir, or madam—as the case may be—is what you require. Hasten to use if you are troubled with heartburn, wind in the stomach, or note that your skin or the whites of your eyes are taking a sallow hue.

CONVICT—"I'm in here for having five wives." Visitor—"How are you enjoying your liberty?"—London Figaro.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe.

There is no message which brings more gladness to a true woman's heart than the sweet assurance that a little one is coming to bless her life and call her "Mother."

But in all her loving preparations for the expected little guest, a mother is liable to forget that her own health and physical condition is the most important provision which can possibly be made for the baby's happiness.

If the prospective mother is weak, nervous and anxious, this condition is bound to react on the baby's constitution. No daintiness of wardrobe will compensate for the loss of the natural, healthy vigor which a mother should bestow upon her baby.

As early as possible during gestation, the expectant mother should reinforce her bodily powers with the sustaining, health-bringing influence of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It gives natural, healthy vigor and elastic endurance to the organs specially concerned in motherhood. It makes the coming of baby perfectly safe and almost painless. It gives nerve-strength to the mother and vital hardihood to the child.

It is the only medicine devised by an educated physician specially to overcome all weaknesses and diseases of the feminine organs.

Mrs. Roscoe Vanover, of Robinson Creek, Pike Co., Ky., writes: "I wish to express my thanks to you for the good I have received from your 'Favorite Prescription.' I have used it at different times for the last five years, and always with the most gratifying results. But the greatest good received from the 'Favorite Prescription' was about four months ago when my last baby was born. I was afflicted with 'child-bed fever.' Instead of sending after a doctor I used the 'Prescription' and was cured. A lady friend of mine was similarly afflicted and sent after the doctor and took his remedies *and died*. I am 27 years old, weigh 147 pounds, the mother of five children, and am enjoying the best of health."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation, promptly and permanently.

DON'T BE AFRAID OF WHEAT!

Don't be afraid of a small "break" in the price of wheat! These "breaks" are occasioned by some holders of wheat taking profits and, of course, when there happens to be a few more sellers than buyers, the market is bound to go off a little. That is a sign of a HEALTHY MARKET and that is the very time when shrewd operators BUY WHEAT. Send for our Free Book: it explains our special order plan and all kinds of option trading. OSBORN, CROSBY & CO., FLOUR EXCHANGE, MINNEAPOLIS.

The cleaning of carpets without taking them up. That is a specialty with Pearline (use without soap). After a thorough sweeping, you simply scrub them with Pearline (use no soap) and water. Then you wipe them off with clean water, and sit down and enjoy their newness and freshness. You ought to be able to do a good deal of sitting down, if in all your washing and cleaning you use Pearline (use without soap), and so save time and work. Use it alone—no soap with it. 427

MILLIONS NOW USE Pearline

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ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.4

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The only genuine "Baker's Chocolate," celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, is put up in Blue Wrappers and Yellow Labels. Be sure that the Yellow Label and our Trade-Mark are on every package.

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FREE to Jan. 1, 1897, with Beautiful Calendar.

As a special offer The Youth's Companion will be sent free, for the remainder of the year 1896, to all new subscribers. One of the most beautiful Calendars issued this year will also be given to each new subscriber. It is made up of Four Charming Pictures in color, beautifully executed. Its size is 10 by 24 inches. The subjects are delightfully attractive. This Calendar is published exclusively by The Youth's Companion and could not be sold in Art Stores for less than one dollar.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, NOV. 27, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

--Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

--Don't forget the Literary Society tonight, at the City Hall.

—Dance at the City Hall, Saturday night. Everybody invited.

--"The Chinook," at the City Hall, Monday night. Those who have seen it pronounce it good.

—If Mr. Gutzwiller has insured the water fountain to run all winter it ought to be tried, and not nailed up.

—Epworth League every Sunday night at the M. E. Church at 6:45; Everybody invited. John Catlin led last Sunday night.

—It is highly probable the City Council will have the old town pump repaired and furnish the public with water in abundance even in cold weather.

—Editor Wharton must have "run a snag against" somewhere this week. He seems more than usually, vituperative. Cheer up Jimmie! Cheer up!

--The ladies of the Catholic church held a supper and entertainment last night at the hall. They had quite a turnout notwithstanding the slippery condition of the roads.

—The through train was delayed this morning from the west; one was made up at Willmar and run down on the regular time. Snows are quite heavy in Montana, it is claimed to be 8 feet deep.

—Clara Louis Thompson under the auspices of the Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian church will entertain the people of Delano and vicinity Monday evening. The entertainment is said to be a rare treat.

—Several petitions for Post Master are being circulated about town. It is said that some parties signed more than one, while many signed none. Petitions as usually signed don't seem to be as good a way as an election would.

—After the long rain, accompained by lightning an unsual thing here in the winter, the ground covered with water froze solid, making skating about the best mode of travel. Few teams venture out. A good snow would now make fine sleighing.

—The electric plant was under a course of repairs on Sunday night and no lights were turned on. People had to hunt up their old kerosean lamps and use them. The M. E. Church was not quite so full of people as usual on this account; but those in attendance got along with the old lamps and enjoyed a good sermon just as well.

—The Eagle is worrying herself considerably about the farmers "holding their wheat" she advises them to hold it. She also has a share in an elevator, and money is close. It might turn out as a man's investment in Minneapolis, he said he had made $3000 in a very short time. When asked how, he said: "By buying a house and lot for $4,000 and now it is worth $7000. Did you sell it? was asked. No, he answered. Then you havn't made it. A few months it was cheap as ever.

—Rev. J. L. Farber took for his text on Sunday evening Amos. Chap. VI ver. I. "Woe to them that are at ease in Zion and trust in the mountain of Samaria." The preacher pointed out the fact that people did not use their best efforts in the cause of Christianity. He had figured that Delano pays out for preaching in five churches about $1400 a year; at the same time about $14,000 go over the bar of seven saloons. He also doubted if the amount payed out for dancing did not exceed that spent for church services.

—One day last week we called for a few moments at the power house and hadquite an interesting lesson from Professor Muckey and his able assistant Mr. Hilderbrant, on thesubject of electricity. They have taken considerable pains (Mr. Muckey, even to loosing the end of a thumb) in learning how the machinery works. They can tell you how and why a lot of things are done, about their business. We were considerably "shocked" however by following their directions, "Ampires," "Ohms," "Volts," "resistance," "incandescents," and many other things seemed wonderfully mixed up. We presume they know where to take hold of them but visitors had better keep their hands off of things, on general principles.

--The Eagle has got into her old rut this week. She says in making mention of our item concerning the "Mayors Monument," the "non-freezable" water fountain on R. R. Aye., that "The intimation in the GAZETTE last week that Mr. Gutzwiller had purchased it with the intention of its running all winter is not true".

Now, the Eagle puts Mr. Gutzwiller in rather a bad light when it gets that off.

Mr. Belt, street commissioner. says: Mr. Gutzwiller argued before the council that the fountain would run all winter. Mr. Horsch, councilman, said substantially the same. Mr. Johns, Recorder, says: Mr. Gutzwiller's promise to make good any damage coming to the fountain is on the minutes. Now let the Eagle talk a few facts if she can. Don't come around here with such brazen faced statements.

Delano Literary!

The second meeting of the Delano Literary Society will be held at the City Hall to night Friday, Nov. 27 The Permanent organization to be effected, and the following Programme carried out. Everybody invited to be present:

PROGRAMME.

Instrumental Music.	Mrs. Dora Stewart,
Recitation,	Leonard Dedrick,
Song.	Myrtle Gunn,
Recitation, Landing of the Pilgrims,	Arther Wiese,
Recitation, The leaves in the wind,	Ettie Scherer.
Solo.	L. W. Everson.

DEBATE.

QUESTION:-Resolved that the United States should acknowledge Cuba Belligerent.

Affirmative	P. Greear,
Negative	J. W. Wharton.

High School Notes.

We have been trying for some time to secure some school notes from the Delano High School, we used to be furnished regularly each week with some; but for some reason or for no reason, we dont seem to get them this term. No better exercise for students can well be gotten up than that of preparing notes for publication: they learn from seeing their articles in print how to look out for mistakes, and how to correct them or how to write without commiting blunders. It rids them in preparing for examinations, our columns are open to such as see fit to contribute school notes or write short articles on ony subject. Don't be bashful bring them along.

In the absence of other school notes we took occasion to gather up a few on our own hook.

The High School is having a two day's Thanksgiving vacation.

All the teachers went abroad to eat foreign turkey, except Misses Gates and Quinn who believe in patronizing home industries.

The Thanksgiving entertainment given by the pupils of the two primary departments on Wednesday afternoon was attended by a number of visitors, who enjeyed the exercises very much. The little speaches about grand ma, grand pa, dollie, and the balance of the family; and about plum pudding, cramberry sauce, turkey, pumpkin pie, spice and every thing nice, tickled the visitors as well as the speakers. Several very nice songs enlivened the occasioned. The pupils behaved finely, and at the close retired from the room in splendid order The teachers Misses Gray and Kelly deserve praise for their efforts in instructing the youth of our district in the able manner the exercises indicated they are doing.

County Cullings.

The board of County Commissoners met in special session at Buffalo, Nov. 9. All present but August Hafften.

The bonds of County officers were fixed: Treasurer, $75,000.00; Auditor, $5000.00; Coroner, $1000.00.

The treasurer was instructed to visit the towns of the county, during January and Febuary, to receive taxes. The official paper is to publish a full schedule of tax rates one issue, other papers to publish a list of times and places of meeting for collecting taxes.

The board at the anual meeting in January will receive sealed bids for printing.

Besides usual bills passed, the bills for election ballots and other printing $179.50, and publishing official ballots and commissioners proceedings $65.25, and for procuring ballots and delivering election returns were allowed. Board adjourned to meet Dec. 4.

We understand that Judge Belden will preside at the December term of District Court, at Buffalo.

Why don't our republican friends hold more ratification meetings in our county. We suspect they don't feel so terribly much like hurrahing for what they got as they might. There was considerable friction among gold and silver republicans, and from present appearances ilkely to be more.

Even the Eagle, in speaking of county printing to be let in January now says: We don't know whether anyone is engineering a sucker's deal this time or not." Then you did know before, did you? You have been a long time telling your readers about it. When you know of suckers deals you should say so.

The Buffalo Journal thinks Michael Doran and Ex-Governor Merriam will have something to say about the distribution of post offices among the faithful followers of the golden calf. Let us elect postmasters! by all means! It would be much more satisfactory! We could at least feel that we had done our duty in voting for proper persons.

Buffalo Journal: By common consent of the managers of all parties to the late contest, the campaign of education is to go right on. There is no reason why it should not, and the more education people have the more clearly they will see and understand that before there can be general prosperity amongst the people we must again return to the monetary system established by the founders of the government

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One year one Dollar. Six montus $.50

Three months, 25 cents. Take it. now

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat, per bu.,	$ .69
Rye, per bu.,	.26
Potatoes, per bu.,	.25
Butter	.12, .15
Eggs,	.18
Hay, per ton,	4.00
Pork	3.50
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.05
Chickens, dressed,	.06
Spring chichen,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.10

MARRIED.

JOHNSON, MURPHY.—In Delano, on Wednesday, Nov, 25, Mr. Albert Johnson and Miss Minnie Murphy.

BENNETT, NOLAN.—At Waverly, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, Mr, Richard Bennett and Miss Annie Nolan.

—Mr. Bolton handed us the following:

No 10 morning pass.	East,	9:25 a. m.
" 12 afternoon "	"	4:03 p. m.
" 11 morning "	West,	9:50 a. m.
" 9 evening "	"	9:07 p. m.

Taking effect 4 o'clock a. m. Nov. 29.

Personal.

Prof. Hawker spent Thanksgiving at Hamline.

Harry Dyer, of Minneapolis, visited Delano friends last week.

John Kelly, of Waverly, was a Delano visitor Tuesday evening.

Dad Gast, of Wayzata, spent Thanksgiving with Delano friends.

John Cunningham, of Minneapolis, drove up on business, Monday.

Deputy Sheriff, Angus Grant, of Buffalo, was in town Monday night.

Prof's. Arnold, Gray, and Kelly went home to help eat Thanksgiving turkey.

Professor Bohn was professionally engaged at Waverly on Thanksgiving day.

George B. Aiton, State Inspector of high Schools, visited our School Tuesday.

Rev. William Campbell, of Long Lake, visited with Delano friends on Wednesday.

David Fuller, of LaCrossee, is visiting his sister Mrs. W. H. Freeman, of this place.

Dr. J. S. Shrader has moved into the Vorse residence, opposite the school house.

Rev. A. A. Abbott, of Rockford, is to preach at the M. E. Church, on Sunday evening.

C. H. Vorse has moved his family to Buffalo. This will save Charley many a long cold drive.

Mrs. I. H. Grafft, of Hamline, spent Thanksgiving at Delano with her daughter Mrs. C. J Buckley.

Miss Francis Bauman left her school long enough to spend Thanksgiving at home with the folks.

On Monday morning, M. A. O'Hair, E. J. Swedeback, Rev. J. L. Farber, and Mrs. G. W. Bolton went to the cities.

Mr. Kohler accompanied by Mr. Roberts, of the "U", passed through town Wednesday, on their way to Watertown.

Dr. Shrader, of Watertown, drove Tuesday evening to meet his brother in law, Dr. Halgren, who came home from Minneapolis.

Frank Currie and family, of Cedar Mills, came down Wednesday evening to take Turkey with his fatherinlaw, William Stanley.

Miss Isa Kerr, lately returned from Pasadena, Cal., visited her parents here last week. She is having her eyes treated in Minneapolis.

Miss Erma Wilder returned home from Minneapolis to take turkey with the folks. She expects to remain here the rest of the winter.

Roy Wilder, Ed Freeman, and Miss Grace O'Hair, of the "U" came home for Thanksgiving. Miss Lommen accompanied her room mate Miss O'Hair.

Reading Notices.

Farm Stock and Home, Minneapolis Minn., is read by more northwestern farmers than all other Minnesota agricultural papers combined. The reason for this is found in the fact that it is by far the best one published in this state. Every department is in charge of a man well versed in the subject he represents, and are men daily engaged in farm opperations and residents of the northwest. It is distinctively a paper edited by and for northwestern farmers. Farm, Stock and Home with the GAZETTE, will be sent one year for $1.30.

Take Notice, Act According.

The Village Council of the village of Delano, will receive sealed bids for 200 cords of Dry Basswood and 300 cords of Green Basswood, to be split body wood, four feet in length, to be ranked on village grounds near power house. The council will meet Nov. the 28th to open and consider bids. Any and all Bids may be rejected.

Dated at DELANO, Nov. 20th, 1896.

W. R. JOHNS,
Village Recorder.

8 2t.

Agents Wanted.

To sell Banker's Alliance of California Combined Life and accident. Two policies in one. P. H. GREEAR,
District Manager.

Delano, Minn. 25tf.

Literary Notes.

DEMOREST'S Christmas Number opens with a most interesting article called "The Cradle of Christianity," being a series of sketches of the Holy Land, written by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hughes, who has traveled all over that part of the world. It is copiously illustrated with several full-page and many other smaller pictures.

FREE! FREE!

The McKinley Bill and the new Tarriff Bill compared item by item. Also Henry George's Protection or Free Trade, and speeches of congress men on tariff and direct taxation Address Minnesota Democratic Association, 127 Globe Bldg, St. Paul,

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HOGS, SHEEP, CATTLE, CALVES, LAMBS, AND HIDES WANTED.

8-8. F. A. CRAMER.

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Capitol

BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1896. NUMBER 10.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. F. COLLINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN. Smith Lake, - Minnesota.

W. H. CUTTING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA. 28

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. C. B. AMES. Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office over W. R. John's Confectionery Store

E. A. SHANNON, M. D., Buffalo, Minn., Calls day or night promptly attended to Office in the building between McKnight's store and residence. Residence on corner north of School House.

O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan. 11, 1896.

DR. CORNELIUS WILLIAMS.

Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist, 145 W. Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dr. G. H. KOHLER,

Dayton Building, Cor. 6th St. and Nicollet Ave Minneapolis, Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 17-tf.

CHURCH NOTICES

M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARBER, Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at..... 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday..... 10:00 "
Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on very third Sunday.

DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath. at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m.
Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. M. SAVES.

DELANO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

President { I. GUTZWILLER, JR.
Councilmen, { JOHN COOLEN, WASH RADER, ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder, { WYATT JOHNS.
Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.
Justices of the Peace, { W. H. FRAZEE, R. M. WALTER.
Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health. { T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.
Village Marshal, GEORGE GOODRICK.
Constables { J. P. BERNECK, GEO. GOODRICK.

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W. W. ERWIN, Populist is reported as having received 2,384 votes for Congress in the Fifth District in Tennessee. Is itour "Bill": The Tall Pine?

WHY don't the Republecans claim now that the election and the prrtective tariff have raised the price of wheat? Have they finally learned that the people know better?.

BEEDES' BUDGET wants to know "What shall Democrats do now?" Why keep right on fighting class legislation, protective tariff, contraction of currency and ether evils as they appear.

THE St. Paul Broad Axe advises J. Adam and his kind to jump off the high bridge. J. Adam took as tremendious a jump while ago when he landed out on the shoals of National democracy.

IN the seventh district of Kentucky. Messrs Settle and Breckinridge, of Pollard fame, were the candidates. The people Settled the fact that they did not want Breckinridge, by the majority of 1807.

WHEAT has been having a boom since election. It is claimed that a famine is going on in India, and that our wheat is needed to help them out; That crops are short in other countries which instead of selling wheat will have to buy, and the United States having an abundance will have to supply some of the markets.

REPORTS are out to the effect that the committees are contemplating the contesting of the late election of Governor. Why everlastingly contemplate? Even the republicans were surprised that the present Governor was re elected. If there is evidence of illegal throwing out of votes: of fraud in any form; by all means the committee should quit being quoted as "considering" "contemplating" etc. Either they should keep awful still or they should contest the election and let the people know that they do have some grounds for their contemplations or at least think they have.

Mr. MCKINLEY is certainly in a very tight place on the tariff question. American manufacturers want their especial products protected. The Democrats and Populists are anxious the Republicans should get their protection as high as they want it as soon as possible, so the people may see that tariff is not what is needed so much as money on which to do business. Republican advisers, who have had experience are extremely careful about passing protective bills now, until something is done to relieve the hard times; as they well know raising the price of every thing while nobody has money with which to buy, will do good to no one, and will completly explode the policy of protection to home industries being beneficial to the people.

ST. PETER now has one of the finest church edifices out side of the cities. On Sunday Dr. Ives, who claims to have dedicated more churches than any other man, among them all of Talmage's conducted the cermonies for the Methodists: the members of the church deserve great praise, as does their pastor Rev. Joscelyn for their splendid success and the kind friends from outside the church, are greatfully remembered for their help. Six thousand dollars remained to be provided for before the dedication could go on. After hammering away until far into the night this was all pledged but about $275. The trustees met and agreed to look after that and the church was dedicated. Dr. Ives told them that he was surprised that such a church could be built for what this one cost, it was worth $15,000. Presiding Elder was present and participated in the exercises.

Get Your Second Papers!

One of the amendments voted on at the last eleetion, and adopted, will deprive a good many of our foreign born frienes of their vote. The law was changed. It used to be that any man declaring his intention to become a citizen could vote. Now he must not only do that but he must get his second papers making him a full citizen before he can vote. The clerk attends to this and will have some businese on hand between now and next spring, most likely, as the law requires that the papeps shall have been secured three months before the holder can vote, many old voters in our county will not be able to vote at next springs election unless they get their papers right away. From the Minneapolis Times we learn that Wright County has 2178 men who hold first papers, which let them vote last fall; but only 335 of them held second papers so that they can vote at the next election, or any other. If you are one, and wish to vote get your papers now.

Plans Mapped Out!

Gov. Nelson Dingley: of Lewistown Me., Republican leader in the House of Representatives and Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, in a letter to the World, maps out the plans for Congress to pursue as follows; First "The existing tariff is amply protective in some parts but thoroughly destructive to our industries in others, and it is a revenue destroyer." He gives it as his opinion that it is not necessary to create an entirely new bill. Now what will become of the ultra McKinleyites who were bent on having the McKinley bill re-enacted, forthwith? He claims that about 20,000,000 revenue on wools and woolens have been lost. If so much has been lost on wools and woolens who lost it? If the goods can be sold that much less has it injured anybody that uses woolens? If so how? If the government is short on that item of wools alone to the amount of 20,000,000 the people who wear and use wools should be the gainers. Would that hurt anybody in this country? Are not woolens high enough now?

Mr. Dingley sounds the keynote of the plans on moderation on tariff when he says: "Yet I believe that whatever steps are taken should be taken with care and moderation, not giving just occasion for criticsm by sound money democrats, who have cooperated with us in the campaign. Criticism by sound democrats! Are then these sound money democrats the only people for whose criticism, just or otherwise, the old republican party need have any fear, or any heed whatever? The sound money democrats, a very meager minority of the voters of this country, seem to have great weight with the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Republican Congress just now. Is the criticism of this handful of men to be so feared as to have the shaping of tariff laws, by the G. O. P. for this free and independent country, against the critisims and the wishes of everybody else? Are the six and one quarter million voters who supported Mr. Bryan in his wonderful campaign, to have not the slightest hint to make? Are the nearly seven million supporters of Mr. McKinley and his bill to have their wishes disregarded, rather than give the sound money democrats an opportunity to criticise? Why this tender solicitude for the criticisms of this bagatelle of men who have formed the National democratic party? Those men who, because the Chicago Convention would not have their golden ideas thrust down their throats, and place the single gold standard among the planks of the democratic platform, pulled out, and formed a party of themselves with this, before unprecidented plank, the golden wedge, for the keystone of the arch which they constructed to the bridge for McKinley to pass over to Wasnington. Does then, Mr. Dingley hope by this deffer ance to their wishes to still further hold them in line for use in the campaign of 1900?

Mr. Dingley thinks it would be healthy for the country to talk in Congress on revision of the tariff, provided the talk should be towards an upward revision. Mr. Dingley advocates keeping a gold reserve of $150,000000, instead of $100,000,000, in the Treasury. He says this could and ought to be done by exchanging paper now in the treasury; Who would have thought it? And $130,000,000 of gold, also in the treasury! and yet Mr. Dingley wants to increase the revenue from $50,000,000 to $70,000,000, and raise the reserve fund to half as much more as it already is. What for? Why not as well put all the gold in the treasury? If gold alone is the standard money, and all the gold in the country is hoarded up in the United States Treasury, and several times the amount in bills are out in circulation it would be so easy for a few wealthy individuals to get their heads together and their paper money together and demand of the U. S. Treasurer that he pay them the gold for their paper, and draw out the few hundred millions and leave Uncle Sam completely stripped, with a whole lot of paper in circulation and nothing to redeem it with; then the fellows who owe notes payable in gold will be hustling about paying a premium on the gold to pay their debts with and some of them be frightened into voting for a single gold standard.

Not Methodistic.

The Methodist Herald in commenting on an item in a daily paper conveying the news that a man who was "horse-thief, evangelist and burgular, is again behind the bars." Says: "This man was a fine talker, and doubtless soon after conversion was promoted to be an evangelist." The Herald then goes on to say: "Of the present membership of the various churches it is safe to say that but a small proportion was received after the age of twenty-five:" And thinks most of these had early Christian training. The Herald article is so strong in condemning the setting up of young converts, though they may be old in sin, to teach religion to others, as to lead one to doubt that the Herald believes in the good old Methodist doctrine of instantanious conversion. That the villest sinner may return. That whosoever will may partake of the waters of life, and that believers are commanded to bear witness, and to teach all men.

If any one doubts that a wicked man may be converted instantaneously let him read of Saul of Tarsus. And if he doubts the ability of new converts to aid in the spreading of the gospel or the propriety of allowing them to teach let him read of Paul the Apostle and his great works. Usually new converts are the hardest workers in the masters vinyard. And while it is proper for church authorities to be careful of black sheep they should remember that they may entertain an angel unawares.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov., 27, 1896.

Teere is at least one republican Senator who thinks that the McKinley administration will have to borrow money very early in its career, not withstanding the assertations of the partystump speakers and editors during the campaign that it would never, nnder any circumstances, do such a thing. Senator Chandler not only thinks that the McKinley administration will not only have to borrow money, but he has prepared a plan for it to do so, and it is supposed that he will put it in the form of a bill, which he will introduce in Congress. His plan is in short to authorize the Secretary of Treasury to borrow as much money as will be needed to make up the difference between the goyernment receipts and expenditures so long as their is a deficit, the loans to be made payable in a short period. Mr. Chandler seems to agree with the statements made on the stump by silver men, that the election of McKinley would mean among other things a further increase in the National debt by the government borrowing more money, but other republicans will favor exhausting all other methods of trying to pull through before resorting to another lone in any shape.

Even if there was a republican majority in the Senate, they could not accomplish any tariff legislation at this session of Congress, unless some way could be deyised of reconciling the wide difference of opinion among them as to what ought to be done. There is some talk of an attempt to add to the government revenues by internal revue legislation, and the project of adding $1, a barrel to the tax on beer, which came so near being incorporated in the Wilson tariff bill by the democratic Ways and Means committee of the last House, has been reyived and may be recommended in President Cleveland's annual message. The influence of the brewers killed it when it was proposed before, and now in addition to that it will have to contend with the opposition of the high tariff republicans who want to leave the whole revenue question just where it is in order to have an excuse for an extra session of Congress.

The vacant seat on the bench of the Court of Claims which gossip had assigned to one of the members of President Cleveland's cabinet went to Assistant Attorney General Howry, whose official duties have made him throughly familiar with the business of this court. Judge Howry's legal attainments are high and there is no personal objection to him, but if the idea advocated by a considerable number of silver men of hanging up all of Mr. Cleveland's nominations in the Senate, be carried out, his nomination will fail with all the rest.

Whatever may be ones individual opinions, it is clearly apparent that the action of prominent gold democrats, in trying to get the adminstration to remove democratic officials in a number of states because they supported Bryan, is not calculated to wipe out the existing bitterness between the regular democrats and the bolters. In the Post Office department alone attacks are being made by the bolters upon more than fifty Presidential post masters. It is not likely that any considerable number of these, or any other officials the nomination of whose successors has to be confirmed by the Senate, will be removed, because, whatever may be the result of the proposition to take no action upon any nominations, it is certain that the Senate as at present constituted will not confirm the nomination of any gold democrat for a position from which a man was removed for no other reason than that he followed his convictions and supported silver. That knowledge will probably prevent action by the administration on the complaints of the gold democrat.

The four democratic Senators who bolted the nomination of Bryan—Palmer, of Ill,; Vilas, of Wis.; Gray, of Del., and Caffery, of La.—will not be admitted to the caucus of democratic Senators which will be held as soon as Congress meets, for the purpose of deciding upon a line of party policy during the session. In addition to the party caucus there will be a silver caucus, attended by the populists, the silver republicans and the democrats, and it is expected that an aggreement will be reached under which the silver Senators will act together in all maters concerning finance. While it is not thought that the bolting gold democratic Senators will caucus with the republicans it is believed that they will vote with them upon financial questions.

The republicans of Washington are in a state of mind because a gold democrat has been slated for chairman of the McKinley inauguration committhe, and they have made a vigorous protest against his being given the place, both to Mark Hanna and to McKinley, and the local republicans are right, too; but inasmuch as the gold democrat who has been promised the place was a big contributor to Mark Hanna's campaign fund their protest will probably count for nothing. It is customary to have all parties represented on the inauguration committee, but if this gold democrat gets what he paid for it will be the first time that a chairman of the committee has not been a member of the party which elected the President.

THE SONG OF THE "No. 9."

My dress is of fine polished oak,
As rich as the finest fur cloak,
And for handsome design
You just should see mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I'm beloved by the poor and the rich,
For both I impartially stitch;
In the cabin I shine,
In the mansion I'm fine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I never get surly nor tired,
With seal I always am fired;
To hard work I incline,
For rest I ne'er pine—
No. 9, No. 9,

I am easily purchased by all,
With instalments that monthly do fall;
And when I am thine,
Then life is benign—
No. 9, No. 9.

To the Paris Exposition I went,
Upon getting the Grand Prize intent:
I left all behind,
The Grand Prize was mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889, at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France. This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered—the GRAND PRIZE—giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the cross of the Legion of Honor—the most prized honor of France.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best it will be your own fault.

Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine. If he doesn't keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue and terms. Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.
Chicago, Ill

McGary Again.

We are having good winter weather and it acts as if it is goning to stay. It begun in good earnest and sticks closer than a brother.

Not much news in these parts since election most everybody is busy trying to take care of themselves. It is neither sleighing nor wheeling and this makes it very bad getting around.

Business is dull, and times do not seem to improye any.

The Maple Plain creamery will soon be ready for the milk.

Thanksgiven day w[illegible] these parts.

Our friends in the South (near Nashville, Tenn.) write back very favorable reports of that country, they seem to be well satisfied.

W. W. Mills has sold his farm and will go south in about three weeks. Mr. Mills was one of the early settlers of the town of Independence having lived here nearly 40 years.

Mr. Editor you will please to excuse brevity, as my stock of news this week is rather short but will increase as the factories start up.

J. H. MCGARY.

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F. W. G. Boettcher, Duluth, Sounding device. J. Clayton, Minneapolis, Bobsleigh. E. Farnsworth, Minneapolis, Bicycle-support. J. Lachance, Little Falls, Washing-machine. F. W. Merritt, Duluth, Controller for electric pumps. A. Schmidt, St. Paul, Basket. S. N. Smith, Minneapolis, Primary battery. A. E. Veon, Brainerd, Combined door-fastener and alarm. J. W. Winters, St, Paul, Automatic safety angle-cock.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

DECEMBER—1896.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	....	....

The fact that an Oklahoma Indian is suing for a divorce may be accepted as positive evidence that he has been civilized.

It is hard to down an orator in Kentucky. A speaker at Lexington the other day was struck in the mouth by a brick, and a local paper says that after swallowing three teeth and a subordinate clause he went right on.

Clara Barton was the first woman to hold an official position under the United States government. When 24 years of age she was appointed clerk in the patent office, holding the position till the outbreak of the civil war.

Little Corinne, who has danced herself into a fortune of a million, has done something which will cause her name to live long after she is in ashes. She has willed her fortune for the establishment of the "Corinne home for aged and unemployed actresses."

Popularity proved too much for a Canadian widow, Mrs. Nettie Thompson, living at Erinsville, near Kingston, and she threw herself into Beaver lake to escape the many wooers who sought her hand within a year of her husband's death. Her brother-in-law rescued her, and when she had time to think it over she regretted her precipitancy.

Russia is raising subscriptions for famine sufferers in India. This is almost as broad a sweep of charity as is suggested by the missionary hymn: "From Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strands." Russia was helped by other countries in a famine several years ago. This illustrates the force of a saying in a famous book about "provoking one another to good works."

Miss Cora L. Turner, of Cincinnati, has invented and patented a boiler especially adapted for securing great economy in storage for fuel, and for this reason likely to be of great service in vessels, making it possible to make longer voyages without renewal of fuel. Miss Turner's father had attempted vainly in his life to make the idea practical. After his death the daughter took it up and carried it out successfully.

Brooklyn has a new idea in the educational line. It is proposed that a "parents' day" shall be established in the public schools, when fathers, mothers and instructors shall meet in the school buildings to discuss things of moment anent the teaching of the young hopeful. As the main importance of the new day is to compel an interest by the public in its own affairs, and not to trust too largely to its agents, the idea is a good one, and should not be confined to the city of churches.

An expedition sent out last spring by the geological survey to explore the head waters of the Yukon and to discover if possible the source of the gold found along that river has returned with a wonderful tale of rich ore veins extending from British territory into Alaska in the neighborhood of Forty-Mile creek, and running thence for 500 miles in a northeasterly direction. The gold belt is at least 100 miles wide and the geologists say that the deposits are fully as rich as those of South Africa.

The immense activities of the churches are indicated by the annual appropriation by the Methodist Episcopal church for missionary expenses. The net sum is $981,000. This expenditure by one denomintion alone shows that the evangelizing spirit is still alive. The great total includes many small as well as large donations. The countless deprivations of personal indulgence that make possible such benefactions are testimonies to the unselfishness that is more general than appears on the surface of events.

Four years ago Barber Miles Marsh, of Osawatomie, bet Charles Hutchinson that Cleveland would not be elected. The stakes were four years' barber work, to be paid for double or nothing. During the four years just closed Hutchinson has had his shaves, haircuts, shampoos, baths and shoeblackings all for nothing. This year the bet was repeated and the barber won, and now Hutchinson must pay double price for the four years to come, while the barber declares that he will make the town too hot for his customer if he does not take just as much work out of the shop as during the period he paid nothing.

There is one county in the United States that did not know of the national election. That is Charlton county, Ga. The officials in the office of the secretary of state are authority for the declaration that the people of the county could not have known of the election, for no election was held there and the official digest of the election in Georgia has been made up with Charlton left out. According to the maps, there are several towns in the county, with Traders Hill as the county seat, but all efforts of the secretary of state to get returns from there have proved unavailing, and it is quite certain that no election was held.

The civil service commission has nearly completed an exhaustive report showing the number, scope and distribution of the government army employes. When Mr. McKinley enters the white house it will be with considerable freer hands than any of his predecessors. Mr. McKinley will have it in his power to appoint to government positions, subject to confirmation by the senate, less than 5,000 individuals, including 3,000 first, second and third class postmasters. He will have less than 90 positions to fill in Washington, the largest number, 26, going to the treasury department; the interior department next, 22.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Advices showing favorable results of the rural free delivery experiments of the government are reaching the post office department in Washington.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 27th aggregated $935,953,113, against $1,235,782,141 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week in 1895 is 6.9.

In the United States there were 200 business failures in the seven days ended on the 27th, against 344 the week previous and 279 the corresponding period of 1895.

Daniel N. Morgan, treasurer of the United States, in his annual report shows the net ordinary revenues of the government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, to have been $326,976,200, and the expenditures $352,179,446, leaving a deficiency for the year of $25,203,246, or $17,601,977 less than during the preceding year. The public debt outstanding was $1,769,840,323, against $1,676,120,983 on June 30, 1895.

For the month of October the total collections of internal revenue were $13,275,205, a decrease as compared with October, 1895, of $575,008.

Mr. Kimball, the general superintendent of the life-saving service, in his report for the year ending June 30, shows that the crews saved and assisted to save 472 vessels, valued in their cargoes at $4,853,110. The cost of maintaining the service for the year was $1,401,805.

In his annual report United States Register Tillman, of the treasury, states that during the year there were issued 143,476 bonds of the value of $258,595,350, and during the same period there were canceled 64,579 bonds of the value of $136,941,450.

THE EAST.

In their weekly review of trade R. G. Dun & Co. say that reports from all parts of the country show clearly the enlargement of trade, not at all points in the same branches, but everybody helped by a more confident feeling.

Hiram Reynolds and wife, an old couple living at Fredonia, N. Y., were suffocated by coal gas.

In a drunken riot at Duryea, Pa., three men were fatally shot and several others more or less seriously wounded.

The president has purchased the old Slidell property in Princeton, N. J., with a view to making it his permanent home.

In New York Meyer Bros., cloak manufacturers, failed for $100,000.

In Pittsburgh, Pa., Francis Murphy celebrated the twentieth anniversary of his temperance work, which he began in that city.

At their home near Perry, N. Y., Luther Greenman, aged 40; his wife, aged 37; and their children, Aimee, aged six; Lottie, aged three, and Arthur, a baby of 11 months, were burned to death.

The death of John Tyler, aged 78, inventor of the famous Tyler water wheel, occurred at Claremont, N. H.

The noted piano manufacturer and philanthropist, William Steinway, died at his home in New York, aged 60 years.

Beginning August 23, the next annual encampment of the G. A. R. will be held in Buffalo, N. Y.

At the age of 74 years John Scott, United States senator from Pennsylvania from 1869 to 1875, died in Philadelphia.

Desertions of sailors from the navy have left some of the ships with hardly sufficient men to man the vessels.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Dispatches from North Dakota announce the first great blizzard of the year. Railroad trains were in a hopeless tangle from Fargo west to Mandan, and most of the telegraph wires were down. Business at Jamestown, Valley City, Larimore and Devil's Lake was suspended.

In Chicago Shoninger, Levy & Co., wholesale lace dealers, failed for $100,000.

Near Waco, Tex., a cyclone devastated a strip one mile wide and eight miles in length. A number of farmhouses were demolished and one person was killed and several others injured.

In Missouri the official canvass of the vote at the recent election is a s follows: Democratic, 363,652; republican, 304,940; prohibition, 2,169; socialist-labor, 610; Palmer-Buckner, 2,355; national (prohibition), 292.

It is said that J. C. Watts, cashier of the State bank of Neola, Ia., is a defaulter in the sum of $10,000. He is supposed to be somewhere in Colorado.

In the home of Henry L. Bowers at De Kalb, Ill., domestic trouble culminated in the murder of the wife and the suicide of the husband.

In Decatur county, Ind., on Thanksgiving day two people were killed, two fatally injured and several others seriously hurt in accidents in various places.

George Wilbur, 53 years of age, while temporarily insane shot and killed his nephew, a boy of 17, and then committed suicide at his home near Augusta, Ia.

On the ranges west of the Missouri river in South Dakota 200,000 head of cattle are perishing from cold and hunger.

Fire destroyed the elevator of the St. Paul Warehouse & Elevator company in St. Paul, the loss being $100,000.

Throughout the northwest a severe blizzard prevailed, the thermometer in portions of Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas ranging from 20 to 30 degrees below zero.

A tornado passed through the northwest corner of Tunica, Miss., wrecking a church and several houses and killing Sarah Clay and injuring several other persons.

The doors of the Citizens' bank of Midlothian, Tex., were closed.

Near Marion, O., Henry Powers, aged 33 years, a farmer, killed his wife and then took his own life while temporarily insane.

Burglars fatally shot W. E. Coe, county treasurer, in his office at Dallas, Tex., and robbed him of $6,000.

Because of trouble over a note Horace L. Stears, ex-mayor of Perrysville, O., and very highly respected, was murdered by Elias Keyster.

The storm which swept over Minnesota and the Dakotas resulted in the loss of life to four persons and great loss to live stock.

Ernest and Carl Denshaw (brothers) were drowned at Ahnapee, Wis., while skating.

At the recent election the official vote of Minnesota was: McKinley, 193,501; Bryan, 139,626; Palmer, 3,230; Levering, 4,365, and Matchett, 895. McKinley's plurality, 53,875.

In Iowa the official canvass of the vote on president shows the following result: McKinley, 289,293; Bryan, 223,741; Palmer, 4,516; Levering, 3,192; Bentley, 352; Matchett, 453; McKinley's plurality, 65,552; McKinley's majority, 59,939.

A cyclone nearly wiped out the 200 houses at Ralston, O. T., and several persons were injured.

Fire destroyed the entire plant of the East Clayton (O.) Brickmaking company, the loss being $100,000.

At Seale, Ala., Jackson Young (colored) was hanged for murdering his sister three months ago. He died protesting his innocence.

Fire destroyed the passenger steamer City of Kalamazoo at South Haven, Mich., and Robert Van Ostrand, Joseph Lang and Miss Rosa Germs perished in the flames.

The official returns of the vote for governor in Illinois give John R. Tanner (rep.) a plurality of 113,317.

An ice gorge 30 feet high formed across the Chippewa river below Chippewa Falls, Wis., and farms and farm buildings along six miles of the Chippewa valley were under water.

Fire destroyed Zenas Varney's carriage factory in St. Louis to the extent of $100,000.

At Ringgold, Tex., C. M. Blaine, aged 52, chaplain of the army post, and his 11-year-old daughter were burned to death at their home. Mr. Blaine was a cousin of the late James G. Blaine.

The death of J. Hervey Jones, who during his life took out over 80 patents on farm implements, one of the most important being the standard mower, occurred in Rockford, Ill., aged 69 years.

The doors of the First national bank of Tyler, Tex., were closed with deposits of $231,000.

Fire destroyed the house of Sam Henderson (colored), near Conway, Ark., and five of his children perished in the flames.

While skating George Edwin Dean, aged 12 years, and John Selcer, aged nine, were drowned at Des Moines, Ia.

At Kansas City the Missouri national bank closed its doors with deposits of $1,131,000.

In Tennessee the richest and most extensive discovery of rock phosphate in the history of the world has been made in the counties of Davidson, Williamson, Rutherford and Maury.

The once three-year-old king of the turf, Morello, died near San Francisco. In his best days he was valued at $100,000.

Because of political animosity J. V. and L. D. White (brothers) were killed at Bethany, S. C., by L. J. Williams, a prominent politician.

At a railway crossing the two 16-year-old twin daughters of Riley Taft, of Orange, Mich., were instantly killed.

In the Georgia legislature a bill has been introduced prohibiting the playing of football in the state; also one prohibiting the sale of cigarettes or cigarette paper.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The most sanguinary battle of the war in Cuba was fought in the Rabi hills in Pinar del Rio and 2,000 of Weyler's men were killed and 4,000 wounded.

Severe storms and floods occurred at Athens, Greece, and the low-lying quarters were inundated, many persons being drowned.

In a colliery explosion at Zengorze, Russian Poland, 30 persons were killed.

The author and lecturer, Miss Mathilde Blind, died in London, aged 50 years.

In Santo Domingo Gen. Hereaux has been reelected president.

Gen. Weyler left Havana for Pinar del Rio.

In Berlin Otto Heyman, a grain merchant, failed for 3,000,000 marks.

In a crush at Baroda, India, to witness the arrival of the earl of Elgin, viceroy of India, 29 persons were killed and 35 injured.

Edmund Potvin and John Clarke, both 17 years old, were drowned at Ottawa, Ont., while skating.

LATER NEWS.

An earthquake shock was felt at Cairo, Ill., the 1st. Furniture and dishes were rattled and buildings perceptibly swayed.

Thirty freight cars were ditched near the Mullen tunnel in Montana the 1st, on the Northern Pacific road. Three of the trainmen were seriously but not fatally hurt.

The national debt increased $8,270,203 during the month of November.

The fighting cruiser Brooklyn, the newest addition to the United States navy, was formally placed in commission the 1st.

During the month of November the coinage of the U. S. mints was $5,065,700 in gold and $2,305,072 in silver.

Fled for Their Lives.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., Dec. 1.—The ice gorge here is still unbroken, despite all attempts to loosen it with dynamite. Water is now running over the lower section of the city and is steadily rising.

All hope of breaking the gorge is abandoned and all attention is now given to saving household goods and merchandise. Every team in the city is kept busy moving people and their effects to places of safety. At 9 o'clock this morning the water had crept up from the bridge to the postoffice, two blocks back from the river, and the river is now 22 feet above low water mark.

The Wisconsin Central tracks are covered with water two feet deep and the road uses the Omaha tracks, the transfer being made at Eau Claire. Duncan creek, a tributary to the Chippewa river here, is also doing much damage, as the water is backing up in it from the main river.

Reports of a very serious nature come from down river. The country eveywhere is flooded. Thirty people are reported lost at Durand, and the suffering from intense cold is great. The very latest is that an ice gorge is forming jnst below the falls.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, Dec. 1.	
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	82½@	83
No. 2 northern	81½@	82
December		81½
HAY—Timothy	7 50 @	8 00
Good wild	5 50 @	6 00
OATS—No. 3 white		17½
CATTLE—Steers	2 25 @	3 10
Cows		2 50
HOGS	2 50 @	3 00
SHEEP—Muttons		2 75
Lambs		2 80
BUTTER—Creomery, firsts	20 @	21
Creamery, seconds	18 @	19
Dairy, fancy	17 @	18
Dairy, choice	15 @	16
POULTRY—Turkeys	8 @	8½
Spring chickens		7

DEATH IN THE STORM.

Blizzard Responsible for Loss of at Least Four Lives.

Losses to Live Stock Will Be Heavy—High Snowdrifts in South Dakota—Cold Snap in Montana and Missouri —An Oklahoma Tornado.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 30.—The great storm which swept over Minnesota and the Dakotas on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday has resulted in some loss of human life and great loss to live stock. Mail Agent Burroughs, of the Great Northern road, is buried in a snowdrift near Devil's Lake, N. D. He was on the west-bound train which was stalled out of Devil's Lake Thursday evening and he walked in to a restaurant at Devil's Lake, obtained as big a supply of provisions as he could carry and started back for his train. He never reached it. A searching party has been digging in the snow for his body.

Frank Vack, of Chicago, lost his life in the storm. His body was found in a snowdrift just north of Fargo, N. D., Saturday afternoon. He had walked to town from the farm where he was employed for the purpose of getting whisky, and was returning, intoxicated, when overcome by the cold.

John Hooey, a farmer living four miles from Park River, N. D., started from his house to his barn Thursday night and his body was found two miles away on the prairie Saturday afternoon.

Thomas Anderson, aged 18, was lost in the blizzard Thursday night. He left Everhart's candy factory in Fargo, where he was employed, and went home with a young lady living about a mile east of the business part of Moorhead. After leaving her nothing has been seen of him.

Hundreds of Cattle Perish.

The losses to stock amount to hundreds. A coat of ice covers the ground and snow is in some places piled in drifts 12 feet high. On the ranges west of the Missouri the worst is feared for stock, as it is believed it will be impossible for cattle and sheep to get enough to eat until it thaws. The temperature is from five to twenty degrees below zero in that section, and below zero at all points in the Dakotas. At Vermillion, S. D., there is hardly a tree standing and every orchard is ruined. In many instances trees a foot in diameter were snapped off at the bottom.

Ten car loads of sheep destined for Chicago were frozen at Grand Harbor, Devil's Lake. Unless there is a decided rise in temperature in the next few days the loss among sheep and cattle will be very large, as the streams are freezing over so solidly that it will be hard for them to get water. The November which is just closing is the coldest known in the northwest for 15 years. Snow fell on the 4th of the month and has not since disappeared even for a day.

Snow Drifts Fifteen Feet High.

Mellette, S. D., Nov. 30.—The worst snowstorm and blizzard through this section for years commenced on Wednesday night. The trains are blocked and snowdrifts in the main street are 15 feet deep. Stock will suffer greatly.

Aberdeen, S. D., Nov. 30.—The present storm has not been paralleled since the great blizzard of January 12, 1888. Drifts in the streets are five and six feet deep. The loss to stock, it is feared, will be great.

Thirty Below Zero.

Helena, Mont., Nov. 30.—Friday night was the coldest November night in Helena in the recollection of the oldest pioneer. Almost every thermometer in the city registered differently, ranging at the coldest hour from 27 to 30 degrees below.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 30.—In western Missouri Friday night and Saturday the thermometer ranged from zero to 28 degrees above, and in Kansas from zero to eight degrees above. In Kansas City the lowest point was reported Friday morning, when four degrees above zero was recorded, and there was ice in the river for the first time this season.

Tornado Kills Three Persons.

Perry, O. T., Nov. 30.—News has reached here of a destructive cyclone at Ralston, a small town on the Arkansas river 50 miles northeast of Perry. There is hardly a whole house left in the town. Mrs. Dorman and two small children were killed and many were wounded. The large store of J. H. Comer was blown down, and in Foley's livery barn 15 head of horses were killed. The night man in the office was blown 100 feet. In Payne county, 50 miles east of here, many farmhouses were laid low and several persons were wounded. After doing its work at Ralston the storm crossed the Arkansas river and struck the Osage Indian nation and for 20 miles northeast took everything in its path.

A Kansas City Bank Suspends.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 1.—The Missouri national bank closed its doors Monday morning. It was classed as one of the strongest institutions in the southwest. The immediate cause was the withdrawal of $50,000 in one lump by Heim, the wealthy local brewer, whose action was quickly followed by others. The last statement issued by the bank showed deposits of $1,561,000, and cash and exchanges amounting to $546,000. Two causes are assigned for the suspension. One is slow collections. The other and the prime reason is that there have been dissensions among the directors. These were of such a character that they finally led to a clashing with the government, and it was thought best to close the doors of the bank and have things straightened out. The bank had between 2,200 and 2,300 depositors, most of them for small amounts, and there are probably 120 stockholders of the concern.

A Duel at Church.

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 1.—A special from Troy, S. C., gives intelligence of a double tragedy at Bethany church, near there, Sunday. For some time a feud had existed between L. J. Williams and J. D. White, because of political rivalry. The matter was broached after church Sunday by J. V. White, a brother, who cursed Williams. They both drew pistols and Williams killed White. J. D. White then attacked Williams with a knife and was shot down, dying some hours later. Williams is an ex-member of the legislature and a member of the board of control.

Gift from W. W. Astor.

New York, Nov. 26.—W. W. Astor has given $50,000 to the Children's Aid society of New York city with which to build a school building as a memorial to his wife.

UNCLE SAM'S TREASURY.

Interesting Report by United States Treasurer Morgan.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The annual report of Daniel N. Morgan, treasurer of the United States, shows the net ordinary revenues of the government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, to have been $326,976,200 and the expenditures $352,179,446, leaving a deficiency for the year of $25,203,246, or $17,601,977 less than during the preceding fiscal year.

The report shows that during the last fiscal year there was an increase of $7,863,134 in the receipts from customs, an increase of $3,341,192 from internal revenue sources, an increase of $2,479,622 from miscellaneous sources, and a loss of $97,823 from the sale of public lands, making the net increase in the receipts $13,586,125. The decrease in the expenditures amounted to $4,015,852.

The report shows the total receipts from the first $50,000,000 loan of 1894 to have been $58,660,917, the second loan of $50,000,000 of 1894 $58,719,710, the loan of $62,315,400 for 1895 $65,428,056, and the $100,000,000 loan of 1896 $111,355,612. From the first loan there was realized $52,850,264 in gold coin and $5,810,420 in gold certificates; from the second loan $53,651,188 in gold coin and $5,698,410 in gold certificates; from the third loan $65,428,051 in gold coin, and from the fourth loan $100,327,455 in gold coin and $2,026,810 in gold certificates. The total receipts from the several bond sales, therefore, were $294,164,295.

Referring to the condition of the treasury during the last year, the treasurer says:

"While the cash balance in the treasury has afforded a comfortable working fund, and would have done so without augmentation from loans, the gold reserve has been maintained only at the cost of a fresh issue of bonds and by voluntary contributions of banks and financial institutions. With the exception of a brief period in the autumn of 1895 and another in the spring of 1896, the ruling rates of foreign exchange were such throughout the year as to permit if not require the export of gold.

"The movement began in volume the first week in August and continued with a short interruption till toward the end of January.

"At first the demands upon the treasury for gold were limited to the wants of exporters, but in December considerable withdrawals began to be made by others, the amount increasing during January and rising in February, when heavy payments were made into the treasury for bonds, to nearly $20,000,000 for the month.

"Under this drain the reserve gradually sank until February 10, 1896, when it stood at $44,563,493. It was then rapidly built up from the proceeds of the sale of bonds and rose to $128,713,709 by March 31. After inconsiderable variations in the reserve during April the export of gold was resumed on May 1, and this movement, together with the continued withdrawals not for export, again put in operation the process of depletion. There was an almost daily decline until July 23, when the official figures for the reserve were $89,669,975.

"At this point the bankers of the principal cities joined together in a movement of relief, the result being that the banks and financial institutions deposited gold in exchange for paper currency and restored the reserve to $110,782,460 by August 4. After the discontinuance of these operations the free gold again declined gradually to $100,357,561, where it stood on September 1.

"In the latter half of August there occurred a favorable turn in foreign exchange, which had the effect, first, of checking the outflow of gold, and later of setting in motion a rapid current in the opposite direction. As some of the imported material was brought for the purpose of supplying the inland demand for currency, and as the preference which later was manifested in the interior for gold had not yet become a factor in the situation, a great part of the early inflow found its way into the treasury in exchange for paper.

"In ordinary times and under ordinary circumstances there is a natural flow of gold toward the treasury, which often is limited only by the capacity of the treasury to carry the specie.

"Fortunate indeed has it been for the treasury that even during the most critical periods through which the country has recently passed these currents of inflow have not been altogether checked, and that where their volume has been materially diminished the loss has been partly made good by the assistance of financial institutions.

"In the 15 months ending with September last the withdrawals of gold from the treasury in redemption of United States notes and treasury notes amounted to the immense sum of $192,972,205, while the net gains of gold from all sources attained a total of $88,138,902."

The public debt outstanding June 30, 1896, is shown to have been $1,769,840,323, and on June 30, 1895, $1,676,120,983.

According to the revised estimates of the department the composition and distribution of the monetary stock on June 30, 1896, was as follows:

	In treasury mints.	In circulation.
Gold coin	$112,589,974	$454,905,064
Gold bullion	32,102,926	.....
Silver dollars	378,673,137	52,116,904
Fractional silver	15,767,056	66,204,451
Silver bullion	120,933,958	1,032,562
Total metallic	660,067,051	568,258,984
United States notes	122,431,148	224,249,893
Treas'y notes of 1890	34,638,033	95,045,247
National bank notes	10,532,425	215,168,122
Gold certificates	520,070	42,188,119
Silver certificates	11,962,313	330,657,191
Currency certificates	320,000	21,910,000
Total paper	180,863,989	939,203,547
Aggregate	$840,871,040	$1,507,467,531

The total stock transfers is $2,348,338,571, as compared with $2,389,704,683 on June 30, 1895. Since the close of the fiscal year this loss has been fully recovered, chiefly by the importation of gold.

The net proceeds of the national bank notes redeemed during the year were $107,891,026, the largest amount for any like period in ten years, and, with the exception of three years, the largest since 1879. The expense to the banks of redemption will be $1.12½ per $1,000.

The appendix to the report contains a number of new tables which will be found exceedingly valuable to persons specially interested in the financial affairs of the government.

The Vote in Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 26.—The state canvassing board completed the official count on presidential electors Wednesday. Bryan is shown to have carried the state by a plurality of 13,060, as follows: Bryan, 115,624; McKinley, 102,564; Palmer, 2,795; Levering, 1,196; socialist and national, 910. The canvass on constitutional amendments is yet to be made. Four fusion and two republican congressmen are elected. The political complexion of the legislature is: Senate, fusionists, 25; republicans, 8; house fusionists, 68; republicans, 32.

A Family Burned to Death.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 30.—A special to the Democrat and Chronicle from Perry, N. Y., says: A whole family perished in flame and smoke Sunday morning in the tenement house on the Irving Thompson farm, situated about four miles northeast of this village, where resided the family of Luther Greenman, consisting of husband, aged 40 years; Mrs. Greenman, aged 37; Aimee, aged six; Lottie, aged three, and Arthur, a baby 11 months and a few days. The house was discovered in flames by Mr. Thompson at 6:45 a. m.

Frank James' Ambition.

St. Louis, Nov. 28.—Frank James, a brother of Jesse James, the notorious train robber, and ex-member of the James gang of outlaws, is an aspirant for the honors of a St. Louis police commissionership, and Chief Harrigan will be his friend in the race. The ex-outlaw declares himself a candidate. "I'm not out after office," he said, "but I'd take the place were it offered to me. And if it were given to me I would do my duty without fear or favor."

The President Buys a Home.

Princeton, N. J., Nov. 28.—President Cleveland has purchased the old Slidell property in this place, with a view of making it his permanent home.

The actual purchase price is not known, but it is generally understood that the price paid is between $45,000 and $60,000.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

Claims to Be Governor.

When Governor Clough took the interurban car at Minneapolis the other morning, bound for St. Paul, he found a seat with but one occupant and made for that. He did not notice his neighbor. After a few moments they began a conversation about the weather, which finally drifted into political channels; his companion began to grow somewhat incoherent in his talk, and for the first time the governor turned and took a good look at his side partner. He was Thompson, the crazy claimant of the governor's position. At the capitol Governor Clough alighted, closely followed by Thompson, who hurried past him and entered the governor's office, where he proceeded to make himself at home.

Governor Clough finally sent for an officer. Then came a scene. The officer tried persuason, reasoning and everything he could think of to dislodge the pretender, but it was no go.

"I am governor," he said, coolly, "and I know my rights. I was elected fairly and squarely to the office, and no man has any authority to remove me from this room." The officer hastily grabbed Thompson by the coat collar, and by dint of sheer force, rushed him out into the hall.

Forestry Experiments.

Dr. E. B. Fernow, chief of the forestry division of the department of agriculture, was in Crookston conferring with the superintendent of the Crookston state station looking to extensive experiments in forestry. The idea is to introduce into that section trees whose habitation is in other countries similarly situated and of like climatic conditions. It is believed that valuable woods may in this manner be added to those indigenuous there, and that fruit and nut bearing varieties of other lands may be successfully grown. Dr. Fernow will make a trip into the reservation lands in order to observe the conditions which obtain touching the preservation of native forests. The experiments to be carried on will be co-operative, the general government bearing a large share of the expense.

A Stolen Check.

Louis Schultz and John Lyons, both of St. Paul, were placed under arrest in Minneapolis while attempting to obtain money on a certified check for $2,145, which had been stolen from the Second National bank, St. Paul. The men were arrested by Inspector Howard, and Detectives Daley and Sweeney, of the St. Paul police department. The arrest was made at the instance of E. S. Friedman, proprietor of the Hub clothing house, Nicollet avenue and Second street, on whom Schultz and Lyons had attempted to pass the check.

A Suicide.

George Jokumson, a Dane between 35 and 40 years old, committed suicide half-way between Fort Snelling and Minnehaha Falls by shooting himself with a revolver. The body was found by some men who were crossing the reservation a little before noon. An ugly wound in the temple told the tale, while near by lay a 38-calibre Smith & Wesson revolver. The authorities of both cities were immediately notified, and late in the afternoon his identity was discovered.

Expects a Fortune.

William Anderson, who runs a shooting gallery in Mankato, has invented a bottle which can not be refilled when once emptied. In a late issue of Scientific American, Mr. Anderson saw an advertisement offering $25,000 to anyone for such a bottle patented. He has applied for a patent and expects his fortune is made. He has invented several small articles before.

A Large Haul.

The largest seizure of small game ever made in the state was made at Detroit the other day by Game Warden Stephens, of that place, who captured 800 birds, chickens, partridges, and pin tailed grouse. The birds were marked for shipment to a point in North Dakota, where it is supposed they were to be reshipped through this state to Chicago.

News in Brief.

Hanson & Peterson's saloon at Moorhead was robbed of $25.

Isaac Montbrandt, of Moorhead, was convicted of stealing wheat and sentenced to six months in Stillwater. Montbrandt's younger brothers told the story on the witness stand which sent their brother to the penitentiary.

Nels Normer, while at work in the woods 15 miles above Milaca, was seriously injured. A branch of a tree fell on him and fractured his skull. He is from Minneapolis, where his family resides.

By the overturning of a kerosene lamp in the house of F. A. Walker in Minneapolis, Mrs. Walker, little Mabel Walker and Mary Overland, a domestic, were frightfully burned. The little girl was fatally injured.

The enrollment of the normal school at Moorhead is 227.

The discharge of 31 estimators and appraisers on the Chippewa Indian reservation in Minnesota just at this time leads to the conclusion that the general land office will not undertake the task of completing its work during this administration.

George Benham, a professional hunter, shot himself in the ankle while hunting near Carlton. He was taken to Duluth, where the foot was amputated.

At the quarterly meeting of the state fish and game commission at St. Paul, William Westerman, of St. Cloud, requested the commissioners to recommended that the legislature amend the game law so as to permit ducks to be shot 10 days later in the spring. With such change, he said, sportsmen would be given fine sport that is now precluded, because blue bill ducks do not begin their northern flight until after April 1.

The passage of the constitutional amendment relative to the elective franchise will cause a loss of 150 votes in Moorhead at the municipal election next spring.

The Pillsbury-Washburn Flour company have issued their report for the year ending Oct. 31. It shows that the net profits amounted to $500,000. After paying the interest on their debentures the net profits amount to about $325,600.

Warden Wolfer ordered 12 new spinners and one breaker for the binder twine factory, increasing its possible output about 2,000 pounds per day.

The city council of Crookston has made a levy of $16,500 for general expenses for the coming year.

Ives Larson was knocked down by a locomotive at Milaca and severely injured.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

KNICKERBOCKER — "Were you knocked speechless when you collided with that stone?" Bloomer—"No; but my wheel was knocked spokeless." — Norristown Herald.

Through California Service Via "The Milwaukee."

A fine Pullman Tourist Sleeping Car now leaves Minneapolis at 8:25 and St. Paul at 8:35 every Saturday morning and runs through to Los Angeles, Cal., via Kansas City and the Santa Fe System, without change, arriving destination 1:25 P. M. following Wednesday.

The journey, via this route, is through a very interesting portion of America, and the hardship incident to winter travel through the more northerly climate is avoided.

Rate per double berth $6.00 through. For berth reservations, further information as to rates, etc., apply to "THE MILWAUKEE" agents, or address J. T. CONLEY, Asst. Gen'l. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

"MISS YAM isn't at all musical." "How do you know?" "I offered to sing 'Oh, promise me,' last night, and she said she'd promise me anything if I wouldn't."—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

THE letter quoted below, written March 23, 1896, by the editor and manager of the Sheffield, Ala., Standard, leaves no room to doubt that a successful treatment for the cure of the liquor habit exists:

"DR. B. M. WOOLLEY, Atlanta, Ga.: Your antidote for the liquor habit will do all you claim for it. After drinking whisky for more than 20 years I find myself entirely relieved of the accursed appetite through the use of three bottles of your medicine. It is absolutely a specific for the liquor habit and leaves no bad effects. E. M. RAGLAND."

CLASSIFICATION WANTED.—"Sir," said the gentleman with the distinguished air, "I am a poet." "Yes?" responded the gentleman with the chin whiskers. "Campaign dialect or magazine?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

ANSON—"I believe male attire for woman lowers her religious standard." Ganley—"Why so?" Anson—"Because in man's garb she looks like a he-then."—Washington Times.

Fortune Seeking Emigrants.

Many a poor family that seeks the western wilds in the hope of winning a fortune, is preserved from that insidious foe of the emigrant and frontiersman—chills and fever—by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So effectually does that incomparable medicinal defense fortify the system against the combined influence of a malarious atmosphere and miasma-tainted water, that protected by it the pioneer, the miner or the tourist provided with it, may safely encounter the danger.

EVERY man has some peculiar train of thought which he falls back upon when he is alone. This, to a great degree, molds the man.—Dugald Stewart.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not afflicted with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only, and sold by all druggists.

WAITER—"How will you have your steak, sir?" Patron—"I don't care how you cook it, but I'd like it this week."—London Figaro.

CRIPPLED for years! Pshaw! Why St. Jacobs Oil will cure sprains right off. Sure.

TEACHER—"Why do the geese go south in the winter?" Pupil—"Pap says they've got a lot o' big hotels down there."—Boston Transcript.

IF you want to be cured of a cough use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

TIME is money, we are told, yet most money is thrown away to kill time.—Fliegende Blaetter.

I CANNOT speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption.—MRS. FRANK MOBBS, 215 W. 22d St., New York, Oct. 29, 1894.

CLARA—"Do you call Bertha a beauty?" Maddie—"To her face, yes."—Boston Transcript.

"BANKLY, why is it that they call money dust?" "Because it is so easy to blow it."

SORE and Stiff? Cold. St. Jacobs Oil the cure. It warms and relaxes.

Catarrh

Is a constitutional disease and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies the blood and cures catarrh.

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

Webster's International Dictionary

Invaluable in Office, School, and Home.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

A thorough revision of the Unabridged, the purpose of which has been not display nor the provision of material for boastful and showy advertisement, but the due, judicious, scholarly, thorough perfecting of a work which in all the stages of its growth has obtained in an equal degree the favor and confidence of scholars and of the general public.

The Choicest of Gifts for Christmas.

IN VARIOUS STYLES OF BINDING.

THE BOTHER.

"Dear, dear! what a bothersome baby!"
The care-wearied mother sighed out,
As she looked at the books and the play-things
That were everywhere scattered about,
At the great dingy spot on the carpet,
Where he'd let grandma's medicine fall,
And the marks that the fat baby fingers
Had left on the windows and wall.

"Such a baby for getting in mischief!
I can't keep him tidy and sweet.
Though I'm busy from daylight to bedtime,
The room never seems to be neat.
I never catch up with my sewing;
I've never a moment to rest;"
And she sighed as she threaded her needle,
With life and its worries oppprest.

A slow, muffled sound on the pavement,
She looks through the mist-clouded pane
And sees, almost under her window,
A hearse going by in the rain.
There's a little white casket inside it,
And then by swift tears it is hid,
As she thinks of the household whose darling
Lies under the small coffin's lid.

She goes to the bed of her baby,
And kneels by the sleeper in tears,
And the prayer that goes up, mute and wordless,
The great loving Father-Heart hears.
No longer the child seems a bother,
As she thinks of the hearse in the rain,
And the mother-arms, aching and empty,
Where the little dead baby has lain.
—Eben E. Rexford, in Good Housekeeping.

HOW OLSON SQUARED IT.

BY DAN QUIN.

"Now I thoroughly saveys," remarked the old cattleman, reflectively, at a crisis in our last conversation when the talk turned on men of small and cowardly measure, "I thoroughly saveys that taste for battle that lurks in the defiles of folks' nature like a wolf in the hills. Which I reckons now that I, myse'f, is one of the peace-fullest people who ever belted on a gun; but in my insinects—while I never jestifies or follows his example—I cl'arly apprehends the emotions of a gent who convenes with another gent all similar, an' expresses his views of him with his gun, an' immediately precedes a adjournment sine die by skelpin' the opposition. Sech is human nature onrestrained, an' the same, while deplorable, is not surprisin'.

"But this yere Olson I has in my mem'ry don't have no sech manly emotions as goes with a gun play. Which Olson, I takes pleasure in sayin', is a alien an' a rank outsider, an' no more born in this home of freedom than a Mexican. Olson is so cowardly he's even furtive; an' for a low-flung measly play let me tell you what Olson does. It's shorely onery.

"It all arises years ago, back in Tennessee, an' gets its first start out of a hawg which is owned by Olson an' is downed by a gent named Hoskins—Bill Hoskins. It's this way:

"Back in Tennessee, in my dream-wreathed yooth, when anamiles goes projectin' about permiscus, a party has to build his fences 'bull strong, hawg tight, an' hoss high,' or he takes results. Which Hoskins don't make his fences to conform to this yere roole none; leastwise they ain't hawg tight as is shown by one of Olson's hawgs.

"The hawg comes pirootin' about Hoskins' fence, an' he goes through easy; an' the way that invadin' anamile turns Bill's potatoes bottom up don't bother him a bit. He shorely loots Bill's lot; that's whatever.

"But Bill, perceivin' of Olson's hawg layin' waste his crop, reaches down a Hawkins' rifle, 30 to the pound, an' stretches the hawg. Which this is where Bill falls into error. Layin' aside them deficiencies in Bill's fence, it's cl'ar at a glance a hawg can't be held responsible. Hawgs is ignorant and tharfore innocent; an' while hawgs can be what Doc Peets calls a casus belli, they can't be regarded as a foe legitimate.

"Now what Bill oughter done, if he feels like this yere hawg's done put it all over him, is to go an' lay for Olson. Sech action by Bill would have been some excessive, some high, so to speak, but it would have been a line shot. Whereas killin' the hawgs is 'way to one side of the mark, an' under.

"However, as I states, Bill bein' hasty that away, and oncapable of perhaps refined reasonin', downs the pig, an' stands pat on it, waitin' for Olson to fill his hand, if he feels so moved.

"Now, that's where the cowardly nature of this yere Olson begins to shine. He's ugly es a wolf about Bill copperin' his hawg that away, but he don't pack the nerve to go after Bill an' make a round-up of them grievances. An' he ain't allowin' to pass it up none onrevenged neither. Now, here's what Olson does; he 'sassinates Bill's pet raccoon.

"That's right, pard; jest massacre a pore, confidin' raccoon, who don't no more stand in on that hawg killin' of Bill's than me an' you—don't even advise it.

"Now, I allow you saveys all thar is to know about a raccoon. No? Well, a raccoon's like this: In the first place he's plump ingenuous, an' ain't lookin' for no gent to hold out kyards or ring a cold deck on him. That's straight; a raccoon is simple-minded that way; an' his impressive trait is, he's meditative. Besides bein' nacherally thoughtful as to his own affairs, I might say a raccoon is a heap melancholy—he jest sets thar an' absorbs melancholy from merely bein' alive.

"But if a raccoon is melancholy or gets wrapped in thought that away, it's after all his own play. It's to his credit that once when he's tamed he's got a mountainous confidence in men, an' will curl up an' go to sleep where you be an' shet both eyes. He's plumb trustful; an' moreover, no matter how mournful a raccoon feels, or how plumb melancholy he gets, he don't pester you with no yarns.

"I reckon I converses with this yere identical raccoon of Bill's plenty frequent when he feels blue an' again when he's at his gailiest, an' he never remarks nothin' to me except p'lite general'ties.

"If this Olson had been a dead game party who regards himse'f wronged, he'd searched out a gun, or a knife, or mebby a club, an' pranced over an' rectified Bill a whole lot. But he's too timid and too cowardly, an' afraid of Bill. So to play even he lines out to bushwhack this he'pless, oninstructed raccoon. Olson figgers to take advantage of what's cl'arly a loophole in a raccoon's constitootion.

"Mebbe you never noticed it about a raccoon, but the fact is once he gets interested in a pursoot, he's rigged so he can't quit none ontil the project's a success. Thar's herds an' bands of folks an' anamiles who's fixed sim'lar. They can start, an' they can't let up. Thar's bulldogs; they begins a fight too easy, but the capacity to quit is left out of bulldogs entire. Same about nose paint with gents I knows. They capers up to whisky at the beginnin' like a kitten to warm milk, an' they never do cease no more. An' that's how the kyards falls to raccoons about plenty of things.

"Knowin' these yere defects in raccoons, this Olson plots to take advantage tharof; an' by playin' it low on Bill's raccoon, get even with Bill about that dead hawg. Which Bill wouldn't have took a drove of hawgs, no indeed! not the whole fall round-up of hawgs for all of West Tennessee, an' lose that raccoon.

"It's when Bill's over to Pine Knot layin' in terbacca, an' nose paint, an' cornmeal, an' sech necessaries, when Olson stands in to down Bill's raccoon. He goes injunnin' over to Bill's an' finds the camp all deserted, except the raccoon's thar settin', battin' his eyes mournful an' lonesome on the doorstep. This Olson sets down by the door an' fondles the raccoon, an' strokes his coat, an' lets the raccoon search his pockets with his black hands ontil he gets that friendly an' confident about Olson he'd told him anything. It's then this yere miscreant, Olson, springs his game.

"He's got a couple of crawfish which he's fresh caught at the Branch. Now, raccoons regards crawfish as onusual good eatin'. For myse'f, I can't say I deems none high of crawfish as viands, but of course raccoons is different; an' the way they looks at it crawfish is pie.

"This Olson brings out his two crawfish, an' fetchin' a jar of water from the sping he drops in a crawfish an' incites an' aggravates Zekiel—that's the name of Bill's raccoon —to feel in an' get him a whole lot.

"Zekiel ain't shy on the play. He knows crawfish like a gambler does an ace; so turnin' his eyes up to the sky, like a raccoon does when wrapped in pleasant anticipation that away, he plunges in his paw an' gets it.

"Of course once Zekiel acquires him the pore crawfish don't last as long as a drink of whisky. When Zekiel has him plumb devoured he turns his eyes on Olson, sort o' thankful, an' 'waits developments.

"Olson puts in the second crawfish, an' Zekiel takes him into camp same as the other. It's now that Olson onfurls his plot on Zekiel.

"Olson drops a dozen buckshot into the jar of water. Nacherally, Zekiel, who's got his mind all framed up touchin' crawfish, goes after the buckshot with his fore foot.

"But it's different with buckshot; Zekiel can't pick 'em up. He tries an' tries with his honest simple face turned up to heaven, but he can't make it. All Zekiel can do is feel 'em with his foot, an' roll 'em about on the bottom of the jar.

"Now, as I remarks prior, when a raccoon gets embarked that away, he can't let up. He ain't arranged so he can quit. Olson, who's plumb aware tharof, no sooner gets Zekiel started on them buckshot than knowin' that nature can be relied on to play her hand out sa'nters off to his wickeyup, leavin' Zekiel to his fate. Bill won't be home till Monday, an' Olson knows that before then, onless Zekiel is interrupted, he'll be even for that hawg Bill drops. As Olson comes to a place in the trail where he's goin' to lose sight of Bill's camp he turns an' looks back. The picture is all his revenge can ask. Thar sets Zekiel on the doorstep, with his happy countenance turned up to the dome above, with his right paw elbow deep in the jar, still rollin' an' feelin' them buckshot around, an' allowin' he's due to ketch a crawfish every moment.

"Well, it works out exactly as the wretched Olson figgers. The sun goes down, an' the Sunday sun comes up an' sets agin, an' still pore Zekiel is planted by the jar, with his hopeful eyes on high, still feelin' of them buckshot. He can't quit no more'n if he was loser in a poker game, Zekiel can't.

"When Bill rides up to his door about second drink time Monday afternoon, Olson is shortly even on that hawg. Thar lays Zekiel too dead to skin. He's jest set thar with them buckshot an' felt himse'f to death."—Chicago Tribune.

Fine Work.

A lawn is a delightful thing, even if it is very small. A certain suburban gentleman, who takes great care of an almost microscopic grass plot, is good-naturedly ridiculed about it by his friends. One of them asserts that on a certain spring day the gentleman's wife was going about the house exclaiming: "Dear me! Where can my button-hole scissors be?" Presently she encountered the housemaid, who was able to solve the mystery. "I saw Mr. B—— clipping the lawn with them a little while ago, ma'am," she said.—Youth's Companion.

Not a Rag

The prominent citizen was rather proud of his standing in the community.

"And, do you know," he said, "when I first came to this town I had hardly a rag to my back?"

The man who was not so prominent shrugged his shoulders.

"When I first came to this town," he said, "I actually didn't have a rag to my back."

"You're joking," said the prominent citizen.

"Not at all," replied the citizen who was not so prominent, seriously. "I was born here."—Chicago Post.

There Is No Fire in the Ranges.

"The higher the altitude attained," said the professor, "the colder the temperature becomes."

"I should think it would be warmer," replied one of the students.

"What would make it warmer?"

"The mountain ranges."—Bay City Chat.

Bad for Him.

"I heard something about you today," remarked the contortionist. "I heard you eat pie with your knife."

The sword swallower shook his head.

"No," he answered, "that is a mistake. I used to, until I found it was impairing my digestion." — Detroit Tribune.

The Start.

First Burglar—What led you to the profesh?

Second Burglar—Tryin' ter get pennies outter me toy bank w'en I wuz er kid.—Washington Times.

HUMOROUS.

—Clara—"Do you call Bertha a beauty?" Maudie—"To her face, yes."—Boston Transcript.

—"You mustn't put needles in your mouth, dear," said Mrs. Tyte-Phist to her little daughter. "It rusts them."

—Customer—"Is the proprietor in? I want to get some screen doors." Clerk: "He's in; but he's out o' doors."—Exchange.

—Angry Father—"What do you mean by being engaged to half a dozen men at once?" She—"Nothing."—Detroit Free Press.

—Mother—"Johnny, why did you not tell me that you were naughty at school?" Johnny—"'Tisn't best to tell women everything."—Boston Transcript.

—"It seems to me these tandem wheels might be vastly improved," said the fair Miss Fadlet to her robust companion. "What would you suggest?" he inquired. "I'd make the front seat reversible."—Up-to-Date.

—"Oh, Maud, I've something to tell you. You know how I've longed to go to Paris; and now I'm going with father. It's so jolly." "Isn't this rather sudden, Ethel?" "Yes; but you see he's been bitten by a mad dog, and there is no time for him to lose in getting to the Pasteur hospital."—Judy.

—Editor's Wife—"Oh, John, the baby has swallowed a button!" Editor—"Well, let's hope it won't hurt the poor little chap; but should it happen to kill him, what a splendid alliterative headline it will make: 'A Baby Bolts a Button and Becomes Breathless!'" Editor's Wife—"Oh, you brute!"—Fun.

DANISH GIRLS.

The Old-Fashioned Prejudice Against Old Maids.

From what one hears of the Danish girl she has all the privileges open to one of ourselves. If she wishes to study at the university she finds herself free to take up any branch she may choose, and medical, mathematical and scientific honors fall to her share quite as frequently as to her brothers. As among us, too, teaching seems to be the most universal employment for women who wish to earn their own living. Yet there are so many daughters of rich families who teach simply as a pastime, with no remuneration, that the pay is very small and not at all in proportion to the services they give. They are well up in the English literature of the day, distinguish themselves as artists, authors and musicians, found schools and asylums for various charities and manage them as successfully as the women in other countries. Designing and painting pottery, wood carving and burnt woodwork are among other accomplishments, and many women have taken up photography and started out as professionals. But in spite of all their professional work, Danish women do not degenerate in the art of housekeeping and good cooking.

Within the past few years they have become interested in the outdoor games so popular in England, and tennis, golf, cricket and football are fast gaining ground. The craze for bicycling seized them some time ago and they are already expert riders, for the level country favors this sport. Some of the Danish girls are accomplished horsewomen and they are never quite so pretty and graceful as when they are skating, which is a general amusement for fully three months in the year. Unfortunately for the picturesqueness of the national Danish costume, English fashion has invaded nearly all classes of society, and the high-pointed cap, bright-colored skirt, embroidered apron and corselet are very seldom seen now. In the arrangement of their hair, however, they remain constant to their old custom of brushing it smoothly back and then twisting it into a tight knot at the back of the head. A Danish girl in good society makes her debut at 16, when she is confirmed. If she is not married at 22 she is left out of all parties and amusements, thus showing that the old-fashioned prejudice against old maids still obtains among these otherwise enlightened people.—N. Y. Ledger.

The Tumbleweed.

Tumbleweeds spread themselves in a wholesale fashion. Instead of sending the separate seeds out into the world with the wings or hairs to carry them, the whole plant breaks off near the root, when these are ripe, and goes rolling along the ground before the wind. The bare sun-scorched deserts of the great west produce tumbleweeds, and there are some in the prairie region. It is natural that they should be most abundant where there are no hills nor trees to stop them in their course. But we have one tumbleweed in the east—the old witch grass, so-called, maybe, because it rides the wind like an old beldame. In September this grass spreads its head, or panicle, with hair-like, purple branches, in every sandy field. When the seeds are ripe the plants are blown across the field, often piling up in masses along the fences and hedgerows. As might be expected, the hair grass, which has so effective a way of spreading itself, is found throughout the United States, from ocean to ocean.—Thomas H. Kearney, Jr., in St. Nicholas.

His Method.

"You are charged with knocking the complainant down with a club and taking all his valuables," said the judge.

"He tole me to," said the prisoner.

"Eh?"

"He tole me to do it. I stops him on the corner to get a light—see? An', of course, we got to talkin' about de money question. Den he says to me: 'De on'y right way to git at de money question is to start right in on first principles,' he says. 'Is dat de way youse wants to do?' I says. 'It is,' says he. 'All right,' I says, an' soaks 'im an' takes wot belongs to me by rights of first principles."—Indianapolis Journal.

Novel Farming.

Muggins—We got beautifully deceived in our entertaining friend, Goodfellow. It turns out that he is a professional crook.

Guggins—Great Scott! I can't believe it. What is his specialty?

"He's a security farmer."

"What on earth is that?"

"He makes a business of raising notes."—Buffalo Express.

Expedition Needed.

"John, the baby has swallowed one of your pearl studs."

"Well, for goodness sake, send for the doctor right away. I've got to wear that stud to-night."—Harlem Life.

RECOVERY OF A BICYCLE.

It Had Been Sunk in the Harbor for Revenge.

Among the residents of Bermuda are two brothers, one of whom, besides being an enthusiastic yachtsman, is also a swift and skillful rider of the bicycle. Some years ago, shortly before the date set for a bicycle race in which he was to be one of the contestants his wheel mysteriously disappeared and all efforts to find a trace of it proved fruitless.

One day, about 14 months after the bicycle had been presumably stolen, a fisherman who was angling out in the middle of St. George's harbor for floating fish, hooked a large one, which instantly plunged into the depths of the harbor in a vain endeavor to escape. The angler played with him for awhile, and then feeling the line tightening in his hand and the strain become steady began to haul up. He soon realized that he had at the end of his line one of the heaviest catches which he had ever made, and (what he could not understand about it) that it was almost apparently a dead weight. He hauled away, however, until there appeared above the water not only the fish that he had hooked, but a bicycle, around the handles of which the fish, in his efforts to escape, had wound the rope a number of times.

When the astonished fisherman had sufficiently recovered from his amazement at the curious catch he took the bicycle ashore. There it was identified as the one which had so inexplicably disappeared. Strange to say the machine, in spite of the fact that it had been at the bottom of the harbor for 14 months, was but little damaged and was easily put in running order again.

For some time no clew as to how it found its way to its watery hiding place could be discovered. Eventually, however, several circumstances came to light that pointed to a man with whom the bicycle rider had once had trouble. At one time whenever he rode past this man's place the dogs which were kept there would run out and bark and snap at the rider, causing him considerable annoyance and trouble. At first he contented himself with simply driving off the brutes as best he could, but when he found that they were set upon him by their master he took prompt measures to have the man arrested, brought into court and fined. From various circumstances that were found out regarding the disappearance of the wheel there seemed to be no doubt that the owner of the ugly dogs was responsible for it and that he stole the machine and sunk it in the harbor in order to be revenged on its owner.—Boston Transcript.

CRAFTSMEN WHO WANDER.

Peripatetic Shoemakers, Tinkers and Grinders Who Work Outlying Districts.

In the outlying portions of Chicago, and especially where its foreign elements abound, there are many features even of street life that recall the older cities of Europe. One of these consists in that class of roving tradesmen who carry their tools and workshops along with them and ply their respective callings wherever they can pick up a job. Various are their methods of advertising themselves and attracting custom.

One aristocrat of a shoemaker drives about in a closed vehicle as white and garish as a circus wagon. Within it are his work bench and stool, a cupboard full of leather scraps and a small heating stove. He has the knack of restoring to usefulness footwear that seemed to be hopelessly disabled. When he gets a job at any house in a block he draws up his wagon to the sidewalk and there "sticks to his last" as long as custom may come.

The tinsmith, or tinker, is usually less imposing than the cobbler. He carries his tools and a small stock of tin in a leathern budget slung over one shoulder. He proclaims his coming in the street by a musical cry of "Old tins—tins to mend!" When employed to repair a leaking wash boiler or a spoutless teakettle, he sits down to his task in some convenient porch or entry.

Another useful craftsman is the one who has an ambulant grindstone for sharpening knives and scissors. As he trundles it along by the sidewalk it clangs an iron bell that makes piteous appeal to be silenced. The grinder gets numerous jobs, too, for in many drudging households there would be no work for the carving knife if the scissors were long out of order. One knife grinder was met lately who has no grindstone, but does his work with a set of very hard files. These he carries in his hand rolled up in a piece of canvas, and as he makes no clang or cry, but has all the modest seeming of an opulent plumber, he is enabled to call unterrified at the better class of residences. All these worthy craftsmen fill a useful role and form a link between American civilization and the lands in which it was cradled.—Chicago Chronicle.

A Fearful Example.

"Talk about education bein' sech a help ter a man in life," he said, as he knocked the scrapings out of a corncob pipe which he was making. "'Tain't no sech thing nine times outen ten."

"I dunno 'bout that," replied the neighbor to whom his remark was addressed.

"Wall, I do know," was the positive rejoinder. "An' I kin back up my statement weth an illustration."

"Anybody 'round here?"

"Yes, sir. Si Tompkins' boy."

"The one thet's goin' ter open a drug store up ter town?"

"Same feller. Hev ye talked weth him?"

"Yes, I hev. An' I must say I thought he was a purty keen chap."

"Thet shows how ye kin git fooled. Why, thet feller hez been ter college fur two or three years studyin' pharmacy an' he don't know ez much about farmin' ez he did when he fust lef' home."—Detroit Free Press.

Unfeeling.

First Cyclist—I always get nervous when I see a woman crossing the street in front of me.

Second Cyclist—So do I. They have so many pins in their clothes that if a fellow collides with them he is almost sure to puncture a tire. — Pearson's Weekly.

The Information Reached Him.

Algy—I heard something to-day that made me feel weal anxious.

Cholly—What was it?

Algy—Some one told me that excessive cigawetta smoking was injurious.—Brooklyn Life.

RENDERED SPEECHLESS.

An Influential Farmer Stricken with Paralysis While at Work.

Further Items of Equal Interest.

From Mercury, Spring Valley, Minn.
EDITOR "MERCURY"—

The following statements from influential and prominent people in and about Spring Valley, Minnesota,—made to your reporter recently contain suggestions of much interest to readers of your paper.

"I am a prosperous and influential farmer living seven miles south of Spring Valley, and wish to certify my good faith as to the wonderful cure performed by the taking of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. On July 17th, 1894, I was stricken with paralysis, which left me in a helpless condition. My wife was compelled to wheel me about in a chair. My speech had entirely left me and I was next door to the grave. I had employed at different times three of Spring Valley's most able physicians, but they could do me no good, and after having been treated by a prominent physician from Etna, but to no avail, I resorted to various medicines, but could get no relief. I was asked to try Pink Pills, which I did.

"My first box was purchased in April, 1895. After having taken the pills a short time I could see an improvement. Finally I could use my limbs and walk about the house, and to-day, thank God, I have regained my speech, and I am thoroughly convinced had I not taken Pink Pills I would now be utterly helpless. As it is, I am comparatively a well man. I trust this may reach many afflicted with the dread disease, and that my statement may be the means of bringing poor unfortunates back to health and strength, as I know Pink Pills will do the work. "NEWELL SEELY."

"I have never in all my life before recommended a proprietary medicine to my immediate friends. But the help I have received from Pink Pills, I feel, justifies me in saying that I know of nothing equal to them for the cure of a generally broken down system.

"They have truly made a new woman of me, and for a rapid building up, I know of nothing better. My daughter was in a delicate state of health and, as a result of taking Pink Pills, she also is in the best of health now, and I can say, in closing, I shall always recommend Pink Pills most highly. "MRS. NEWELL LLOYD."

"For years I have been troubled with salt rheum or eczema, as it is often termed,—a continual breaking out all over my body. Naturally I have used more or less medicine. Some of it produced a temporary benefit, but many kinds proved to be positively injurious. As I had tried almost everything I began to feel discouraged, and for a time continued to suffer, until I could stand it no longer. Finally, my brother (Mr. Elmer Lloyd), of the firm of Lloyd & Smith, druggists, persuaded me to try Pink Pills, which I did, and after having taken about three boxes I found myself entirely cured. It is scarcely necessary to say that I have ever since kept Pink Pills in my house ready for any emergency. I gladly speak words of praise for this wonderful medicine. NEWELL LLOYD."

"I find the Pink Pills excellent for head ache. They have cured my husband of paralysis and I feel as if we cannot do without them in our family. "MRS. MORT SEELY."

"Pink Pills certainly have a great deal of merit. They have cured me of my sick headaches and have built me up generally, and I cannot speak too highly of this medicine. I shall at all times speak in highest terms of Pink Pills to my friends and neighbors. MRS. EUGENE WILCOX."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are now given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Med. Co. Schenectady, N. Y.

HICKS—"The Bible says: 'Whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant.'" Wicks—"It is evident from that that our maid knows her place perfectly."—Boston Transcript.

SURELY. Often after 10, 15, 20 years' suffering, St. Jacobs Oil cures rheumatism.

MRS. GRUMPEY—"Why don't wives rise up and make their husbands stand around?" Grumpey—"Because men never propose to that kind of women."—Detroit Free Press.

Home-Seekers' Excursions Via "The Milwaukee."

On December 1st and December 15th, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will sell Home-seekers' tickets to points in the South, Southeast and Southwest, at half fare for the round trip. For complete information address J. T. CONLEY, Ass't. Gen'l. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

GOLLEY—"Is there a ball-room in this hotel?" Gadser—"Yes, sir; downstairs to the left; only we generally call it the bar in this part of the country."—Roxbury Gazette.

Are You Going to Florida?

For Rates, time cards and descriptive matter for Florida and all points in the South and Southeast address the following agents of the Popular Big Four Route: J. C. TUCKER, Gen'l Northern Agent, H. W. SPARKS, Traveling Passenger Agent, 234 Clark St., Chicago.

HOME is dearer to a woman than a man because to her it is a place where she can sit around without her corset on.—Atchison Globe.

DON'T judge a man's bravery in the day time, when there are no ghosts or mad women around.—Atchison Globe.

BLACK, deep bruises cured by St. Jacobs Oil. It wipes them out.

Choosing a Husband.

George Eliot says in one of her novels, that almost any woman can marry any man she makes up her mind to. Whether this is truth or fiction, certainly a woman chooses her husband oftener than he knows it. But she must play the negative part. She can only make herself as attractive as possible in a modest, womanly way and rely upon human nature and manly instinct.

A sensible man naturally seeks a wholesome-looking, healthy, capable companion. Men are not unselfish enough to willingly assume the care of a weak, nervous, debilitated wife.

Men are not attracted by a sallow, pimply complexion, foul breath, or thin, emaciated form, because these symptoms are the sure index of poor digestion and impoverished blood.

A woman afflicted by these mortifying miseries should seek the powerful, purifying and nutrimental influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which completely dispels all unwholesome appearances by clearing and renovating the organic sources of healthful vitality.

It helps the liver to filter all bilious impurities from the blood. It gives the digestive organs power to extract nourishment from the food. It rounds out thin forms; wipes away wrinkles, and gives to the complexion its natural clearness and bloom.

"Your 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me of a severe case of poisoning of the blood," writes Mrs. Selia Ricca, of Coast, Santa Cruz Co., Cal. "Boils one after another would break out on my arms, and were very painful. I have tried the loudly praised Sarsaparillas without any benefit whatever, and not until I took your 'Discovery' did I get well. That was two years ago, and I have not had a boil or sore of any kind since."

GRANT AND WASHINGTON.

Two Wonderful Serials Which "The Century Magazine" Has Secured for 1897.

One of the best friends that Gen. Grant ever had was Horace Porter. There first meeting was at Chattanooga in the autumn of 1863, and soon after Gen. (then Captain) Porter became a member of Grant's staff and served with him constantly until Lee's surrender. When Grant became president Horace Porter was made his private secretary, and until Gen. Grant breathed his last at Mount McGregor the two men were close friends. Nor did Gen. Porter's love for his chief cease with his death, for to him is due the success of the movement to raise the half million of dollars which the Grant monument in Riverside park will cost. The inauguration of the tomb will take place next spring on Grant's birthday, and Gen. Porter will be the orator of the occasion.

During these years of intimacy with Grant Gen. Porter kept a diary, and in his moments of leisure he has arranged his unique stories of anecdotes and memoranda into a series of twelve articles, entitled "Campaigning with Grant," and The Century Magazine has secured all rights in the series and will print it during the coming year. Since the famous "Century War Series," for which Gen. Grant himself wrote four articles (the beginning of his "Memoirs"), no magazine has had such a treat to lay before its readers.

Another great serial in The Century is a novel of the American Revolution, written by the well-known Philadelphia physician, Dr. S. Wier Mitchell, whose literary reputation is as high as his standing in his own profession. The story is supposed to be the autobiography of the hero, "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker," who becomes an officer on Gen. Washington's staff. Social life in the capital, Philadelphia, is most interestingly depicted, and the characters in the story include Washington, Franklin and Lafayette. The readers of "Hugh Wynne, the Free Quaker" will obtain a clearer idea of the Revolutionary War than can be had from any other single source. It is believed that Dr. Mitchell has written "the great American novel," for which we have been waiting so many years.

These are only two of the features of The Century for the coming year—the magazine that leads the world of periodical literature. Very few of our readers will be without it in 1897. It costs $4.00 a year, not too high a price for what The Century gives, but many people are arranging to club together in groups of four, paying one dollar each, and securing the reading of the magazine one week in the month. The publishers advise the making up of clubs early. Send $4.00 to The Century Company, Union square, New York, with the name of the person to whom the magazine is to be sent. If you begin your subscription with the December (Christmas) number, the publishers will send you a copy of November *free*, in which the two great serials begin.

HICKS—"Are you fond of children?" Wicks—"Immoderately. A house is so restful after the little dears have been put to bed."—Boston Transcript.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

IN addition to being liars, all men are gossips.—Atchison Globe.

NO MISTAKE. Thousands have been cured promptly of Neuralgia by St. Jacobs Oil.

DID you ever hear a descriptive piece of music that described anything?

HOW TO CLEAN CARPETS AND RUGS.

Shave four bars of Ivory soap (which contains no rosin), and put in a kettle with one gallon of water. Let boil until dissolved. Spread the carpets or rugs on the floor. Add a quart of the mixture to a gallon of warm water. Dip a flannel cloth in it, and go over the article to be cleaned, being careful to rub the soiled spots. Then rinse in clear water, and let dry.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

It ain't changed any;
For the sky's still blue;
It's the same old country,
And—the house rent's due!
—Atlanta Constitution.

Texas.

In the Agricultural line, Texas leads all other states in the variety of its products. Cotton, corn and the cereals grow and are raised in every section of the state and in the central and southern portions sugar cane and sorghum are profitably cultivated. On the Gulf Coast two and three crops of vegetables are raised each year. Berries are shipped six weeks in advance of the home crop in the north. Pears, peaches, plums, oranges, figs, olives and nuts all grow abundantly and can be marketed from two to three weeks in advance of the California crops. Large quantities of rice are now grown.

If the land seeker, the home seeker and the settler desires to secure a farm larger than the one he occupies, on vastly more reasonable terms; if he wants more land to cultivate, a greater variety of crops to harvest, with proportionately increased remuneration, at a less outlay for cost of production; if he wants an earlier season with correspondingly higher prices; if he wants milder winters, all the year pasturage for his stock, improved health, increased bodily comforts and wealth and prosperity, he should go to Texas.

Send for pamphlet descriptive of the resources of this great state (mailed free). Low rate Homeseekers excursions via the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway on Nov. 3rd and 17th, Dec. 1st and 15th, 1896. H. A. CHERRIER, Northern Passenger Agent, 316 Marquette Building, Chicago.

JUDGE—"What is the charge against this prisoner?" Policeman—"He stole a wheel, your honor." Judge—"What make?"—Philadelphia North American.

HUMPED and bent. Lame-back did it. Straight and sound. St. Jacobs Oil did it.

1 OUT OF EVERY 3

Persons you meet every day,

WILL DIE

OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE

or some trouble of the kidneys, urinary or female organs.

THIS IS STARTLING, BUT IT IS TRUE.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

In such a serious condition you must secure the best remedy you can find in the market AT ONCE.

There is only one absolutely sure cure for these troubles, and that is

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"It has stood the test of time."

Sweetness and Light.

Put a pill in the pulpit if you want practical preaching for the physical man; then put the pill in the pillory if it does not practise what it preaches. There's a whole gospel in Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills; a "gospel of sweetness and light." People used to value their physic, as they did their religion,—by its bitterness. The more bitter the dose the better the doctor. We've got over that. We take "sugar in ours"—gospel or physic—now-a-days. It's possible to please and to purge at the same time. There may be power in a pleasant pill. That is the gospel of

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

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THE MOST WONDERFUL, RELIABLE AND EFFECTIVE

MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 210.

DON'T BE AFRAID OF WHEAT!

Don't be afraid of a small "break" in the price of wheat! These "breaks" are occasioned by some holders of wheat taking profits and, of course, when there happens to be a few more sellers than buyers, the market is bound to go off a little. That is a sign of a HEALTHY MARKET and that is the very time when shrewd operators BUY WHEAT. Send for our Free Book: it explains our special order plan and all kinds of option trading. OSBORN, CROSBY & CO., FLOUR EXCHANGE, MINNEAPOLIS.

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OH, YES; WE USE IT. YUCATAN.

A. N. K.—G. 1633.

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OPIUM HABIT AND DRUNKENNESS Cured in 10 to 30 Days. No Pay till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, DEC. 4, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

--Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

--Don't forget the Literary Society tonight, at the City Hall.

—Yesterday a couple of inches of snow fell improving the sleighing very materially.

—Read our clubbing offer, and select some good family reading for the long winter nights.

—The City Hall needs better warming apparatus. Another stove, or a heating plant of some kind.

—Several boys attending the dance at the Hall Saturday evening had to go to neighboring fires to warm. When a hall is too cold for a dance it needs more heat.

--B. Kuchenmister recently married to Miss Caroline Kunkel was in town yesterday investing in house-keeping materials. They will reside with his grandmother for the present.

—Political discussions have not ceased: but are being carried on about as vigorously as before election. It does look as if we are to have a four years educational campaign, sure enough.

—The Chinook entertainment by Clara Thompson at the City Hall Monday night, is said to have been good except that the hall was very cold much to the discomfort of the audience.

—The Eagle had better correct that egregious error: or misstatement about the GAZETTE'S criticisms of the Mayor's Monnument being closed for the winter; or keep out those lines "It is so if you see it in the Eagle."

--Several persons were misled this week by our item about the change of time on the Great Northern. Our typo got a 9 for a 6. The morning train east leaves here at 6:25. Most people would like to have it go an hour or two later these cold mornings.

—A good many of our former fellow citizens, when it came to voting, will feal pretty cheap when they come to the polls next March to ellect Village and Town officers to learn that they voted Nov. 3 to disfranchise themselves. If you ever want to vote again get out your second papers.

—If the ex-Mayor Gutzwiller has insured the non-freezable watering fountain against damage by freezing the council ought surely to give it a fair trial before closing it up for the winter. What's the use of expending all that money for a non-freezable fountain and having it closed half the year?

—Last Friday our citizens had their first glimpses of this year's Sun Dogs. They were huge fellows one on either side of Old Sol, and looked as if they ment business. The gentle zephyrs wafted through the boughs made peoples' ears tingle at the same time. A very few whiffs of such breath suffices to make some of our more timid neighbors begin their annual song about going down to "Dixies Land." But a little good wholesome atmosphere beats most of the ague, miasmatic, breezes of some of the southern climes all to pieses; and our summers are finer than theirs.

—Owing to the absence from town of many of our literarily inclined people, and the inclemency of weather and slippery condition of roads, and for other reasons, last Friday evening's meeting was not so largely attended as it might have been. The programme was mostly all carried out satisfactorly save the debate which owing to the absence of one of the chief disputants, Mr. Greear, did not materialize. It is too bad, for possibly the Professor might have convinced the audience that Cuba should be declared belligerent, and set the ball rolling that would eventuate in the freedom and independence of a Nation.

—An exqusit reproduction, in 14 colors of Van Vredenburgh's oil painting, "Our Bench show," representing a yard of puppies (size 10 x 26 inches) is given to every subscriber, with the December issue of Demorest's Magazine (published Nov. 15.) If you are fond of pictures and books send to Demorest's Magazine, 110 Fifth Ave. N. Y. 20 cents in stamps and receive your money's worth. The Demorest Magazine and the Buffalo GAZETTE for one year for $2.60. Read their add in another column. A year's subscription to this magazine would be a Christmas gift appreciated by the whole family.

—Since the advent of winter in earnest the egg factories in this section have failed to supply the demand for hen fruit. The operatives have all laid out; or struck for warmer weather. Eggs have gone up to twenty cents a dozen, and are scarce at that since McKinley was elected, and McKinley was to start all the factories at work, and here it is, so soon. A few weeks ago eggs were worth 8cts a doz. and even farmer families could afford to eat a few then. Now they are 20cts per dozen, they can't afford the luxury, and don't even have them to sell. We have been expecting the Old Bird up street to publish her annual item claiming the rise in the price of eggs was due to the McKinley bill, etc., etc, but as she has too much else on her mind she must have forgotten this. We simply call attention to the fact that cold weather and not the tariff has closed down this industry

—Mr. Bolton handed us the following:

No 10 morning pass. East, 6:25 a. m.
" 12 afternoon " " 4:03 p. m.
" 11 morning " West, 9:50 a. m.
" 9 evening " " 9:07 p. m.
Taking effect 4 o'clock a. m. Nov. 29.

—The I. O. G. T. are taking steps toward starting up their lodge again. There is a big field here and plenty of work to be done.

—A large share of the corn remains in the shock in the field, and the ground unplowed. This will make spring work behind from present appearances. Corn is cheap and people dislike to handle it for present prices. It would be better to load it onto the sled and haul it under shelter and husk it now, feeding the fodder, and saying the corn. It may be worth more in the spring. It don't pay to loose what you have even if it is cheap

Personal.

Dr. Catlin and Arthur Cruikshank visited relatives at St. Peter, this week.

C. G. Roosen made a trip to St. Paul, Monday.

C. M. Johnson, of Rockford came this way home from the East, Wednesday.

John Lohmiller and Pat Greear took a trip to "Dublin" via "West Virginia" Wednesday.

Rev. Sherwin, of Dassel was a passenger home fron near Brainerd, where he is taking a homestead, Monday.

L. M. Maxfield and Mrs. C. H. Green were esty visitors Monday.

Mr. Michael, Station agent of Montrese, visited Wisconsin last week to attend the burial of his sister.

C. Dickey made a protracted visit with Delano friends Thursday.

Archbishop Ireland is to be in Delano Monnay, Dec. 7, to administer confirmation to 150. He will be at Waverly Sunday.

County Cullings.

Candidates for office at the last election have handed in their sworn statements of expenses incurred to the County Auditor. Some of them come a little high. Those handed in range from Coroner, Shannon, $21.03, to County Attorney, Tarbox, $176.20.

District Court, Monday, Dec. 7, at Buffalo.

Among our Exchanges.

Bryan proposes to keep up the free silver agitation until 1900, but we are of the opinion that he is only talking that way in order to let himself down easily.—Sherbune County Times.

Pioneer Press:—Bourke Cochran thinks that the gold democrats, having helped ellect the republican candidates, should now support the republican policy. I am tired of masquerading as a tariff reformer, he said, as if reported. "I will never again be found before the people as a tariff reformer.

James Fuller, age 22, of Mouticello, accidently shot himself so that he died in a few minuites, at Santiago where he was visiting. He attempted to take his gun from the wagon when he saw some game, the hammer caught, discharging the peice, with the fatal result.

St. Paul Despatch: William J. Bryan gave the populists a hard hit at Denver when he said of 1900. "Fou years hence a man running on a free coinage platform, even with the aid of a special train, would hardly attract as much as a minstrel show or a circus. In fact, it is hardly possible that silver will even enter into the contest for presidency in 1900—certainly not if the question of currency reform is wisely settled by the McKinley administration."

St. Peter Free Pree: From a statement in the New Ulm Review it appears that national committeeman T. D. O'Brien, Chairman Resing and John Lind are seriously considering the advisability of making a contest on the governorship. They are of the opinion that enough votes had been thrown out illegall to cause the defeat of Mr. Lind and have submitted their findings to Mr. Pope of Mankato, the secretary of their state committee. Should he also be in favor of a recount another meeting will be called to map out the future course of action: and in that case we may look for an interesting scrimmage.

HOW A PUZZLE WAS SOLVED.

When you want a certain article, you want the best make of that article, don't you?

But how to determine which make is best is what puzzles you, isn't it?

And when the puzzle is solved for you, by authority which cannot be questioned, you are pleased, aren't you?

And you would like to hear of one puzzle that has been solved for the people of the whole world, wouldn't you?

Well, we will tell you about that very puzzle, and its solution.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889 at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France.

This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered, the GRAND PRIZE, giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French Government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the most prized honor of France.

That is how the puzzle of the best sewing machine in the world was fully solved by the most competent authority in the world in favor of the No. 9 and No. 12 Wheeler & Wilson machines.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best, it will be your own fault.

Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine, and if he does not keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue, prices and terms.

Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.,
185 and 187 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat, per bu.,	$ .73
Rye, per bu.,	.29
Potatoes, per bu.,	.25
Butter	.12, .15
Eggs,	.20
Hay, per ton,	4.00
Pork	3.50
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.06
Chickens, dressed,	.06
Spring chichen,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.08

Delano Literary!

The Delano literary Society meets at the City Hall Friday night Dec. 4. The organization not having been completed yet probably will be then. The following is the

PROGRAMME.

Instrumental Music,	Mrs. Fred Lindsley,
Recitation,	Mollie Maxfield
Song,	Male Quartette
Recitation, The Things that are no Worse. O! my Sire.	Dell Jordan.
Song,	Neta Gunn.
Recitation, Barbary Fritchie.	Morris Corey.
Solo.	Dr. Soper.
Instrumental Music,	The Orchestra.
Solo,	Miss Mable Young.

DEBATE.

Resolved, That the world is growing worse.
Affirmative. P. Greear, T. J. Catlin.
Negative, J. A. Wharton, C. S. Hawker.
By order of the Committee.

Reading Notices.

Farm Stock and Home, Minneapolis Minn., is read by more northwestern farmers than all other Minnesota agricultural papers combined. The reason for this is found in the fact that it is by far the best one published in this state. Every department is in charge of a man well versed in the subject he represents, and are men daily engaged in farm opperations and residents of the northwest. It is distinctively a paper edited by and for northwestern farmers. Farm, Stock and Home with the GAZETTE, will be sent one year for $1.30.

Take Notice, Act According.

The Village Council of the village of Delano, will receive sealed bids for 200 cords of Dry Basswood and 300 cords of Green Basswood, to be split body wood, four feet in length, to be ranked on village grounds near power house. The council will meet Nov. the 28th to open and consider bids. Any and all Bids may be rejected.

Dated at DELANO, Nov. 20th, 1896.
W. R. JOHNS,
8-2t. Village Recorder.

Agents Wanted.

To sell Banker's Alliance of California Combined Life and accident. Two policies in one. P. H. GREEAR,
District Manager.
Delano, Minn. 25tf.

Literary Notes.

DEMOREST'S Christmas Number opens with a most interesting article called "The Cradle of Christianity," being a series of sketches of the Holy Land, written by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hughes, who has traveled all over that part of the world. It is copiously illustrated with several full-page and many other smaller pictures.

FREE! FREE!

The McKinley Bill and the new Tarriff Bill compared item by item. Also Henry George's Protection or Free Trade, and speeches of congress men on tariff and direct taxation Address Minnesota Democratic Association, 127 Globe Bldg, St. Paul.

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Now is the Time to get your.
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We Make Them as Cheap as any Tailor in The City.
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BRING ME YOUR GOOD FAT STOCK!
And Receive the HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.
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HOGS, SHEEP, CATTLE, CALVES, LAMBS, AND HIDES WANTED.
8-8. F. A. CRAMER.

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OTHER CONTRIBUTORS:
Prof. T. L. Haecker, Prof. Thos. Shaw, Prof. S. B. Green, Prof. Otto Lugger, Prof. Harry Snyder, Prof. W. M. Hays, Walter L. Brower, Mary B. Keech, Seth H. Kenney and many others
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Veterinary Department. is in charge of Dr. S. D. Brimhall, and all questions pertaining to diseased and injured animals are answered for subscribers.
No Northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without FARM, STOCK AND HOME.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1896. NUMBER 11.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

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PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S last message to Congress is a long one. It requires considerable time and patience to read it through; and then you will want to read it over to find out what he means, on many points. It is on inside of this paper.

THE Spaniards claim to have found the dead body of Maceo; the Cuban leader; his feet encased in silk stockings marked with red silk. They say nothing of his boots. Some other lover of liberty must have appropiated them, and they still hold down the trocha.

THE Republicans are having hard slidding now. They have got their way once. and they dont know what to do. If they would figure on doing the best for the country instead of the best for the party, they might accomplish something of consequence. Good laws properly administered is what the people want. The party that provides these essentials of a happy, free and independent government will receive credit at the hands of the people.

GROVER CLEVELAND don't seem to get over the bond idea. He thinks money is money, if it is paper, so it is not redeemable in gold. The Republicans, of course will have to follow this cue and flood the country with paper money; long time bonds, bearing interest, and not redeemable in gold until the next century perhaps. Fie on such money. If the Government is going to make paper money why don't it make money, and call it money, and not be fooling around with bonds drawing interest.

A few weeks ago the Waverly Tribune assulted us in its columns for "chewing the rag". The article that seemed to rile the Tribune (by name) was concerning the fact the counties of Ramsey, Hennepin, Wright and Sherburne, had all gone largely republican, but each had elected a democratic Sheriff. We thought, along with lots of other people, that this was a very strange occurance, to just happen that way. We still think someone ought to "chew the rag", as the Tribune calls it. The rag is only a thin gauze, not much heivier than muskuite bar. Yet so long as the Tripune, and other timid sheets refrain from, even mentioning the fact, together with the strange concidence that Anoca County, is a tie, on the same office, and the Governor and the Attorney General have had their ingenuity considerably taxed to settle the question, the thin rag will serve as a thicker one. Just how it happened, is what the people wovld like to know, and if the Tribune can offer them a good and sufficient excuse for this very singulr occurance it ought to do so, and not begin to work the old racket that has helped so long to cover up the old party sins. Come brother Topping take hold and help "cnew the rag" until the people and not the politicians elect officers to govern them.

Among our Exchanges.

The postmaster of Minneapolis, has decided that the goverment employees under his jurisdiction must pay honest bills or leave the service. This is good sense if not good law.—Valley Horald.

E. T Hamilton, the Messenger editor is slightly hors de combat this week, the result of a fall received Friday evening. While walking rapidly and carrying a child his feet caught in a wire frozen in the ground. The effort to hold the child up and save it from injury, which was done, cost a fracture and a dislocation of the clavicle of the left sholder.—Maple Lake Messenger.

Wright County Times.—Chauncey Depew would make an altogether lovely embassador to London. What he does not know of the large and small social courtesies of life not even a Frenchman knows. His inexhaustible fund of humor and his ability to make a speech would make the lion of British banquets and his receptions. And when it came to affairs requiring down right shrewdness and diplomacy it is sufficient to say that a man who can manage a big American railroad and make it pay even through the hard times we have had in this country would not be left in little matter like international statesmanship.

Some Politics.

It is probably not always plesant to those who are stiff political partisans to read or hear unfavorable comments on their party or its methods or the men it advances to official positions, and yet just such criticism is necesary if we would preserve even the semblance of good government. Political parties are human organizations, made up of and controlled more or less by selfish men who are constantly scheming for some personal advantage, and it would therefore be too much to expect any political party infallible. In local politics the personal character, and qulifications of the candidate has and should have great weight with the voters when they come to make their choice at the polls In national politics this can scareely be taken into the account because the great majority of voters cannot possibly have any personal knowledge of any of the candidates, they must, or should be governed almost entirely by the principles represented by the various candidates and party nominees. If it is a question of tariff, those who believe in the protective system will naturally support that party and candidate who represents that system, and those who believe in an opposite or different system will just as naturally support that party and candidate who represents that system. In order to carry an election it becomes necessary for some one party to convert enough voters to its principles and belief in order to secure a majority of the votes cast. This is, or ought to be the purpose of a campaign and this should be done by fair, dispationate, patriotic argument and not otherwise. It is never safe nor is it justified by any facts, for one party to apply to the other abusive epithets. It is assuming too much for any one political party to assume to itself all the patriotism and patriotic citizens in the country and when any party does that it goes beyond the bounds of reason and of right.

* * *

While it should be the object of a political campaign to arive at the truth, yet as a matter of fact this is hardly ever the case, the sole object is to carry the election and in order to do this it is not uncommon to resort to every sort of misrepresentation, and to every trick and artifice known to political managers. The people themselves, even those who cannot possibly gain any personal benefit from party triumph, in the way of office or patronage, will go so far as to refuse to read or hear anything that may be said for the party or the principles to which they are opposed, it is not a matter of reason with them but simply a matter of prejudice.

* * *

It may be said that there are two sides to every public question and as all legislation is mose or less an experiment, so it may be said that the real merits of most questions of public policy can only be determined by actual experience, by making a trial of the plan or principle of remedy proposed, and sometimes a more or less extended trial is reqnested to a full and satisfactory knowledge of what the practical effects and results will be. One of the greatest hindrances to good goverument in a republic like ours is the impatence of the people and the facilities there are for frequent changes and reversals of public policy. At last once every four years the people of this country have the opportunity and the power to make radical changes in the policy of the government and experience shows that at the four last national elections the people have each time voted for radical changes in the policy of this government with reference to the tariff, and there is no assurance that they will be any nearer a final solution and settlement of this much vexed question in four years from now than they have heretofore been.

* * *

This whipping around from "pillar to post" on this one question is all the more singular and unjustifiable from the fact that ever since 1861 this country has been under a high protective policy and the people ought to be satisfied as to its merits or demerits without any further experiment, but such does not seem to be the fact.—Buffalo Journal.

"So his mother intends making a pianist of him?"

"Yes."

"Whom has she chosen for a teacher?"

"He haf not got that far yet; at present she is just letting his hair grow."—The Musical Idea.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4, 1896.

The White House is about the only place in Washington one can go now without meeting one or more Senators and Representatives. Secretary Olney has been overrun with Congressional callers, especially since the circulation of the rumor that he had a short time ago notified the government of Spain that this government intended to bring about peace in Cuba if the revolution was not put down in three months, all anxious to know the exact status of Cuban matters. Members of the Senate and House Foreign committies are said to have received some definite information but to all the rest it was stated in general terms that no immediate change was contemplated in the policy of the administration towards Cuba, and it is expected that the President's message will treat the matter in about the same style. The other members of the Cabinet have also had numerous Congressional callers, some on business and some merely to pay a friendly visit; but President Cleveland has not had much of his time taken up by them and is not likely to have.

The President's message is all ready to be sent to congress, and the usual precautions have been taken to prevent its premature publication. If it be fair to judge from the lack of curiosity as to the contents of that document this year, those precautions were hardly necessary. It will, of course, be printed as a matter of news when it goes to Congress, but it is doubtful whether an advance copy of it could be sold to any paper in the country, not because of the belief that it will be any less interesting than Mr. Cleveland's previous messages, but because of the knowledge that the situation in Congress is such that no matter how wise or how important there commendations of the meesage may be there is no possibility of their being carried out by legislation at the present session.

There are all classes of men in most professions, but the increase of men who conduct their business upon the greengoods man's theory, that a "new sucker is born every minute," in the ranks of the patent solicitors has aroused the honorable patent lawyers to the necessity of taking some action that will protect the inventors of the country and their own profession from the degradation and demoralization of the methods adopted to cajole money from the pockets of the inventors without any intention of giving any equitable return therefor. Under present laws and rules the Commissioner of Patents can do nothing to protect either the honest patent lawyer or the inventor, except in cases of the most flagrant nature, and then it must come under his personal notice after an application has been filed in the Patent Office; but it is thought that a Patent Bar, to a proper extent under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Patents, could easily compel the lottery patent solicitors and the delusive circular patent solicitors to either reform their methods or get out of the business. In either case the inventors and the honest patent lawyers would be gainers.

Speaking of the probability that one or more Senators may be asked to join McKinley's Cabinent a veteran republican Senator said: "Well everybody must judge for themselves, but the Senator who has been in office for more than one term who is willing to enter the Cabinet must either have been blind to what went on under his nose or imagine that he possesses the ability to make his experience different from that of other men who have tried the same thing. Many Senators have been pursuaded into Presidents' Cabinents, but I don't believe there was ever a single one of them that did not regret it. Senator Lodge, of Mass., who has been mentioned as a cabinet possibility, says he would not leave the Senate for any position in McKinley's gift. Lodge may not have a level head on everything but on this subject he has.

There is nothing in official life, except the Presidency, better than a Senatorship.

There is alarm among the republicans over a report that "Teddy" Roosevelt is tiring of his New York job and wants to come back to Washington as Assistant Secretary of the Navy under the McKinley administration. They don't want "Teddy" to come back to Washington, but he has a knack of getting what he wants; hense their alarm. They know what a wonderful capacity "Teddy" has for stirring things up and keeping them stirred up. They think the extra session of Congress and other McKinley inflections will be trouble enough without "Teddy". The newspaper men are a unite in desiring "Teddy's" return to Washington as a member of McKinley's administration: as an all around copy-maker readable copy, too—he beats the band as the yellow kid says.

Senator Cullom, the gentleman who was a candidate for the republican Presidential nomination because of a fancied facial resemblance to Abraham Lincoln and who has been "mentioned" for the cabinet, has set up as a financial oracle. He said: "The republican party will settle the silver question within the next four years to the satisfaction of everybody." When asked to state how this wonderful settlement was to be brought about the oracle replied: "Just what plan will be followed I cannot say, but I feel sure it will be settled." Now isn't that convincing?

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

Illinois is said to have the finest woman's prison in the world, but there is no rush for rooms.

The real secret of man's determined opposition to woman suffrage is the fear that when women should be given the ballot they would insist on betting hats.

The fellows who "rocked the boat" during the hot months have started into the amusement of skating on thin ice and seeing how near they can go to the air holes.

The total vote of the states of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Utah in the recent election amounted to 347,234, while that of Chicago was 373,734, showing an excess of 39,500 in favor of Chicago.

The bill in the Alabama legislature to prohibit the wearing of bloomers in that state was referred to the committee on temperance. The Alabama lawmakers evidently think that bloomers have a tendency to drive people to drink.

More defective ballots were cast in Rhode Island this year than at any previous election. Out of 58,832 presidential votes 5,047 were so marked, either through ignorance or carelessness, that they could not be credited to any candidate.

The Army of the Tennessee has given the contract for a fine equestrian statue of Gen. Sherman, to be erected in Washington. The capital city is already notable for its statuary, and will be still richer with this figure of one of the most picturesque characters in American history.

Maryland has fallen into line with several other states in the matter of institutes for the education of the farmers. The work is to begin this winter with a legislative appropriation of $3,000, which is regarded as sufficient to provide for the holding of one or more institutes in each county in the state.

At the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences in the Columbia school of mines in New York, Prof. Ira Remsen, of Johns Hopkins university, spoke on "The Isometric Chlorides of Paranitroorthosulphobenzoic Acid." The least trifle of alcoholic stimulation would have materially crippled the lecturer on such a name as that.

The critics in the forecast department of the weather bureau will do well to hide their heads in shame until a storm of popular wrath blows over. The department's annual report shows or says that 83 per cent. of the forecasts proved correct. This is about 82 per cent. more than the department has been credited with by the critics.

The Electrical Review says a curious experiment at Rockdell, N. Y., developed the fact that telephoning through the human body could be accomplished successfully. A young man took a broken end of a wire in each hand and communication was easily established, messages passing through his body as readily as though the wire had been solid.

It has been frequently said that the women themselves are opposed to woman suffrage. This is certainly true of the sisterhood of states. Idaho was the only state favoring woman suffrage at the last election. Opposed to Ida Ho may be placed May Inne, little Rhody, Della Ware, Mary Land, Virginia, Flora Day, Allie Bama, Mrs. Ippi, Miss Ouri, Louise Iana, Tennie See, Minnie Sota and Callie Fornia.

The teachers in the Boston schools did not wait for any action on the part of the city relative to pensioning them, but went to work and established on their own hook a teachers' mutual benefit association. During the past five years the association has paid to 66 retired teachers the snug sum of $50,889. This is a striking illustration of what can be accomplished by a little well-directed effort.

Queen Victoria is going to make a new will. Twenty-five years have passed since the one now in existence was drawn up, and in that time the queen's property, as well as her progeny, has increased vastly. The wealth of the ruler of Great Britain and Ireland and Canada and India has been estimated at $175,000,000, and while a portion of it has been bequeathed to the queen by certain of her rich subjects, the greater part of it is the accumulation of her judiciously invested savings.

By the death of William Steinway, the well-known head of the great piano house of Steinway & Sons, of New York, there has passed away not only a conspicuous and successful manufacturer, but one of the most public-spirited, able and useful of the German-American citizens of the United States. Outside of the special instruments manufactured by this house Mr. Steinway for many years has been a power in the musical history of the country, and his death leaves a vacancy in the world of music which will be hard to fill. In contributions, also, he was always liberal and the list of his charities is a long one.

The richest man in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet now is the new secretary of the interior, Mr. Francis. Secretary Lamont follows. Eight years ago he was poor, but Metropolitan Traction stock in New York made him several hundred thousand dollars. He got in on the ground floor and is now floating with the stock on the roof. Attorney-General Harmon has sufficient to keep the wolf from the door. So has Secretary Olney. Secretary Morton, Secretary Carlisle, Postmaster-General Wilson and Secretary Herbert are compelled to ask for their "balance" in bank several times a month. The president is a millionaire.

Prof. L. L. Dyche, the arctic explorer, has returned home after five months' absence in Alaska in search of mammals for the Kansas university. His trip was most successful. When asked about a north pole passage through the Alaskan route, Prof. Dyche replied that he thought it was perfectly feasible and that his ship captain and whalers had told him that it was often possible to go as far north as 83 degrees and that some of the whalers were of the belief that some seasons it would be possible to sail clear through to the north pole on account of the shifting of the ice. He intimated that he might try it again.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the Second Session.

The Fifty-fourth congress convened on the 7th for its final session, but transacted no business. President Cleveland and his message had the floor in both houses. Vice President Stevenson called the senate to order and Speaker Reed presided in the house.

FROM WASHINGTON.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 4th aggregated $1,285,485,804, against $935,953,113 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week in 1895 is 4.0.

R. E. Preston, director of the mint, in his report shows that during the past fiscal year the total coinage was $71,188,528. He states that the silver coins are being counterfeited, exactly similar to the genuine in size, weight and devices, and some cannot be distinguished from the genuine, even by experts.

Secretary of the Interior Francis shows in his annual report that the total number of acres disposed of up to June 30 last was 946,000,000, leaving public domain still vacant estimated at over 600,000,000, not including the district of Alaska, with an area of over 369,000,000 acres.

General Dumont, supervising inspector of the steamboat inspection service, in his annual report says that 600,000,000 passengers were carried on steam vessels during the year and that 221 lives were lost, a decrease from the previous year of 173.

It is said that the battle ship Texas, which cost the government $4,125,000, is a complete failure.

Secretary of the Navy Herbert in his annual report warns the country of the insufficiency of its navy for the requirements of war. There are 42 vessels in commission, and 8,165 enlisted men and 1,378 apprentices in the navy. The department expended during the year $13,002,625.

An energetic protest has been lodged by the German government with the state department in Washington against the action of the president in imposing tonnage duties on German ships entering American ports.

The secretary of the treasury transmitted to the speaker of the house the estimates of the appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. They amount to $421,718,965. The estimates for the present fiscal year amounted to $418,091,073.

Fire losses of the United States and Canada for the month of November amounted to $5,211,800, against $8,993,000 during the same time last year.

President Cleveland, in his message to congress, in referring to affairs in Cuba, says that in spite of Spain's determination to put down the rebellion the Cubans have gained strength in arms and men, and says it cannot reasonably be expected that the present attitude of the United States will be indefinitely maintained.

During the past year the total receipts of the government were $82,499,208.40 and the total expenditures were $90,626,296.84, an increase of receipts over the previous year of $5,516,080.21, and an increase of expenditures of $3,836,124.02.

THE EAST.

Fire destroyed the administration building of the New Jersey state institution for feeble-minded children at Vineland.

In Boston the Imperial Grand Opera company, under the charge of Col. Mapleson, was stranded for lack of funds.

It is shown by the official canvass of the vote for president in Massachusetts that 278,976 ballots were cast for McKinley, 105,711 for Bryan and 11,749 for Palmer. McKinley's plurality, 173,265.

Benjamin Tappan, D. D., ex-president of the Bangor Theological seminary, died in South Norridgewock, Me., aged 81 years.

From Europe to Boston the Cunard steamer Servia broke the record, making the run from Daunt's Rock in 6 days, 14 hours and 8 minutes.

Fire nearly destroyed East Corinth, a town of 500 population in Vermont.

E. L. Godfrey, of Emlenton, Pa., and Arthur Palmer, of Montezuma, O., both oil men, were drowned at St. Mary's, O.

William Bourke, seven years old; Josie Bourke, 11 years old; Daniel Ryan, 6 years old, and Martin Burns, 10 years old were drowned while skating at Hartford, Conn.

The gunboats Vicksburg and Newport were launched from the yards at Bath, Me. They cost $229,400 each.

In Boston Mrs. Sarah Lawrence and her daughter Sophie, aged nine, and a boarder named Sawyer were suffocated by gas.

Ella and John Alpha and Blanche Bishop were drowned at Hawley, Pa., while skating.

Fannie Redding died suddenly at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Harry Burke, in Derby, Conn., aged 102 years.

At the age of 64 years Col. John R. Fellows, district attorney of New York, and former member of congress, died at his home in that city.

At Rochester, N. Y., Samuel Rosenbaum, aged 60 years, a cloth-trimming agent, shot his wife and then shot himself. Domestic trouble was the cause.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Flames that began in the Baptist church at Weston, Mo., destroyed the best portion of the village.

At Denver Arthur Gardiner, of Chicago, established two new bicycle records, riding a quarter of a mile in 26 1-5 seconds, and a half mile in one minute flat.

Eliza H. Cummings, a wealthy woman of Hillsboro, O., committed suicide by jumping from the sixth story of a hotel in New York. She was demented.

While undergoing the ceremony of initiation into the Mystric Shrine at the Masonic temple in Minneapolis, Charles Witter, of Winthrop, Minn., fell dead.

A letter was sent by the National W. C. T. U. to President-elect McKinley asking him to banish wine from the white house.

In McLeansboro, Ill., Fred Behme was executed for the murder of his wife and child on Easter Sunday last.

In Oregon the official canvass of the vote in the late presidential election gives McKinley a plurality of 1,972.

The notorious Oklahoma outlaw, Dynamite Dick, over whose head hangs a reward of $3,000, was killed in a fight with deputy sheriffs near Newkirk.

Fire destroyed 21 store buildings and five dwellings at Shaw, Miss., entailing a loss of $100,000.

The village of Flippen, Ky., was almost wiped out by fire.

In Milwaukee 100 families, numbering between 500 and 600 persons, were poisoned by eating bread in which arsenic had been mixed and a large number of the cases were considered serious.

On the Florida coast the lumber schooner Nathan F. Cobb, of Rockland, Me., was wrecked and three men were drowned.

Near Waelder, Tex., a head-end collision between two freights on the Southern Pacific road resulted in the death of two engineers, two firemen and a brakeman.

During the season now closing 62 lives were lost in navigating the great lakes. Compared with previous years this list is much below the average.

In the recent election the total vote of North Dakota was 47,381, of which McKinley received 28,336; Bryan, 20,689; Levering 356. McKinley's plurality is 7,647.

At Lexington, Mo., a mob of farmers broke into the county jail, secured Jesse Winner and James Nelson, held for the murder of Mrs. Winner and her two babies, and lynched them.

At Newark, O., Mrs. A. F. Gleisner, wife of a glassblower, shot her infant in the head and then shot herself. She was thought to have been insane.

In Mercer county, Ky., a mob tore down six tollgates, making over 300 destroyed in the state in the last three months.

The doors of the Baxter bank at Baxter Springs, Kan., closed.

Flames destroyed the wholesale grocery house of B. H. Flaspoller & Sons in New Orleans, the loss being $100,000.

At Clinton, Mo., the Henry county bank closed its doors with liabilities of $125,000.

While out hunting with two young sons of his employer, Joe Williams, near Pine Bluff, Ark., a negro named Davis killed both boys and escaped.

Near Argos, Ind., George Deacon, aged 77 years, killed his wife, aged 76, and took his own life by drowning. The couple had been married nearly 50 years. Deacon was partially deranged.

Fire destroyed the plant and buildings of the Withington & Russell company, agricultural implement manufacturers, covering about six acres in Newton, Tenn., the loss being $125,000.

The largest land owner in the United States, William Drury, died at his home in New Boston, Ill., aged 80 years.

In a collision on the Baltimore & Ohio railway near Storrs Station, O., three persons were killed and ten others more or less seriously injured.

Business has been resumed by the Union national bank of New Orleans, which suspended September 9 last.

In Chicago Henry Owen O'Connor, a witness in the famous Cronin murder trial and the 39th of the persons connected with the case to meet death, killed himself at his home.

Complete returns of the presidential vote of each state show McKinley's total vote to be 7,122,724 and that of Bryan 6,498,857, giving McKinley a plurality of 623,867. In the electoral college the figures are: McKinley, 276; Bryan, 171.

A mob lynched Jim Davis (colored), who killed the 13-year-old son of his employer, Joe Williams, near Pine Bluff, Ark.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

In Cuba local newspapers are urging the necessity for carrying on farming operations in the island, otherwise a disastrous famine is inevitable.

The death is announced of Joseph James Cheesman, president of Liberia, and Vice President Coleman succeeds him.

It is estimated that the wheat crop of Great Britain is 20,000,000 bushels above that of 1895.

Homer Howell, aged 27, maddened by unrequited love, shot his former sweetheart, Miss Annie Sims, aged 24, at Montreal, Que., and then put a bullet in his own brain.

The arbitration as agreed upon by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote has been accepted by Venezuela.

Advices from Havana report that Capt. Gen. Weyler has been wounded at the front. It is not stated how serious his wounds are.

LATER NEWS.

No trains were taken off by the Great Northern railway in making up its winter schedule; but changes were made in the leaving time of several of them, the most important being the Pacific coast train which leaves St. Paul at 1 p. m., two hours earlier than heretofore, giving closer connections with eastern lines than ever before and reaching Montana and coast points in daylight.

The first senatorial caucus of the republicans was held the 8th. Senators Dubois, Mantle, Pettigrew, Cannon, Squire and Teller refused to participate.

An attempt was made to wreck the passenger train on the Iowa Central road early the 8th, near Lattimer, Io. An extra freight ahead of the passenger train saved the latter.

Gen. Curtis had his pocket picked on the floor of congress the 8th, and $22 taken.

Twenty-five messenger boys of the Postal Telegraph company at Milwaukee, Wis., went out on a strike the 8th because the manager directed them to use bicyeles on the icy roads. New boys were employed, but the strikers started in to mob them, and police protection was called for.

Telegrams from Havana the 8th state in most positive terms that Antonio Maceo, the leader of the Cuban insurgents, has been killed in Havana province, after having effected a passage of the western trocha near Mariel.

The boiler in the Wilcox lumber mill at Seville, Ga., exploded the 8th, killing S. Pilland, an Irish employe, name unknown, and four negroes.

James Carter, a prominent member of the Virginia legislature, fell into the fire at Cartersford, Va., the 8th, during a stroke of apoplexy, and was burned to death.

The supreme court of Kentucky, the 8th, denied a new trial to Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling, convicted of the murder of Pearl Bryan.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, Dec. 8		
WHEAT—No 1 northern	77	@	77½
No. 2 northern	74½	@	76
May			79½
HAY—Timothy	7 00	@	8 00
Good wild	5 50	@	6 00
OATS—No. 3 white			17½
CATTLE—Steers	2 25	@	3 10
Cows			2 50
HOGS	2 50	@	3 00
SHEEP—Muttons			2 75
Lambs			2 80
BUTTER—Creamery firsts	20	@	21
Creamery seconds	18	@	19
Dairy, fancy	17	@	18
Dairy, choice	15	@	16
POULTRY—Turkeys	8	@	8½
Spring chickens			7

THE MESSAGE.

Text of President Cleveland's Recommendations to Congress.

Recognition of the Independence of Cuba Impossible Under Present Circumstances.

Spain Must Soon Take Steps to End the War, or Interference by United States Will Follow.

Much Space Devoted to the Financial Question—Necessity for Currency Reform.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The following is the text of President Cleveland's message to congress:

To the Congress of the United States: As representatives of the people in the legislative branch of their government, you have assembled at a time when the strength and excellence of our free institutions and the fitness of our citizens to enjoy popular rule have been again made manifest. A political contest involving momentous consequences, fraught with feverish apprehension and creating aggressiveness so intense as to approach bitterness and passion has been waged throughout our land and determined by the decree of free and independent suffrage, without disturbance of our tranquillity or the least sign of weakness in our national structure. When we consider these incidents and contemplate the peaceful obedience and manly submission which have succeeded a heated clash of political opinions, we discover abundant evidence of a determination on the part of our countrymen to abide by every verdict of the popular will and to be controlled at all times by an abiding faith in the agencies established for the direction of the affairs of their government.

The Turkish Question.

At the outset of a reference to the more important matters affecting our relations with foreign powers, it would afford me satisfaction if I could assure the congress that the disturbed condition in Asiatic Turkey had during the past year assumed a less hideous and bloody aspect and that either as a consequence of the awakening of the Turkish government to the demand of humane civilization, or as the result of decisive action on the part of the great nations having the right by treaty to interfere for the protection of those exposed to the rage of mad bigotry and cruel fanaticism, the shocking features of the situation had been mitigated.

Instead, however, of welcoming a softened disposition or protective intervention, we have been afflicted by continued and not unfrequent reports of the wanton destruction of homes and the bloody butchery of men, women and children, made martyrs to their profession of Christian faith

Protection of Americans.

While none of our citizens in Turkey have thus far been killed or wounded, though often in the midst of dreadful scenes of danger, their safety in the future is by no means assured. Our government at home and our minister at Constantinople have left nothing undone to protect our missionaries in Ottoman territory, who constitute nearly all the individuals residing there who have a right to claim our protection on the score of American citizenship.

Cuban Insurrection.

The insurrection in Cuba still continues with all its perplexities. It is difficult to perceive that any progress has thus far been made towards the pacification of the island, or that the situation of affairs as depicted in my last annual message has in the least improved. If Spain still holds Havana and the seaports and all the considerable towns, the insurgents still roam at will over at least two-thirds of the inland country. If the determination of Spain to put down the insurrecion seems but to strengthen with the lapse of time and is evinced by her unhesitating devotion of largely increased military and naval forces to the task, there is much reason to believe that the insurgents have gained in point of numbers and character and resources, and are none the less inflexible in their resolve not to succumb without practically securing the great objects for which they took up arms.

Not Yet Entitled to Recognition.

If Spain has not yet reestablished her authority, neither have the insurgents yet made good their title to be regarded as an independent state. Indeed, as the contest has gone on, the pretense that civil government exists on the island, except so far as Spain is able to maintain it, has been practically abandoned. Spain does keep on foot such a government, more or less imperfectly, in the large towns and their immediate suburbs. But, that exception being made, the entire country is either given over to anarchy, or is subject to the military occupation of one or the other party.

Why Spain Does Not Win.

Were the Spanish armies able to meet their antagonists in the open, or in pitched battle, prompt and decisive results might be looked for, and the immense superiority of the Spanish forces in numbers, discipline, and equipment, could hardly fail to tell greatly to their advantage. But they are called upon to face a foe that shuns general engagements, that can choose and does choose its own ground, that from the nature of the country, is visible or invisible at pleasure, and that fights only from ambuscade and when all the advantages of position and numbers are on its side. In a country where all that is indispensable to life in the way of food, clothing and shelter is so easily obtainable, especially by those born and bred on the soil, it is obvious that there is hardly a limit to the time during which hostilities of this sort may be prolonged.

Situation Deplorable.

Meanwhile, as in all cases of protracted civil strife, the passions of the combatants grow more and more inflamed and excesses on both sides become more frequent and more deplorable. They are also participated in by bands of marauders, who, now in the name of one party now in the name of the other, as may best suit the occasion, harry the country at will and plunder its wretched inhabitants for their own advantage. Such a condition of things would inevitably entail immense destruction of property, even if it were the object of both parties to prevent it as far as practicable. But while such seemed to be the original policy of the Spanish government, it has now apparently abandoned it and is acting upon the same theory as the insurgents, namely, that the exigencies of the contest require the wholesale annihilation of property that it may not prove of use and advantage to the enemy. It is to the same end that in pursuance of general orders, Spanish garrisons are now being withdrawn from plantations and the rural population required to concentrate itself in the towns.

The sure result would seem to be that the industrial value of the island is fast diminishing, and that unless there is a speedy and radical change in existing conditions, it will soon disappear altogether. That value consists very largely, of course, in its capacity to produce sugar—a capacity already much reduced by the interruptions to tillage, which have taken place during the last two years. It is reliably asserted that should these interruptions continue during the current year and practically extend, as is now threatened, to the entire sugar-producing territory of the island, so much time and so much money will be required to restore the land to its normal productiveness that it is extremely doubtful if capital can be induced to even make the attempt

Would Engage Our Serious Attention.

The spectacle of utter ruin of an adjoining country, by nature one of the most fertile and charming on the globe, would engage the serious attention of the government and the people of the United States in any circumstance. In point of fact, they have a concern with it which is by no means of a wholly sentimental or philanthropic character. It lies so near to us as to be hardly separated from our territory. Our actual pecuniary interest in it is second only to that of the people and government of Spain. It is reasonably estimated that at least from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 of American capital are invested in plantations, and in railroad, mining and other business enterprises on the island. The volume of trade between the United States and Cuba, which in 1889 amounted to about $64,000,000, rose in 1893 to about $103,000,000, and in 1894, the year before the present insurrection broke out, amounted to nearly $96,000,000.

Vexatious Entanglements.

Besides this large pecuniary stake in the fortunes of Cuba, the United States finds itself inextricably involved in the present contest in other ways both vexatious and costly. Many Cubans reside in this country and indirectly promote the insurrection through the press, by public meetings, by the purchase and shipment of arms, by the raising of funds and by other means, which the spirit of our institutions and the tenor of our laws do not permit to be made the subject of criminal prosecutions. Some of them, though Cubans at heart and in all their feelings and interests, have taken out papers as naturalized citizens of the United States, a proceeding resorted to with a view to possible protection by this government, and not unnaturally regarded with much indignation by the country of their origin.

The Question of Intervention.

These inevitable entanglements of the United States with the rebellion in Cuba, the large American property interests affected and considerations of philanthropy and humanity in general have led to a vehement demand in various quarters for some sort of positive intervention on the part of the United States. It was at first proposed that belligerent rights should be accorded to the insurgents—a proposition no longer urged because untimely and in practical operation clearly perilous and injurious to our own interests. It has since been and is now sometimes contended that the independence of the insurgents should be recognized. But imperfect and restricted as the Spanish government of the island may be, no other exists there—unless the will of the military officer in temporary command of a particular district can be dignified as a species of government. It is now also suggested that the United States should buy the island—a suggestion possibly worthy of consideration if there were any evidence of a desire or willingness on the part of Spain to entertain such a proposal. It is urged, finally, that all other methods failing, the existing internecine strife in Cuba should be terminated by our intervention, even at the cost of a war between the United States and Spain—a war which its advocates confidently prophesy could be neither large in its proportions nor doubtful in its issue.

Right, Not Might, Must Rule.

The correctness of this forecast need be neither affirmed nor denied. The United States has nevertheless a character to maintain as a nation, which plainly dictates that right and not might should be the rule of its conduct. Further, though the United States is not a nation to which peace is a necessity, it is in truth the most pacific of powers, and desires nothing so much as to live in amity with all the world. Its own ample and diversified domains satisfy all possible longings for territory, preclude all thought of conquest, and prevent any casting of covetous eyes upon neighboring regions, however attractive.

Spain Should Grant Autonomy.

It is in the assumed temper and disposition of the Spanish government to remedy these grievances, fortified by indications of the colonial public opinion in Spain, that this government has hoped to discover the most promising and effective means of composing the present strife, with honor and advantage to Spain and with the achievement of all the reasonable objects of the insurrection. It would seem that if Spain should offer to Cuba genuine autonomy—a measure of home rule which, while preserving the sovereignty of Spain, would satisfy all rational requirements of her Spanish subjects—there should be no just reason why the pacification of the island might not be effected on that basis.

Objections Answered.

It has been objected on the one side that Spain should not promise autonomy until her insurgent subjects lay down their arms; on the other side, that promised autonomy, however liberal, is insufficient, because without assurance of the promise being fulfilled, but the reasonableness of a requirement by Spain, of unconditional surrender on the part of the insurgent Cubans before their autonomy is conceeded, is not altogether apparent. It ignores important features of the present—the inability of two years' duration has given to the insurrection the feasibility of its indefinite prolongation in the nature of things, and as shown by past experience, the utter and imminent ruin of the island, unless the present strife is speedily composed—above all, the rank abuses which all parties in Spain, all branches of her government and all her leading public men concede to exist and profess a desire to remove. Facing such circumstances to withhold the proffer of needed reforms until the parties demanding them put themselves at mercy by throwing down their arms has the appearance of neglecting the gravest of perils and inviting suspicion as to the sincerity of any professed willingness to grant reforms.

The objection on behalf of the insurgents—that proposed reforms cannot be relied upon—must of course be considered, though we have no right to assume and no reason for assuming that anything Spain undertakes to do for the relief of Cuba will not be done according to both the spirit and the letter of the undertaking.

Offered Our Services.

Nevertheless, realizing that suspicions and precautions on the part of the weaker of two combatants are always natural and not always unjustifiable—being sincerely desirous in the interest of both, as well as on its own account that the Cuban problem should be solved with the least possible delay, it was intimated by this government to the government of Spain some months ago that, if a satisfactory measure of home rule were tendered the Cuban insurgents, and would be accepted by them upon a guaranty of its execution, the United States would endeavor to find a way not objectionable to Spain of furnishing such guaranty. While no definite response to this intimation has yet been received from the Spanish government, it is believed to be not altogether unwelcome.

A Limit to Our Patience.

Whatever circumstances may arise, our policy and our interests would constrain us to object to the acquisition of the island or an interference with its control by any other power. It could be added that it cannot reasonably assumed that the hitherto expectant attitude of the United States will be indefinitely maintained. While we are anxious to accord all due respect to the sovereignty of Spain, we cannot view the pending contest in all its features and properly apprehend our inevitably close relations to it and its possible results without considering that by the course of events we may be drawn into such an unusual and unprecedented condition as will fix a limit to our patient waiting for Spain to end the contest, either alone and in her own way, or with our friendly cooperation.

Deferring the choice of ways and methods until the time for action arrives, we should make them depend upon the precise conditions then existing; and they should not be determined upon without giving careful heed to every consideration involving our honor and interest, or the international duty we owe to Spain. Until we face the contingencies suggested, or the situation is by other incidents imperatively changed, we should continue in the line of conduct heretofore pursued, thus in all circumstances exhibiting our obedience to the requirements of public law and our regard for the duty enjoined upon us by the position we occupy in the family of nations.

Venezuelan Question.

The Venezuelan boundary question has ceased to be a matter of difference between Great Britain and the United States, their respective governments having agreed upon the substantial provisions of a treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela, submitting the whole controversy to arbitration. The provisions of the treaty are so eminently just and fair, that the assent of Venezuela thereto may confidently be anticipated.

General Arbitration with Great Britain.

Negotiations for a treaty of general arbitration for all differences between Great Britain and the United States are far advanced, and promise to reach a successful consummation at an early date.

Our Finances.

The secretary of the treasury reports that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, the receipts of the government from all sources amounted to $409,475,408.78. During the same period its expenditures were $434,678,654.48, the excess of expenditures over receipts amounting to $25,203,245.70. The ordinary expenditures during the year were $4,015,852.21 less than during the preceding fiscal year. Of the receipts mentioned, there were derived from customs the sum of $180,021,751.67 and from internal revenue $146,836,615.66. The receipts from customs show an increase of $7,863,134.22 over those from the same source for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, and the receipts from internal revenue an increase of $3,584,537.91.

Imports and Exports.

The value of our imported dutiable merchandise during the last fiscal year was $389,757,470, and the value of free goods imported $409,967,470, being an increase of $6,523,675 in the value of dutiable goods and $41,221,634 in the value of free goods over the preceding year. Our exports of merchandise, foreign and domestic, amounted in value to $882,606,928, being an increase over the preceding year of $75,068,773. The average ad valorem duty paid on dutiable goods imported during the year was 39.94 per cent. and on free and dutiable goods taken together 20.55 per cent.

Movement of Metallic Money.

The total amount of gold exported during the last fiscal year was $112,409,947 and of silver $69,541,670, being an increase of $45,941,466 of gold, and $13,246,284 of silver over the exportations of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were $38,525,065, and of silver $28,777,186, being $2,869,925 less of gold, and $8,565,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total stock of metallic money in the United States at the close of the last fiscal year ended on the 30th day of June, 1896, was $1,228,326,035, of which $599,597,964 was in gold, and $628,728,071 in silver.

Per Capita Circulation of $22.63.

On the first day of November, 1896, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was $2,285,410,596, and the amount in circulation, not including that in the treasury holdings, was $1,627,055,641, being $22.63 per capita, upon an estimated population of 71,962,000.

Production of Precious Metals.

The production of the precious metals in the United States during the calendar year 1895 is estimated to have been 2,254,760 fine ounces of gold, of the value of $46,610,000, and 55,727,000 fine ounces of silver, of the commercial value of $36,445,000 and the coinage value of $72,051,000.

The estimated production of these metals throughout the world during the same period was 9,688,871 fine ounces of gold, amounting to $200,285,700 in value, and 169,189,249 fine ounces of silver, of the commercial value of $110,654,000 and of the coinage value of $218,738,100, according to our ratio.

National Banks.

The number of national banks organized from the time the law authorizing their creation was passed, up to October 31, 1896, was 5,051, and of this number 3,379 were at the date last mentioned in active operation, having authorized capital stock of $650,014,895, held by 288,902 shareholders, and circulating notes amounting to $211,412,620. The total outstanding circulating notes of all national banks on the 31st day of October, 1896, amounted to $234,553,807 including unredeemed, but fully secured notes of banks insolvent and in process of liquidation. The increase in national bank circulation during the year ending on that day was $21,059,429. On October 6, 1896, when the condition of national banks was last reported, the total resources of the 3,679 active institutions was $2,263,685,313.83, which included $1,893,258,839.03 in loans and discounts and $362,165,723.85 in money of all kinds on hand. Of their liabilities $1,597,891,658.03 was due to individual depositors and $209,944,619 consisted of outstanding circulating notes. There were organized during the year preceding the date last mentioned 28 national banks, located in 15 states, of which 12 were organized in the eastern states with a capital of $1,180,000, six in the western states with a capital of $875,000, and ten in the southern states with a capital of $1,190,000. During the year, however, 37 banks voluntarily abandoned their franchises under the national law, and in the case of 27 others it was found necessary to appoint receivers. Therefore, as compared with the year preceding, there was a decrease of 26 in the number of active banks. The number of existing banks organized under state laws is 5,708.

Immigration.

The number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the fiscal year was 343,267, of whom 340,468 were permitted to land, and 2,799 were debarred on various grounds prescribed by law, and returned to the countries whence they came, at the expense of the steamship company by which they were brought in. The increase in immigration over the preceding year amounted to 84,131. It is reported that with some exceptions the immigrants of the past year were of a hardy laboring class, accustomed and able to earn a support for themselves, and it is estimated that the money brought with them amounted to at least $5,000,000. Though it was probably much in excess of that sum, since only those having less than $30 are required to disclose the exact amount, and it is known that many brought considerable sums of money to buy land and build homes. Including all the immigrants arriving who were over 14 years of age, 28.63 per cent. were illiterate as against 29.37 per cent. of those of that age arriving during the preceding fiscal year.

Work of the Life Savers.

From the life-saving service it is reported that the number of disasters to documented vessels within the limits of its operations during the year was 437. These vessels had on board 4,608 persons, of whom 4,595 were saved and 13 lost. The value of such vessels is estimated at $8,890,140, and of their cargoes, $3,846,380, making the total value of property imperiled $12,726,520. Of this amount $11,292,767 was saved and $1,432,750 was lost.

The Army.

The report of the secretary of war exhibits satisfactory conditions in the several branches of the public service intrusted to his charge. The limit of our military force, as fixed by law, is constantly and readily maintained. The present discipline and morale of our army are excellent, and marked progress and efficiency are apparent throughout its entire organization.

With the exception of delicate duties in the suppression of slight Indian disturbances along our southwestern boundary, in which the Mexican troops cooperated, and the compulsory but peaceful return, with the consent of Great Britain, of a band of Cree Indians from Montana to the British possessions, no active operations have been required of the army during the year past.

Changes in methods of administration, the abandonment of unnecessary posts and consequent concentration of troops and the exercise of care and vigilance by the various officers charged with the responsibility in the expenditure of appropriations have resulted in reducing to a minimum the cost of maintenance of our military establishment. During the past year the work of constructing permanent infantry and cavalry posts has been continued at the places heretofore designated. The secretary of war repeats his recommendation that appropriations for barracks and quarters should more strictly conform to the needs of the service, as judged by the department, rather than respond to the wishes and importunities of localities. It is imperative that much of the money provided for such construction should now be allotted to the erection of necessary quarters for the garrisons assigned to the coast defenses, where many men will be needed to properly care for and operate modern guns. It is essential, too, that early provision be made to supply the necessary force of artillery to meet the demands of this service.

The Militia.

The organized militia numbers 112,879 men. The appropriations for its support by the several states approximate $2,800,000 annually, and $400,000 are contributed by the general government. Investigation shows these troops to be usually drilled and inspired with much military interest, but in many instances they are so deficient in proper arms and equipment that a sudden call to active duty would find them inadequately prepared for field service. I therefore recommend that prompt measures be taken to remedy this condition and that every encouragement be given to this deserving body of unpaid and voluntary citizen soldiers, upon whose assistance we must largely rely in time of trouble.

Sea Coast Defenses.

During the past year rapid progress has been made toward the completion of the scheme adopted for the erection and armament of fortifications along our seacoast, while equal progress has been made in providing the material for submarine defense in connection with these works. It is peculiarly gratifying at this time to note the great advance that has been made in this important undertaking since the date of my annual message to the Fifty-third congress at the opening of its second session, in December, 1893. At that time I informed the congress of the approaching completion of 9 12-inch, 20 10-inch and 34 8-inch high power steel guns and 75 12-inch rifled mortars.

This total then seemed insignificant when compared with the great work remaining to be done. Yet it was none the less a source of satisfaction to every citizen when he reflected that it represented the first installment of the new ordnance of American design and American manufacture, and demonstrated our ability to supply from our own resources guns of unexcelled power and accuracy. At that date, however, there were practically no carriages upon which to mount those guns, and only 31 emplacements for guns and 61 for mortars. Nor were all these emplacements in condition to receive their armament. Only one high-power gun was at that time in position for the defense of the entire coast. Since that time the number of guns actually completed has been increased to 21 12-inch; 56 ten-inch; 61 eight-inch high-power breech-loading steel ten rapid-fire guns and 80 12-inch rifled mortars. In addition there are in process of construction of one 16-inch type gun, 50 12-inch, 56 ten-inch, 27 eight-inch high-power guns and 66 12-inch rifled mortars; in all 428 guns and mortars.

During the same year immediately preceding the message referred to the first modern gun carriage had been completed and 11 more were in process of construction. All but one were of the non-disappearing type. These, however, were not such as to secure necessary cover for the artillery gunners against the intense fire of modern machine rapid-fire and high-power guns. The inventive genius of ordnance and civilian experts has been taxed in designing carriages that would obviate this fault, resulting, it is believed, in the solution of this dimcult problem. Since 1893 the number of gun carriages constructed or building has been raised to a total of 128, of which 90 are on the disappearing principle, and the number of mortar carriages to 152, while the 95 emplacements which were provided for prior to that time have been increased to 280 built and building. This improved situation is largely due to the recent generous response of congress to the recommendations of the war department. Thus we shall soon have complete about one-fifth of the comprehensive system, the first step in which was noted in my message to the congress of December 4, 1893.

The Postal Service.

The post office department is in good condition, and the exhibit made of its operations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, if allowance is made for imperfections in the laws applicable to it, is very satisfactory. The total receipts during the year were $82,499,208.40. The total expenditures were $90,626,296.84, exclusive of $1,669,898.27, which was earned by the Pacific railroad for transportation and credited on their debt to the government. There was an increase of receipts over the previous year of $5,516,080.21, or 7.1 per cent., and an increase of expenditures of $3,836,124.02, or 4.42 per cent. The deficit was $1,679,956.19, less than that of the preceding year.

Abuse of Second-Class Rates.

The deficit for the last year, although much less than that of the last and preceding years, emphasizes the necessity for legislation to correct the growing abuse of second-class rates, to which the deficiency is mainly attributable. The transmission at the rate of one cent a pound of serial libraries, advertising sheets, "house organs" (periodicals advertising some particular "house" or institution),

Get Hood's Sarsaparilla

Most for your money and save needless expenses now. It is true economy to build up with

The Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

Texas.

In the Agricultural line, Texas leads all other states in the variety of its products. Cotton, corn and the cereals grow and are raised in every section of the state and in the central and southern portions sugar cane and sorghum are profitably cultivated. On the Gulf Coast two and three crops of vegetables are raised each year. Berries are shipped six weeks in advance of the home crop in the north. Pears, peaches, plums, oranges, figs, olives and nuts all grow abundantly and can be marketed from two to three weeks in advance of the California crops. Large quantities of rice are now grown.

If the land seeker, the home seeker and the settler desires to secure a farm larger than the one he occupies, on vastly more reasonable terms; if he wants more land to cultivate, a greater variety of crops to harvest, with proportionately increased remuneration, at a less outlay for cost of production; if he wants an earlier season with correspondingly higher prices; if he wants milder winters, all the year pasturage for his stock, improved health, increased bodily comforts and wealth and prosperity, he should go to Texas.

Send for pamphlet descriptive of the resources of this great state (mailed free). Low rate Homeseekers excursions via the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway on Nov. 3rd and 17th, Dec. 1st and 15th, 1896. H. A. CHERRIER, Northern Passenger Agent

sample copies and the like ought certainly to be discontinued.

Expenditures.

The remainder of our postal revenue, amounting to something more than $5,000,000, was derived from box rents, registry fees, money-order business and other similar items. The entire expenditures of the department, including pay for transportation credited to the Pacific railroads, was $82,186,195.11, which may be considered as the cost of receiving, carrying and delivering the above mail matter. It thus appears that though the second-class matter constituted more than two-thirds of the total that was carried, the revenue derived from it was less than one-thirtieth of the total expense. The average revenue from each pound of first-class matter was 32 cents. From each pound of second-class, 8½ mills. (Of the second class 52,348,287 was county-free matter). From each pound of third class, 13.1 cents. From each pound of fourth class, 15.6 cents. The growth of weight of second-class matter has been from 289,000,000 pounds in 1894 to 312,000,000 pounds in 1895, and to almost 369,000,000 in 1896, and it is quite evident this increasing drawback is far outstripping any possible growth of postal revenues.

Abuses Must Be Corrected.

Our mail service should of course be such as to meet the wants and even the conveniences of our people, at a direct charge upon them so light as perhaps to exclude the idea of our post office department being a money-making concern; but in the face of a constantly recurring deficiency in its revenues, and in view of the fact that we supply the best mail service in the world, it seems to me it is quite time to correct the abuses that swell enormously our annual deficit. If we concede the public policy of carrying weekly newspapers free in the county of publication, and even the policy of carrying at less than one-tenth of their cost other bona fide newspapers and periodicals, there can be no excuse for subjecting the service to the further immense and increasing loss involved in carrying at the nominal rate of one cent a pound the serial libraries, sometimes including trashy and even harmful literature, and other matter which, under the loose interpretation of a loose statute, has been gradually given second-class rates, thus absorbing all profitable returns derived from first-class matter, which pays three or four times more than its cost, and producing a large annual loss to be paid by general taxation. If such second-class matter paid merely the cost of its handling our deficit would disappear and a surplus result which might be used to give the people still better mail facilities or cheaper rates of letter postage. I recommend that legislation be at once enacted to correct these abuses and introduce better business ideas in the regulation of our postal rates.

I especially recommend that such a recasting of the appropriations by congress for the post office department as will permit the postmaster general to proceed with the work of consolidating post offices. This work has already been entered upon sufficiently to fully demonstrate, by experiment and experience, that such consolidation is productive of better service, larger revenues and less expenditures, to say nothing of the further advantage of gradually withdrawing post offices from the spoils system.

The Navy.

The work of the navy department and its present condition are fully exhibited in the report of the secretary. The construction of vessels for our new navy has been energetically prosecuted by the present administration upon the general lines previously adopted, the department having seen no necessity for radical change in prior methods, under which the work was found to be progressing in a manner highly satisfactory. It has been decided, however, to provide in every shipbuilding contract that the builder should pay all trial expenses, and it has also been determined to pay no premiums in future contracts. The premiums recently earned and some yet to be decided are features of the contracts made before this conclusion was reached.

On March 4, 1893, there were in commission but two armored vessels, the double-turreted monitors Miantonomah and Monterey. Since that date, of vessels heretofore authorized, there have been placed in their first commission three first-class and two second-class battleships, two armored cruisers, one harbor defense ram and five double-turreted monitors, including the Maine and the Puritan, just completed. Eight new armored cruisers and two new gunboats have also been commissioned. The Iowa, another battle ship, will be completed about March 1, and at least four more gunboats will be ready for sea in the early spring.

Equal to the Best.

It is gratifying to state that our ships and their outfits are believed to be equal to the best that can be manufactured anywhere, and that such notable reductions have been made in their cost as to justify the statement that quite a number of vessels are now being constructed at rates as low as those that prevail in European shipyards.

There have been authorized by congress since March, 1893, five battle ships, six light-draft gunboats, 16 torpedo boats and one submarine torpedo boat. Contracts for three of all of them have been let. The secretary expresses the opinion that we have for the present a sufficient supply of cruisers and gunboats, and that hereafter the construction of battle ships and torpedo boats will supply our needs.

The Naval Militia.

The naval militia, which was authorized a few years ago as an experiment, has now developed into a body of enterprising young men, active and energetic in the discharge of their duties and promising great usefulness. This establishment has nearly the same relation to our navy as the national guard in the different states bears to our army, and it constitutes a source of supply for our naval forces, the importance of which is immediately apparent.

Department of the Interior.

The report of the secretary of the interior presents a comprehensive and interesting exhibit of the numerous and important affairs committed to his supervision. It is impossible in this communication to do more than briefly refer to a few of the subjects concerning which the secretary gives full and instructive information.

The money appropriated on account of this department and for its disbursement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, amounted to more than $157,000,000, or a greater sum than was appropriated for the entire maintenance of the government for the two fiscal years ended June 30, 1861.

The Public Domain.

Our public lands, originally amounting to 1,840,000,000 acres, have been so reduced that only about 600,000,000 acres still remain in government control, excluding Alaska. The balance, being by far the most valuable portion, has been given away to settlers, to new states, and to railroads, or sold at a comparatively nominal sum. The patenting of lands in execution of railroad grants has progressed rapidly during the year, and since the 4th day of March, 1893, about 25,000,000 acres have thus been conveyed to these corporations.

Care Recommended.

I agree with the secretary that the remainder of our public lands should be more carefully dealt with and their alienation guarded by better economy and greater prudence.

The commission appointed from the membership of the national academy of sciences, provided for by an act of congress to formulate plans for a national forestry system, will, it is hoped, soon be prepared to present the result of thorough and intelligent examination of this important subject.

The Indians.

The total Indian population of the United States is 177,235, according to a census made in 1895, exclusive of those within the state of New York and those comprising the five civilized tribes. Of this number there are approximately 38,000 children of school age. During the year 23,393 of these were enrolled in schools. The progress which has attended recent efforts to extend Indian school facilities and the anticipation of continued liberal appropriations to that end, cannot fail to afford the utmost satisfaction to those who believe that the education of Indian children is a prime factor in the accomplishment of Indian civilization.

Conditions Improved.

It may be said in general terms, that in every particular the improvement of the Indians under government has been most marked and encouraging. The secretary, the commissioner of Indian affairs and the agents having charge of Indians to whom allotments have been made strongly urge the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of liquor to allottees who have taken their lands in severalty. I earnestly join in this recommendation.

Allotment of Lands.

A commission organized and empowered under several recent laws is now negotiating with these Indians for the relinquishment of their courts and the division of their common lands in severalty and are aiding in the settlement of the troublesome question of tribal membership. The reception of their first proffers of negotiation were not encouraging, but through patience and such conduct on their part as demonstrated that their intentions were friendly and in the interest of the tribes the prospect of success has become more promising. The effort should be to save these Indians from the consequences of their own mistakes and improvidence and to secure to the real Indian his rights as against intruders and professed friends who profit by his retrogression.

I indorse the recommendation made by the present secretary of the interior as well as his predecessor that a permanent commission consisting of three members, one of whom shall be an army officer, be created to perform the duties now devolving upon the commissioner and assistant commissioner of Indian affairs. The management of the bureau involves such numerous and diverse details and the advantages of an uninterrupted policy are so apparent that I hope the change suggested will meet the approval of the congress.

Pensions.

The diminution of our enormous pension roll and the decrease of pension expenditure which have been so often confidently foretold, still fail in material realization. The number of pensioners on the rolls at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, was 970,678. This is the largest number ever reported. The amount paid exclusively for the pensions during the year was $138,214,761.94, a slight decrease from that of the preceding year, while the total expenditures on account of pensions, including the cost of maintaining the department and expenses attending pension distribution amounted to $142,206,550.59, or within a very small fraction of one-third of the entire expense of supporting the government during the same year. The number of new pension certificates issued was 90,640. Of these, 40,374 represent original allowances of claims and 15,876 increase of existing pensions. The number of persons receiving pensions from the United States, but residing in foreign countries, at the close of the last fiscal year was 3,781, and the amount paid to them during the year was $582,735.58.

Abuses Are Demoralizing.

In my opinion, based upon such statements as these and much other information and observation, the abuses which have been allowed to creep into our pension system have done incalculable harm in demoralizing our people and undermining good citizenship. I have endeavored within my sphere of official duty to protect our pension roll and make it what it should be, a roll of honor, containing the names of those disabled in their country's service and worthy of their country's affectionate remembrance.

The Pacific Railroads.

The secretary calls attention to the public interests involved in an adjustment of the obligations of the Pacific railroads to the government. I deem it to be an important duty to especially present this subject to the consideration of the congress. On January 1, 1897, with the amount already matured, more than $13,000,000 of the principal of the subsidy bonds issued by the United States in aid of the construction of the Union Pacific railway, including its Kansas line, and more than $6,000,000 of like bonds issued in aid of the Central Pacific railroad, including those issued to the Western Pacific Railroad company, will have fallen due and been paid or must on that day be paid by the government. Without any reference to the application of the sinking fund now in the treasury, this will create such a default on the part of these companies to the government as will give it the right to at once institute proceedings to foreclose its mortgage lien. In addition to this indebtedness, which will be due January 1, 1897, there will mature between that date and January 1, 1899, the remaining principal of such subsidy bonds, which must also be met by the government. These amount to more than $20,000,000 on account of the Union Pacific lines, and exceed $21,000,000 on account of the Central Pacific lines. The situation of these roads and the condition of their indebtedness to the government have been fully set forth in the reports of various committees to the present and prior congresses; and as early as 1887 they were thoroughly examined by a special commission appointed pursuant to an act of congress. The considerations requiring an adjustment of the government's relations to the companies have been clearly presented and the conclusion reached with practical uniformity, that if these relations are not terminated they should be revised upon a basis securing their safe continuance.

Must Take Action.

In the case of the Union Pacific company, however, the situation has become especially and immediately urgent. Proceedings have been instituted to foreclose a first mortgage upon those aided parts of the main lines upon which the government holds a second and subordinate mortgage lien. In consequence of those proceedings and increasing complications, added to the default occurring on the 1st day of January, 1897, a condition will be presented at that date, so far as this company is concerned, that must emphasize the mandate of the act of 1887 and drive to executive duty under its provisions a more imperative aspect. Therefore, unless congress shall otherwise direct or shall have previously determined upon a different solution of the problem, there will hardly appear to exist any reason for delaying beyond the date of the default above mentioned such executive action as will promise to subserve the public interests and save the government from the loss threatened by further inaction.

Department of Agriculture.

The department of agriculture is so intimately related to the welfare of our people and the prosperity of our nation that it should constantly receive the care and encouragement of the government. From small beginnings it has grown to be the center of agricultural intelligence and the source of aid and encouragement to agricultural efforts. Large sums of money are annually appropriated for the maintenance of this department, and it must be confessed that the legislation relating to it has not always been directly in the interest of practical farming or properly guarded against waste and extravagance. So far, however, the public money has been appropriated fairly and sensibly to help those who actually till the soil, no expenditure has been more profitably made or more generally approved by the people.

Shows a Great Saving.

From the report of the secretary it appears that through careful and prudent financial management he has annually saved a large sum from his appropriations, aggregating during his incumbency and up to the close of the present fiscal year nearly one-fifth of the entire amount appropriated. These results have been accomplished by a conscientious study of the real needs of the farmer and such a regard for economy as the genuine farmer ought to appreciate, supplemented by a rigid adherence to civil service methods in department which should be conducted in the interest of agriculture instead of partisan politics.

Value of Farm Products.

The secretary reports that the value of our exports of farm products during the last fiscal year amounted to $570,000,000, an increase of $17,000,000 over those of the year immediately preceding. This statement is not the less welcome because of the fact that, notwithstanding such increase, the proportion of exported agricultural products to our total exports of all descriptions fell off during the year. The benefits of an increase in agricultural exports being assured, the decrease in its proportion to our total exports is the more gratifying when we consider that it is owing to the fact that such total exports for the year increased more than $75,000,000.

Opposed to Free Seeds.

In my opinion the gratuitous distribution of seeds by the department as at present conducted ought to be discontinued. No one can read the statement of the secretary on this subject and doubt the extravagance and questionable results of this practice.

The Civil Service.

The progress made in civil service reform furnishes a cause for the utmost congratulations. It has survived the doubts of its friends as well as the rancor of its enemies, and has gained a permanent place among the agencies destined to cleanse our politics and to improve, economize and elevate the public service. There are now in the competitive classified service upward of 84,000 places. More than half of those have been included from time to time since March 4, 1893. A most radical and sweeping extension was made by executive order dated the 6th day of May, 1896. And if fourth-class postmasterships are not included in the statement, it may be said that practically all positions contemplated by the civil-service law are not classified. Abundant reasons exist for including these postmasterships, based upon economy, improved service and the peace and quiet of neighborhoods. If, however, obstacles prevent such action at present, I earnestly hope that congress will, without increasing post office appropriations, so adjust them as to permit in proper cases a consolidation of these post offices, to the end that through this process the result desired may to a limited extent be accomplished.

Must Not Be Offensive Partisans.

The civil service rules, as amended during the last year, provide for a sensible and uniform method of promotion, basing eligibility to better positions upon demonstrated efficiency and faithfulness. The absence of fixed rules on this subject has been an infirmity in the system more and more apparent as its other benefits have been better appreciated. The advantages of civil service methods in their business aspects are too well understood to require argument. Their application has become a necessity to the executive work of the government. But those who gain positions through the operation of these methods should be made to understand that the nonpartisan scheme through which they receive their appointments demands from them, by way of reciprocity, nonpartisan and faithful performance of duty under every administration and cheerful fidelity to every chief. While they should be encouraged to decently exercise their rights of citizenship and to support through their suffrages the political beliefs they honestly profess, the noisy, pestilent and partisan employe who loves political turmoil and contention, or who renders lax and grudging service to the administration not representing his political views, should be promptly and fearlessly dealt with in such a way as to furnish a warning to others who may be likewise disposed.

Interstate Commerce.

The interstate commerce commission has during the last year supplied abundant evidence of its usefulness and the importance of the work committed to its charge. Public transportation is a universal necessity, and the question of just and reasonable charges therefor has become of vital importance, not only to shippers and carriers, but also to the vast multitude of producers and consumers. The justice and equity of the principles embodied in the existing law passed for the purpose of regulating these charges are everywhere conceded, and there appears to be no question that the policy thus entered upon has a permanent place in our legislation.

Operations of the Tariff Law.

I desire to recur to the statements elsewhere made concerning the government's receipts and expenditures for the purpose of venturing upon some suggestions touching our present tariff law and its operation. This statute took effect on the 28th day of August, 1894. Whatever may be its shortcomings as a complete measure of tariff reform, it must be conceded that it has opened the way to a freer and greater exchange of commodities between us and other countries and thus furnished a wider market for our products and manufacturing.

The only entire fiscal year during which this law has been in force ended on the 30th day of June, 1896. In that year our imports increased over those of the previous year more than $6,500,000, while the value of the domestic products we exported and which found markets abroad, was nearly $70,000,000 more than during the preceding year.

Cannot Justly Be Condemned.

Those who insist that the cost to our people of articles coming to them from abroad for their needful use should only be increased through tariff charges to an extent necessary to meet the expenses of the government, as well as those who claim that tariff charges may be laid upon such articles beyond the necessities of government revenue, and with the additional purpose of so increasing their price in our markets as to give American manufacturers and producers better and more profitable opportunities, must agree that our tariff laws are only primarily justified as sources of revenue to enable the government to meet the necessary expenses of its maintenance. Considered as to its sufficiency in this aspect, the present law can by no means fall under just condemnation. During the only complete fiscal year of its operation it has yielded nearly $8,000,000 more revenue than was received from tariff duties in the preceding year. There was, nevertheless, a deficit between our receipts and expenditures of a little more than $25,000,000. This, however, was not unexpected.

Depression Not Due to the Law.

The situation was such in December, seven months before the close of the fiscal year, that the secretary of the treasury foretold a deficiency of $17,000,000. The great and increasing apprehension and timidity in business circles, and the depression in all activities intervening since that time, resulting from causes perfectly well understood and entirely disconnected with our tariff law or its operation, seriously checked the imports we would have otherwise received and readily account for the difference between this estimate of the secretary and the actual deficiency, as well as for a continued deficiency. Indeed, it must be confessed that we could hardly have had a more unfavorable period than the last two years for the collection of tariff revenue.

Believes It Will Prove a Success.

We cannot reasonably hope that our recuperation from this business depression will be sudden, but it has already set in with a promise of acceleration and continuance. I believe our present tariff law, if allowed a fair opportunity, will in the near future yield a revenue which, with reasonably economical expenditures, will overcome all deficiencies. In the meantime, no deficit that has occurred or may occur need excite or disturb us.

Use of the Reserve Lawful.

To meet any such deficit we have in the treasury, in addition to a gold reserve of $100,000,000, a surplus of more than $128,000,000 applicable to the payment of the expenses of the government, and which must, unless it is kept intact, remain a useless hoard, or, if not extravagantly wasted, must in any event be perverted from the purpose of its exaction from our people. The payment, therefore, of any deficiency in the revenue from this fund is nothing more than its proper and legitimate use.

Vices of Our Financial System.

The reference to the condition and prospects of our revenues naturally suggests an allusion to the weakness and vices of our financial methods. They have been frequently presented upon the attention of congress in previous executive communications and the inevitable danger of their continued toleration pointed out. Without now repeating any of these details, I cannot refrain from again earnestly presenting the necessity of such reform to secure to this system opposed to every rule of sound finance and shown by experience to be fraught with the gravest peril and perplexity.

The Greenback Should Go.

I am more convinced than ever that we can have no assured financial peace and safety until the government currency obligations upon which gold may be demanded from the treasury are withdrawn from circulation and canceled. This might be done, as has been heretofore recommended, by their exchange for long-term bonds bearing a low rate of interest or by their redemption with the proceeds of such bonds.

Even if only United States notes known as greenbacks were thus retired, it is probable that the treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchases under the act of July 14, 1890, now paid in gold when demanded, would not create much disturbance, as they might from time to time when received in the treasury by redemption in gold or otherwise be gradually and prudently replaced by silver coin.

Most Effective Path to Reform.

The plan of issuing bonds for the purpose of redemption certainly appears to be the most effective and direct path to the needed reform.

In default of this, however, it would be a step in the right direction if currency obligations redeemable in gold, whenever so redeemed, should be canceled instead of being reissued. This operation would be a slow remedy, but it would improve present conditions.

National banks should redeem their own notes. They should be allowed to issue circulation to the par value of bonds deposited as security for its redemption, and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of one per cent.

Real Source of Danger.

In considering projects for the retirement of United States notes and treasury notes issued under the law of 1890, I am of the opinion that we have placed too much stress upon the danger of contracting the currency and have calculated too little upon the gold that would be added to our circulation if invited to us by better and safer financial methods

Must Abandon Banking Business.

The entire case may be presented by the statement that the day of sensible and sound financial method will not dawn upon us until our government abandons the banking business and the accumulation of funds and confines its monetary operations to the receipt of the money contributed by the people for its support and to the expenditure of such money for the people's benefit.

Hot Shot for Trusts.

Another topic in which our people rightfully take a deep interest may be here briefly considered. I refer to the existence of trusts and other huge aggregations of capital, the object of which is to secure the monopoly of some particular branch of trade, industry or commerce, and so stifle wholesome competition. When these are defended, it is usually on the ground that though they increase profits, they also reduce prices, and thus may benefit the public. It must be remembered, however, that a reduction of prices to the people is not one of the real objects of these organizations, nor is their tendency necessarily in that direction. If it results as a particular case, it is only because it accords with the purpose or interests of those managing the scheme. Such occasional results fall far short of compensating the palpable evils charged to the account of trusts and monopolies.

Laws Inefficient for Their Control.

To the instinctive belief that such is the inevitable trend of trusts and monopolies is due the widespread and deep-seated popular aversion in which they are held and the not unreasonable insistence that, whatever may be their incidental economic advantages, their general effect upon personal character, prospects and usefulness cannot be otherwise than injurious. Though congress has attempted to deal with the matter by legislation the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective, not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves as interpreted by the courts do not reach the difficulty. If the insufficiencies of existing laws can be remedied by further legislation it should be done.

States Should Take Effective Action.

It should be recognized, however, that all federal legislation on this subject may fall short of its purpose because of inherent obstacles and also because of the complex character of our governmental system, which, while making the federal authority supreme within its sphere, has carefully limited that sphere by bounds which cannot be transgressed. The decision of our highest court on this precise question renders it quite doubtful whether the evils of trusts and monopolies can be adequately treated through federal action, unless they seek directly and purposely to include in their objects transportation or intercourse between states or between the United States and foreign countries. It does not follow, however, that this is the limit of the remedy that may be applied. Even though it may be found that federal authority is not broad enough to fully reach the case, there can be no doubt of the power of the several states to act effectively in the premises.

A Plea for Rigid Economy.

In concluding this communication, its last words shall be an appeal to the congress for the most rigid economy in the expenditure of the money it holds in trust for the people. The way to perplexing extravagance is easy, but a return to frugality is difficult. When, however, it is considered that those who bear the burdens of taxation have no guarantee of honest care save in the fidelity of their public servants, the duty of all possible retrenchment is plainly manifest.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

GROUND FOR CONFIDENCE.

Decline in Business Failures Regarded as a Hopeful Sign.

New York, Dec. 5.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"The classified failures for November, given to-day, show a gratifying reduction compared with October, and are especially important as showing that the pecuniar disturbance during the presidential campaign, which swelled failures $36,000,000 in August and September, did not prevent quick return to a monthly aggregate scarcely greater than that of May. Defaulted liabilities in 11 months have been $198,758,459, against $148,544,202 last year, the increase being only $14,000,000 outside of those two months, and this remaining increase of only 10 per cent. was also due in part to the alarm during the campaign. The decline of failures to about 40 per cent. of the September aggregate gives stronger ground for the confidence so generally expressed. Failures for the week have been 279 in the United States, against 324 last year, and in Canada 55, against 52 last year.

"Ground for confidence is also found in the abandonment of two of the largest combinations by which the iron industry has been retarded and the possibility that two others will be abandoned. Such a state of things within a month after the election suggests that these organizations, formed when depressed business failed to support all the works in existence, are not expected to survive a general revival and ample demand for products. The immediate effect of breaking prices is to check buying of iron and steel products, but it will soon be seen about where prices are to range. At present the base price for wire nails is $1.25, against $2.55 two weeks ago, with greater reduction on small sizes, because new cards reduced "extra" charges. Beams are selling at $1.35, against $1.55 two weeks ago, and there are sales of billets below the fixed price. The bar combination is still undersold by steel bars at 1.1 cents, and nothing is doing in rails, because the meeting shortly to be held will settle whether any price shall be fixed for the next year. Bessemer pig at Pittsburgh is lower, at $11.65, and gray forge at $10, but there is large demand for vessel pig, both on foreign contracts and for the lakes. Several thousand cars have been ordered and numerous new buildings and bridges.

"The volume of business shown by clearing house returns was for the past week nearly 1 per cent. over last year, and for the month of November 3 per cent., and 11 per cent. less than 1892, the comparison being the best for the past five months."

BAYARD STOPS IT.

Asks That the Raising of Funds for a Gift to Him Cease.

London, Dec. 7.—Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the American ambassador, has written a letter to the Daily Telegraph anent that journal's proposal to take up a public subscription for the purpose of purchasing him a national Christmas gift as a token of the esteem of the British people. The letter, which is dated December 5, says, in part:

"Early this morning I telegraphed you not to proceed further with your kind and generous proposal for a testimonial to me from the people of this country in token of their appreciation of my efforts to establish between the two great English-speaking countries relations of harmony and good will." Mr. Bayard then proceeds to say that he was touched and gratified by the proposal and the Telegraph's generous eulogy of him, but that a few hours' reflection showed him that, holding his present office and invested with its discretion and duties, he should scrupulously obey the spirit of his country's law, which inhibits anyone holding an office of trust or profit under the American government from accepting, "without the consent of congress, any present from any king, prince or government." He further says: "While I live I shall not cease to thank the people of these islands for the whole-hearted, unstinted welcome I have received at their hands and the warm hospitalities that have been showered on me and mine."

The Telegraph in a leader announces the withdrawal of its proposal. It says there is no need to inquire whether any high official authority influenced Mr. Bayard to decline the proposed gift. The reception of the proposal has shown how sincere is the good will of the English nation towards him.

IMMENSE STEEL MILLS.

Plant to Cost $10,000,000 to Be Erected Near Chicago.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—The actual purchasers recently of a large tract of land in the Calumet river region of South Chicago and the ultimate purpose to which the property will be put has leaked out. The Standard Oil company and the Rockefellers bought $500,000 worth of real estate from the Calumet Canal & Dock company, embracing 3,600 feet of dockage along Lake Michigan, the Calumet river and slip at the mouth of the river. Upon this land the Rockefeller interests will build the largest steel plant in the country, including blast furnaces, steel rail mills and mills for the manufacture of structural iron. The total cost of the plant will be $10,000,000. This new enterprise will bring the Standard Oil company into direct competition with the Carnegies. The Rickefellers already own great ranges of iron mines in the Lake Superior region and a fleet of steel steamers which will carry the ore to the Calumet river. This fleet is to be increased next season. Building operations are to commence early next year.

TWO MEN LYNCHED.

Murderers of Mrs. Winner and Her Babes Executed by a Mob.

Lexington, Mo., Dec. 7.—At about one o'clock this morning a mob of Ray county farmers broke into the county jail here, secured Jesse Winner and James Nelson, held for the murder of Mrs. Winner and her two babes, and lynched them. The crime was committed six weeks ago. Suspicion attached to the husband as the murderer and he was arrested. Saturday Maggie Catron, a woman with whom Winner was intimate, made the following confession: "On the night of the murder Jesse Winner, Con Leckey and Jim Nelson took a buggy belonging to Mr. Hubbell, and drove to the Winner home. Lackey held the horse while Winner killed his wife and Nelson killed the children."

A Retaliatory Measure.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The president has issued a proclamation suspending after January next the operations of the act which relieves German vessels entering United States ports from the payment of tonnage dues and other shipping charges. This action was taken upon proof that American vessels are denied corresponding privileges in German ports. The shipping charges under our laws are based on a sliding scale. The president's action doubtless will arouse widespread interest in shipping circles. The president's proclamation will go into effect the morning of January 3, after which date the vessels of Germany entering our ports must pay shipping charges ranging on a sliding scale of from six to thirty cents per ton per annum.

Gold Contracts Still Good.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 5.—The state senate, by a vote of 21 to 15, rejected a bill introduced by Senator Culver to declare null and void all obligations and contracts which may be made payable in any specific character of money, whether the same be coin or otherwise, so far as the general assembly is concerned; therefore gold contracts may still be made in Georgia.

HER CURIOSITY WAS SATISFIED.

Met the Man Who Had Been Solicitous for Her.

A Vienna paper relates an amusing incident which occurred to a great lady who had just recovered from a long and severe illness. Seated in her boudoir she was looking over the cards of condolence that had been left for her while ill. Among the names of counts, barons and other aristocratic sympathizers emblazoned with coronets and coats of arms, she came across a simple card with the plain inscription: "Hermann Berger."

In vain the lady asked who Hermann Berger was. None of her servants could give her any other information than that the individual was a remarkably handsome young man. The lady's curiosity became excited and she gave orders to admit the stranger if he should call again.

The order was punctually obeyed, and on the following day she received a really charming young man, dressed in the most exquisite style, who evidently appeared greatly embarrassed at the honor of a tete-a-tete with the still brilliant though somewhat faded beauty.

"I can hardly find words," said the lady, with a blush, "to thank you for the sympathy which you have manifested for a stranger."

"I beg your pardon, gracious lady," stammered the dandy, "but I am the agent for Messrs. A. B., the undertakers!"

THE USEFUL WASP.

A Swarm of Them Kill Four Hundred to Five Hundred Flies in Twenty Minutes.

By common agreement the wasp is accepted as emblematical of irritability and petty malignity; but even this much-abused hymenopterous insect plays a beneficial part in the work of nature.

A number of wasps were seen by Mr. R. M. Barrington, an Irish naturalist, buzzing about his cows. Closer inspection revealed that they were all busy catching flies, and pouncing with the rapidity of hawks after birds on the flies as they tried to settle or rest on some favorite part of the cow. One white cow drew more wasps than any of the others, because the moment a fly alighted it was seen at once against the skin. When a wasp catches a fly it immediately bites off both wings, sometimes a leg or two, and occasionally the head.

Mr. Barrington saw some of the wasps when laden with one fly catch another, without letting go the first, and then fly away with both. There was a constant stream of wasps carrying away flies, probably to feed the larvae in their nests, and returning again to the cows to catch more. In about 20 minutes Mr. Barrington estimated that between 300 and 400 flies were caught on two cows lying close to where he stood. Perhaps this narrative of good deeds accomplished will lead people to think more leniently of the vices of the wasp.

A LIBERAL-MINDED LOSER.

His Experience Was Expensive and He Didn't Have the Fun.

"What is that big book in the corner?" said the young man who had called at young Mr. Easylad's apartments, says the Detroit Free Press.

"That's my scrap book."

"Full of pictures and poetry and stuff, I suppose?"

"No. Souvenirs. Take a look into it."

Lifting the ponderous volume to a table the visitor opened it and exclaimed: "Why, this looks like a collection of lottery tickets."

"That shows you never played the races. They're tickets that the bookmakers gave me in exchange for a liberal percentage of my income. They're certificates of stock in enterprises that never declared a dividend. They're receipts for a liberal fee in a long course of tuition in the school of experience."

"Most people tear up things like these, do they not?"

"Yes. But I saved them. I wanted them to remind me of the good times I paid for and never had. They represent experiences that belong to the poetic past and which will never be repeated."

"You mean that you are going to stay away from the race track hereafter?"

"Yes."

"That shows your good sense. It costs a lot of money in the end."

"I don't begrudge the money so much. It wasn't my cupidity that rebelled. It was my pride."

Germans Posing as Cornishmen.

A curious accusation of German imitation of British goods comes from the Transvaal. Cornish miners are in great demand in the gold fields on account of their skill, and receive higher wages than others. It is asserted that Germans there assume Cornish names and imitate the Cornish accent well enough to pass themselves off for the original article.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The best idea of a Sabbath-day's journey is obtained when one tries to run through a Sunday newspaper.—Lowell Courier.

Good times. Happy state. St. Jacobs Oil cures pain right up to date.

No metaphysician ever felt the deficiency of language so much as the grateful.—Colton.

Through California Service Via "The Milwaukee."

A fine Pullman Tourist Sleeping Car now leaves Minneapolis at 8:25 and St. Paul at 8:35 every Saturday morning and runs through to Los Angeles, Cal., via Kansas City and the Santa Fe System, without change, arriving destination 1:25 P. M. following Wednesday.

The journey, via this route, is through a very interesting portion of America, and the hardship incident to winter travel through the more northerly climate is avoided.

Rate per double berth $6.00 through. For berth reservations, further information as to rates, etc., apply to "The Milwaukee" agents, or address J. T. Conley, Asst. Gen'l. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

A right state of heart cannot be maintained, without keeping a close watch on the tongue.—Ram's Horn.

Gentle treatment. St. Jacobs Oil soothes Neuralgia and cures it. It fades away.

HOW TO GET UP A "CENTURY" CLUB.

And Secure the Reading of the Greatest of Four Dollar Magazines for One Dollar.

Everybody wants to take The Century during the coming year on account of its serials, "Campaigning with Grant," written by Grant's friend and staff officer, Gen. Horace Porter, and the novel of the American revolution, "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker," in which Washington is one of the characters. The Century costs $4.00 a year, and many people are clubbing together in groups of four, each one securing the reading of the magazine one week in the month.

If you want The Century in 1897 (and who does not?) a little work among your friends will result in finding three others who want it too. Get one dollar from each of them, and send $4.00 to The Century Company, Union square, New York, for a year's subscription. Begin with December, and the publishers will send you the November number free, in which these serials begin. There are many dollar magazines, but there is nothing like The Century, and by this arrangement it will cost you no more than a cheap magazine.

Young Medical Student (to charity patient)—"I think you must have a—a—some kind of a—a fever, but our class has only gone as far as convulsions. I'll come in a week when we get to fevers."

Low Rates for Homeseekers.

On the first and third Tuesday of each month, tickets will be sold to Homeseekers in the northwest at greatly reduced rates to visit Virginia and the Carolinas. Special low rates both one way and round trip. See that your tickets read over the Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Send for free pamphlet descriptive of the farm lands, climate, markets, etc. U. L. Truitt, Northwestern Passr. Agent, 234 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Teacher—"What is a straight line?" Pupil—"The picture of its own road which each company prints in the railroad map."—Boston Transcript.

Home-Seekers' Excursions Via "The Milwaukee."

On December 1st and December 15th, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will sell Home-seekers' tickets to points in the South, Southeast and Southwest, at half fare for the round trip. For complete information address J. T. Conley, Ass't. Gen'l. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

The devil can meet eloquence without trouble, but he has never been able to stand before love.—Ram's Horn.

Crutches and cruel pains from Sciatica. From St. Jacobs Oil the cure of it.

No man can climb higher than his own ambition.

Constipation

is a disease which afflicts over 75 per cent. of the American people. It is a dangerous disease because it not only poisons the blood but causes heaviness, oppression, and dulls the intellect. Then follow chronic headache, loss of appetite, slow digestion, nervousness, bad breath, dingy complexion and low spirits. It will eventually bring on liver and kidney disease in some incurable form. But sufferers from this dreaded malady are speedily

Cured by

Warner's SAFE Cure and Warner's SAFE Pills. Leading physicians the world over, have acknowledged this fact, and thousands of people throughout the land have testified to it.

Warner's

SAFE Cure puts a stop to backaches, headaches, constipation, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, tired feelings and sleeplessness. It builds up the exhausted system. It is a sure cure for liver and kidney complaint in any form, and the only remedy that has ever been able to cure Bright's disease.

If you are feeling the need of such a remedy, you cannot do better than try this king of remedies, the great

Safe Cure

What a wonder it is that some women are so heedless about the things that concern them most. They endure all sorts of pain and misery with carelessness which would never be possible if they realized the consequences.

Comparatively few women understand that when they neglect their health because they are too busy or overworked or their minds are taken up with other concerns, that they are balancing on the edge of a fatal precipice.

Any weakness or disease of woman's special organism is no trifling matter. A woman who through indifference neglects these troubles is laying the foundation for life-long wretchedness.

A modest woman naturally recoils from the mortifying ordeal of examinations and local treatment which doctors insist upon. But there is no necessity for any such repugnant alternative. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures these delicate complaints positively and completely. It is a medicine devised for this particular purpose by one of the most eminent of living specialists in woman's diseases.

Dr. Pierce has been for nearly 30 years chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. During this time he has received fully ninety thousand letters from women who have been cured by the Favorite Prescription. Some of these letters are printed by permission in one chapter of Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." It contains advice and suggestions for self-treatment which every woman ought to read. More than half a million copies have been sold at $1.50 each. An absolutely free edition in paper covers will be sent for a limited time to anyone sending 21 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing *only*. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. For a handsome cloth-bound copy send 31 stamps.

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PIS

BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, DEC. 11, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Fairday tomorrow.

—The sun is out every day.

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Two more weeks is Christmas.

—Sleighing has been spoilt by old Sol.

—F. F. Farber is on the sick list this week.

—The Editor went to Buffalo this morning.

—There are more wagons in town of late than usual.

—A large factory of some kind would not hurt this town.

—The town pump is a little lame it works on one side only.

—Delano has two good bands, opposition is the life of trade.

—Don't forget the Literary Society Tuesday night, at the City Hall.

—A a good time is expected at Mrs. Wharton's next Thursday evening.

—Read our clubbing offer, and select some good family reading for the long winter nights.

—Business must be inproving, we have another confectionary store in town, making five in all.

—The Band received apples as a treat while practicing in Behn's barber shop, from a prominent citizen.

—The M. E. church at Armstrong, will give a New Year's dinner, from 11 to 3, at the Town Hall in Armstrong on Friday, Jan. 1. Tickets 25 cts. Everybody invited. Drive round and get a good dinner.

—The Ladies aid of the Presbyterian church will have a 10 cent social at Mrs. Wharton's Thursday evening, Dec. 17. At the social the ornamental and useful fancy work will be disposed of. All are invited to attend.

—Several of our citizens had business t Buffalo this week. More will wish they had when they come out to vote at the spring elections and find they can't do so until they have had their second papers for three months.

—The M. E. Quarterly conferance will be held at the church on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Presiding Elder Chaffee will be present. He will go to Rockford and preach Sunday morning and in Delano Sunday evening. Come out if you want to hear a good sermon.

—Archbishop Ireland says it requires from $4000 to $5000 a year to run a saloon successfully under the present system. Delano has seven of them. Seven times $5000 is $35000. And there are men in town who claim we must have saloons to help run the town; and all the town gets is $3500, just one tenth of the amount spent on that, not only no good but a pasitive harm to most people who drink it.

—We would again respectfully call the attention of the Eagle to the fact that she did us an injustice by intimating that we did not speak truthfully when we said the main argument of the then Mayor for buying the costly watering fountain, now so snugly housed for the winter, was, that it was non-freezable, and that it would furnish a watering place the year roun. If the Eagle desires to keep her reputation up to where she had succeeded in getting it by contiuually inserting in her local columns that, if you see it in the Eagle it is so, she must correct this statment. We don't propose to stand still and allow the Old Bird to print such stuff unnoticed.

—Several fine loads of pork passed through town this week on their way to Minneapolis, probably most of the cash received is expended with City merchants. Our local buyers and home merchants should see to it that their bargains are as good, and as well understood by advertising, as are the markets of Minneapolis. Our farmers who favor home trade should begin to sell and buy at home far as possible. Occasionally we hear of some one driving to the city and selling their load for less than they had been offered in Delano. And some people have been known to expend all they got for their produce, in the city for a lot of stuff they had no use for; or to have paid more for what they did need than they could have bought at home for.

—The Catholic church was crowded Monday morning at confirmation exercises. Archbishop Ireland preached a splendid sermon to thoes about to be confirmed. He desired that all should promise to pray, morning and evening. If family prayers could be had in the evening it would be better. All should go to mass every Sunday. It is a mortal sin to remain away without an excuse. All should obey their parents; even grown up children, should take advice of the parents God has placed over them.

To the boys especially he would say don't sweat nor cuss. And don't frequent saloons. Keep out of them. And to larger grown up boys he would say, you would be astonished if you keep count how much wheat you drink up. Some drink not only their wheat but their whole farm, houses, barns and all. By this I mean they get into debt and loose it all. If you wan't to spend a quarter or so in a saloon give it to your wife instead. I will do my duty, and if any Catholic is found in a saloon just remember your Bishop told you not to go there. 167 persons received the sacrament of confirmation.

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—R. M. Bohn has had a porch built onto the front of his residence this week, T. S. Kerr was boss carpenter.

—There is to be a leapyear dance at the hall tonight. Some of the girls are thinking of two fellows. A large time is expected.

—The snow has disappeared just enough to spoil sleighing; and once more the rattle of wheels superceebes the jingle of the merry sleighbells.

—There is just enough snow to spoil skatiug. If the boys were very enterprising, with the fine opportunity on the river they could soon flood enough surface which would freeze the first cold night and make their park first class.

—John B. Plattner discovered a couple of weeks ago that someone had effected an entrance to the upper room of his store, through the skylight and extracted therefrom some clothing, hats, etc, etc. The first he knew of it was his neighbor Frank Schaffer brought in a hat found in the rear of the store. On examination John pronounced it his, and began to look about for the absence of other things.

Personal.

P. H. Greear visited Howard Lake Thursday.

Mrs. Hawker visited in Minneapolis the first of the week.

O. Styner, of Armstrong, was a Delano visitor Tuesday.

Dr. and Mrs. Shrader, of Watertown were in town Tuesday.

D. R. Thompson and family, of Rockford, drove over Tuesday.

Jenner Chance was in town on business the fore part of the week.

Attorneys O'Hair and Lindsley, attended court at Buffalo this week.

Mrs. Hattie Astrop who has been west returned to Delano this week.

George Rogers, of St. Paul shook hands with old Delano friends Monday.

Dr. Catlin, and Prof. Wharton were among visitors to Buffalo Wednesday.

Mrs. Rosa Harris, nee Eppel, of St. Paul, visited Delano friends this week.

Sherman Stacy drove down, on business, from Montrose, Saturday evening.

Miss Allie Murphy, of Watertown visited relatives in Delano over Sunday.

Mr. Light was a few years ago a member of the Legesiature, from Carver County.

S. W. Levering, in the interest of the Masonic aid Ins. Co. was in town Thursday.

F. A. Barth drove over with Rev. Nugent, of Watertown, on Monday to attend confirmation services.

Elmer Erickson, Albert Peterson, Ole and Andrew Bockman have returned home from Dakota. They have blizzard tales to tell.

J. D. Young, Phil Martin, Darv Welker, Der. Dugan, George Goodrick, R. M. Walter, H. V. Wilder W. H. Frazee, and Duane Chapel were Delanoites interested in court matters this week at the County Seat.

County Cullings.

On Wednesday we drove to the County Seat. The sleighing was fine in the morning but old Sol did some work during the day leaving many bare spots on the road home in the evening.

Court was quite largely attended by people from all parts of the county. Judge Russel, of Minneapolis presided with ease and dignity. His rulings were prompt and decisive.

Sheriff Carpenter with deputies Wood, Hudek, Groves and Grant keep good order.

The busiest men on the job appeared to be Clerk Vorse and deputy Junkins. Lots of foreign born men were being naturalized, so that they may be able to vote at the next election.

The County Commissioners held a special session, Dec. 4. All present. School petitions were presented and date of hearing fixed for Dec. 20, Mary Moody: Chas Plath;

Application for abatement of taxes by Joseph McDonald, Rejected.

The usual grist of bills were ordered paid.

A final order was issued on county road changing the Minneapolis, St. Michaels and Buffalo County road.

A resolution was passed to receive bids for equipping the Court House with a steam heating plant, and that such bids be received up to and including the 30th day of Dec. 1896.

Anoka County is deriving considerable notoriety through the failure to elect a Sheriff, the vote being a tie. also on account of the location of the Fourth Insane Asylum at that place. Dakota county has sent Ignatius Donnelly to the Legislature this winter and of course we will hear more about these subjects later on.

District Court Calendar.

1.—N. H. Knowles vs. William Dedrick.
2.—Leslie McClay vs. J. W. and E. Ferrell.
3—The Flour City National bank vs. Henry Prigge.
4.—Frank T. Aydt, et al. vs. Ann Woodhouse et al.
5.—Ellen Woodard vs. Charles Meltz.
6.—W. F. Strache vs. Ferdinand Kuno.
7.—Henry Jaspers vs. Albert Westrup et al.
8.—Henry Jaspers vs. Anton Hammers.
9.—Bank of Minneapolis vs. The Swinburn Printing Co.
10.—Frank Crolly vs. Board of Co. Commissioners.
11.—Town of Albion vs. Vil. of Maple Lake.
12.—Ryar Stevens vs. Sherman N. Stacy.
13—W. H. Frazee vs. American Masonic Accident Association.
14—Geo. Fish, Assignee of Henry W. Phelps, Insolvent, vs. Albert Ziedler.
15—Louis Duensing vs. Henry W. Glitsecka and George Adelberger.
16—Bertha Luchtenhagen vs. Joseph Giblin.
17—Wm. S. Conrand vs. H. N. & C. W. Cleary.
18—Albert Buxton vs. G. N. Ry. Co.
19—Anna L. Oakley vs. G. N. Ry. Co.
20.—Malissa Gibeney as Administratrix vs. G. N. Ry. Co.
21.—J. P. Anderson vs. E. M. Anderson et. al.
22.—Matilda Bruske vs. Gotlieb Bruske.
23.—Adaline Kraus vs. Herman Kraus.
24.—W. H. Towle, substituted as special Administrator of Jas. Tracy, deceased and Minervia Tracy vs. Geo. Sherer et al.
25.—Albert Corys vs. State Insurance Co. of Des Moines, Iowa.
26.—In the matter of the will of Jas. Tracy, Deceased.
27.—State Bank of Waverly vs. E. H. Barbee
28.—Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co. vs. Oliver Rustad.
29.—A. Y. Eaton vs. Josephine Spencer et. al.
30.—State of Minnesota vs. John Bosel.
31.—Peter J. Bjorklund vs. S. P. Osland.
32.—H. C. Litchfield, Trustee, vs. Joseph Kurth.
33.— " " " " Andrew Raski.
34.— " " " " Ole Erickson.
35.— " " " " W. D. Phillips.
36.— " " " " Matts Kowal.
37.— " " " " Jno. Anderson.
38.— " " " " Tim. Flannigan.
39.— " " " " Jas. B. Mulqueeny.
40.— " " " " John O'Shea.
41.— " " " " F. W. Gorman and Christ Elsenpeter, Jr.

STATE CASES.

State of Minnesota, vs. Jno. R. Howard.
" " Nicholas McVicar, et al.
" " Geo. Connors, et al.
" " O. L. Billings.
" " W. H. Parker.
" " Andrew Thill.
" " Edward P. Heath.
" " Edward P. Heath.
" " Louis Trouch.
" " Edward Bobrowski.
" " Joseph Kaiser.
" " Michael Welton, Chas. Schultz.
" " John Doherty.
" " Duane Chapel.

The Post Office war is being waged for all it is worth all along the line. In Delano F. H. Lindsley, J. W. McDonald, W. H. Frazee and Frank Strauch are asyerants. At Monticello Henry Brasie, Fuller, Harwick and others are trying to knock the persons. Other towns have an equal number of people perfectly willing to aecept the position provided it is proffered. It would do away with lots of hardfeelings if the Post Masters were to be elected same as other officials are.

School Notes.

One of the scholars of the grammer department has been promoted to the labatory.

A member of the Natural Philosophy class received a shock from the electrical machine, the other day, when he least expected it.

Mr. Fred Farber has missed a week's school on account of sickness. We hope that he may soon be able to attend.

Delano Literary!

The third meeting of the Delano Literary Society was held at the City Hall, Friday evening, Febuary 5. Temporary President Jas. A. Wharton presided and Miss Alice Arnold was Temporary Secretary.

Miss Mollie Maxfield and Master Dell Jadwin recited. Miss Mable Young, the Eagle Quartette and Dr. Soper furnished the musical numbers.

President Wharton being on the debate called O. L. Billings to the chair. Mrs. M. J. Mullord, Mrs. W. M. Mowatt and Miss Annie R. Quinn were appointed judges. The question Resolved "That the world is growing worse," was discussed by Prof. Greear and Dr. Catlin, in the affermative and Prof. Wharton and Dr. Soper in the negative. President Wharton resumed the chair. Decission of judges two for affirmative, one for negative.

After three minutes recess, the report of the committee on Constitution and By-laws was read by Dr. Catlin; and after being amended so as to have the election of offices in the first week in December, March, June and September, was accepted and adopted.

The constitutional provision for election by ballot, was, on motion, suspended and tha election of officers resulted as follows:

PRESIDENT, T. J. Catlin.
VICE PRESIDENT, Mrs. J. L. Farber
SECRETARY, F. F. Farber,
TREASURER, Miss Annie Quinn.
MARSHAL, Jas. A. Wharton,
USHERS, F. A. Cramer and Guy Murphy.
EXICUTIVE COMMITTEE, President ex officio in Member. Mrs. J. L. Farber, C. J. Bucklty, John Steffes and James A. Wharton.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the Hall on Tuesday evening; Dec. 15, at 7:30 P. M. Everybody welcome.

PROGRAMME.

Instrumantal music,	Mammie Shchaffer.
Recitation,	Rosco Sturman.
Cornet Solo,	Mr. Everson.
Recitation,	Joe Sosnick.
Vocal Solo,	John Steffes.
Recitation,	Morris Corey.
Song,	Eagle Quartette.

DEBATE.

Resolved that the south has not been benefited by the emancipation of the slaves.

Affirnative,	Negative,
Proff. Hawker,	Miss Kelley,
Miss Quinn,	Miss Gray.

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat, per bu.,	$ .68
Rye, per bu.,	.27
Potatoes, per bu.,	.20
Butter	.12, .15
Eggs,	.20
Hay, per ton,	4.00
Pork	3.50
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.06
Chickens, dressed,	.06
Spring chicken,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.08

DIED.

MEECHA,—On Tuesday, Joseph Meecha, age 40 years.

LIGHT.—At Watertown, on Tuesday, dec. 8, of cancer, Mr. B. F. Light, age 73 years.

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VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1896. NUMBER 12.

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REV. K. ZEYHER.

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Sunday services every Sunday.
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THE PATRIOTS BULLETIN, published at Chicago, by the Coin Publishing Co. is at hand. It advocates the cause of the New Order of the Ages. The Patriots of America. William H. Harvey is National Patron of the order.

THE most vigorous attempt of the tail to wag the dog, yet heard of, is the very strenious efforts of that little piece of Democracy that wagged itself around until it cut itself off just before election, now trying to conduct the Democratic party to a triumphal victory.

FINALLY it has been decided that the electoral vote of S. D. is for Bryan, and to let him have it. In case was there was the slightest chance of Mr. Mckinley needing it would Mark Hanna allow this? If the vote was cast for Mr. Bryan in the first place it belonged to him then as much as now.

READ "Thirty years in the U. S. Senate by Thomas H. Benton". If you think the gold standard people have not been playing old games on us during the last campaign. Mr. Benton's arguments against the U. S. Bank, many of them would make first class arguments against the moneyed powers of today and their schemes to run the government.

THE Annandale Post thinks the people have declared for tariff and ought to have it. It says: "Under such circumstances we should willingly abide by the result. If the principle of industriol protection be right we should have no fear of the result. If the doctrine is only a notion of mistaken theorists we stand ready to aid in changing our Governmental polcy if a fair trial of protection does not bring a reasonable degree of prosperity.

CUBAN sympathisers seem to be on the increase lately. Since the last report of the death of General Maceo, which for more than a week hasn't been denied, authentically, though many still entertain doubts, as he has before, been reported dead upon several occasions. The story though, that he was invited over the lines and while under the the flag of truce shot down, is what excites the sympathies of most patriotic people. For his physician, who is said to have been a party to his betrayal, no body seems to have anything but the most thorough disgust. And Gen. Weyler is about in the same boat although he denies the story of Gen. Maceo's having been invited over.

THE escape of the steamer "Three Friends" from the Florida cost a few days ago would look to people this distance from the coast, and unacquainted with naval affairs to be a funny piece of business. In other words it looks as if nobody tried very hard to prevent it; and if they did try that they must be in need of vessels, sailors, coal or some other thing. The idea of a little vessel loading up with munitions and men of war and striking out for Cuba and Uncle Sam's authorities unable to discover them until they had gone. Then the idea of firing pu two or three war vessels and waisting a lot of high priced coal, charging around over the high seas, pretending tobe trying to catch the poor little craft safely and quitely on its way to aid the cubans. But that's what we get from the paper.

THE assassin is detested of all men. He that would betray a friend to death: That would be instrumental in turning the body of his associate over to the enemy, is recognised only to be despised by everybody. If Dr. Maxims Zertucha did either poison, or betray into the hands of the Spaniards, for personal gain, or other purposes, the body of General Maceo, his ostricism by all men and nations is a fitting reward. If Gen. Weyler was a party to these proceedings his punishment should also be commensurate with the deed. But if newspaper correspondents or others are making these stories out of whole cloth. Are talking from immagination; are stabbing the reputations of these men in the dark, are they any better? People should at least have some grounds on which to stand when they assail the reputations of fellow being.

THE Minnesota Legislature will begin its regular session on Tuesday, Jan. 5. Then the fun will begin. After everybody has been elected or appointed to an office so far as possible, the business will begin to open up. Then will we see whether St. Paul is going on with the new capitol, or weather Kandiyohi County will take it away from the Saintly City. The workings of the bungling Commissions to locate a Fourth Insane Asylum will be aired up. Some of their doings will look simply awful, when the Sage of Niniger has been mixed with them just a little bit. Then there is some rearrangments of district lines necessary. Legislative and judicial lines will probably be changed some. The temperance people are to make a tremendious effort to get a local option law by counties through if possible. This will undoubtedly help open the floodgates of oratory. Then there are lots of other things to be looked after. Our Legislators can easily keep themselves out of mischief this winter by attending strictly to business.

Pretty, Hard, Mr. French.

The Monticello Times Says; "The County Canidates, as well as others have made a farce out of the election law which provides that an itemized statement of their Campaign expenses shall be furnished. No one preteuds to believe their sworn statements."

Now Mr. French, Isn't this rather a bad send off for you to give Wright County officials? The idea of Wright County having candidates for office, whose sworn statements of their Canpaign expences is belived by no one? And you have not allowed a single candidate on the County ticket, wheather elected or not, a hole to crawl out at. The idea of Wright County's officers not being believed on sworn statements, coming from you! But then if you don't believe their statements say so, but don't make it too general, unless you can prove it. It looks bad.

Burning Effigies is Wrong!

A few weeks ago we read of the burning of Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, in some country town of that state. Some of the great newspapers of the country mentioned the fact without expressing the fact that it was wrong. Some claim Gov Altgeld is an anarchist, others say he is a nice man. We have no personal acquaintance with him, neither do we know the people of the village that was so thoughtless as to burn their Governor or any one else, in effigy. But if we were in search of material for anarchists we would surely hunt up the town that burns people in effigy. We would expect to find anarchists all ready trained.

Another town in a state further east is said to have burned General Weyler, in effigy, to arouse the patriotism of the people. The patriotism of a place must be fearfully fast asleep, or even dead beyond redemption, to call for such means. Think of patriots building a bonfire to consume an old suit of clothes stuffed with straw to representing an enemy! Wouldn't they be a pretty lot to depend on in the hour of need. Usually the very enemy himself, were he to appear in person, would, unaded and alone dispel the whole band of fiendish effigy burners. There is no patriotism in such proceedings.

Iniquitious Struck Jury Law.

Hunt up your Law Supplement for 1895, and read no. 87, and see for your self what you thiuk of the law. If either party desires a struck jury, a jury picked out by the Sheriff especially to try a certain case, he can have it, provided he will pay for it. If a rich company or corporation, or individual thinks he would fare better before such a jury he has a right to have one. If a poor man takes a notion to have a struck jury, what then? He can't have it. That's one of the differences between the rich and the poor. Why not extend this fine idea into all courts as well as into the particular instance of the struck jury? If a man is charged with crime why not say to him you can have a jury if you will pay the expences?

Would it make any difference to a jury who hired them and payed them for serving? How many juries of twelve men are there, that not one of their number would be sufficiently influenced by the idea that they must render a verdict for their employer, to at least hang the jury and prevent a verdict? Why should a man's, or a companys' employes be excluded from sitting on a jury before which their boss was being tried and then the rich man or company be allowed to employ and pay twelve men to act as a jury on purpose to decide his case?

It don't appear to us that this law has any business in the Statue books of Minnesota. Surely no business for honest, or for poor men. Our legislators should read this iniquitious statue and throughly understand its workings as it is much more than likely to come up early in the session for annulbment. If it does not come up the Wright county delegation might gain some crepit for bringing it up.

Wright County Reforms.

For several years the citizens of Wright County have lived under the cloud of insinuations that her morals were bad. That cases in court have not come out as they should. Accusaitions have been made that attempts, at least, have been made to bribe jurors. More times than one, these charges have been openly heard. It was an unpleasent condition of affairs. No man cares to reside in a county noted for lawlessness, where justice cannot be had. Neither do respectable people like to be continually twitted that your county is under a cloud of such a kind. This thing had gone far enough. And the Grand Jury which brought in indictments against J. R. Howard, Col Dodge and J. H. Wendell, will be long remembered as the "Reform Grand Jury of Wright County". By this action they have acquitid themselves with honor. They have done a good service to the County. They have done justice to the accused so far as we have been able to learn.

Those charged with crime now have the opportunity to prove their innocence. The county charged with harboring such deeds as bribery perjury, etc., now have shown that rank, nor title, nor previous condition of servitude cuts any figure with at least one Grand Jury in Wright County.

The County Attorney John T. Alley, an old and respectable citizen, has never, so far as come to our ears, been charged with dishonesty, in any way, and people have confidence that his part of the proceedings were conducted on the plan of justice to all.

The Grand Jury was made up of representative citizens, many of them old settlers: prominent in all the county affairs and capable of setting on a court of inquiry against any of its citizens. They have done their duty. Now let the purging of Wright County from wrong doing be carried on until her name shines, at least among the purged, and her institutions and her citizens will stand at the head in morals.

Another Cause.

From the Minneapolis Tribune we clip the following: "It turns out that the reason why Mrs. Lease, the Kansas Populist agitator, permits a mortgage to be foreclosed upon her home, is that the mortgage is for $1400 with about $100 additional costs, while the property itself is not worth at the present time more than $500. Mrs. Lease has a good income from lecturing and could easily pay the debt; but she is shrewd enough to realize that Populist rule has no shrunken real estate values in Kansas that it is cheaper to let the mortgage take the property than to redeem it.

In Minnesota, where the populists are not in the sadle, the cause of depreciation of property would be given by many as the contraction of currency and appreciation of primary money; in other words "Gold Standard".

Does the Senator think that we are just plunging into another war; or why does he refer the people to the "three years preceeding the civil war"? Does he think that time and the present more alike than other periods of panic, or series of hard times?

In the Northwest, says the Senator: "In those days money was not only scorce but there was no money to be had. Saw-logs were legal tender, and in fact, everything that possessed any sort of value passed as token money."

Possibly that was about the period of the Senator's life when he possessed the fewest "saw-logs", or anything else that "possessed value", and therefore had the lesson more forcibly impressed upon his mind. There are hundreds of people who are younger than Mr. Davis and who did not receive their instructions in "finance" in the same class with him; and some of them look at it in a different light. In those days "everything that possessed any sort of value passed as token money". The money was whatever people had deer skins, muskrats skins, saw-logs, etc. Now farmers have hard work to find a chance to trade or sell, oats, corn, potatoes, horses and many other things long considered of value. Though they may have to spare what a few years ago would quickly bring them several hundred dollars they cannot sell it, for enough to pay their taxes. In these cases there may be less suffering from the pangs of hunger, as the people can eat what they have, but the scarcity of money, and high price in farm produce is awfully incouvenient, and citing people to "three years preceding the civil war" by our senior Senator don't help times a bit.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11, 1896.

"Dear Boss:—Unless you can buy us several more Senators it will be impossible to pay a tarriff dividend on the inyestments of the late campaign." While the extract is not the exact wording of the message sent by the caucus of republican senators to King Hanna, it contains the substance and real meaning of the request of the caucus steering committee, that Mr. Hanna shall try to "influence" the election of Senators who will pledge themselves to act with the republicans on the tariff, in several States. Among the legislatures upon which the republican Senators desire Mr. Hanna to try his "influence" are those of North Carolina, Kentucky, Washington and South Dakota. If high tariff Senators can be secured for all of these, the passage of a high tariff bill at the extra session of the next Congress will be assured. Otherwise the matter has been made very doubtful, with the chances against high tariff, by the action of the silver republicans in declining invitations to enter the republican Senatorial caucus.

While the caucus of republican Senators did not by a formal vote abandon the Dingley tariff bill, they did what was practically the same thing when they referred it to the steering committee and empowered that committee to act upon its own judgment. Pressure from the woolen manufacturers may compell the republican Senators to demonstrate by some sort of a vote, not necessarily on the bill itself, that the Dingley bill cannot pass, but the bill is as dead as Ben Harrison's force bill, so far as any serious attempt to pass it is concerned. The republicans couldn't pass it iff they wanted to, and very few of them want to. This was shown this week when the bill was before the Senate for a few minutes (on Senator Allen's motion to take it up, which was carried by a vote of 35 to 21), by the consternation which exists among the republicans who had voted for the motion because they were afraid to do otherwise.

Representatives Stokes of S. C. has been served with a notice of a double contest for his seat in the present and in the next House. Dr. Stokes came to Washington last year with the proper certificate of election but his seat was contested by Mr. Johnson, a republican. Finding nothing in the case upon which to base an excuse for giving Johnson the seat, the republicans of the house declared the seat vacant. The two men were again candidates and Dr. Stokes was elected to the vacancy and also to the next House. Johnson's contest depends more upon the republican majority than it does upon any evidence he expects to produce.

Senator blanchard voiced the sentiment of nearly all of the democrats in both branches of Congress when he said: "The democratic party, while beated in the recent election, is compact, organized and full of hope for the future. It simply bides its time. It has lost some material which can be spared, and gained lots of friends, adherants, and well wishers. It has always been a party of wonderful recuperative capacity. It will be ready for the fray in 1898 and in 1900. Woe to the republican party if it does not make good that dangerous promise it has heralded through the land of prosperity and good times."

Senator Quay has astonished those who thought they knew him, not only by his change of tactics—he has heretofore been the most silent of fighters—but by the wording of some of his published interviews against the candidacy of Mr. John Wanamaker for the Senate. For instance, when he said: "In the U. S. Senate, we have Millionairs and business men enough to serve all legitimate purposes. Senators are needed who have no specialities but will act for the interest of the country in gross without special affinities. the people most deserving of representation and most in need of legislative protection are the farmers, the small store keepers, the artisans and the laborers, and I stand by them"; The truthfulness of the above is unquestioned, but that it should come from Mr. Quay is astonishing. While not himself a millionaire, Mr. Quay has alyays had the reputation of being in touch with the millionaires of the country. But, he is first of all a politician and as such is apt to make sure of what he thinks to be the most effective weapons to carry his purpose.

Senator Mills has left all the other resolutions relating to Cuba away behind by offering one directing the president to take forcable possession of Cuba and hold it until the Cubans organize a government of their own.

The House is going right ahead passing bills just as though the Senate Calendar was not already choked up with House bills passed at the last session which haven't a ghost of a chance to get acted upon.

The mountain would not go to Mahomet so Mahomet went to the mountain. After remaining in Washington nearly a week, stopping just areuud the cornor frem the hotel at which Speaker Reed makes his home in Washington, without receiving a call from Mr. Reed, Boss Hanna decided to call upon Mr. Reed, and he did se at the latter's office in the Capitol. In view of the humble manner in which most of the republicans waited upon Hanna, this call must have been a little humilating to him; that it was pleasant to Tom Reed is certain.

Clubbing Offer.

Nothing helps while away long winter evenings to better advantage than good wholesome reading. Papers magazines and books are cheap now. Everybody can afford to take one or more. We have made arrangments to club with the papers and magazines mentioned below as follows:

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TWICE-A-WEEK COURRIER-JOURNAL.

Beginning the first of the new year, the Weekly Courrier-Journal, of Louisville, Ky., will be changed to the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal. It will be published Wednesday and Saturday mornings. The paper will be six pages, or twelve pages a week, instead of ten pages weekly, as at present, an increase of 832 columns of matter during the year. The Wednesday issue will be devoted exclusively to news and politics, while the Saturday issue will be strictly a family paper—filled with stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, sketches, etc. The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully, in the future as in the past. In spite of the expence involved in the inproyements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courrier-Journal will remain the same, one dollar a year, with liberal inducements to agents or to old subscribers who send in new ones. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson on political and other topics of the day.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

DECEMBER—1896.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	....	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	....	....

An Oklahoma candidate for office described his opponent as a "wandering bunghole of an uncreated barrel."

A Missouri man has invented what he calls a "magic X ray egg tester." He can easily tell whether an egg is fit for publication.

A young fellow in Mayfield, Ky., was arrested for having eight wives and the authorities were debating whether to pension him or give him a vacation in jail.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow was elected congressman at large from Pennsylvania by the largest vote any man ever received for such office. His majority was 297,446.

The New York Journal reports that impecunious noblemen in New York have formed a club for the purpose of obtaining American heiresses as wives. It has not been found necessary before to accomplish these "holdups" with a club.

That a blind man can read by the help of the X rays seems impossible. Yet in these days of scientific achievement we believe a great deal that we don't see, and no doubt the new idea will be accepted by thousands who are ready to "go it blind" merely on the strength of Wizard Edison's name.

Li Hung Chang is certainly a great man. He is the first man who built a steam railway in the Celestial empire. At first they compelled him to haul his cars by mules, but he has since quietly introduced steam and now he has ordered eight American locomotives for his railway out of the Manchuria coal districts.

Dr. Burton Ward, according to the Medical Age, declares that there "is one infallible symptom indicating whether one is sane or not. Let a person speak ever so rationally and act ever so sedately, if his or her thumbs remain inactive there is no doubt of insanity. Lunatics seldom make use of their thumbs in writing, drawing or saluting."

Proportionately, there is no great town in the civilized world that has so few daily morning papers as London. This is due to the large expenditure involved in starting one. Anyone contemplating starting a London paper must be ready to lose $150,000 or $200,000 per annum for the first two or three years, and then it is an open question whether he will have turned the corner.

Oscar Wilde will be liberated, by the expiration of his term of imprisonment, late in March next. At various times efforts have been made to secure his release, but in England sentimentalism has but little place on prison or pardoning boards. There justice is justice still, and in that fact lies the strength of the English system. Wilde is said to be aged in appearance and broken down in health.

The Philadelphia Record has seen a copy of the London Times of November 9, 1796, which published Washington's farewell address and editorially said: "We are sorry to announce the resignation of George Washington, Esq., of his situation as president of the United States of America." The English papers of a hundred years ago were as inaccurate in their statements about America as they are to-day.

Steamships to Europe will raise their fares ten to fifteen dollars. This won't stop European travel, but will be a handsome profit to steamship companies. It is the fashion now to run over to Europe every year. Thousands go who know nothing of the wonders and beauties of their own country. The mountains and valleys and lakes and canyons of the great west far excel anything that can be found in Europe.

The terms of the Russo-Chinese treaty, as reported, make it evident that Russia has not only secured the southern water front she has long wanted, but has China pretty effectively under her thumb. China will soon be, for practical Russian purposes, a Russian province and as, whatever may be said about the Russian government, Russia is a civilizer and has entered upon a great era of internal improvement and manufacturing activity, it is certain that the new relations of that country to China will be of immense advantage in the development of the great resources of China.

Dr. Thomas Powell, a Missouri physician, claims to have made a discovery which, if it prove to be correct, is bound to revolutionize the science of medicine. Investigators hitherto have found the germs of disease, even discovering the generic bacillus of each disease and its location in the system, but none of them has suggested any method of destroying the bacillus after he has found it. Dr. Powell says he can inoculate the system so as to render it impervious to disease germs. He says as vaccination prevents smallpox, so his discovery will ward off scarlet fever, diphtheria and all diseases of which the germ is the cause.

The California airship which began its career as a monster aerial craft 150 feet long with a passion for midnight cruises above the city of Sacramento has dwindled away to the meager proportions of a tailless kite. That swift flight of 80 miles against adverse winds ending in a graceful circling descent on a friendly promontory; that journey across the bay and through the Golden Gate to the ocean where the vessel "hovered for fully ten minutes over Seal Rocks," was but a flight in which imagination was the only participant. Even the tailless kite is credited with no more substance than adheres to an undeveloped idea.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the Second Session.

The time in the United States senate on the 10th was occupied in discussing the immigration bill and by speeches by Senators Cullom and Call on Cuba. The moral Senator Cullom drew was that this government could not permit the oppression and bloodshed to continue any longer in Cuba, but should interfere and set that island free. Adjourned to the 14th. In the house a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in the capitol building was passed. Mr. Barrett (Mass.) introduced a bill providing that members of the president's cabinet shall be chosen from either the senate or house.

The United States senate was not in session on the 11th. In the house seven war claims, carrying an aggregate of $18,407, were favorably acted upon. A bill was introduced to increase the salary of the speaker of the house from $8,000 to $10,000 and of senators and representatives from $5,000 to $7,500. A bill was reported making an appropriation of $23,122,400 for the army for the fiscal year of 1898. At the night session 33 pension bills were favorably acted upon.

In the United States senate on the 14th resolutions were introduced to recognize the republic of Cuba as a free and independent government and denouncing the manner in which it is alleged Gen. Antonio Maceo had been killed, and for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report on the establishment of a permanent monetary system. In the house bills were introduced authorizing the payment of export bounties on agricultural and other products of the United States; to amend the constitution so as to lengthen the terms of office of the president and senators to eight years and of representatives to four years. A resolution for a two weeks' recess beginning December 22 was adopted.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In his annual report to congress Attorney-General Harmon expresses satisfaction at the results of the new salary system which displaced the old fee system July 1 of the present year. A large reduction is shown in every one of the items which would naturally be affected by the fee system. During the year the court considered 374 cases. A new crimes act is one of the things the attorney-general thinks is needed.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 11th aggregated $1,065,638,861, against $1,285,485,804 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week in 1895 was 5.9.

In the United States there were 380 business failures in the seven days ended on the 11th, against 379 the week previous and 333 in the corresponding period of 1895.

The Turkish minister, Mustapha Bey, has received peremptory instructions from his government to secure a retraction of the injurious statements made by President Cleveland in his message to congress, and a rupture of the diplomatic relations between the United States and Turkey is threatened.

Commissioner Joseph S. Miller, of the internal revenue bureau, in his annual report shows the receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, to have been $146,830,615, against $143,246,077 the previous year.

In session in Washington the Non-partisan W. C. T. U. convention re-elected as president Mrs. Annie M. Wittenmeyer, of Pennsylvania.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 14th was: Wheat, 54,284,000 bushels; corn, 17,461,000 bushels; oats, 11,359,000 bushels; rye, 2,582,000 bushels; barley, 5,403,000 bushels.

Alice Thomas, a colored woman over 102 years old, was fatally burned in Washington by falling against a stove.

Secretary Carlisle sent to congress a statement of receipts and expenditures of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, which shows the total receipts were $409,475,408 and the expenditures $434,627,654.

THE EAST.

At a meeting in New York print paper manufacturers agreed to form a national association to control the product of all mills and fix prices.

Helen Beers, of Bridgeport, Conn., born blind 49 years ago, has had her sight restored by the removal of a cataract from each eye.

Three young children of Edward Farnsworth were drowned at Brookline, N. H., while playing on thin ice.

In Boston Samuel P. Putman, aged 56, of Chicago, president of the free thought congress, and May L. Collins, aged 20, of Midway, Ky., a promising free thought lecturer and writer, were suffocated by gas.

Hale, the Irish flyer, was the winner in the six-day bicycle race in New York, making 1,910 miles and a new record. Rice, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., was second, with a score of 1,882 miles.

Charles A. Prouty, of Vermont, has been nominated interstate commerce commissioner in place of Wheelock G. Veazey, resigned.

In New York the Cuban League of the United States was organized by Chauncey M. Depew, Roswell P. Flower, Charles A. Dana, Theodore Roosevelt and others of equal prominence, the object being to demand intercession by the United States to end the warfare in the island.

Great preparations are being made to celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of Albany as the capital city of New York on January 6, 1897.

The doors of the First national bank at Holidaysburg, Pa., were closed, and as a result two other banks, at Martinsburg and Williamsburg, were forced to suspend.

Flames in the business section of Altoona, Pa., entailed a loss of $100,000.

At his home in New York Emanuel Schwab celebrated his 100th birthday.

WEST AND SOUTH.

The notorious Modoc chief, Scar-Faced Charley, died of consumption on the Modoc reservation in Indian territory.

At New Richmond, Wis., Joseph H. Kriesel and his sister Lena were struck and instantly killed by a west-bound passenger train.

Jonathan Esterly & Co., bankers at Columbiana, O., closed their doors with liabilities of $165,000.

In the late election in West Virginia the official vote for presidential candidates was as follows: McKinley, 104,414; Bryan, 92,927; Levering, 1,203; Palmer, 677. McKinley's plurality, 11,487.

At a Catholic fair in Duluth, Minn., Miss Mae Kelly, a prominent young society woman, fell dead just as she had begun singing "He Giveth His Beloved Sleep."

The doors of the Harlan state bank at Harlan, Ia., were closed, owing depositors $75,000.

In Illinois the corn crop this year is 288,500,000 bushels, which is the largest yield in the history of the state.

At San Quentin, Cal., Marshall J. Miller was hanged for the murder of Joseph Pierre, of Marysville, last May.

The legislature of Georgia has passed a bill making women eligible for state librarian.

At Dubuque, Ia., the International hypothecate bank was incorporated with a capital of $10,000,000.

The doors of the National bank of commerce at Duluth, Minn., were closed with liabilities of $135,000.

In San Francisco Mrs. Sarah R. Ingersoll Cooper and her daughter, Harriet Cooper, both widely known as workers in the cause of temperance, Christianity and philanthropy, committed suicide together in their home because of a church scandal in which they sided with the pastor and were snubbed by former friends.

In Iowa an organization of friends of Cuba has been effected, with headquarters in Des Moines.

The new city directory gives Indianapolis a population of 180,000, an increase of 11,000 in one year.

Fire destroyed the Free Press and Doniphan Eagle offices at Grand Island, Neb.

In an address to his followers Charles D. Lane, chairman of the national bimetallist committee, urges them to suspend active agitation of the subject of free coinage of silver for the present and to join in upholding the hands of Maj. McKinley as president of the United States, and to support him in all efforts to increase the prosperity of the people.

In St. Louis an exceedingly well-executed counterfeit of United States five-dollar gold coins is in circulation.

At their home in Indianapolis Mrs. Catherine Corbett, aged 70, and her daughter Mary, aged 40, were suffocated by gas.

Railway earnings in Iowa the past year were $41,060,000, a gain of $5,000,000 over the previous year.

At Cleveland, O., F. B. Newton, an extensive lumber dealer, made an assignment with liabilities of $125,000.

Ernest L. Chase, aged 38, cut the throat of his wife, aged 32, in Detroit, Mich., in a fit of insane jealous rage and then cut his own throat.

Thomas Watson, the recent populist candidate for the vice presidency, will contest the seat in congress now filled by Mr. Black, of the Tenth Georgia district.

Advices from all sections of the United States tell of the horror and indignation felt at the manner in which Gen. Maceo and his comrades were lured to their deaths in Cuba.

In Mexico, Mo., James Clacher, for many years a leading merchant, died from the effects of a sunstroke received 17 years ago.

John A. Prickett & Son, bankers in Edwardsville, Ill., suspended.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

There are 10,000 sick and wounded Spanish soldiers in the eight government military hospitals in Havana.

In Saldanha bay, South Africa, the English ship British Peer was wrecked and 14 persons perished.

The North German Lloyd steamer Salier sank off Corunas Cerrubedo and 275 people were lost. Of this number 210 were passengers and 65 members of the crew.

A building collapsed at Jerez de la Frontera, Spain, burying over 100 persons.

The famous Cuban leader, Gen. Antonio Maceo, is really dead, he and his staff having been treacherously murdered by Spaniards December 7 while on their way to attend a conference to which they were invited by the marquis of Ahumeda, acting captain general of Cuba, while Gen. Weyler was in the field.

While en route from Bayonne to Cardiff the French steamer Comentry foundered with 20 persons on board.

LATER NEWS.

Dispatches state that the natives of Mindano islands, one of the Philippine group, have revolted, and that many of the native troops are deserted to the insurgents. It is further stated that the situation at Manila is full of anxiety. Bands of insurgents frequently approach that town at night and fire volleys into the place.

The official canvass of the votes of New York gives McKinley 268,469 plurality.

Navigation on Lake Erie closed on the 15th.

A match factory near Berlin, Germany, blew up the 16th, killing two men and four girls.

A proposition has been made to put a tariff on silver to an amount equal to the discount on the price of the bullion. If the average price of silver for a month be 65 cents per ounce the duty would be 35 cents.

A Scandal.

Minneapolis, Dec. 16.—In the very near future Minneapolis will be treated to a sensation that will involve the names of several citizens in such a way as to perhaps land some of them in prison cells. The issue of warrants for the arrest of City Clerk Charles F. Haney last Saturday was the first move to this end. It was but the stepping stone.

Today, when the grand jury meets, there will be submitted to it evidence implicating nearly every department in the civic government of Minneapolis. There will be evidence that those who have prepared it hope that it will send at least some alderman of this city to the penitentiary.

Two they claim to be sure of, and there may be more. It will be one of the greatest exhibitions of civic house-cleaning ever witnessed in America. All this, if the word of one of the most prominent and respected citizens of Minneapolis may be relied upon. Chicago detectives worked up the case.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, Dec. 15.		
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	79	@	79½
No. 2 northern	77	@	77½
May			79⅝
HAY—Timothy	7 50	@	8 00
Good wild	5 50	@	6 00
OATS—No. 3 white			17½
CATTLE—Steers	2 25	@	3 10
Cows			2 50
HOGS	2 50	@	3 00
SHEEP—Muttons			2 75
Lambs			2 80
BUTTER—Creamery, firsts	20	@	21
Creamery, seconds	18	@	19
Dairy, fancy	17	@	18
Dairy, choice	15	@	16
POULTRY—Turkeys	8	@	8½
Spring chickens			7

TREACHEROUSLY SLAIN.

Antonio Maceo Was Lured to His Death.

He and His Staff Ambushed Under Cover of an Invitation to a Conference with Spanish Leaders—Weyler Denies the Story.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 14.—Gen. Antonio Maceo, the famous Cuban leader, is really dead, having been treacherously murdered by Spaniards December 7 while on his way to attend a conference to which he was invited by the marquis of Ahumeda, acting captain general of Cuba, while Gen. Weyler was in the field. Saturday noon a letter was received by Col. J. A. De Huau, the head of the Florida junta, from his secretary correspondent in Havana, giving a detailed account of the assassination of Gen. Maceo and his entire staff, with the exception of Dr. Zertucha, who was Maceo's physician.

Led Into a Trap.

It appears that the marquis of Ahumeda, who is officiating as captain general of Cuba during Weyler's absence in the field, sent a letter to Gen. Maceo inviting the Cuban leader to a conference near Punta Brava, stating he desired to confer with him as to some means of stopping bloodshed and the great waste of human life, and to getting his views on the subject. Maceo, who was the soul of honor, never for a moment thought treachery was intended, especially as the invitation came from such a prominent Spaniard as the marquis of Ahumeda, and he immediately returned an answer, saying he would be glad to meet the Spanish general. Attended by his staff only, consisting of 35 men and officers, he went to the rendezvous, little dreaming of what was in store for him.

Ambushed.

On his arrival at the trocha, the Spanish soldiers there, acting under orders, actually saluted the rebel chieftain as he passed, but after reaching the rendezvous on the east side near a hillside, thickly wooded, the Cuban leader was surprised to see, instead of the marquis of Ahumeda, a large body of Spanish soldiers, who seemed to come from every side. The actions of the Spanish troops were so suspicious that Maceo felt that he had been cruelly trapped, and his suspicions were confirmed when peremptory orders came from Maj. Cirujeda, who dashed up to the gallant Cuban leader as he stood at bay, surrounded by his staff, and demanded his unconditional surrender. "If you surrender," said he, "we offer you your life and an honorable treaty."

Maceo Shot Down.

"Never!" was the brave reply, and hardly had the words been uttered when volley after volley was poured into the little band of patriots, who, although hemmed in on all sides and outnumbered almost one hundred to one, struck spurs into their horses with cries of "Cuba libre" and rode gallantly to their death, striking down as many of the enemy as they could. Maceo is reported to have fallen at the first fire with a bullet through the head, breaking his jaw, while another hit him in the abdomen. Each was fatal.

Much Indignation.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—Dispatches from all sections of the United States tell of the horror and indignation felt at the manner in which Maceo and his comrades were lured to their deaths. In many places recruits are presenting themselves, eager to proceed to Cuba and aid the insurgents. Gen. Weyler was burned in effigy at Dubois, Pa.

DENIAL FROM WEYLER.

Says Maceo Was Not Led Into an Ambush by Treachery.

New York, Dec. 15.—The New York World correspondent at Havana sends the following signed statement from Gen. Weyler on Maceo's death. The paper will print the original Spanish, of which the following is a translation:

"Maceo died as a result of the feeble state in which were the insurgent bands at Havana. Doubtless, before the sudden attacks and the constant persecution of the battalion of San Quentin, they were losing ground. To reorganize those bands he put himself at their head, and for this he died, with part of the staff accompanying him. In the same manner have died many generals in all the wars over the world. Maceo was not killed in an ambush. My assertion can be proved by the fact that the Spanish column which fought against his forces had to maintain itself against the fire of the insurgents, and the insurgents were strong enough in number to retake the bodies of Maceo and the son of Maximo Gomez, which were carried away from the field. Maceo was surrounded by his own men, who embarked with him and passed the trocha, it is affirmed by his own physician, Dr. Zertucha.

"It is not true that Maceo was coming for any conference with me. I can prove it with two reasons. The first is that if I was in the province of Pinar del Rio, how could I summon him to the province of Havana? The second is, that knowing myself the situation in which Maceo was in Pinar del Rio, knowing that his situation was so desperate that he asked help from the rebel forces in the other parts of the island, I would not be so innocent as to agree to a conference with him in a place where he would be out of the trocha. Once in Havana he would have resolved the problem of breaking the circle in which I had him and his forces in Pinar del Rio.

"Maceo died as fell all who command forces who at the sight of the enemy fly away. This discouraged band he brought to Havana with the hope of making it fight. Any other chief, in similar circumstances, if his men disbanded, would be sure to die. And that is what happened to Maceo."

Will Stay in the Field.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 11.—The national executive committee of the national democratic party held its first meeting since the election at the Bates house in this city Thursday afternoon and in the evening enjoyed a little supper with Henry Watterson as the guest of honor. The business of the afternoon was the auditing of the accounts of the committee and discussing the question of organization during the next four years. The accounts were found to be correct with a balance left in the treasury. It was decided to hold the organization intact as it stands and to make an effort to extend it into states where it had no footing in the last campaign as well as to make it more thorough in those states where it was active. Various subcommittees were appointed.

Heir to One Million Dollars.

Hannibal, Mo., Dec. 10. — Bluforth Bethell, of this city, has just received notice from London, England, that he is the heir to a large estate in England. He is the grandson of William Bethell, brother of Alexander Bethell, who died in England many years ago, leaving a large amount of money in the Bank of England and considerable real estate to be divided among his heirs. Bluford Bethell's share of the fortune is said to be about $1,000,000. He is one of five heirs and the property is estimated at $5,000,000.

WORK OF A YEAR.

Commissioner Miller, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, Reports.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The annual report of Commissioner Joseph S. Miller, of the internal revenue bureau, shows the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, to have been $146,830,615; for the fiscal year of 1895, $143,246,077; for the fiscal year of 1894, $147,168,449, and for the fiscal year of 1893, $161,004,989. The receipts during the last fiscal year from the several sources of revenue, and the increase or decrease in each, as compared with the fiscal year, 1895, are given as follows:

Spirits, $80,670,070, increase $807,443; tobacco, $30,711,629, increase $1,006,721; fermented liquors, $33,784,235, increase, $2,145,617; oleomargarine, $1,219,422, decrease $189,778; banks and bankers, $134, increase $134; miscellaneous, $445,113, decrease $183,600.

The cost of collecting the internal revenue during the last fiscal year amounted to $4,086,292, and the estimated cost of collections for the next fiscal year is $4,369,090. The estimated receipts from all sources during the current fiscal year are $150,000,000.

During the year the work performed by the revenue agents is given as follows: Number of registered distilleries seized, 210; illicit distilleries seized and destroyed, 1,916; gallons of spirits seized, 123,688; fermenters seized and destroyed, 16,986; gallons of beer seized and destroyed, 1,298,034; horses seized, 101; wagons seized, 66; value of property reported for seizure, $308,449; assessments reported, $210,607. The number of persons arrested was 839. Three persons were wounded. Since 1885 ten officers and employes have been killed and 15 wounded.

The number of registered distilleries in operation during the year was 6,187. The number of gallons of molasses used for the production of spirits during the last fiscal year is 3,567,609, with a product therefrom of 2,642,322 gallons of spirits. The quantity of grain used for the production of spirits during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, 18,630,619 bushels, shows an increase of 1,130,907 bushels over the actual amount of grain used in the preceding fiscal year, and is 3,224,214 bushels less than the average for the last ten years. The number of gallons of spirits produced from grain during the year, 82,426,153, shows an increase of 4,283,641 gallons over the product for the year ending June 30, 1895, and is 11,681,196 gallons less than the average product for the last ten years.

The commissioner calls attention to the marked improvement of the service since the classification under the civil service law.

FOUND DEAD.

Mrs. S. H. Cooper and Daughter Commit Suicide in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Dec. 12.—Mrs. Sarah H. Cooper and her daughter, Harriet Cooper, were found dead in their home in this city Friday morning with the gas turned on and every evidence of suicide. In her will, written Thursday, Mrs. Cooper requests that the bodies of herself and daughter be not taken to the morgue. The Coopers have lived entirely alone except for a Chinese cook, who had been in their employ for 20 years. He has not yet been found. It is expected he can throw some light on the tragedy. The room in which the bodies were found was full of escaping gas which the physicians said had undoubtedly caused asphyxiation.

Mrs. Cooper was president of the Kindergarten association and her daughter was deputy superintendent. Mrs. Cooper had lived here 30 years and was widely known as an educator, philanthropist and writer. She was president of the Women's Press association, president of the Women's Suffrage association, and prominent as an officer of the Women's Christian Temperance union. For many years she taught the largest Bible class in the city in the First Congregational church, her class numbering several hundred adults. She was also assistant pastor of the church under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. C. O. Brown.

When the scandal concerning Dr. Brown was first talked about Mrs. Cooper stood by her pastor and expressed confidence in him. Later developments caused her to change her mind, and she and her daughter became his most prominent opponents and accusers after Mrs. Davidson. Much bitterness in church circles was engendered by Mrs. Cooper's statements on the witness stand at the church trial. Miss Cooper was even more pronounced than her mother in opposition to Dr. Brown. This action estranged many old friends, and the suicide of mother and daughter is ascribed to the brooding over coldness and snubs from former friends.

TRADE REVIEW.

Conditions Put Off Further Improvement Until the New Year.

New York, Dec. 12.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"Approach of holidays and doubt about the action of congress put off further improvements until the new year. While industries have gained in working force they are waiting for commensurate gain in demand, and meanwhile are trying to clear away embarrassments which restrict them. Speculation has been halting and timid. There is no sober-minded fear of foreign difficulty, but some have succeeded in imagining that congress might go so far beyond the president's prudent message regarding Cuba as to embroil this country with Spain. Money is in abundant supply, lending in London continues and there is nothing to cause less activity in general business except that the rush of orders deferred until after election has not been continued. The volume of business shown by clearings has been for the week 5.2 per cent. smaller than last year.

"The wheat market was weakened with less gloomy news from other countries and larger western receipts, though only 3,691,274 bushels, against 6,003,404 last year. Disappointment about the break in prices may help to increase receipts. The market has declined 1¼ cents, and the decrease in demand for flour with high rail rates has closed nearly all the Superior-Duluth and many of the other northwestern mills.

"The iron output December 1 was 142,272 tons weekly, against 124,077 November 1 and 213,797 a year ago, and unsold stocks reported were 31,901 tons smaller than November 1, but these do not include stocks of the great steel companies. The entire industry is for the time demoralized by uncertainty regarding the great combinations.

"Textile industries are working a larger force than in October, but there is not much evidence of larger demand, and some kinds of goods are accumulating. As raw cotton is lower, some yielding in prices of staples is expected, and buying is on that account more restricted, a few qualities of goods having slightly declined. Print cloths are weak in tone, with enormous stocks. Woolen goods are not in better demand, and there is general indisposition to make commitments ahead.

"Failures for the week have been 280 in the United States, against 333 last year, and 43 in Canada, against 54 last year."

Named by the President.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The president on Monday sent to the senate the following nomination: Charles A. Prouty, of Vermont, to be interstate commerce commissioner, vice, Wheelock G. Veazey, resigned. Mr. Prouty is a native of Vermont, about 40 years old, a graduate of Dartmouth and was one of the first-honor men of his class. For six years he was the recorder of the decisions of the supreme court of Vermont and recently has been chosen president of the Vermont Bar association. Mr. Veazey's resignation was due to ill health resulting from a heat stroke.

Rubber Factory Closed.

Woonsocket, R. I., Dec. 15.—The last of the manufactured goods in the factory of the Marvel Rubber company were shipped Monday to Boston and the factory closed for good. The company was absorbed by the United States Rubber company.

CAN'T ENFORCE IT.

Anti-Trust Law Practically a Failure—Attorney-General Reports.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The annual report of Hon. Judson Harmon, attorney general of the United States, was sent to congress Thursday. Concerning the anti-trust law, he says that the restricted scope of its provisions, as construed by the courts, makes amendments necessary, if any effective action is expected from the department of justice. Besides, he adds, the fund at the disposal of the attorney general which can be applied to the investigation, preparation and prosecution of cases under this law is wholly inadequate. Of the case of the United States versus the Trans-Missouri Freight association, now pending in the United States supreme court, and the claim that the act does not apply to railroads, the attorney general says:

"While I maintain the opposite view and feel confident of its correctness, the fact that such a question can be raised and has already been raised successfully in one court, affords an instance of the indefiniteness of the terms of this law, which is a serious obstacle in the way of its prompt enforcement."

A new crimes act is one of the things the attorney general thinks is needed. Further defects in the criminal laws were discovered during the past year. Criminal legislation is hopelessly confused, says the attorney general.

He points out that there is a general statute punishing embezzlement, but there are also many special statutes punishing embezzlement in particular cases, and he is not aware that it has yet been settled whether the general statute applies to such cases or not. There are statutes punishing frauds on the United States in many specific cases, and there is a general statute punishing conspiracy to defraud the United States in all cases; but there is no general statute punishing frauds against the United States when committed by one man alone. He suggests that a commission could easily and quickly frame a new crimes law, covering a uniform system of punishments. He says that the increasing repugnance on the part of juries to inflict the death penalty and the fact that the law makes no degrees in murder constantly leads to entire acquittal, and that this danger to society can be at least mitigated by the establishment of different degrees of murder with corresponding grades of punishment.

DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS.

Organize the Cuban League of the United States.

New York, Dec. 15. — The Cuban League of the United States was formally organized in this city Monday evening. The men behind this movement are so well known and carry so much weight that it is beyond a doubt that this is the beginning of a movement which will take no small part in the history of both countries. The meeting organized with Col. Ethan Allen as president and the following vice presidents: Charles A. Dana, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, ex-Postmaster-General Thomas M. James, Chauncey M. Depew, John R. Dos Passos, Theodore Roosevelt, ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, George Bloadley, J. Edward Simmons and C. H. Dennison. Francis Wayland Glen was elected secretary, Darwin R. James treasurer, and the executive committee was made up as follows: John Jacob Astor, Paul Dana, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Col. Fred D. Grant, Walter Logan, Edwin Wardman, John C. McGuire, R. C. Alexander, Constant A. Andrews, Frank B. Carpenter, John D. Keiley and Thomas E. Stewart. In opening the meeting Col. Allen read this call:

"We, the undersigned citizens of this republic, anxious for the success of all peoples in obtaining their civil and political liberty which this nation secured more than a century ago and still enjoys, unite in organizing the Cuban League of the United States of America.

"The object of this league is to secure for Cuba by all lawful, peaceful and honorable means, the political independence which her patriots are now endeavoring by tremendous sacrifice of treasure and life to gain, to encourage them with our sympathy and moral support and to arouse the whole nation to demand an end of the campaign of murder and destruction in that island.

"Mindful of the help which our fathers received in a similar struggle, we are constrained by a sense of gratitude to return to Cuba the kindness which was so effectively given us.

"It is apparent to all thoughful observers that Spain has not the power to crush the Cuban patriots, and therefore the continuance of the cruel struggle in Cuba can only serve to prolong a sense of abasement and humiliation in the minds of all men who are confident that this republic has the power to end it, and it is in honor called upon to do so for the highest good of all parties directly concerned."

GOLD CERTIFICATES.

Secretary Carlisle Not Yet Ready to Order Their Reissue.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The following letter from the secretary of the treasury was made public Monday:

"Franklin Haven, Esq., President Merchants' National Bank, Boston, Mass.—Sir: Replying to your favor of the 24th of November, written in behalf of Boston banks, asking for the issue of gold certificates, under the authority granted in section 12 of the act of July 12, 1882, I am not yet prepared to give the necessary order. After the reserve has once fallen below $100,000,000, and the issue of such certificates has been stopped, it is not certain that the secretary of the treasury, especially in view of existing conditions, would be justified in resuming their reissue. It has been the experience of the department in the past that the normal increase of the gold reserve caused by the exchange of paper currency for gold is checked by the issue of gold certificates, and, in fact upon various occasions considerable amounts of gold have been withdrawn by the presentation of notes for redemption and immediately redeposited in exchange for gold certificates. Moreover, the house of representatives of the Fifty-third congress, at its third session, passed a bill discontinuing their issue entirely, and it is the intention of the department to present the subject again at a very early date. As the amount of gold reserve is largely determined from time to time by the available amount of paper in circulation it seems inadvisable, at this time especially, to increase the volume of that currency by the issue of gold certificates.

"JOHN G. CARLISLE, Secretary."

A Great Bicycle Record.

New York, Dec. 14.—After a most remarkable exhibition of pluck and endurance, the 15 riders remaining on the track throughout the great six-day's race in Madison Square garden stopped pedaling at 9:58 o'clock Saturday evening in the presence of one of the largest crowds ever seen in the vast amphitheater. Hale, the Irish flier, finished first, with a total of 1,910 miles and eight laps to his credit. This distance exceeds the old six-day record made by former champion Schock in 1893, by 310 miles and seven laps.

Farmers' Fatal Quarrel.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 12. — The old-time feud between two neighbors had a tragic sequel Thursday when Taylor Miller, a well-to-do farmer of McMinn county, Tenn., was fatally stabbed by George Jacks in a quarrel. Miller drew a pistol, but before he could make use of it Jacks cut him almost to pieces with a pocketknife.

Hope

Returns to the heart of the victim bound in the chains of rheumatism, dyspepsia, scrofula, catarrh, when the blood is enriched and purified by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

MARRIAGE IN FRANCE.

Does Its Expense Account for the Decrease in Population?

May not the cost of getting married in France act as a check upon marriage, and so partly account for the shrinkage of French population? The other day a wedding was thus celebrated by well-to-do middle-class folks in Burgundy, and may serve as a type. No less than five sumptuous banquets were given by the bride's father, namely, two dinners, two breakfasts and one ballroom supper. At one of the dinners, to which sat down 60 guests, no less than 50 bottles of champagne were drunk, to say nothing of red wines and liqueurs. Strange to say, no one seemed any the worse.

The respective processions to Maire and church on different days involved the hire of 60 carriages, this cost also falling upon the young lady's parents, the entire ceremonial involving an outlay of several hundred pounds. Nor was the affair less onerous to invited friends and relatives. The ladies were expected to display a new and fashionable toilet upon each separate occasion—banquets, balls, civil and religious celebrations.

To the bridegroom fell all kinds of expenses, such as fees, gifts to the church and the poor—these, however, a trifle compared to the mental and bodily wear and tear of three days' perpetual merrymaking; last, but not least, the necessity of looking pleased. When Anglo-mania has altered all this, and a Frenchman's wedding day means two or three hours' ceremonial only, we may expect the marriage rate to go steadily up.

A MODEL WITNESS.

He Rattled the Lawyer by His Explicit Replies.

"Now, sir, I hope we shall have no difficulty in getting you to speak up," said the lawyer, in a very loud, commanding voice, according to the Texas Sifter.

"I hope not, sir," shouted the witness, at the top of his lungs.

"How dare you speak to me in that way?" angrily asked the lawyer.

"Because I can't speak no louder, sir," said the hostler.

"Have you been drinking?"

"Yes, sir."

"I should infer so from your conduct. What have you been drinking?"

"Coffee," hoarsely vociferated the knight of the stable.

"Something stronger than coffee, sir, you have been drinking! Don't look at me like that, sir!" furiously. "Look at the jury, sir! Did you have something in your coffee, sir?"

"Yes, sir."

"What was it?"

"Sugar."

"This man is no fool—he is worse!" stormed the counsel.

"Now, sir," turning to the witness, "look at me. What besides sugar did you take in your coffee this morning?"

The hostler collected his forces, drew a deep breath, and in a voice that could have been heard half a mile away, bellowed out:

"A spune! a spune! an' nuthin' else!"

KINDNESS is wisdom; there is none in life but needs it, and may learn.—Bailey.

In the Yosemite Valley a while ago, a young fellow went out on the edge of a shelving precipice two thousand feet high, and balanced himself on his head. A little slip or little puff of wind would have sent him to eternity. Not one man in a million would be that kind of a fool. But nine men in ten are all the time taking foolish chances.

There is no deadly peril about a little fit of indigestion or biliousness, and yet if a man allows these troubles to get a hold on him he is taking serious risks. Dyspepsia alone seldom kills anybody; that is, it only kills you by inches, and takes a good many years doing it. But it weakens and undermines the constitution so that it is all ready to receive and fertilize the dangerous diseases which do kill you outright.

Disease-germs won't grow in healthy blood any more than corn will grow on a rock. A man who keeps his digestion perfect and his blood pure may eat and drink and breathe disease-germs, but they gain no foothold. They are cast out of the system. But a man with a dyspepsia-weakened constitution breathes in typhoid or diphtheretic germs and down he goes.

The best health-insurance a man can have is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It acts directly on the stomach and liver. It gives the blood-making organs power to make healthy blood. It clarifies the blood from all impurities, and builds up the healthy flesh, muscular power and nerve energy, which fortifies you against disease.

His life-long success in the treatment of chronic diseases has given Dr. Pierce's medicines a world-wide reputation. His "Pleasant Pellets" cure constipation.

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Organs been sold than any other kind? Because, although higher in price, the Estey gives far better value than any other.

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THE OLD FRIENDS.

The old friends, the old friends
We loved when we were young,
With sunshine on their faces,
And music on their tongue!
The bees are in the almond-flower,
The birds renew their strain;
But the old friends, once lost to us,
Can never come again.

The old friends, the old friends!
Their brow is lined with care;
They've furrows in the faded cheek,
And silver in the hair;
But to me they are the old friends still,
In youth and bloom the same
As when we drove the flying ball,
Or shouted in the game.

The old men, the old men,
How slow they creep along!
How naughtily we scoffed at them
In days when we were young!
Their prosing and their dozing,
Their prate of times gone by,
Their shiver like an aspen leaf
If but a breath went by.

But we, we are the old men now,
Our blood is faint and chill;
We cannot leap the mighty brook,
Or climb the breakneck hill.
We maunder down the shortest cuts,
We rest on stick or stile,
And the young men, half ashamed to laugh,
Yet pass us with a smile.

But the young men, the young men,
Their strength is fair to see;
The straight back, and the springy stride,
The eye as falcon free;
They shout above the frolic wind
As up the hill they go;
But though so high above us now,
They soon shall be as low.

O weary, weary drag the years
As life draws near the end;
And sadly, sadly fall the tears
For loss of love and friend.
But we'll not doubt there's good about
In all of humankind;
So here's a health before we go
To those we leave behind!

—London Spectator.

EDDIE'S CHARGE.

BY HARRIET C. COX.

There was no prouder boy in the city of Boston than Eddie Markham. For a whole week he had been in charge of the elevator, and that to Eddie's mind was almost as important a position as chief of the fire department, an office that he considered far ahead of all others, even the governorship of the state.

To be sure, the elevator was used only to carry the big bales of cotton and what other merchandise needed transporting in the big wholesale house, and it was at best a rough, clumsy affair, moving slowly and with jerks. But then, it was an elevator, and this covered a multitude of shortcomings.

To be able to feel that he, Eddie Markham, had it in his power to move the elevator up or down, to assist the men load and unload it, was the keenest satisfaction.

Of course it wasn't as ornamental as wearing a brass-buttoned uniform and managing one of the swift-moving cushioned affairs in the big dry goods stores; but it was really of great importance, Eddie argued.

He looked back with scorn at the work he had previously done—errands of all kinds—though he had liked the mailing of the letters; there were always so many of them; and this showed conclusively that the firm was a busy one; and he had been proud to stand at the letter box on the busiest corner of the wholesale district, and drop them in, one letter at a time, till the big pile had vanished. But that was before he had been "elevated," as Bascome said.

Bascom was fond of making puns, and he and Eddie had had great fun over this one, and had tried it on nearly every one in the big building, the two members of the firm excepted, of course, though Eddie was meditating on trying it on the senior partner, for, as he said to Bascome: "He's got a lot o' fun in him, Mr. Wetherbee has; you can see it in the twinkle of his eye, and he ain't near so stuck-up as Knowlton is. Why the very way he calls 'Eddie,' is different; and he smiles and says thank you; but Knowlton don't seem to know you've done the errand, if you have. If you haven't he knows it mighty well."

Eddie evidently spoke from experience. Eddie was thinking of this now, as he threw out the last bundle, and started on another trip down.

Mr. Wetherbee had been unusually smiling that morning, and had worn in his buttonhole a deep red carnation; and the office had received an extra dusting. Something must be up.

"Boss wants you," a voice suddenly shouted down the elevator well.

Eddie gave the rope a pull. Involuntarily his hand went to his hair, and he wondered if that last scrapple with the janitor had disarranged it. A pull at his necktie and a hasty slap at his trousers, which showed signs of recent contact with the dusty floor, and the elevator stopped at the office floor.

The two partners were standing just outside the office talking with some ladies. A little girl hung on Mr. Wetherbee's hand.

"We want to go over the building, Eddie," he remarked, pleasantly; "and I think we'll go up in the elevator. You can clean it a bit, I suppose?" as his eyes took in the litter on the floor.

It was the work of a moment to sweep the paper and bits of cotton and straw from the elevator, and to start it upward.

First they went to the very top, and out on the roof, which commanded a fine view of the harbor, on the one side, and of the busy city on the other. Then they examined the big bales of cotton, and the child asked numberless questions, as to where it grew and how it grew, and how it ever got to be dresses, etc., until, finally, Mr. Wetherbee put her into Eddie's care, with the injunction not to kill himself trying to answer her questions if he didn't want to. Then he devoted himself to the ladies.

But Eddie found his task a very pleasant one. At first the child had looked at him gravely, then, as if satisfied, had put out her tiny hands and asked to be put up on the big bales.

"Way, way up!" she entreated. And then when he had taken her up on the highest pile, she shouted down for grandpa to "look up and see her most up to heaven;" he waved his hand back to her, and one of the ladies looked anxious; but "I've found the boy really very careful," he reassured her.

Eddie heard him and flushed at the words. Then he straightened himself up, and carefully, oh, so carefully, helped the child down. He would show them that he was to be trusted.

All over the building they went, from one floor to another, even to the basement, where the child could hardly be drawn away from the engine, whose shining piston and revolving balls fascinated her. Finally they all returned to the office; all but the child. She begged to "ride on the 'vator, grandpa, please," and grandpa had consented.

"You have yet an hour to wait, Jennie," he had said to one of the ladies; "and you might as well let the child amuse herself."

So Eddie and she returned to the elevator, and work once more was taken up, though the loads were light ones, so that the elevator should not be crowded.

Every once in awhile those in the office could hear the child's happy laugh; and once she danced in, her eyes shining, her cheeks aglow, and her hair flecked with bits of cotton.

"It's just elegant!" she said; then was away again before they could answer.

"The train starts at 3:20," Mr. Wetherbee was saying.

A sharp scream interrupted him—the sound of something heavy falling—a dull thud, the rush of many feet, and a cloud of dust from the elevator well.

"The elevator!" gasped Mr. Wetherbee. His face was white, and great drops stood on his brow.

"It broke, and fell to the cellar," a man said, running up.

There was a throng about the gateway, but they made way for the white-haired old man as he tottered toward it. Strong hands held him as he thrust his head into the well and looked down. The air was still thick with dust.

"Can you see them?" some one queried.

There was an awful silence; then it was broken by sobs from the office—then a child's cry.

"Upstairs."

A rush for the stairway, the old man in the lead. The cries were nearer. Two flights up Mr. Wetherbee turned to the left; then he stopped. The rest fell back. A broken bale of cotton lay scattered on the floor next to the elevator well. In the midst of it stood the child. Beside her, in a heap, lay Eddie. One leg was doubled and twisted under him; blood was trickling from a cut on his forehead; he was motionless.

"Something cracked,' the child explained, when kind hands had made the boy more comfortable, and the ambulance had been sent for. "Something cracked awful and then shook, and knocked me right off the bale I was sitting on; and Eddie caught me pig-a-back, quick's he could, and jumped right out when we was coming by. And he tumbled down just like this, and hasn't moved a bit since; and I've spoke to him lots. I didn't get hurt, 'cause I was on top, you see; and I cried hard soon's I thought of it. But it just seemed as if nobody wouldn't come ever. But you did, didn't you grandpa?" and she patted the kind face held close to her own.

There was a stir as the emergency man came in and transferred Eddie to the stretcher.

"Some bones broken, badly shaken, but nothing worse, I think," was the doctor's verdict.

Just as they arose to bear him away, he moved slightly, and his eyelids slowly raised.

"I tried to be careful," he said.—N. Y. Independent.

"TAMBOUR D'ARCOLA."

The Brave Drummer of Napoleon's Army in Italy.

The chief ancestral glory of the family of the Mazet is its close blood relationship with the gallant Andre Etienne, that drummer of the Fifty-first demi-brigade of the army of Italy who is commemorated on the frieze of the Pantheon, and who is known and honored as the "Tambour d'Arcola" all over France. It was delightful to listen to old Jan's telling of the brave story; how this Andre, their own kinsman, swam the stream under the enemy's fire at Arcola with his drum on his back and then drummed his fellow-soldiers on to victory; how Bonaparte awarded him the drumsticks of honor, and later, when the Legion of Honor was founded, gave him the cross; how they carved him in stone, drumming the charge, up there on the front of the Pantheon in Paris itself; how Mistral, the great poet of Provence, had made a poem about him that had been printed in a book; and how, only two years ago, they set up his marble statue in Cadenet, the little town, not far from Avignon, where he was born!

Old Jan was not content with merely telling this story—like a true Provencal he acted it; swinging a suppositious drum upon his back, jumping into an imaginary river and swimming it with his head in the air, swinging his drum back into place again, and then—zou!—starting off at the head of the Fifty-first demi-brigade with such a rousing play of drumsticks that I protest we fairly heard the rattle of them, along with the spatter of Austrian musketry in the face of which Andre Etienne beat that gallant pas de charge!

It set me all a-thrilling; and still more did it thrill those other listeners who were of the Arcola hero's very blood and bone. They clapped their hands and they shouted. They laughed with delight. And the fighting spirit of Gaul was so stirred within them that at a word, I verily believe, they would have been for marching in a body across the southeastern frontier.—Thomas A. Janvier, in Century.

Master of the Piano.

The Italian tenor, Marconi, once made a visit to Rubenstein, during which the latter's little son came tripping into the music-room and said: "This is my festa, papa, and I want a present." "Very well, my son, what shall it be?" "A waltz, papa—a new waltz, all for myself, and now." "What an impatient little son it is!" exclaimed the great musician, "but of course you shall have your gift. Here it is—listen! And for you," turning to the distinguished tenor, "I will play my 'Nero.'" "It seems almost incredible," says Marconi, "but then and there I witnessed and heard a most remarkable phenomenon—the maestro improvised and played a charming waltz with his left hand, giving me at the same time with his right the splendid overture."—Chicago Chronicle.

—One of the most remarkable adaptations of nature of an object to its proper uses is found in the hoof of the horse, which combines lightness with strength and is suited to every kind of ground.

—Cromwell kept a stable of fine horses. "As good a Protestant as Oliver Cromwell's horse" was a common saying in England long after the death of the great lord protector.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

The Ging Insurance.

The answer of the Travelers's Insurance company of Hartford to the suit brought by Julia Ging as administrator of the estate of Catharine M. Ging to collect the $5,000 alleged to be due under the accident policy issued on the life of the murdered girl, has been filed. The nugget in the answer is found in the allegation that the policy does not cover "intentional injuries (inflicted by the insured or any other person)." By special agreement this clause was made not to exclude claims for personal injuries, fatal or non-fatal, received by the insured while in the act of defending herself, family or property from the assault of burglars, robbers, thieves or pickpockets.

The injuries are claimed to have been received "while not defending herself," The last defense is that the suit was not commenced until over one year after the death of the insured, and hence that it is barred by the contract.

Contest Decided.

Judge Ives has decided the election contest case in the office of probate judge of Norman county. The facts are that at the election the face of the returns showed W. W. Calkins to have received 1,387 votes and M. A. Brattland 1,364. On Oct. 10 Gov. Clough, by proclamation, established a voting precinct in the White Earth reservation, embracing six towns in Norman county and three towns in Beltrami county. Ninety-eight votes were cast therein for this office, of which Calkins received 70 and Brattland 28. These votes were counted as cast, and the canvassing board certified the election of Calkins. Brattland appealed, and Judge Ives reverses the decision of the canvassing board and declares Brattland elected. In his conclusions of law he finds that Gov. Clough's action was void and it was wholly unauthorized and without warrant.

A Big Seizure.

Sam Fullerton, of the game and fish law commission, with Deputy Game Warden James Nash, of Minneapolis, made the largest seizure of game ever made in Ramsey county. The seizure took place in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad yards at St. Paul, and the game seized was venison. Now the officers are looking for the persons who shipped the meat, which filled an ordinary box car and was consigned to parties in Boston, New York and Chicago.

The value of the meat seized is $10,800 at the market price, and something like $50,000 may be realized in fines. The meat is chopped up in pieces ready to be disposed of to retailers, and there is a fine of $50 for each piece seized. A possible settlement may be made.

St. Paul's Pride.

The ice palace of St. Paul will contain 10,000 tons of ice. It is proposed to model it after the Parthenon. The architect's plans show building 110 by 230 with height of 65 feet. Sixty columns 32 feet high will take the place of the marbles of the ancient building and a board roof—not copied after the original—will top off the structure. Inside the building will be illuminated with electric lights. The plans were submitted to the board of carnival directors at its meeting. At the same time various committee reports were received. Among other things it was decided not to incorporate. The executive committee will meet daily hereafter at noon. Special work along the line of organizing clubs will begin at once.

A Queer Impulse.

While passing the Milwaukee depot at St. Paul on her way to church services Sunday morning, Mrs. Richard Casey, wife of a wealthy farmer near North St. Paul, was seized with an irresistable desire to to take a trip. The train was in the depot and she found she had just enough money for a ticket to Chicago. Her husband missed her after church, and, learning of her departure, telegraphed the Chicago police to detain her on her arrival. She arrived in Chicago the next morning, worn out, hungry and penniless, and said she would be glad enough to get back home. She could not account for her action except that she could not resist the sudden impulse.

Off for Venezuelan.

A party of 100 Rice county people will take their departure from Faribault for South America later this month for the purpose of starting a colony in Venezuela, the new colony to be named Faribault. Bert Adams, who was in the original exploring party sent from there last spring, as a civil engineer, will head the party. Its members will continue the explorations already begun, start sawmills and otherwise develop the country. They expect to be absent a long time.

News in Brief.

The amount of wheat in the elevators at Duluth at the close of navigation was 2,000,000 bushels. the smallest stock on hand since 1887.

Frank Green, of Royalton, was acquitted of a charge of attempting the life of his wife.

The improvements at Redwood Falls for the year 1896 make a grand total of $50,000.

Andrew Berg, of St. Paul, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

One hundred and ten Pine county voters took out their second papers in one day at the last term of court.

At a meeting of the Minnesota State Poultry association, at St. Paul, to discuss the annual chicken show, the committee was appointed to confer with a like body from Minneapolis concerning the holding of the chicken exhibit in connection with a large horse and dog show, which will take place in that city the first week in February.

Frank Luck, aged 18, was arraigned in the Federal court, at St. Paul, for passing a counterfeit silver dollar.

Great Northern surveyors are camped half a mile northeast of Deer river, 18 miles from Grand Rapids, and are working toward the north side of Bass lake.

Frank White, a member of Surveyor Ralph's crew working near Rainy River, was frozen to death on the Lake of the Woods. He lost his way and wandered on over the lake and circled around until he was thoroughly exhausted. His home was in Wisconsin, where he leaves a widow and three small children.

The miscellaneous cash earnings of the prison for last month amounted to $85,176,92, the largest in the history of the prison.

The first convention of fourth class postmasters of Minnesota was held at St. Paul the 9th.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—The pastor of a Presbyterian church in Brooklyn was recently hunting with a friend when the latter mistook him for a quail and filled his left arm with birdshot.

—On one day recently three Massachusetts churches celebrated anniversaries—the Eliot church at Newton, the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of John Eliot's first sermon to the Indians; the Unitarians' church at Lexington, the two hundredth anniversary of the settling of the first pastor, and the North Congregational church at Springfield, the fiftieth anniversary of its organization.

—Bishop Creighton, of Peterborough, who has just been appointed bishop of London, is a man of mark. In 1884 he became professor of ecclesiastical history in Cambridge. In 1886 he was present at the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration of Harvard, and received from it the degree of LL. D. He is the author of several historical works, and is one of the hardest-working bishops on the bench.

—Mr. T. Thomas Fortune, editor of the Age (Afro-American), writing in the New York Sun, gives some interesting facts concerning the growth of the African Methodist Episcopal church. Of the 10,000,000 colored population of the United States, 1,200,000 are Methodists, while 1,350,000 are Baptists. The Methodist church property is about $12,000,000. In all, fully 4,000,000 Afro-Americans are members of some church, and 16,000 are ministers.

—Dr. Thornton, an expert in the education of deaf mutes, says that a modification of the telephone promises to be of material use in the education of those deaf mutes who possess a fragment of hearing power, and it has the following important advantages over the single-speaking tube that is sometimes used: Firstly, that the wires from several receivers can be coupled up to one transmitter, and thus a teacher can instruct a group of children at the same time, and, secondly, that, as it is not necessary for the teacher to apply his mouth close to the transmitter, the pupils have a full view of his facial expression and lip movements, which is not the case when he has to direct his attention and his voice into the mouth of a speaking-tube or trumpet.

THE UNKNOWN NORTH.

Facts About a Hitherto Unexplored Region in British America.

J. B. Tyrell, of the Dominion geological survey department lately returned from the unknown north, where he has been making explorations. He left Selkirk on the 24th of June. Taking canoes at Grand Rapids, he, with Indian guides, proceeded to Norway house, and descended the Nelson river 100 miles to the Pine river, which they ascended to the Wolf river. All this territory has practically never before been entered by white men. Reaching the Nelson, they again descended it for about 75 miles, and followed the Burntwood to a remote Hudson Bay company post.

"This large section of the country," says Mr. Tyrell, "is not a wilderness of rocks such as lies to the east of here and has been described by many of the men who have pretended to have a knowledge of the region. I found a well-wooded country, interspersed with stretches of prairie; a soil of rich clay loam, with clay subsoil. Great stretches that were a few years ago heavily timbered with spruce have felt the deadly effects of fire and are now a blackened stubble of dead trees.

"There are large areas of rich, cultivable lands west of the Nelson, and, though wheat is not grown, simply because it would be of no value, all varieties of vegetables are produced in the gardens of the Hudson Bay company posts and proved hardy. Large stretches of prairie also occur, and I have stood on the banks of the Burntwood river and gazed on just such rich stretches as might have been seen on the Saskatchewan or Assiniboine—land that will be good for agricultural purposes and excellent for stock raising some time, though now it is practically inaccessible.

"All this country is but a continuation of the Red River valley. It is all the deposit of a great lake, of which Lake Winnipeg is the sunken representative, which stretches from a short distance east of the Red to the Pembina mountains on the west and from Grand Forks on the south to a point further north than was reached this trip.

"Except for the climate, that great country to the west of the Nelson river has been as richly blessed by Providence as the far-famed Red River valley."—Minneapolis Journal.

Siberia's Railway.

There is soon to be a new country to visit and a new way of going round the world. It seems only the other day that Jules Verne's man went around in 80 days, and thought it a considerable feat. The record for circumnavigation is now 66 days, or thereabouts. Baron Hilkoff, the combination of American mechanic and Russian prince who was in this country recently, said that when the railroad across Siberia is finished, which, he thinks, will be in four or five years, the time of getting around will be cut in two, and from 30 to 33 days will suffice for it. He allows ten days to cross Siberia from St. Petersburg, ten days from Vladivostok to San Francisco, and 13 days from there to St. Petersburg again. Early in the next century, then, the tired American may turn his face eastward when he starts on his month's vacation, and keep it turned that way until he gets home, just about in time to resume his work.—Harper's Weekly.

What Did He Mean?

"Do you know," remarked the author, "that I look upon my work as extremely valuable?"

"Why so?"

"A burglar was in the house the other night and stole $1.47, about $20 worth of jewelry and the manuscript of my latest story. I fear I shall never get the last back, but I will have justice on that burglar, if we ever catch him!"

"My dear sir, no jury would ever convict him."

"Why not?"

"He would be regarded as a public benefactor."

And the author has been trying to figure out the other's meaning ever since.—Detroit Free Press.

Allowances.

Mr. Happy—Yes, sir, I make my wife a regular allowance every week. Don't you yours?

Mr. Henpeck—No-o. She makes me an allowance, when I earn enough.—N. Y. Weekly.

BAR CONSUMPTIVES.

Not to Be Permitted to Land—A Sanitary Restrictive Measure.

Local physicians are discussing the point of an immigration bill pending before the New Zealand parliament with a view to calling the attention of congress to a similar protective measure. The bill in question is to prevent consumptives from entering the country. To effect that object the captain of any ship who lands a passenger suffering from lung disease is liable to a penalty of $250 for every offense, and if during the voyage he is proved to have allowed such a sufferer to share a cabin with another passenger, an additional fine is thereby incurred. Furthermore, there is a provision which holds a captain personally responsible and liable to fine if, three months after landing his passengers, any one of them should develop lung disease. Fancy a captain of nervous temperament laboring under this law, suggests the St. James Budget. "Given that he has started with a list of passengers free from all palpable lung disease, still his life would not be worth living. Every cough, every splutter from a crumb in the throat as his passengers sat at meals, would would serve to dangle the fine demon before his eyes. One can imagine a captain getting into such a state of mind as to secretly slip overboard any passenger developing a genuine cough. Men have done worse for less than $250. One can follow him on shore. Having landed his passengers, he is still within the clutches of the state. Weeks afterward he may be dining on shore. He hears a cough at table. A cold sweat comes in beads on his forehead as he recognizes a passenger. 'Another $250,' he murmurs, as he is carried out in a dead faint."

Low Rates for Homeseekers.

On the first and third Tuesday of each month, tickets will be sold to Homeseekers in the northwest at greatly reduced rates to visit Virginia and the Carolinas. Special low rates both one way and round trip. See that your tickets read over the Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Send for free pamphlet descriptive of the farm lands, climate, markets, etc. U. L. Truitt, Northwestern Passr. Agent, 234 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Johnnie Fewscads—"I tell you frankly that I shall not be able to pay for this suit until next year." Tailor—"All right, sir." "When will you have it ready?" "Next year."

Sudden weather changes bring rheumatism. St. Jacobs Oil makes prompt cure.

Bamburt—"I hear that Stimpton is dead. Did he leave his wife much?" Mispah—"I suppose so. He always left her as much as he could while was alive."—Boston Transcript.

On to Washington!

Those who contemplate visiting the capital during the Inauguration next March will do well to travel over the popular "Big Four" and picturesque Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Write for descriptive pamphlet and excursion rates. U. L. Truitt, N. W. P. A., 234 Clark St., Chicago.

We often hear people say they will contribute to the support of the church even if they have to wear their old clothes to do it. We notice they never wear the old clothes. —Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Don't snap in two. Limber up. St. Jacobs Oil will cure lumbago sure.

One Matron—"Since I have been married I have taught my husband good taste." Another—"Really! It is a good thing for you that you did not teach him before you were married."—Tit-Bits.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Beautiful heiress (after the ball)—"Mary, go back to the hall and see if perhaps there are any more lieutenants kneeling about."—Fliegende Blaetter.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice. Dr. G. W. Patterson, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

When some people are left to entertain themselves with their own thoughts there are two awfully bored persons in the company.—Young Men's Era.

Time counts, health gains. A quick, sure cure—St. Jacobs Oil for sprains.

There are people who think that if a fellow doesn't like olives, it is a sign that he hasn't been moving in the best society.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

The Modern Mother

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only.

"Do you think, Mr. Gruffly, that Callow has lost his mind?" "There is no reason to hope that he has, madam."—Detroit Free Press.

Check Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The Safest Way.—Borax (reflectively)—"I wish I knew how to tell a woman's age." Samjones—"The best way is to tell it is in a soft and gentle whisper."—Truth.

Feeble nerves—severe weather—neuralgia. Soothing cure—St. Jacobs Oil.

One thing a woman can't do is to drive a horse and use a muff at the same time.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"Tommy," said the teacher, "what is meant by nutritious food?" "Something to eat that ain't got no taste to it," replied Tommy.—Household Words.

Put a pain to sleep! St. Jacob's Oil does this with sciatica. Torment cure.

Mrs. Bingo—"What does a silent partner mean, dear?" Bingo—"That's a term, my love, that I don't think it would be possible to explain to you."—Detroit Free Press.

Through California Service Via "The Milwaukee."

A fine Pullman Tourist Sleeping Car now leaves Minneapolis at 8:25 and St. Paul at 8:35 every Saturday morning and runs through to Los Angeles, Cal., via Kansas City and the Santa Fe System, without change, arriving destination 1:25 P. M. following Wednesday.

The journey, via this route, is through a very interesting portion of America, and the hardship incident to winter travel through the more northerly climate is avoided.

Rate per double berth $6.00 through. For berth reservations, further information as to rates, etc., apply to "The Milwaukee" agents, or address J. T. Conley, Asst. Gen'l. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

As soon as thought finds a body, it begins trying to move the world.—Ram's Horn.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

The wise form right judgment of the present from the past.

Blacker the spot, surer the cure. Use St. Jacobs Oil for bruises.

Borne Down with Infirmities,

Age finds its surest solace in the benignant tonic aid afforded by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which counteracts rheumatic and malarial tendencies, relieves growing inactivity of the kidneys, and is the finest remedy extant for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. Nervousness, too, with which old people are very apt to be afflicted, is promptly relieved by it.

Suffering Women.

Alas! women do suffer. Why we often cannot tell, but we know there is one great cause, and that is weakness. The headaches, the depressed feelings, the pains, the discouragements, indeed, almost all the misery has a common cause—weakness. At such times a woman always needs a friend that can be relied upon, and such a friend, for more than twenty years, has been that greatest of all remedies,

Warner's Safe Cure

By its purity and its power it furnishes a prompt relief for women in their hours of need, and if the grateful expressions which come up from the homes of the land about what SAFE CURE has done were printed, they would fill volumes. If you, reader, are a sufferer, can you not take hope from this suggestion?

Large bottle, or new style, smaller one, at your druggists.

OPIUM HABIT AND **DRUNKENNESS** Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

Madame Lillian Nordica, who has written a practical article, "How to Train the Voice," for The Companion for 1897.

Celebrating in 1897 its seventy-first birthday The Companion offers its readers many exceptionally brilliant features. The two hemispheres have been explored in search of attractive matter.

The Youth's Companion

In addition to the 25 staff writers The Companion Contributors number fully 200 of the most famous men and women of both continents, including the most popular writers of fiction and some of the most eminent statesmen, scientists, travellers and musicians.

for the Whole Family.

The Companion also announces for 1897, Four Absorbing Serials, Adventure Stories on Land and Sea, Stories for Boys, Stories for Girls, Reporters' Stories, Doctors' Stories, Lawyers' Stories, Stories for Everybody—all profusely illustrated by popular artists. Six Double Holiday Numbers. More than two thousand Articles of Miscellany—Anecdote, Humor, Travel. Timely Editorials, "Current Events," "Current Topics" and "Nature and Science" Departments every week, etc.

One of the most beautiful CALENDARS issued this year will be given to each New Subscriber to The Companion.

It is made up of Four Charming Pictures in color, beautifully executed. Its size is 10 by 24 inches. The subjects are delightfully attractive. This Calendar is published exclusively by The Youth's Companion and could not be sold in Art Stores for less than One Dollar.

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12-Color Calendar FREE.

New Subscribers who will cut out this slip and send it at once with name and address and $1.75 will receive:
FREE—The Youth's Companion every week from the time subscription is received till January 1, 1897;
FREE—Christmas, New Year's and Easter Double Numbers;
FREE—The Companion's 4-page Calendar for 1897, a beautifully colored souvenir. The most costly gift of its kind The Companion has ever offered;
And The Companion Fifty-two Weeks, a full year, to Jan. 1, 1898.

The Youth's Companion, 201 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

DON'T BE AFRAID OF WHEAT!

Don't be afraid of a small "break" in the price of wheat! These "breaks" are occasioned by some holders of wheat taking profits and, of course, when there happens to be a few more sellers than buyers, the market is bound to go off a little. That is a sign of a HEALTHY MARKET and that is the very time when shrewd operators BUY WHEAT. Send for our Free Book: it explains our special order plan and all kinds of option trading. OSBORN, CROSBY & CO., FLOUR EXCHANGE, MINNEAPOLIS.

Look Tired This Morning?

WAS it your own baby or your neighbor's that drove sweet sleep away? It's all unnecessary. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, sweet to the taste, mild but effective, stop sour stomach and colic in babies, and make papa's liver lively, tone his intestines and purify his blood.

EAT CASCARETS LIKE CANDY

They perfume the breath and make things all right all around. At your druggist's 10c., 25c., 50c., or mailed for price. Address

STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, CHICAGO OR NEW YORK.

Cascarets TRADE MARK. CANDY CATHARTIC

CURE CONSTIPATION.

921

The Same Old Sarsaparilla.

That's Ayer's. The same old sarsaparilla as it was made and sold *50 years ago.* In the laboratory it is different. There modern appliances lend speed to skill and experience. But the sarsaparilla is the same old sarsaparilla that made the record—*50 years of cures.* Why don't we better it? Well, we're much in the condition of the Bishop and the raspberry: "Doubtless," he said, "God might have made a better berry. But doubtless, also, He never did." Why don't we better the sarsaparilla? We can't. We are using the *same old plant* that cured the Indians and the Spaniards. *It* has not been bettered. And since *we* make sarsaparilla compound out of sarsaparilla plant, we see no way of improvement. Of course, if we were making some secret chemical compound, we might.... But we're not. We're making the same old sarsaparilla to cure the same old diseases. You can tell it's the *same old sarsaparilla* because it works the *same old cures.* It's the sovereign blood purifier, and *—it's Ayer's.*

A Christmas Present ... BY MAIL.

You can buy just as cheaply, as safely, and as satisfactorily of us by mail as in person at our warerooms. HOW? *Write and we'll tell you.*
We send NEW PIANOS and ORGANS on trial at our expense to any part of the country where we have not a local agent.
Send us a postal card and receive FREE our CATALOGUE and prices for CASH and on

EASY PAYMENTS!

If you want a piano, a postal card may save you $75 to $100. Or in the same proportion on an organ. Send it at once, and mention whether you wish a piano or an organ. Agents wanted.

W. J. DYER & BRO.,

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MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
509 & 511 Nicollet Ave., MINNEAPOLIS.
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YUCATAN. KING OF GUMS.

A. N. K.—G. 1685.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Although we have suffered from a fire in our up-town store at 717-719 Nicollet Ave., Thursday, **WE ARE . .**

STILL DOING BUSINESS

At our down-town store, 508-510 Nicollet Av., including 512 Nicollet Av., And the floors above in the Eddis Block.

We have also arranged temporary quarters next door to 510 Nicollet Av., at 514, where you will find everything in our unlimited lines as usual. You will find just prompt attention as before. FREE, the following catalogues, on receipt of postage on them: Baby Carriage Cat., Agricultural Implement Cat., Harness Cat., Invalids, and Team Rob Cat., Drug Cat., Stove Cat. Send 15 cts. and our large catalogue, containing 640 pages and over 100,000 cuts and prices, will be sent prompt. Bicycle and Buggies Cat., each, to pay

T. M. ROBERTS' SUPPLY HOUSE. MINNEAPOLIS. MINN.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Sleighing is very good at present,

—Fred Addicks gave a wedding dance at the city hall last night.

—We understand the K. P's. have established an insurance branch to their order here. Dr. Soper being chosen examing physician.

—There will be no meeting of the Literary Society next Tuesday being so near Christmas. The society will observe one week of holiday's at least.

—We would be pleased to have the Eagle remove that ugly hump from her carracter. We refer to the untruth about the "non-freezable" watering fountain.

—This has been a dull and dreary week. Slight skurries of snow have come down almost daily until once more the beb sleigh and the cutter are favorite vehicles for travel.

—Presiding Elder Chaffee held Quarterly Conference here Saturday and preached at Rockford Sunday morning and here in the evening. The Sacraments of the Lord's Supper was observed after the Sunday evening Sermon.

—Christmas comes next Friday, one week from today. All the girls and boys will hang up their stockings for Kris Kinkle to fill. May they all together with the larger people have a Merry Christmas, and a Happy New Year.

—The Executive Committee of the Delano Literary Society have concluded not to have a meeting on Tuesday evening Dec. 22, it being so near Christmas and everybody busy. Look out for a rouser though at the next meeting Dec. 29.

—The Xmus song service to be held at the M. E. Church, is as follows:

Hymn,
Prayer, by the Pastor.
Anthem—Rock of ages, Excell.
Scripture Lesson, by the Pastor.
Anthem—Seek Ye the Lord,
Tenor Solo and Chorus.
Sermon—Christmas, by the Pastor.
Offertory Solo—The Star of Bethlehem, Dr. J. S. Soper.
Benediction, by the Pastor,

Services commences at 7:30 p. m. All are Welcome.

—The Literary Society was well attended Tuesday evening Vice president Mrs. Farber presiding. The programme was well carried out, except the committee had put Mr. Everson on for a Corset Solo, as he does not fur nish such things, he did not do so now. Morris Cerey was also absent.

Miss Mollie Mayfield and Emiel Weise gave a short dialogue in good style.

Prof. Hawker being the only one of the four debators present, of course won his case by default, and we are to presume that the south has not been benefited by the emancipation of the slaves. There will be no meeting next Tuesday evening,

School Notes.

Several of the young ladies went to purchase some butter the other day, for this evening, and when asked what they wanted, ran with fright.

The School will hold a Banquet at the School House tonight to raise money for an organ.

Miss de Mersi from Minneapolis, visited the high school.

Personal.

Mr. Nitsel went to the cities Thursday.

F. A. Cramer went to New Ulm Wednesday.

Mrs. Dickey returned to Minneapolis Tuesday.

Miss Maud Goodrick went to Minneapolis Sunday morning.

Mr. Gallgar, of Dassel is visiting friends in Delano this week.

Mrs. Matilda Harris returned to St. Paul Tuesday evening.

Thomas Young, of Montrose, visited Delano, on business, yesterday.

Mrs. J. M. Mulford visited her friends in Minneapolis, this week.

John Coolen Sr. transacted business in St. Bonifacious last Monday.

Vernon Winter has been here for the past week, as the day operator.

Miss Maggie Steffes visited in Minneapolis from Saturday to Monday.

Mr. M. A. O'Hair attended the funeral of his mother at Waverly Tuesday.

Edwin Steward returned to Delano after a prolonged absence, Thursday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stacy, of Montrose, drove down to Quarterly Conference Sunday.

Scott Gunn has returned from his trip to the land of blizzards. He thinks there's no place like Minnesota.

Mrs. Mila Miller, sister of Mrs. John Sturman left last night for Indianapolis to see their brother who was sick and not expected to live.

"So his mother intends making a pianist of him?"

"Yes."

"Whom has she chosen for a teacher?"

"He haf not got that far yet; at present she is just letting his hair grow."—The Musical Idea.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

O. Cresby, St. Paul, Locomotive-craine. H. H. Grever, Anoka, Potato-digger. R. Herbers, Beaudaley, Inside pipe-cutter. J. F. McCoy Winona, Cylinder-cock D. J. McGregor, Duluth, Snow-plow and rutter. A. E. Veon Brainerd, Gun-sight.

Subscribe for the Buffalo Gazette. One year one Dollar. Six montus $.50 Three months, 25 cents. Take it. now

County Cullings.

We acknowledge the receipt of a vrery neat little folder of invitation to the first anual ball given by Waverly Lodge No. 222, A. O. U. W. at the Town Hall, Waverly, on Thursday evening, Dec. 31. Also a "Comp". We have never yet learned to dance. Please excuse us.

It does look a little hard to read among the items of necessary expenses handed in by a defeated candidate, $70 for cigars, and to have seen other candidates distributing cigars, liberally, and not a cent in their accounts for that "essential".

The Waverly Tribune didn't "chew the rag" very vigorously this week. It seems to think Sheriff Nugent about the only man there is, but finally admitted H. T. Moland into the same article. There are other sheriffs and there are other men in the world, Tribune, "chew some more" every little helps.

The Eagle Printing Co. has been doing a fine lot of job work for the Great Northern. and now the Eagle says: "Wendell, Dodge and Howard have been indicted for bribery, This is only a continuation of the Great Northern bribery cases. The probabilites are that none of them will ever be convicted even if they come to trial. "Will this aid you any in defining "Subsided" Eagle?

One of the newly elected county officers recently remarked, at Buffalo, that next spring would be a good time in some precints, in Wright County to vote on the license question. It would be good prehaps to decide at least one point. Whenever a village votes to license a saloon some people invarably attribute the discission to the "foreign element". Many foreigners cannot vote at the sprihg election, on account of not having procured full citizens' papers. If the elections should chance to turn out the same it would be first class evidence, at least, that fully equipped citizens of the United States voted to license saloons. It would make a few fellows who talk one way, and vote another look a little sheepish no doubt.

District Court Calendar.

1.—N. H. Knowles vs. William Dedrick.
2.—Leslie McClay vs. J. W. and E. Ferrell.
3—The Flour City National bank vs. Henry Prigge.
4.—Frank T. Aydt, et al, vs. Ann Woodhouse et al.
5.—Ellen Woodard vs. Charles Meltz.
6.—W. F. Strache vs. Ferdinand Kuno.
7.—Henry Jaspers vs. Albert Westrup et al.
8.—Henry Jaspers vs. Anton Hammers.
9.—Bank of Minneapolis vs. The Swinburn Printing Co.
10.—Frank Crolly vs. Board of Co. Commissioners.
11.—Town of Albion vs. Vil. of Maple Lake.
12.—Ryar Stevens vs. Sherman N. Stacy.
13—W. H. Frazee vs. American Masonic Accident Association.
14—Geo. Fish, Assignee of Henry W. Phelps, Insolvent, vs. Albert Ziedler.
15—Louis Duensing vs. Henry W. Glitzcska and George Adelberger
16—Bertha Lachtenberg vs. Joseph Gibbs.
17—Wm S. Cumrod vs. C. N. & W. Ry. Co.
18—Albert Buxton vs. G. N. Ry. Co.
19—Anna L. Oakley vs. G. N. Ry. Co.
20.—Malissa Gibeney as Administratrix vs. G. N. Ry. Co.
21.—J. P. Anderson vs. E. M. Anderson et. al.
22.—Matilda Bruske vs. Gotlieb Bruske.
23.—Adaline Kraus vs. Herman Kraus.
24.—W. H. Towle, substituted as special Administrator of Jas. Tracy, deceased and Minervia Tracy vs. Geo. Shorer et al.
25.—Albert Cerys vs. State Insurance Co. of Des Moines, Iowa.
26.—In the matter of the will of Jas. Tracy, Deceased.
27.—State Bank of Waverly vs. E. H. Barbee
28.—Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co. vs. Oliver Rustad.
29.—A. Y. Eaton vs. Josephine Spencer et. al.
30.—State of Minnesota vs. John Bosel.
31.—Peter J. Bjorklund vs. S. P. Osland.
32.—H. C. Litchfield, Trustee, vs. Joseph Kurth
33.— " " " " Andrew Raski
34.— " " " " Ole Erickson.
35.— " " " " W. D. Phillips
36.— " " " " Matts Kowal.
37.— " " " " Jno. Anderson.
38.— " " " " Tim. Flannigan.
39.— " " " " Jas. B. Mulqueeny.
40.— " " " " John O'Shea.
41.— " " " " F. W. Gorman.

and Christ Elsenpeter, Jr.

STATE CASES.

State of Minnesota, vs. Jno. R. Howard.
" " Nicholas McVicar, et al.
" " Geo Connors, et al.
" " O. L. Billings.
" " W. H. Parker.
" " Andrew Thill.
" " Edward P. Heath.
" " Edward P. Heath.
" " Louis Trouch.
" " Edward Bobrowski.
" " Joseph Kaiser.
" " Michael Welton, Chas Schultz.
" " John Doherty.
" " Dunne Chapel

First Class JOB WORK Call AT The GAZETTE OFFICE.

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat, per bu.,	$ .69
Rye, per bu.,	.27
Potatoes, per bu.,	.20
Butter	.12, .15
Eggs,	.20
Hay, per ton,	4.00
Pork	3.50
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.06
Chickens, dressed,	.06
Spring chichen,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.08

DIED.

O'HAIR.—At Waverly, on Sunday, Dec. 13, Mrs. Mary O'Hair, aged 76 years.

Among our Exchanges.

Very little ground has been seeded with wheat in the Willamett Valley this year except that which was summer-fallowed. The rains which were late in commencing, have been so heavy and frequent that it has been impossibe to plow or seed the land since they commenced.—Rural Northwestern.

From the present indication there will be no attempt by this congress to pass any law to produce more revenue. A special session will be called by McKinley at which an attempt will be made to give all the trusts, combines and special interests all tariff subsides they wish. The day of the constitutional democracy is dawning just ahead.

A call has been issued for a convention of men engaged in the lumber business to meet at Cincinnati, O., Dec. 15. Everyone incerested in the business, whether to a large or small extent, is invited to be present, and the object is to present a united front in demanding a tariff on lumber which will shut out the cheap product of Canada.—Aitken Bepublican.

The number of failures in the United States was 380 last week, against 333 in the corresponding week last year, or an increase over last year of nearly 15 per cent, and yet the Republican press keep up the misleading assertions that confidence has been restored, that hard times are over and that prosperity has returned. The people pray for deliverance from this ruinous "prosperity," Of course the capitalist is prosperous, but what this country needs is a few years of prosperity for the common people.—Penny Press.

Should Sit Where They Belong.

St. Cloud Times: "Congress is in session and the representatives of the people have gathered at the national capitol. It used to be said during the late campaign that the Chicago convention and ticket was not democratic. With probably half a dozen exceptions every Democratic Senator and Representive in Congress were supporters of Bryan, and these "exceptions" find no seats set apart for them in democratic caucuses."

These "exceptions" should place their caresses for the balance of the term where their hearts are, with the gold standard plank.

IS MONEY SCARCE?

Senitor Davis Illustrates by a Resemblance of the Days of '57.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—"Of course we have been having hard times," says Senator Davis, "and times are very hard yet. But the people are not so hard off as they were during the three years proceeding the civil war. In the Northwest, particularly, the older in habitants remember with shudders the panic of '57, and the sufferings which it brought.

"In those days money was not only scarce" but there was no money to be had. Saw-logs were legal tender, and, in fact, everything that possessed any sort of value passed as token money. When a man killed a deer or muskrat, or any other kind of game, he could take the hide to a general store and get clothing or food in exchange for it; but no money was passed over the counter, because there was no money in the country.

"Up in Northern Wisconsin copper was mined, and copper cents were issued by private individuals. The general storekeepers issued their own scrip, and it passed for money. I have seen a 10 cent postage stamp, encased in mica, passing for money many a time. We had every kind of token money except wampum; we almost quite get that far back to the primitive medium and method of exchange. But the people who are talking now about the scarcity of money ought to have had some such experience. It is rather hard to endure, of course, and I wouldn't want to go through it again; but it is an educational experience of value.

"The men who had accumulated enough to establish general stores; where they kept dry goods, groceries, patent medicines, and all sorts of things went through the panic and prospered a little bit. Nevertheless, even the storekeepers had very little money, and they received goods in exchange for the skins and other articles taken by them in exchange from their customers on the frontier."

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Literary Notes.

DEMOREST'S Christmas Number opens with a most interesting article called "The Cradle of Christianity," being a series of sketches of the Holy Land, written by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hughes, who has traveled all over that part of the world. It is copiously illustrated with several full-page and many other smaller pictures.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1896. NUMBER 13.

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W. H. CUTTING. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON. ATTORNEY AT LAW. COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA. 38

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O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan. 11, 1896.

DR. CORNELIUS WILLIAMS. Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist, 146 W. Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dr. G. H. KOHLER, Dayton Building, Cor. 6th St. and Nicollet Ave Minneapolis. Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 17-tf.

CHURCH NOTICES

M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
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Sunday School every Sunday.. ..... 10:00 "
Pastor.

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Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on very third Sunday.

DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching.....
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

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Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. M. SAVES.

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Councilmen, { JOHN COOLEN, WASH RADER, ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder, { WYATT JOHNS.

Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.

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Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health, { T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.
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THE UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS Washington Grove, No. 9, meets at Cramer's Hall the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, at 8 p. m.

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GOV. CLOUGH made Phil Scheig a Christmas present of the balance of his term in the penetentiary the other day. He had served about three of the seven years term.

MINNEAPOLIS is having an investigation into the doings of some of her officials. Duluth is preparing to do the same. There is nothing like a straightening up of affairs occasionally.

NOW Congressman Mc Cleary is spoken of as the man for Mc Kinleys's Secretary of the Treasury. If they intend giving us that Canada system of finance of course. They say Mc Cleary came from Canada.

ANOTHER bank robber was killed this week. He robbed in N. D. and Sheriff Gunderson came to Ada, Minn. to get him. They met and while the man was preparing to shoot, the Sheriff shot first, so the reports say. Bank robbery in Minnesota and the Dakotas is not very profitable; unless you are on the inside.

WHAT can the Republican party want with a lot more national banks, to do business on the bonds of the government? Recently several have gone out of business, rather suddenly too, It would be better to do business on gold and silver. People would know just how much they had and when it run out they would try to work and earn more. Now it is easier to get trusted. A good deal easier than it is to pay, even in paper money.

THE National Bank of Illinois closed up business a few days ago; several smaller houses did the same. Now comes St. Paul with the Bank of Minnesota; the Union Stockyard's bank, and other institutions obliged to suspend business. Have these people run out of confidence, or has New York refused to let them have any mer money because they do not in all instances vote for her interest?

The Cuban Question.

The Cuban question seems to be hard for our Statesmen to get hold of. They don't agree as to whose business it is. Secretary Olney and President Cleveland think it belongs exclusively to the Executive department to recognize a new government. The Senate and House are receiving memorials, petitions etc., add have committees with reports favorable to freeing Cuba. They claim to them belongs the law making power, and all the President has to do is to veto or not as he sees fit. Meantime the Cuban war goes on. It is hard telling whether it will be settled first in Congress or in Cuba.

Christmas.

Christmas has come again to remind us of the birth of Him who gave up his life on the cross that sinners might be saved. No one ever had a Christmas gift to compare with the one given by God to the suffering world. He so loved the world that he gave his only begetten Son that all might be saved. Do we think of this sacrifice for us when we keep Christmas on its yearly occurance. While we are haveing a happy time with friends and neighbors are we brought closer together in the bonds of love? Are we made better? Do we obtain the benefits that are ours for the asking when we celebrate Christmas?

Let us remember Him not only on Christmas day but on each day of the year and our lives will be purer and nobler for it.

We should of course rejoice on Christmas day, but ever remember for what we rejoice, and the very memory of that will make us better. We should be merry and enjoy the day and try to have others enjoy the day as well as possible.

A merry Christmas and a happy New Year to all.

—The Public Schools let out last night for a vacation until Monday Jan. 4th. The out of town teachers are to enjoy the few days granted them by the board, with friends at home. We understand there will be no further vacation untill the end of the term. Usually in the spring the larger scholars drop out to work and it is thought best to keep right on without a vacation and close a little earlier in the season in hopes of keeping the entire school interested until the close.

Among our Exchanges.

Elk River Star-News: It is reported that ex-Gov. Merriam has rented a hansome residence at Washington and will spend the winter in the capital with his family. He must be pretty sure of that cabinet position.

The plan which would probably prove most satisfactory would be the local election of a post master from the three candidates standing highest on the civil-service examination.—Anandale Post.

Litchfield Independent: Some of our Republican exchanges show that they were suddenly converted from calamity howlers to prosperity shouters by the recent election. They were very doleful during the entire three years before election Nov. 3 last, then they became optimists of the most pronounced type.

The curfew ordinace, passed by the authorities in many Nebraska towns and villages, has been declared unconstitutional, and now the "kids" whose parents cannot control them, may roam the streets as of yore, This paper alway has felt sympathy for the youth who had to look to the town authorities for instructions that should be given and enforced by the parent; hence we oyposed the curfew business.—Weeping Water Rep. (Neb.).

Major McKinley is still inflamed with his single and singular idea that he was elected for the sole purpose of rebuilding the Chinese wall of high tariff, and that the clique that surrounds him is going to take full advantage of his infatuation,—New York Journal.

Major McKinley possibly has as clear an idea as the Journal as to what he was elected for. We believe he is determined, but his is hot an inflamable nature.—Duluth News Tribune.

Northern Wheat.

Bring in your wheat to the Alvo Exchange; we are giving the very best of northern wheat flour in exchange for wheat, and as much per bushel as any mill's flour made from Nebraska grown wheat. Now is your time to get good bargains in flour; we also sell for the lowest prices.—Weeping Water Neb. Rep.

A Word to the South.

"The South can go on lynching men who commit rape and murder without a word of protest from this paper.

The South can continue to send its beautiful girls to this city and we will entertain them if it takes our last dollar.

But we want the South to distinctly understand this: No more New York money for those sections which vote against New York's interests."--New York Dispatch.

The above from a leadiug New York gold standard parer is very much to the point. It tells the South it can, for all it, do about as it pleases without a word of protest, except that the South must if it wants any money, not vote against New York's interests.

This seems to be a little outspoken. But an open confession is good for the soul. Reports were abroad before election of iustances were southern villages or schools needed money and had arrainged for some eastern capital, but, it was not fourthcomming when the money was wanted. But now it is nearly four years till the next presidential election and the New York Dispatch is publishing this notice to the South "No more New York money for those sections which vote against New York's interests."

Is not this sectionalism with a vengence?

One would infer from the tone of this article that New York had the power to do as she pleased with the rest of the country. That she was indeed as in name the Empire State. That the poor South must on suppliant knee come to her and faithfully promise to support the "gold standard" "New York's interests" before it can get any New York money: Thereby implying that New York money is all the money there is to be had. Away with such arguments. They may work in New York, but the people outside of the Empire State are learning that they can get along without New York. They even went so far as to elect a president from another state; and that by such a number of electors as to have allowed New York to have refrained from voting if she saw fit at the last election.

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McGary Again.

INDEPENDENCE, Dec. 22nd. 1896.

EDITOR:—Merry Christmas to ye Editor and staff. May you enjoy the day with service and song. Remember it is a day of joy rather than one of mirth.

Time is on the wing and Mark Hanna's millenial has not materialized yet, when will the Gods of Mammon shower their blessings upon humanity.

If there was ever a time in the history of this country when a revival in business was needed it is now.

There is no doubt but soup houses and charirity will have a larger business this winter than ever before.

Since the election the largest carpet manufactory in the world in (New York) has shut down throwing 2,500 men out of employment, and upon which 7000 people were dependent for support.

The Pullman Palace Car Co. at Pullman, Ill., since the election have cut the wages of their men 15 per cent. The Armour packing Co. of Kansas City are laying off a large number of their men, and these are only a few of the many manufactories that are doing the same thing.

Before election the republicans said close up the siler mines and start up the manufactories and prosperity would reign supreme. Consistency thou art a jewel.

Our town (Independence) now has two creameries which are doing a fair business considering the hard times, and there is quite a merchantile trade at Lyndale and Maple Plain. So take it all in all we have quite a prosperous trade in our town.

JOHN H. MCGARY.

As Certain as That the Sun Shines.

W. J. Bryan, late candidate for President of the United States, after making the most remarkable campaign of which there is a reckord, is not cast down by his defeat. With an abiding faith that the doctrine he advocated will and must prevail before the American people can have or hope for general prosperity he, urges the friends of silver coinage not to be discouraged and not to relax their efforts to enlighten the masses, and that four years more of bitter experiances under a single gold standard will enforce the truth and qualify the voting masses for an intelligent exercise of the right of suffrage. When they have learned by experience the deplorable condition of the country wrought by the disfranchisement of silver, neither intimidation nor bribery will divert the people from prosecuting with new and increased vigor their determined purpose to make this a peoples Government.

It is amuseingly interesting and very suggestive to know how the victors in the late contest feel in view of the present and future financial situation. They fully realize the immence expenditure of money required to defeat the silver coinage standard bearer. Some of our gold contemporaries plead pathetically for a rest. They would have the defeated stop the agitation and gracefully accept the verdict as final. Another class with much exultation declare that the end of the silver craze has come. Feeble efforts may be made to fan into a flame the dying embers. They are reluctant to give up the battle at once, but as an issue it will gradually fade away.

When we remember that silver has been "the money of the merchant" for thousands of years, and that it is the money of the United States Constitution, and that it has been the accepted and popular instrument of exchange with nine tenths of the American people, there is nothing more certain in the future than that the single gold standard will be repudiated and silver at its old ratio with gold will be reestablished. Together they will perform the functions of money in spite of all the efforts of gold syndicates and bankers to permanently devorse them. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

A WELL-BRED MAN.

Every well-bred man I ever knew had only one school of manners. The businessworld, the political world, are the fields where good breeding is tested. Sex does not enter into the question of human activity. What effect it does have is usually toward improving men's morals and manners. In business offices where there are women employes the men are always neater in appearance, more courteous in their address, and more dignified in their language, than in those where the personnel is exclusively masculine. Every sensible woman knows perfectly well that the average man is very far from the ideal. He is gentlemanly but he is not a gentleman. He is a good fellow, but not a good man. He tries to be better than he really is, but be is not bothered too much by success. The genuine gentleman, calm, serene, polite to all, is only found once in ten men. The other nine range from this high level to that of the boor. Yet progress is always making, and within my own expereience I have noticed a perceptible change for the better.—From "Is Chivalry Dead," in Demorest's Magazine for January,

"So his mother intends making a pianist of him?"

"Yes."

"Whom has she chosen for a teacher?"

"He haf not got that far yet; at present she is just letting his hair grow."—The Musical Idea.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18, 1896.

Senator Vest has lost none of his old-time power of expression, nor any of his confidence in the principles for which he has been fighting so long. He made this plain in a short speech he delivered this week. Although he based his remarks upon the dead issue and that he only did so because many well-meaning people were urging Congress to act upon it. Later, the death of the Dingley bill was announced by Sherman. Apropos of the late campaign, Mr. Vest said: "While I might be subjected to the charge of being a lunatic, an anarchist and a repudiator, I assert that the only relief for the people is to give them more money. If we are lunatics and anarchists because we ask for the openeng of the mints to the free coinage of silver, then over six million American freemen who voted for Wm. J. Bryan are lunatics, and may God help the republic! But it is a vile slander. The men who supported the great leader, Wm. J. Bryan, are as loyal and as intelligent a body of men as any in this country. The gold standard which is the root of this evil is the vilest monopoly ever conceived in the mind of the mortal man".

The whole Cuban business was virtually postponed until January when the Senate adopted Senator Morgan's resolution asking the President to furnish all the information about the present situation in Cuba he has, as President Cleveland is hunting on the coast of South Carolinia and Congress has already addopted the resolution providing for a recess from Dec 22 to Jan. 5. The speeches made on the subject in the House and Senate have been about as effective as the excited meetings held through the country.

The executive committee of the Bimetallic Union has been here for several days, preparing to continue the educational work for silver. All the prominent silver men in Congress have been confering with members of the committee at different times, but there has been no single meeting of all the silver men yet.

Although Senator Allen's resolution for the appointment of a Senate committee to investigate the alleged wholesale use of money in the late National campaign was offered without consultation with democrats, its spirit meets their approbation. Democrats have ever since the remarkable results of the election in a number of States were announced been anxious to investigate the why and wherefore of the abnormal increase in the total vote cast. Senator Allen had read in connection with his resolution a list of states in which Bryan's vote largely exceeded the winning vote of 1892 and yet he was defeated by heavy majorities. Senator Gorman says he is certain that the total alleged vote of Maryland was at least 20,000 excess of the male population on the first of last January, and he would like nothing better than to find out where the excess came from. According to some of the best Parliamentaries, Mr. Allen's resolution would have to be changed a little in order to be effective. For instance, Senator Morgan said: "If Senator Allen makes his resolution joint, and it should pass the Senate and House, there would be no doubt of the authority of Congress to probe the matter to its fullest depth. The Senate alone, as I view it, cannot inquire into an election in a State, or even into the election of a President."

It is not probable that Secretary Francis, whose nomination has not yet been acted upon by the Senate, will be among those which will be left pigeon-holed when the Fifty-fourth Congress expires at noon on the 3rd of next March, although it is altogether out of the usual for action to be deferred on a Cabinet nomination. It is a good 16 to one bet that the nominations of a considerable number of gold democrats will be killed by non-action.

Representative McMillin, the ranking democratic member of the House ways and Means committee, says of the reckless haste of the republicans in getting a tariff bill ready for the extra session of Congress: "The republicans are determined to return to the old principle of high protection. They are not satisfied either with the present law or with the Dingley bill. They propose to again try to increase wealth by increasing taxes. Such legislation is not needed in the least. There are now in the Treasury $230,000,000, or $130,000,000 in excess of the $100,000,000, gold reserve. There is no way to get this back into circulation, except by buying bonds or paying it out for current expences. There is no excuse for holding a sum in excess of the reserve, and if revenues are increased before it is absorbed by government expenses that will be the result. With economy in expenditures Mr. McKinley's administration would be more than half out before this $130,000,000 would be exhausted, even if the present rate of defiency continued, which is not probable. The surplus in the Treasury in excess of the reserve amounts to $9 for every family in the U. S. this put back into circulation would tend to quicken business and ought not be held out of circulation permently."

Clubbing Offer.

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The publishers of the St. Paul Weekly Dispatch have just favored us with a copy of their annual premium supplement. Some of the offers which they make are simply wonderful. Articles which would cost more than the subscription price of the paper are given free with a year's subscription. There is something of interest in it for every member of every family.

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TWICE-A-WEEK COURRIER-JOURNAL.

Beginning the first of the new year, the Weekly Courrier-Journal, of Louisville, Ky., will be changed to the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal. It will be published Wednesday and Saturday mornings. The paper will be six pages, or twelve pages a week, instead of ten pages weekly, as at present, an increase of 832 columns of matter during the year. The Wednesday issue will be devoted exclusively to news and politics, while the Satnrday issue will be strictly a family paper—filled with stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, sketches, etc. The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully, in the future as in the past. In spite of the expence involved in the inprovements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courrier-Journal will remain the same, one dollar a year, with liberal inducements to agents or to old subscribers who send in new ones. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson on political and other topics of the day.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

Besides the 11 newspaper men in the next congress there will be several men whom the newspapers have made.

Uncle Sam's deadhead mail matter the last fiscal year amounted to 52,348,000 pounds. At least one-half of it only made good waste paper.

A Boston physician suggests gasphyxia to describe a fatal result of gas inhalation, because the victim is poisoned as well as asphyxiated.

An old farmer being asked by a professional what he regarded as the most reliable weather report sententiously answered "Thunder." His head was level.

The Congressional Record has resumed business at the old stand. Many a statesman has lived long enough to wish that the Record had never been printed.

The fact that the British government has ordered 10,000 bicycles for mail carriers is striking proof that the wheel is making rapid headway in business as well as pleasure.

When should a girl marry? asks a correspondent. Every level-headed girl can answer that question better than any newspaper. She generally prefers to wait until the right man comes along.

An Ohio man has been arrested for trying to blow up his mother-in-law with dynamite, and a Wisconsin man has been divorced from his wife and married to his mother-in-law. Time only will tell which method of revenge is the most effective.

The report of the commissioner of internal revenue shows that "moonshining" has steadily increased. Last year 1,905 illicit distilleries were seized, the largest number in any year. In the last 12 years ten federal officers have been killed and 15 wounded in conflicts with moonshiners.

According to the latest estimates of population in several states, nine of them, namely, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Texas, Indiana, Michigan and Iowa, have an aggregate population of 38,223,000, or more than half the population of the entire union, which is about 72,000,000.

England is threatened with "exhausted coal mines." But if she can wiggle along for a few years it is likely the sun's heat will be stored in reservoirs, while heat from chemical combinations and electricity will be so cheap and so in reach of all as to make the coming generation wonder at the stupidity of their grandfathers.

The girls and young women in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) high school outnumber the boys and young men two to one. In the colleges to which they have been admitted the young women are winning the leading honors. It will be well for young men to remember that there are other things besides scull racing, football and athletics, good as they may be in developing muscle.

When one reads that a device has been patented in England for supplying watches with incandescent light without increasing the size of the watchcase, wonder grows from more to more—first, wonder how so big a device can be packed in such small quarters, and then wonder how long the watch will remain unmagnetized and true to the time with a potent little battery in its vitals constantly trying to mesmerize its movements.

If the nations of the earth spent annually six per cent. of the cost of navies and for war in the interest of peace and the uplifting of the race what a wonderful improvement there would be. As it is, the time of many millions of people and millions upon millions of money are yearly expended in slaughtering each other, and often for the most trivial reasons. The desire to kill because you are mad or stronger is man's inheritance from the beast.

Lombroso, the Italian criminologist, in a new book, has indorsed the methods in vogue in the Elmira (N. Y.) reformatory for criminals. He pronounces it the most scientific method yet applied to such classes. The main feature of the Elmira method is the ticket-of-leave process, by which prisoners are paroled. Before being paroled the prisoners are carefully instructed in trades. Of the 329 paroled last year all except one went forth with a trade.

John Sherman, of Ohio, has now served a longer time in the United States senate than any other man ever served. He has passed the record made by Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, the "30-year senator." Mr. Benton was a member of the senate thirty years and five months, or from October 2, 1820, to March 3, 1851. John Sherman entered the senate in March 3, 1861, and has been there ever since, except during the four years, from 1877 to 1881, that he was secretary of the treasury under President Hayes. Mr. Sherman's actual service is thirty-one years, eight months and twelve days.

The recommendation of the Allegheny (Pa.) county medical society to substitute gas in the place of electricity and the gallows in public executions of criminals is one which deserves consideration. Asphyxiation by this means is as deadly an agency as electricity or strangulation, and as the gas would be introduced into an airtight cell while the condemned prisoner was asleep it would unquestionably be more painless than either. It would also do away with the presence of spectators, which is not the least of the arguments in its favor. The proposition of the physicians deserves at least careful investigation.

They have not only harnessed Niagara, but they have discovered ways of utilizing the force of the waves that forever beat on the bosom of the ocean. Sometimes people wonder what we will do for light and heat and power when the coal is all consumed, if it ever will be. But nature is a vast storehouse of power; all that we lack is means and knowledge to utilize it. Some day the very sunshine that now falls unused may be turned to account in modern mechanics. There are just as many undiscovered things now as there were 100 years ago, though occasionally we hear that everything has been discovered.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the Second Session.

The United States senate on the 17th passed the Lodge immigration bill by a vote of 52 to 16. It excludes all persons over 16 years of age who cannot read and write the language of their country or some other language. Adjourned to the 21st. In the house the army appropriation bill was passed and the legislative, executive and judicial bill ($21,669,369) was considered. Bills were introduced appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a monumental statue to James G. Blaine in Washington, and to abolish the offices of commissioner and assistant commissioner of Indian affairs and to create in their stead a board of Indian commissioners of three members.

The United States senate was not in session on the 18th. In the house 37 pension and relief bills were passed, and the rest of the session was occupied in discussing five war claim bills.

There was no session of the United States senate on the 19th. In the house a bill appropriating $130,000 to enable the government to make an exhibit at the Tennessee centennial exposition at Nashville next year was passed. Charles Crisp, the newly elected member from the Third Georgia district, was sworn in. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was further considered.

In the United States senate on the 21st Senator Cameron presented the report of the committee on foreign relations favorable to his resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba and it went over until after the holidays. A resolution was also presented declaring that the power to recognize the independence of foreign people struggling to establish a government is vested in congress, and not in the president. In the house the senate amendments to the immigration bill were nonconcurred in and a conference agreed to. The consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was completed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The senate committee on foreign relations, by a practically unanimous vote, ordered a favorable report to be made to the senate on the 21st on the Cameron resolution recognizing the independence of the republic of Cuba.

In the United States there were 367 business failures in the seven days ended on the 18th, against 380 the week previous and 377 in the corresponding period of 1895.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 18th aggregated $1,085,921,223, against $1,065,638,861 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week in 1895 was 8.7.

The president, who has been hunting ducks in South Carolina waters for a week, has returned to Washington.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 21st was: Wheat, 55,165,000 bushels; corn, 18,074,000 bushels; oats, 12,434,000 bushels; rye, 2,831,000 bushels; barley, 5,130,000 bushels.

In his annual report on the state of the finances Secretary Carlisle shows the revenues of the government from all sources to have been $409,475,408, and the expenditures $434,678,654, which leaves a deficit for the year ended June 30, 1896, of $25,203,246.

THE EAST.

At the age of 66 Roswell G. Horr died at his home in Plainfield, N. J. He was a member of congress from the Saginaw (Mich.) district from 1878 to 1884. In 1890 he moved to Plainfield and became a member of the editorial staff of the New York Tribune, which position he has held ever since.

It is said that Frank C. Miles, for more than 20 years treasurer of the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust company, one of the oldest of Boston banks, is a defaulter for $100,000.

At Chatham, Mass., a gale wrecked 150 fishing boats and damaged many buildings.

At New Haven, Conn., Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, the authoress, has been granted an absolute divorce from William Holmes, her husband.

Flames at Elizabeth, N. J., destroyed 20 buildings, entailing a loss of $200,000.

At Bridge, Mass., fire destroyed four large business blocks, the loss being $200,000.

In a fire in Bernard Soy's stable in New York 50 horses were burned to death.

Fire destroyed the Masonic hall at New Brunswick, N. J., the loss being $400,000.

At the age of 67 years Charles T. McClenachan, who was the best-known authority in America on masonic rituals, died in New York.

By the explosion of boilers in a woolen mill at Centerville, R. I., Nilvanau Braul and his wife and Arthur Fisher and D. L. Baker were killed.

In New York the dwelling house of Aaron Goldsmith and his family was destroyed by fire and Mr. Goldsmith and his wife and three children were burned to death.

Elizabeth, Martha and Charlotte Wilbour, three aged sisters, were burned to death in a fire at their home in Newport, R. I.

In a mine at Wilkesbarre, Pa., 20 men were imprisoned by an explosion, and six were probably killed.

In Cooper Union, New York, Cuban sympathizers held a mass meeting and addresses were made by Col. Ethan Allen, Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, of Virginia, and others.

In New York William Waldorf Astor's vast holdings of real estate are to be sold as fast as possible without sacrifice and he will become a resident of England.

On the Grand Trunk railway a train was derailed near Danville Junction, Me., and ten persons were injured.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Fire nearly wiped out the old mining town of Jamestown, famous in California literature as "Jimtown."

Highwaymen held up a Southern railway passenger train near Bryant Station, Ala., and escaped with a large amount of money.

Flames that broke out in the Ryan hotel annex in St. Paul caused a loss of $100,000 to Connheim's furniture store.

In session in Cincinnati the American Federation of Labor reelected Samuel Gompers president and selected Nashville, Tenn., as the next place of meeting. A resolution favoring free silver was adopted, and one condemning the supreme court of the United States was defeated.

James Smith (colored) was hanged at Upper Marlboro, Md., for the murder of Margaret Brown on July 25 last.

Arch., Dink and Bill Proctor, brothers, were lynched by a mob near Russellville, Ky., for killing Aaron and Doc Crafton (brothers) at Adairville.

In St. Louis Henry Kimmeling killed the wife of his half-brother, Anton Benning, and then took his own life. No cause is known for the crime.

George E. Lemon, aged 55, the best-known pension attorney in the country, and publisher of the National Tribune at Washington, died at Coronado Beach, Cal., where he had gone for his health.

John Antras, Gabriel Russ, Charles Swanson, Charles Anderson and Louis Jackson were instantly killed in a mine at Ouray, Col., by the fall of a cage.

In Chicago the Carlisle (Pa.) Indian school football team defeated the University of Wisconsin eleven by a score of 20 to 8.

Near Mayfield, Ky., George Finley (colored) was lynched for attacking a white man with a knife, inflicting a slight wound.

William Gailer and Lincoln Baird, two young men, fought a duel near Knoxville, Tenn., and both were killed.

George Bryant fatally shot his young wife and her father, W. B. Reno, at Fort Scott, Kan. Domestic trouble was the cause.

The firm of Randall, Selby & Bell, agricultural implement jobbers at Des Moines, Ia., failed for $130,000.

Fire wiped out the business portion of the town of Fitzgerald, Ga.

At Sheffield (O.) Mr. and Mrs. Aelo and their grandchild were burned to death in their home.

Near Denison, Ia., John Krual and his wife were killed by the cars.

A proclamation issued by Gov. Drake recommends that the people of the state fittingly observe on the 28th inst. the fiftieth anniversary of the admission of Iowa into the union.

The doors of the National bank of Illinois one of the oldest and best-known banking institutions in Chicago, with assets amounting to nearly $15,000,000, have been closed.

Many families in Union county, Ark., are in a destitute condition, and many of them are starving because of the failure of crops.

In Chicago the faiure of the National Bank of Illinois caused three other banks to close their doors, as follows: E. S. Dreyer & Co., liabilities, $1,200,000; Wasmansdorff, Heinemann & Co., liabilities, $450,000, and the Roseland bank, liabilities, $50,000.

At Mayfield, Ky., Jim Stone (colored), who assaulted Mrs. J. M. R. Green, was taken from jail by a mob and lynched.

Burglars murdered and robbed Alfred H. Wilson, an old miser who lived alone near St. Joseph, Mo., of $3,000.

A passenger train was held up by masked men 200 miles west of San Antonio, Tex., but they only secured $70.

At the age of 90 years Gen. William Cullom, for years representative of the Carthage (Tenn.) district in congress, died at his home at Clinton.

The Utah supreme court handed down a unanimous opinion sustaining the validity of the late election in the state.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

In Montreal Patrick Donnelly and Joseph Robert, lumber dealers, have failed, the former for $100,000 and the latter for $250,000.

In England an earthquake, the most violent ever experienced in that country, shook every shire from Durham to Surrey and from London to the Welsh coast. No great damage was done.

Immigrants arrived to the number of 21,341 in Canada the past year. The figures are about equal to those of previous years.

Joseph Atkinson shot and killed his wife at Inwood, Ont., and then killed himself while temporarily insane.

In a confectionery manufactory at Casino, Italy, an explosion killed seven persons.

Gen. Weyler left Havana for Pinar del Rio to continue his campaign in the field.

A motion was introduced in the Italian chamber of deputies expressing the sympathy of the chamber with the Cuban insurgents.

LATER NEWS.

At Littleton, W. Va., a wire suspension bridge over a creek broke down while crowded and about 30 or 40 people were precipitated into the stream. Wilbert Hammond was killed and a large number injured.

The well known Bank of Minnesota, at St. Paul, closed its doors the 22. It has always been considered one of the strongest financial institutions in the West. As a result, the Union Stock Yards Bank at South St. Paul also closed. The Bank of Minnesota had deposits to the extent of about $2,500,000.

Near South Branch, Minn., the 22d, John Mootle, a threshing engineer, quarrelled with Henry Joblinski, a farmer, for whom he was working. Mootle procured a revolver, shot and killed the farmer, his daughter, and Charles Joblinski, a son. The rest of the family fled from the house and escaped. Mootle then placed the revolver back of his ear and killed himself.

John James, colored, was lynched at Woodstock, Ala., for attempting to assault Fannie Smith, aged 17.

It was learned the 22d that the dead bank robber at Ada, Minn., is Charles Mitchell, alias T. Maxfield, well known to the Minneapolis police as a professional criminal.

John Madison and Bert Wellman, of Maltown, Ill., drank wood alcohol the 22d and were killed.

Gen. Weyler left Havana the 22d to take charge of the Spanish army and, if possible, check the operations of Gomez, the insurgent commander.

A special dispatch from Paris the 22d says it is suggested that Great Britain, France and Italy, the three powers most interested, offer their services in the Cuban question in order to prevent a conflict between Spain and the United States and to terminate the revolt.

The remains of Kate Field have arrived at San Francisco. They will be cremated and the ashes sent East.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis.		Dec. 22.
WHEAT—No. 1 northern		@	77¼
No. 2 northern	75	@	75½
May			78¾
HAY—Timothy	7 50	@	8 00
Good wild	5 50	@	6 00
OATS—No. 3 white			17½
CATTLE—Steers	2 25	@	3 10
Cows			2 50
HOGS—	3 50	@	3 10
SHEEP—Muttons			2 75
Lambs			2 80
BUTTER—Creamery, firsts	20	@	21
Creamery seconds	18	@	19
Dairy fancy	17	@	18
Dairy choice	15	@	16
POULTRY—Turkeys	8	@	8½
Spring chickens			7

THREE MEN LYNCHED.

Russellville, Ky., the Scene of the Awful Deed.

Arch, Dink and Bill Proctor, Awaiting Trial for Murder, Are Lynched—The Latter Riddled with Bullets in His Cell—The Others Hanged.

Russellville, Ky., Dec. 19.—A bloodthirsty, armed mob of men from Logan county, half of whom came from Adairville, came to this town after midnight Friday morning and killed three prisoners who were in the jail waiting for trial on the charges of murder and conspiracy. Arch Proctor, who murdered Aaron and "Doc" Grafton at Adairville October 24, was taken from the jail with his father, Dink Proctor, charged with conspiracy in the Grafton case, and both men were hanged to the same tree just outside the town. Bill Proctor, a half brother of Dink, and credited with being a real desperado, who had terrorized the Adairville district for a score of years, was riddled with bullets in his cell, defying the mob to take him out alive and cursing them with his last breath.

Think One Should Have Been Spared.

The law-abiding citizens of Adairville congratulated each other that Bill and his nephew had been put out of the way, but the people of the county generally say that Dink was not deserving of death.

The brothers were acquitted of the charge of killing Aaron Crafton and Arch was held for trial in $2,000 bonds. The trial of all three was set for Friday in the other murder case. Bill killed several men and had been on trial four times for his life. He was one of the four men who was charged with hanging Ed Traughber about two years ago.

SHAKEN UP.

The British Isles Visited by Violent Earthquake Shocks.

London, Dec. 18.—Two strong shocks of earthquake were felt throughout Wales, the Midlands and the south of England early Thursday morning. The first shock occurred at three o'clock and the second at half-past five, the waves passing from west to east. Houses were violently shaken, beds moved from their places, doors forced open and furniture overturned. Telegrams from all quarters concur in the statement that the first shock was of 30 seconds duration and was followed by a loud rumbling sound and minor tremblings of the earth. The second shock was shorter but more severe. Many people in Windsor, Cheltenham and other places rushed out of their houses, but no one was hurt.

Hereford cathedral was injured. There the dull rumbling beneath the earth's surface was followed by two loud crashes and a terrible lifting and rocking. The panic at Hereford was so great that one woman died of fright. People rushed wildly into the streets. Many chimneys fell, crashing into the thoroughfares, and all the pinnacles of St. Nicholas' church toppled over and part of the pinnacle of the cathedral fell to the ground.

A singular phenomenon occurred at Bridgenorth, near Shrewsbury, previous to the disturbance. The streets suddenly seemed to be on fire and there was a violent report, accompanied by a shaking of the earth. People who were abroad in that vicinity say they were for a time unable to walk owing to the vibrations. There was very great excitement among the rustics about Poole, who thought that the end of the world had come.

LYNCHED IN KENTUCKY.

A Mob of 500 Men Hang "Jim" Stone in the Court Yard at Mayfield.

Mayfield, Ky., Dec. 22.—Sheriff Cook and W. A. Usher arrived in the city Sunday morning on the Cannon-Ball, having in charge "Jim" Stone, a negro, who has been in Louisville for the last two weeks awaiting trial for assaulting Mrs. J. M. R. Green, November 24. Sunday night at 10:30 o'clock a mob of 500 masked men assembled a few hundred yards from the courthouse and marched to the county jail, and after breaking the doors of the prison, entered and secured the negro. He was carried to the courtyard and swung up to a limb. Several of the mob fired shots through his body.

Hungarian Mine Disaster.

Buda-Pesth, Dec. 21.—An explosion of fire damp occurred in a coal mine at Resicza, in the valley of the Temes. A large number of men were at work in the mine and 40 of them were killed outright. Rescuing parties entered the mine as soon as possible after the explosion and succeeded in taking out 18 men who were seriously injured. It is known that 27 miners are still entombed, but whether they are alive or not is uncertain. Efforts to reach the part of the mine in which they were working are being made, but the work of rescue is greatly hampered by the bad character of the wreckage and the great volume of afterdamp.

Found Guilty.

Denver, Col., Dec. 22.—The case of the government against C. H. Dow, president; Sidney G. McClurken, teller of the defunct Commercial national bank, and Dr. O. E. Miller, of Chicago, charged with misapplying funds and defrauding the depositors of the wrecked institution, came to an end late Monday afternoon, the jury returning a verdict of guilty against all three of the defendants. The Commercial national, owing to the "kiting" of Miller's checks for a sum aggregating $125,000, was forced to suspend during the great panic of 1893. The verdict will probably place the convicted men behind the prison bars.

Cost Five Lives.

Ouray, Col., Dec. 19.—A frightful accident occurred in the Virginius mine near here Friday morning, by which five men were almost instantly dashed into eternity. The dead are: Gabriel Russ, John Antras, Charles Swanson, Charles Anderson and Louis Jackson. The accident occurred in the shaft of the Virginius mine, where the unfortunate men were at work repairing the timbering of the shaft. They were working from the cage suspended in the shaft, having it raised and lowered as they progressed with their work.

Wizard Hermann Is Dead.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Prof. Alexander Herrmann, the magician, who appeared at the Lyceum theater Wednesday night, concluding an engagement of three performances, died Thursday morning in his private car, while on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh road, on his way to Bradford, Pa., where he was to open an engagement Thursday evening. Heart disease is supposed to be the cause of his death.

OLNEY'S OPINION.

Foreshadows a Possible Conflict Between President and Congress.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The Cameron Cuban resolution, if pressed to final passage in both houses, will constitute a direct and formidable issue between the executive and legislative branches of the government. This is clearly indicated by an interview given out by Secretary Olney. Secretary Olney being asked his opinion as to the nature and effect of the proposed resolution recognizing the independence of the republic of Cuba said:

"I have no objection to stating my own view of the resolution respecting the independence of the so-called republic of Cuba which, it is reported, is to be laid before the senate on Monday. Indeed, as there are likely to be serious misapprehensions regarding such resolution, both in this country and abroad, and as such apprehensions may have injurious results of a grave character, it is perhaps my duty to point out that the resolution, if passed by the senate, can probably be regarded only as an expression of opinion by the eminent gentlemen who vote for it in the senate, and if passed by the house of representatives, can only be regarded as another expression of opinion by the eminent gentlemen who vote for it in the house. The power to recognize the so-called republic of Cuba as an independent state rests exclusively with the executive. A resolution on the subject by the senate or by the house, or by both bodies, or by one, whether concurrent or joint, is inoperative as legislation and is important only as advice of great weight voluntarily tendered to the executive regarding the manner in which he shall exercise his constitutional functions.

"The operation and effect of the proposed resolution, therefore, even if passed by both houses of congress by a two-thirds vote, are perfectly plain. It may raise expectations in some quarters which can never be realized. It may inflame popular passions both in this country and elsewhere, may thus put in peril the lives and property of American citizens who are resident and traveling abroad, and will certainly obstruct and perhaps defeat the best efforts of this government to afford such citizens due protection. But, except in these ways and unless the advice embodied in the resolution shall lead the executive to revise conclusions already reached and officially declared, the resolution will be without effect and will leave unaltered the attitude of this government towards the two contending parties in Cuba."

Of course, Secretary Olney's statement indicates clearly that if the joint resolution ever passes both branches of congress and is sent to the president the latter will veto it, not only on the ground of impolicy, but also because it constitutes an infringement of his own prerogatives. Moreover, the secretary in his interview goes beyond this point, and in almost as many words says that no attention will be paid to the will of congress in this matter, even if the resolution is passed over the president's veto. In this case a grave conflict of powers of two branches of the government might be expected to follow, though just how the issue may be made up so that it can be reached by the supreme court, the arbiter of all questions of constitutionality, is not clear at present.

It is suggested, however, that if the issue goes to that length congress may achieve its purpose indirectly by the exercise of a power certainly confided to it exclusively by the constitution, namely, by a declaration of war, which is, after all, in the judgment of many authorities, only what the recognition of the independence of Cuba under existing conditions would mean.

Madrid, Dec. 21.—The explicit announcement is made that Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister at Washington, has telegraphed to his home government here that he had a conference with Mr. Olney, the secretary of state, in the course of which the latter assured him that Spain might rest tranquil until March, at least, since, despite the attitude of congress, President Cleveland would not recognize the independence of Cuba.

KILLED BY THE SHERIFF.

Minnesota Official Shoots Dead a Bank Robber.

Moorhead, Minn., Dec. 22. — Sheriff Gunderson, of Norman county, Minn., Monday afternoon at five o'clock shot dead an unknown man near Rolette, N. D. The desperado had robbed the Bank of Caledonia on Sunday afternoon. Sheriff Gunderson was notified and started for the scene, accompanied by Constable Bosmoth. The officers met the bandit on the road leading to Ada. He was armed and resisted arrest. He pulled a gun on the sheriff, but the latter was too quick for him, and covered him with a Winchester, hitting him in the lungs.

The desperado is supposed to be an old-timer at the business and has a partner who has not been captured up to the present time. The papers found on his person gave no clew to the man's identity. How much money he secured from the Bank of Caledonia is not known.

Deep Waterway.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 19.—The United States deep waterway commission, which was appointed to make an investigation of the feasibility of establishing a deep waterway, of sufficient magnitude to permit of the free passage of ocean steamers between the great lakes and the seaboard, and report the result to congress, is in session at the Russell house. The United States commission is working in conjunction with a similar body appointed by the Canadian government. President Angell of the University of Michigan is at the head of the United States commission, with John E. Russell, of Massachusetts and L. E. Cooley, of Chicago, as fellow members. The Canadian commision is composed of D. A. Howland, T. C. Keefer and Thomas Monroe. The latter is official engineer for the dominion.

Sharkey Gets His Money.

San Francisco, Dec. 19.—As soon as the Anglo-Californian bank opened Friday morning Tom Sharkey presented the certified check for $10,000 handed him by Referee Wyatt Earp on the day of the fight with Fitzsimmons. The cashier notified the sailor that attachments aggregating $1,500 had been filed against the certificate. "All right, then, give me the balance," remarked Sharkey in a way which indicated that he was anxious to get the $8,500 out of the reach of the collectors. The money was turned over to him and he proceeded on his way jubilantly.

Jail Breakers Recaptured.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 22.—An attempt to break jail in a peculiar manner occurred at Savannah, 12 miles north of this city Sunday night. Red O'Brien, the noted bank robber who was arrested in California and brought back there for robbing the state bank of Savannah of $14,000, engineered the plot. He and three other criminals secured a stick of dynamite and blew away the jail door and one side of the jail after which they fled. The sheriff and citizens, however, pursued and captured the trio. O'Brien had a loaded revolver in his pocket.

GOMPERS REELECTED.

Again Honored by the Federation of Labor—Declaration for Free Coinage.

Cincinnati, Dec. 19.—At the opening of Friday morning's session of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, the following resolution, introduced Wednesday by Delegate Ashe, of Boston, came up under special order:

"Resolved, That we, the delegates of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, demand such amendments to the constitution of the United States, and the constitutions of the several states thereof, as will deprive the supreme courts of the United States and of the several states of power to set aside laws duly enacted by the legally chosen representatives of the people, as we believe the proper function of courts to be to expound and administer law, but not to make it."

The resolution elicited much discussion, the preponderance of which was that it would be construed as reflecting upon the courts of the country, and especially the United States supreme court, and throw the Federation of Labor in a position before the public which it did not wish to occupy. The vote resulted in the defeat of the resolution by a vote of 44 to 21.

Delegate Weisemann offered a resolution that the former action of the federation favoring free coinage of silver at sixteen to one be reconsidered, and the resolutions committee through which it was presented to the convention recommend that as the subject was one on which workingmen had become divided the best interests of the federation would be best served by refusing to give it any consideration.

A motion that the whole matter be laid on the table was lost by a vote of 137 to 931. Delegate Yarnell offered a substitute reaffirming the former action of the federation on the silver question, and again the opportunity for oratory was freely made use of, the benefits the workingmen would have from free coinage being presented in about the same manner as on the stump during the campaign.

Delegate John B. Lennon, of the Journeymen Tailors, offered as a substitute to the resolutions printed by Delegate Yarnell, a resolution reaffirming the stand taken by the American Federation of Labor at its three past conventions, favoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one by the United States, without the consent or approval of any other nation, and disavowing any intention that this action should be construed as indorsing any political party. The discussion of free silver, and the propriety of the convention making a declaration of any kind with relation to free and unlimited coinage of the white metal, continued with more or less forensic eloquence until within a few minutes of the time set for adjournment, when debate was stopped by a motion for the previous question, which was promptly seconded. The Lennon substitute was carried by a vote of 1,335 against 302.

At the Thursday afternoon session the special order for the annual election was deferred to hear the report of the committee on the president's report. It indorsed all the recommendations of President Gompers in every instance, and was indorsed by a unanimous vote of the convention. The following officers were then elected, in every case the secretary being instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the convention for the nominee:

President, Samuel Gompers, of New York; first vice president, P. J. McGuire, of Philadelphia; second vice president, James Duncan, of Baltimore; third vice president, James O'Connell, of Chicago; fourth vice president, M. M. Garland, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; secretary, Frank Morrison, of Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, John D Lennon, of Bloomington, Ill.

Nashville, Tenn., was selected as the location for the next session, the vote being: Nashville, 1,618; Kansas City, 336; Salt Lake City, 262; St. Louis, 250.

Cincinnati, Dec. 21.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor opened promptly at nine o'clock Saturday morning, with nearly all delegates present.

The committee on president's report recommended that the action of granting of a charter to the American Federation of Musicians, which now has a membership of nearly 5,000, be indorsed, and the recommendation was unanimously concurred in.

Committee on reorganization recommended that the National Association of Electrical Workers be granted affiliation, and cooperation of the American Federation of Labor in the work of organization, and the recommendation was concurred in.

Consideration of the report of the special committee on the eight-hour movement was taken up, the convention acting on each recommendation separately, and indorsing each unanimously until the one favoring a committee of two to go to Washington was reached.

Mr. Lloyd moved that the two representatives to visit Washington to work for the eight-hour bill be selected by the convention instead of being appointed by the executive council; carried by the close vote of yeas, 34; nays, 33.

When the committee on law reported in favor of removing the headquarters from Indianapolis there was a long fight precipitated. It required a two-thirds vote to strike out "Indianapolis" from the constitutional provision for the location of headquarters, and only a majority vote was necessary to insert the name of another city. One of the objections made against Indianapolis was its lack of facilities for disseminating information or news and orders from the general officers through the press associations. The first ballot resulted: Washington, 1,705; Chicago, 487.

Say He Still Lives.

Key West, Fla., Dec. 18.—Passengers by the Olivette report great uneasiness is felt in Havana on account of the uncertainty of Maceo's death. It is reported on good authority that Gen. Prats, commander of Matanzas province, has notified Gen. Weyler by telegram to cease all demonstrations on account of the death of Maceo and that Gen. Bernal, of said province, had an engagement Tuesday week with Maceo, who had 5,000 men with him. The Spaniards report a victory as usual. Passengers state that the report of Maceo's death is well understood in Havana and that it was made up by order of the home government to influence the congress of the United States.

Three Burned to Death in Ohio.

Ashtabula, O., Dec. 21.—A terrible holocaust occurred early in the morning at Sheffield, seven miles from here. P. Aelo and his wife, natives of Finland, were awakened at three o'clock by neighbors shouting that their house was on fire. The man and his wife escaped in safety, but returned to secure a grandchild which was left behind. The floor gave way and the three were precipitated into the cellar, where they burned to death.

100

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Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

TRAPPING TURKEYS.

The Method Usually Employed in Taking the Wild Bird.

One of the methods by which wild turkeys are taken by native hunters, as described in "Hunting and Fishing in Florida," by Mr. C. B. Cory, curator of the department of ornithology in the Field Columbian museum, Chicago, certainly does little credit to the intelligence of the turkeys.

A place is found where turkeys are numerous. Corn is scattered about, and if that is eaten, more is placed in this manner for a week or two, until they become accustomed to going there for food. Then small logs are laid, forming a square box about six or eight inches in height; possibly two logs on each side, one above the other. Inside is placed the corn, and the turkeys enter it readily, as the obstruction is not sufficient to excite their fears.

The next night another log is added, raising the box a little higher, perhaps a foot or so, and this process goes on until the small logs form a cone-shaped box, narrowing at the top, leaving an opening by which they can enter at the top.

Corn is placed in the box, and a few kernels leading to it, as usual, and the turkeys, mounting the last log, drop in and eat up the corn. And now they are caught. The opening is so narrow that, although a turkey can easily jump down through it with closed wings, it cannot jump out again with its wings spread.

ATE A BARREL OF EGGS A DAY.

Shipwrecked Men Subsisted on Them for Twelve Days.

"Do you like eggs?" was the question that stirred up a "'49er" to make some talk in a Bangor store the other day. He was an old man, says the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, and he straightened up to something like the height of his prime as he answered: "I had a surfeit of them once. 'Twas many years ago when I was on the way home from California. We left the isthmus on a good brig bound for New York but ran into a coral reef in the Caribbean sea and were wrecked. It was a patch of sand just out of the water, but you ought to see the flocks of sea fowl that nestled on it. They had to move out of the way to give us room to stay there and that was about all they would do. Their nests were everywhere and there were eggs in abundance. We ate about a barrel of them every day during the 12 days we were there. Some of us got off in a boat and went to San Juan, in Nicaragua, where we got a vessel to go after those we left on the reef. That vessel was commanded by William Lawrence, of Bath, who was killed by a man named Wilkinson while he was a policeman there. We tried to get to the reef, but bad weather stove us up so we had to set in for New Orleans, where we found the rest of the men rescued by another vessel. But eggs"—the old man's face took on a peculiar expression.

A Pair of Panthers.

Smut creek is a small stream in the Big Horn mountains. A rancher in the valley set a trap for panthers, which he thought had been stealing his sheep. The trap was of steel, extra large and heavy, and baited with mutton. Four days in succession the rancher visited the trap, and found nothing. He omitted the fifth day, and when he came on the sixth he heard a groaning sound. He found that every bush within five yards had been torn up by the roots, the ground itself looked as if it had been plowed, and the trap was gone. Following the sounds he saw the tips of the ears of an animal behind a rock. He made a careful detour, with rifle cocked, and finally came upon, not one, but two panthers. One had its leg in the trap, the other was licking the trapped panther, as a cat would her kitten. The rancher shot the untrapped panther, and then easily dispatched the other.

ALL kinds, little or big. St. Jacobs Oil surely cures aches and pains.

IT is brave to overcome; it is saintly to endure.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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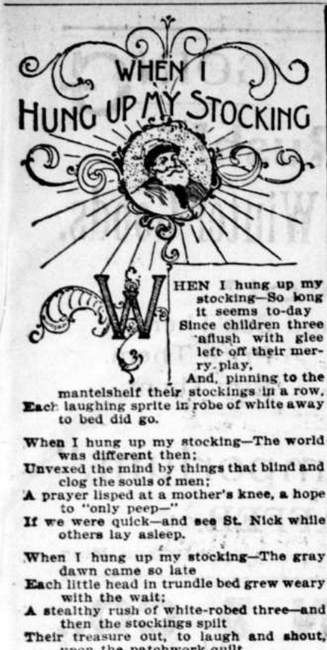


WHEN I hung up my stocking—So long
it seems to-day
Since children three
aflush with glee
left off their merry-play,
And, pinning to the
mantelshelf their stockings in a row,
Each laughing sprite in robe of white away
to bed did go.

When I hung up my stocking—The world
was different then;
Unvexed the mind by things that blind and
clog the souls of men;
A prayer lisped at a mother's knee, a hope
to "only peep—"
If we were quick—and see St. Nick while
others lay asleep.

When I hung up my stocking—The gray
dawn came so late
Each little head in trundle bed grew weary
with the wait;
A stealthy rush of white-robed three—and
then the stockings split
Their treasure out, to laugh and shout,
upon the patchwork quilt.

When I hung up my stocking—If now I
could but feel
Such bubbling joy without alloy as reaching to the heel
Brought in the cold gray dawnings of those
Christmas days gone by,
Not anyone beneath the sun would be so
glad as I.

When I hung up my stocking—No mine
of golden ore,
Or jewels rare, past all compare, as in
Aladdin's store,
Could make me feel such wealth to-day as
once I used to know
When counting out, with laugh and shout,
the pennies in the toe.

When I hung up my stocking—If we could
always hold,
Throughout our days of devious ways, like
pictures framed in gold,
Close to our hearts such memories of childhood's perfect bliss,
We'd often find what now, too blind, in life
we simply miss.

—Mary C. Huntington, in N. Y. Independent.

AN "INCURABLE" CHRISTMAS

THEY were dressing dolls; the whole 16, and they were talking—or chattering—like magpies, when the door opened and Rev. Edward Dayton walked into the room. Now Rev. Edward was tall, he was young, he had a pair of well opened, honest blue eyes, his fair hair showed decided symptoms of curling, when it was allowed to grow beyond the orthodox clerical length, his features were distinctly Greek in their outline, and his figure would have done credit to any young athlete; his clerical garb was well cut, and of the finest cloth, and when to these attractions were added a particularly frank and charming manner, and a most fascinating laugh, it can readily be understood why the new rector of St. Boniface, Chicago, was so popular with his congregation, and so adored by the feminine portion thereof.

Consequently when he entered the rectory drawing-room on the afternoon in question, where 16 pretty girls were employed in dressing dolls for the Christmas bazar, and, in an incidental manner, enjoying the excellent tea and cake dispensed by his maiden aunt, it was not to be wondered at that his appearance caused a little thrill of excitement to pass through the circle of fair workers.

The rector had only been at St. Boniface nine months, but already he was on fairly intimate terms with the ladies of his congregation, especially the young girls, so without any preliminary he stated his errand.

"I am in a fearful fix," he announced, in a very boyish and unclerical manner. "And I want one of you young ladies to help me out of it."

The offers of assistance were many and prompt, but the rector still looked worried and anxious.

"You see it is just this way," he began, balancing his spoon across the edge of his cup, and gazing at it intently. "I have suddenly been called away on some errand for the bishop and it will be impossible for me to get back to Chicago for Christmas day."

He paused here, and a storm of exclamation and regrets was poured forth, in the midst of which a saucy young voice was heard to exclaim:

"And you want us to write your Christmas sermon for you? How perfectly charming. I have always fancied it must be most delightful to stand up in a pulpit and deliver nicely pointed little moral axioms — always, of course, carefully pointed at some one else."

And the speaker, a slight, graceful little blonde, with a piquant expression, and a pair of mischievous blue eyes, shot a half-laughing, half-defiant look at the handsome young rector, who reddened slightly as he replied in rather constrained tones: "Many thanks, Miss Evelyn, but I won't trouble you to that extent. I have arranged to have one of Mr. Brooke's curates take the services for me, but he leaves directly after the morning service, to go to one of the mission churches, and you see I had promised to devote Christmas afternoon to the patients of the 'Home for Incurables' and they have counted on having some one read to them and make the afternoon a little bright; and I can't find anyone to take my place; everyone wants to be at home on Christmas day, so I must tell the poor things that I cannot keep my promise—unless—"

He broke off hesitatingly, and looked entreatingly at the bevy of fair damsels before him.

But they all began with one accord to make excuse.

One was "so sorry, but she had promised months ago to go to a matinee on Christmas afternoon, and couldn't break the engagement," another "felt just awfully to refuse Mr. Dayton anything," the last, with a melting glance from a pair of big brown eyes, "but grandmamma was coming to spend the day, and it would seem so disrespectful to leave her."

A third "was taking part in a concert their guild was to give on New Year's eve, and she had promised Mr. Trevor faithfully to practice his accompaniment with him on Christmas afternoon; he was so anxious to be well up in his part of the trio."

A fourth girl "wished dear Mr. Dayton would ask her something else, for she would just love to help him, but really it made her so dismal, seeing those poor souls suffer, that mamma had positively forbidden her to go again."

They were all so sorry, and so regretted that they could not help him, that the young rector felt sure that it was not the will that was wanting, and thanked them for their ready sympathy as warmly as though it had been practical help.

But in the midst of the volley of excuses a bright thought struck one of the fair defaulters, and she exclaimed:

"Why don't you ask Evelyn to take your place, Mr. Dayton? You would, wouldn't you, Eve, dear?"

The rector hesitated, then said, in formal tones, and without meeting Eve's eye:

"I am afraid that it would not be much in Miss Gwynn's line."

Evelyn drew herself up proudly and seemed about to reply, then a half amused, half hurt expression crossed her face, as she turned carelessly away, and sauntered over to a table where two girls sat chatting busily as they arrayed a round faced, dimpled, waxen beauty in the royal robes of Queen Elizabeth.

"Evelyn, why did Mr. Dayton say that visiting the sick was not in your line?" queried May Lindsay, as she adjusted the crown on the head of the doll queen. "I am sure there is not a girl in the guild who has done as much visiting at the hospital and "Home for Incurables, as you have. I don't see why he should seem to regard you as so frivolous lately, he never used to. Doesn't he know that for years you have gone to your 'incurables' every Sunday afternoon? Why, we all regard you as the most goody, goody girl in our set. I don't see what has come over the rector."

"It is not worth talking about," said Evelyn, lightly. "Mr. Dayton has never been asked to take an afternoon at the 'incurables' since he came until now, so he probably does not know that I am in the habit of going there. May, you are getting that ruff for her majesty too high."

And then they all plunged into the mysteries of dolls' dressmaking again.

When Edward Dayton first came to St. Boniface he had been irresistibly

"WHY, MR. DAYTON, HOW YOU STARTLED ME!"

attracted by Evelyn Gwynn's pretty face and saucy speeches, but lately his manner had been much colder, for he had arrived at the conclusion that Evelyn cared too little for serious things to consent to become a clergyman's wife, and he was too unaccustomed to women to divine that her flippant speeches were assumed, and that her gay, careless manner concealed a warm, generous heart. The fact was that Evelyn was so disgusted at the sudden mania for parish work, which had seized the young ladies of St. Boniface since Mr. Dayton's advent, that she had taken particular pains to appear indifferent, and even frivolous, and had on one or two occasions evaded doing some church work which Mr. Dayton had asked her to attend to personally; hence his remark about the "incurables" not being "in her line." Evelyn felt sore and hurt at his opinion of her and mentally resolved that for once she would desert her invalids rather than have Mr. Dayton imagine she was influenced by his wishes, but better counsel came with the morning, and she consoled herself with the thought that Mr. Dayton was out of the city and would probably never discover that she had taken his place.

It was Christmas afternoon and Eve was descending the staircase of the "Home for Incurables" on her way to the small ante-room where she had left her coat and hat.

When she entered the house it had been a bright, clear day, and as she had passed from room to room she had seemed to the poor sufferers to have brought something of the vivid outside brightness with her; now the situation was reversed, the frosty sunshine had given way to the sudden winter twilight, and, in sympathy with the change, her heart was heavy with vicarious sorrow. Like many seemingly volatile natures hers was a quickly sympathetic one, and she was sad with the sight of so many who were doomed to spend the last years of their life in suffering.

The little ante room was dark when she entered—so dark that she started, when a tall, shadowy figure loomed up before her, and a voice said: "Good evening, Miss Gwynn." I think he must have been waiting for her for some time, for his eyes were evidently to some extent used to the dim light; however that may be he could not see well enough, however hard he tried, to discern whether she looked pleased or otherwise, as she said, naturally enough: "Why, Mr. Dayton, how you startled me! I thought you were miles away."

"I got back as early as I could!" he replied, "and came around to see how the 'home' had fared for its Christmas. Let me help you into your jacket."

Well, it always is a terrible business getting a jacket to go snugly over one of our present enormous sleeved dresses, but these two seemed to make a worse job of it than usual. At length, when it was satisfactorily adjusted and Eve was fastening a monstrously elongated fur animal of some sort around her throat, Rev. Edward broke the awkward silence with a rush.

"Miss Gwynn, I want to beg your pardon."

"Why, Mr. Dayton?"

"Because I have misjudged you."

"Please don't say any more, Mr. Dayton."

"But I must. I have been sitting in judgment on you—as you know—I know you know it, and to-day I came here, and going from room to room found that you had been there before me, and had left such a trail of brightness behind you, that your path was easy to follow. The poor souls here are witnesses to qualities in you that I have been blind to."

"Please don't say any more," pleaded Evelyn. "You are going to the other extreme now, and I really won't know myself. Perhaps you did not give me credit for some things, but after all you know I am very frivolous!"

But the laugh with which she said it was not quite natural, and there was really no reason for her to walk to the window and look out, for there was nothing to be seen there but a blur of light from the window opposite.

There was a pause, and then a voice came from the shadowy figure in the center of the room.

"Miss Gwynn, you have done a great deal for these poor souls here; won't you do something for me?"

"But you are not an 'incurable,'" said Evelyn. The fur monstrosity had evidently come unfastened again and required a great deal of attention, also it seemed that the blur on the opposite side of the street had acquired a fresh interest, so it was to the back of a dimly outlined figure in the window that Rev. Edward spoke next.

"I am an 'incurable,' Miss Gwynn; I am suffering from something that I must carry with me the rest of my life, and I don't want to be cured. Eve, dear, listen to me a moment—do not speak, dear, until I have finished—let me have my say, even if the answer is 'No.' I love you, dear, so dearly; I have loved you, I think, ever since I met you, and like a self-righteous Pharisee I have endeavored to put my love aside. I had not wit enough to see the best in you, and have tortured myself by imagining I was in love with a thoroughly worldly woman. Eve, dear, I deserve nothing at your hands, but, darling, if you will only establish a home of your own for 'incurables' I will try with all the love that is in me to make you happy. Will you marry me, dear?"

The figure at the window turned around, but it said nothing. Perhaps it did not need to. Attitudes tell a great deal sometimes, and then I think there was a shadowy outline of a little outstretched hand. At any rate, Rev. Edward took three long strides across the room, and the next attitude that showed against the dim window was a very confused one. But it did not matter; no one was there to see.

Was it dark? Well! Perhaps an ordinary benighted mortal, loveless and unloving, might have thought so, but to these two the room was full of radiance, for if one is supremely happy, one carries one's atmosphere about with one, and what the rest of the world moves in matters very little.—Ethel Longley, in Chicago Saturday Evening Herald.

Christmas Trees in England.

Christmas trees were unknown in England until the reign of Queen Victoria. After the present prince of Wales had become three or four years old, Prince Albert ornamented a Christmas tree for the amusement of the infant prince. The idea pleased the people, and, as Christmas trees were every year made a feature of the court celebration, the fashion soon spread among the English.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Happy Thought.

Santa Claus teaches us that we can be cheerful although our path is not strewn with roses.—N. Y. Truth.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

State Fair Improvements.

The state agricultural society is ambitious after an arena, and the legislature is to be asked this coming session to appropriate the needed amount for such a structure. The primary idea will be to afford the public a chance of witnessing the judgement of live stock exhibits, but while at it the directors of the society will endeavor to kill more than the one bird with the ammunition on hand, and so the new building, if secured, will be made to include an eight-lap bicycle track and other features. The insufficiency of the water supply for the fair grounds will also be urged on the solons, the need of a new and larger poultry-house will be pointed out, and some additions to the dairy buildings will be brought to the legislative attention. Plans and specifications for all these improvements are now in course of preparation.

A Curious Cave.

A curious cave has been found at La Moille, near Winona. The cave has a semi-circular entrance, 50 feet wide, and at the highest point 20 feet. The inner chamber is 100 feet long and about 70 feet wide. The roof arches to a height of nearly 25 feet. The walls are a mass of Indian writings, partly covered by the moss of centuries. One figure, especially prominent, is that of a man nearly six feet long and fairly well proportioned. One space is literally covered with drawings of birds and animals. The pictures are thought to be historical records of the earlier Sioux. A number of drawings of the pictures have been made and photographs have been taken, and these will be sent to heiroglyphists for translation if possible. The complex nature of the drawings, one on another, may make this very difficult.

Terrible Death.

Walter Dahlgren, the 17 months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Dahlgren, of St. Paul, was almost instantly kil'ed by inhaling the flames of a lamp overturned upon him while at the breakfast table. Mrs. Dahlgren left the child sitting at the table in a high chair, and taking a broom went to sweep snow from the back steps. When the mother returned to the room a few minutes later the child was feebly struggling in a volume of flames. Mrs. Dahlgren threw a comforter over the child and carried the body to a neighbor's, but the infant had ceased to breathe.

The child had probably been attracted by the light of the lamp and sought to get possession of it. In his efforts, the babe had pulled the table cloth and upset the lamp directly in the lap of his dress.

Gold.

J. C. Foley, of the Foley mine at Seine river, arrived in Duluth recently carrying 250 pounds of fine quartz specimens, all showing free gold in abundance. At Foley a railroad a mile long, from mine to mill, several substantial shaft houses, hotel, etc., have been completed. The mill is ready for turning out gold, but is waiting for mill supplies which are detained at Rat Portage and will have to be returned and taken in via Duluth and 150 miles of sleigh roads. Foley says that several big sales have been made recently and that all Canada is excited over the Rainy lake and Seine river gold fields.

Output of Iron Ore.

Official figures of the iron ore output of the Lake Superior region for the year show a total of 9,663,339 gross tons, of which Minnesota mines have shipped 4,018,000 tons. Michigan and Wisconsin mines have fallen off 750,000 tons from 1895, while Minnesota has increased.

News in Brief.

Redwood Falls is investigating the question of electric lights.

The secretary of war has advertised for bids for the $3,000,000 continuous appropriation contracts for the Duluth harbor.

C. J. Leefield, hardware dealer at Hastings, has assigned.

A young man named Machors fell dead while returning from a party at Norwood.

A baby pulled a lighted lamp off the table in the home of E. A. Ramon, of Winona. An explosion followed, which badly burned the child and his mother.

The office of The Farmer, at Ashley, was destroyed by fire.

The numerous hold ups that have prevailed for a long time in Minneapolis has probably terminated by the arrest of May White, Wm. Mitchell and John Quinn. All of them are under 20 years of age and two of them have made full confession.

A tramp robbed Peter Hogan's saloon at Delavan of a lot of cigars and whisky. While enjoying his stolen goods the fellow was arrested but afterwards escaped.

Two highwaymen held up William Scotch, a cattle buyer near Pelican Rapids and took $400.

Fire at Chatfield destroyed Flindt's jewelry store, Scott's restaurant and Gould's harness shop.

Representative Towne will make an effort during this session to have one of the new gunboats named after Duluth. He will probably be supported by other members of the Minnesota delegation.

Alfred Nelson, living near Crookston, applied for and was refused a license to wed a 14-year old girl.

Nels J. Lawson, a young man whose home is at Grove City, Minn., was found dead about 5 o'clock in the morning on the viaduct over the Great Northern tracks at Fifth street and Second avenue northeast, Minneapolis. A bullet hole in his right temple told the manner of his death, but whether it was a suicide, an accident or a murder remains to be proven.

The United States Civil Service Commission has ordered that an examination be held in Minneapolis Feb. 3, 1897.

Samuel Manning of the Manning quarries was struck by a train at Hinckley and died.

Julius Painke, a farmer from North Dakota, was robbed of $600 on the streets of Minneapolis early in the evening. He was standing opposite the Milwaukee depot, on Washington avenue, when he was hit on the head. When he recovered, his money was gone.

The Twin City Rapid Transit company will soon run their cars by power generated by means of the new dam in the Mississippi.

An unknown man was killed by a Milwaukee freight train at Lake City. It is thought he was trying to steal a ride.

MOONBLINK.

A Peculiar Blindness Caused by Sleeping in the Moonlight.

Three cases of "moonblink" occurred on the British steamship Acanthus, which reached Philadelphia the other day. After the low-lying hills fringing the shores of Batavia faded from view on the afternoon of July 14 for 80 days her crew of 60 officers and seamen saw no land, sighted no vessel and encountered no storm. Among the crew are three seamen who, during the run across the Indian ocean, suffered terribly from sudden blindness at night, the result of that strange disease of the eyes prevalent in the tropics, and known to sailors as "moonblink." One bright, moonlight night, while the Acanthus was steaming across the Indian ocean, one of them finding his berth in the forecastle too uncomfortably hot, went out and lay upon the deck. The moon was nearing her full and shone almost directly overhead. When the watch was changed at midnight he was awakened and was horrified to find himself blind. At first the captain thought the man might be shamming to avoid going on duty, but an investigation was made, and it was found that he could not see, although his eyes were wide open. The calamity was at once diagnosed as a case of "moonblink," and the captain cautioned his men against running such risks. When day began to break sight began to return, and by sunrise he could see as well as if nothing unusual had happened. All of that day the case formed the chief topic of conversation and when night came two more men determined to test the effect of the moon. After a two hours' nap in the full glare of the moon both men were awakened totally blind. An order from the captain prevented any further experimenting in that line during the rest of the voyage.

CURSES OF INTERMARRIAGE.

Afflictions Entailed Upon the British Royal Family by Blood Marriages.

A writer in America, discoursing on the results of intermarrying, gives an appalling list of the diseases and deformities with which various members of European royal houses are afflicted, owing to this cause. From mere facial deformity up to insanity, says London Truth, there is scarcely any distressing affliction with which humanity is afflicted which does not find a place in the list. Very possibly this catalogue may be incorrect, but experience unquestionably proves the fact that there is a degeneration in royal families. To a certain extent this may be due to intermarriage, but I suspect that it is still more due to the species of cult that is paid to royalties from generation to generation, and which must in the nature of things weaken their intellectual fiber. Nothing can be more mentally injurious for a man than to have all his wishes anticipated by a crowd of sycophants, and through life to find all agreeing with him with whom he is brought in daily contact, instead of being subjected to the discipline involved in social equality. Just as we have lost the tails that were the appendages of our primeval ancestors because gradually the habit of wagging them fell into disuse, so all mental virility gradually disappears from families that are long regal, because they have no opportunity to exercise it.

HAS CANCER ITS MICROBE?

An Interesting Discovery Which May Mean Much.

A highly-interesting discovery, which will, perhaps, afford a clew to the cause of cancer, has been made in Prof. von Leyden's university hospital here, says a Berlin letter to the London Standard. A young woman of 22 and a man of 63, both suffering from dropsy and cancer of the stomach, were brought to the hospital last spring. In order to remove the accumulated fluid tapping was resorted to in both cases. The fluid was examined under the microscope and hitherto unknown living organisms, belonging probably to the protozoa, were discovered.

Prof. Waldeyer, to whom the preparations were submitted, advised that they should be sent to Dr. Schaudinn, assistant at the Zoological institute of the Berlin university, who has been investigating the protozoa for years past. He began his examination on July 19 and ascertained that in both cases the fluid contained a rhizpod, which he named Leydenia gemmipara schaudinn. He inferred that it is a pathogenic organism, but both he and Prof. von Leyden still abstain from deciding as to the connection between it and cancer, though they admit the possibility of such a connection. They have made a preliminary communication on the subject to the Berlin Academy of Sciences.

POISONING THE FOUNTAIN.

If the fountain of life is poisoned at its very source, there can be no health in any part of the body. When a woman has any disease or weakness of special organ-ism of her sex, the delicate fount-ain-head of her physical existence is poisoned and she cannot be healthy in any respect until this one fundamental trouble is cured.

The family physician may make the very common error of ascribing all the trouble to superficial causes; he may prescribe for neuralgia, indigestion, insomnia, or headache, when these are merely symptoms of some deep-rooted malady of the distinctly feminine organs.

Any woman suffering from these delicate complaints may be completely cured right in the privacy of her own home (without recourse to mortifying examinations and "local treatment") by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It gives health to the special organism of womanhood. It purifies all diseased conditions; gives elastic strength to the ligaments, and vitality to the nerve-centres. It promotes good digestion, sound sleep, and freedom from pain.

It is the only medicine devised for this one purpose by an educated, skilled specialist in this particular field of practice. It is the only medicine which insures prospective mothers against the dangers and sufferings of motherhood.

Dr. Pierce's thousand-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" contains several chapters devoted to the special physiology of woman, with advice and suggestions for self-treatment which every woman ought to read. A paper-bound copy sent absolutely free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay for mailing *only*; or, cloth-bound, 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Through California Service Via "The Milwaukee."

A fine Pullman Tourist Sleeping Car now leaves Minneapolis at 8:25 and St. Paul at 8:35 every Saturday morning and runs through to Los Angeles, Cal., via Kansas City and the Santa Fe System, without change, arriving destination 1:25 P. M. following Wednesday.

The journey, via this route, is through a very interesting portion of America, and the hardship incident to winter travel through the more northerly climate is avoided.

Rate per double berth $6.00 through. For berth reservations, further information as to rates, etc., apply to "The Milwaukee" agents, or address J. T. Conley, Asst. Gen'l. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

OLD BULLION—"What! You wish to marry my daughter? She is a mere schoolgirl yet." Suitor—"Yes, sir. I came early to avoid the rush."—Modes and Fabrics.

BACKACHE, toothache, frost-bites, too, St. Jacobs Oil will cure—that's true.

THERE are people who would do great acts; but because they wait for great opportunities, life passes, and the acts of love are not done at all.—Chicago Standard.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"WALKING has been a pleasure to me ever since I can remember." "Yes; the painful part of it was before you could remember."—Chicago Record.

WHILE asleep, cured soreness, stiffness? All right, St. Jacobs Oil did it.

SOME men become bald quite early in life, while others die and have their wills offered for probate before their heirs fall out.—Texas Sifter.

Low Rates for Homeseekers.

On the first and third Tuesday of each month, tickets will be sold to Homeseekers in the northwest at greatly reduced rates to visit Virginia and the Carolinas. Special low rates both one way and round trip. See that your tickets read over the Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Send for free pamphlet descriptive of the farm lands, climate, markets, etc. U. L. Truitt, Northwestern Passr. Agent, 234 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

IF two men who are mortal enemies meet in society, they ignore each other; if two female enemies meet, they kiss each other.—Fliegende Blatter.

On to Washington!

Those who contemplate visiting the capital during the Inauguration next March will do well to travel over the popular "Big Four" and picturesque Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Write for descriptive pamphlet and excursion rates. U. L. Truitt, N. W. P. A., 234 Clark St., Chicago.

WAITER—"Will you have French fried potatoes, sir?" Herr von Wachstetter (half rising from his chair in his indignation)—"V-a-t!"—Boston Courier.

BUSINESS lifts the strain. St. Jacobs Oil is master cure for pain.

"THERE'S one consolation," thought the bargain hunter as she was blown to atoms by a dynamite cartridge, "this is a fast die."—Harvard Lampoon.

PISO'S CURE cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing. E. CADY, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

THE man who always does his best will find a steady demand for the things that he can do.—Ram's Horn.

BE sure; neuralgia will cease. St. Jacobs Oil the cure. Get ease.

CHARITY is an eternal debt, and without limit.—Quesnel.

To Pay a Penalty for Dining

Is rather hard, isn't it? Yet how many are compelled to do this after every meal. Dyspepsia, that inexorable persecutor, never ceases to torment of its own volition, and rarely yields to ordinary medication. But tranquility of the stomach is in store for those who pursue a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This fine corrective also remedies malarial and kidney comp aints, rheumatism, constipation, biliousness and nervousness.

THAT'S Why He Was Hard Hearted.—Kind Old Man—"Hard-hearted man, did you ever have a youth?" Stranger—"Yes; I have several of them."—Yankee Blade.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

CONVERSATION.—She—"Strange how wet it is!" He—"Be stranger still if it were dry with such heavy rains."—Comic Home Journal.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

ENERGY and persistence conquer all things.—Benjamin Franklin.

THE same—old or new rheumatic pains St. Jacobs Oil will cure.

OUR lives are the open volume the world reads.

OUR ENEMY STOLE IN

An enemy stole into your house one day last week and touched you lightly in passing. You thought little of the matter at the time, for the enemy was only a vagrant current of air. But now you are beginning to learn what mischief the little intruder did, for your back is stiff and painful. Your head aches, and at times you feel dizzy. What has happened? Simply this: the cold has settled on your kidneys. They are overcharged with blood and inflamed. Instead of passing the waste matter out of the body they are damming it up in the blood. Every minute, yes, every heart beat adds to the poison in you. Normal action of the kidneys will purify the blood. Nothing else will.

Warner's Safe Cure

Is the friend in need. It will reduce the inflammation, so that the grip on the tissues of the blood-vessels is relaxed, and the uric acid is sent on its way out of the body.

Thus You Overcome Your Enemy

Large bottle, or new style, smaller one at your druggists.

Look for the name ESTEY on the front of an Organ. That is the quickest way to tell whether it is a good organ or not.

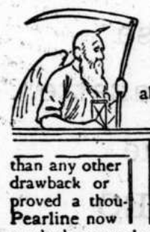
Write for Illustrated Catalogue with prices, to Estey Organ Company, Brattleboro, Vt.

Important Notice!

The only genuine "Baker's Chocolate," celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, is put up in **Blue Wrappers** and **Yellow Labels.** Be sure that the **Yellow Label** and our Trade-Mark are on every package.

TRADE-MARK.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.



It's only a question of time

about your using Pearline (use without soap). So it seems to us. It seems as if every bright woman must see, sooner or later, how much easier and quicker and better and more economical is Pearline's way known way of washing. You can't think of any objection to it that hasn't been met and dissand times over. Millions of women are using Ask some one of them, who uses it rightly, how much she saves by it than any other drawback or proved a thou- Pearline now as Manufactured only by James Pyle, N. Y.

Millions NOW USE Pearline

CCC HEAD Ache this Morning.

Shows you did not take a tablet of Cascarets Candy Cathartic last evening. Cascarets prevent sour stomach, tone up the intestines, stimulate the liver, leave no chance for sick headaches in the morning. You eat them like candy, and they leave your breath sweet and fragrant. Better send out for a box right now, 10c., 25c., 50c., any drug store, or mailed for price. Write for booklet and free sample.

Cascarets TRADE MARK. CANDY CATHARTIC Cure Constipation.

ADDRESS STERLING REMEDY COMPANY CHICAGO; MONTREAL, CAN.; NEW YORK.

PIANOS ORGANS $125 to $700. $25 cash. $10 per month. Every new PIANO fully warranted. $35 to $150. $10 Cash, $5 per month. Beautiful, Sweet Toned and Durable. WE SEND NEW INSTRUMENTS on TRIAL and PAY FREIGHT both ways if not satisfactory. Send for CATALOGUE, FREE.

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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

A. N. K.—G. 1636.

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OPIUM HABIT AND DRUNKENNESS Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

IT IS THE BEST. YUCATAN.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, DEC. 25, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Call in and get a sample copy of the Farm Eield and Fireside.

—Ye editor has been on the sick list for about two weeks. He thinks he knows which of his neighbors has the finest mince pie, and who has the best currant jell. Thanks for proofs that we were not forgotten though sick.

—The usual number of Christmas trees have helped entertain the Sabbath school children of Delano. Last evening the Methodists, Presbyterians and German Evangelicals each had trees and short exercises; all were well attended.

—The High School graduating class seems to grow more modest each year. At first they usedto furnish school nots for each week, but each year finds them less prompt to do so. If they keep on people will not know whether or not there is a graduating class. In fact few seem now to know.

—Several sleigh loads of people from the country drove in to church last Sunday evening. It won't hurt your horses any more to come to church Sunday evening, if well blanketed, than it will any other evening to stand out for an hour or so. It it is a good place to go once a week, for the whole family.

—The Christmas services held at the M. E. church Sunday evening were well attended. The double quartette, and the solos were highly appreciated. The sermon "Christmas" by Rev. Farber was a fine one and enjoyed by the unusuall large number present. If Mr. Farber's cogregation keeps on growing it wont be many years until a larger church will have to be figured on.

—We were the receipient on Tuesday of a nice little Christmas present, a box of bon bons, caramels and other varieties of very fine candies, the product of the new Delano candy factory. We understand the manufacturing will keep pace with the business brought in, and that in the near future our village will become the depot of supplies for confectionery of the finest kind, for miles around. The samples mentioned were certainly fine.

—The accident mentioned last Friday, as having just occurred to Mrs. George Kittock resulted in her death the next day. As near as can be ascertained Mrs. Kittock was endeavoring to light a fire with a lighted kerosene lamp, when she spilled some oil on her clothes which took fire and burned her severely, up to the waist band, so bad that the skin peeled off in most places Dr. Shrader was promptly called and did what he could to alleviate her sufferings, but the next morniug found her past her agonies. She leaves no family but her husband. The funeral was from the Catholic church Tuesday.

—Monday Dec. 21, was the shortest day of the year. We will now begin to find, almost daily, that light is coming sooner and darkness later. Soon the winter will have passed away and the joyous spring will be with us. But in this climate we do not look for thi before three long months yet have passed with their snow and ice.

—Poul try of every description took a raise about Christmas. In fact it was out of sight. Scarcly a fowl of any sort could be had on Thursday. Turkeys were 11 and 12 cents per pound, and few at that.

—It has been thought best to hold no literary the coming week, so it has been postponed until after the holidays.

—The Herald has a special communication containing the information that J.& P. Coats, of Glasgow, Scottland have just purchased the John Clark Jr. & Co. thread plant of Newark, N. J., for £250,000. It is a consolidation of the two greatest concerns in the world, the Mile End and O. N. T. brands being the popular names of the products of the two concerns, and it has very much the appearance of another trust as the new company will be able to dictate the price. There may be another verse added to the "Song of the Shirt".—Howard Lake Herald.

—An exchange pointedly remarksthat merchants who want newspaper men to discourage grocery peddlers and the ike, would make newspaper men feel more like doing so if these same merchants would quit useing free letter heads of axle grease and stove wholesalers, gargling oil envelopes, baking powder statements, sidewalk advetisements and rubber stamps. And patronize home papers. Reciprocity along this line is to be commended.—Litchfield Independent.

Ohio Blind Pig Whisky is Simply Awful.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 21.—Two more victims have been added to the list of dead from drinking a substitute for whisky at Kenwood, Monroe Co., Ohio, Saturday evening last. This makes total list of dead five. Those who died today are Colonel Clegg, a brother of Thos. Clegg who died Saturday night from the same cause, and Henry Roth.

In the stomach of Seibert one of the victims who died Saturday night arsenic was found. The authorities of Cameron county are investigating the case. Some of the drinkers have been saved by physicians, but several others are still seriously ill.—Minneapolis Times.

Towne has Fears.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Congressman Towne declares that the efforts of President Cleveland to magnify the power of the executive are a menace to the legislative system. The Congressman criticises the president's stand on the Cuban question and proceeds as follows:

"Before the subject reaches him, even before it aprears in the senate, while indeed the senate committee is yet considering the resolution, he announces through his secretary of state that the eminent gentlemen of the two houses of our great national legislature may go through the motions of passing the recognition resolution, but that it will not have even a slight effect on the executive nor be permitted to influence the situation it is aimed at. If congress submits to the President's assumption now it will afford a precedent for further aggression hereafter that but dangerous to the independence of the legislative branch of the government and evidently to the perpetuity of the republic. Minneapolis Times.

Rascally Performances.

The Minneapolis Times of last Tuesday morning says:

"Moore & Co., the employment agents, say that of all the unemployed in the city they cannot get enough to supply the demand for work in the pineries in northern Minnesota and Wisconsin. They offer to waive their fee if the committee on unemployed will advance railroad fare to the men and let them work, taking the fare out of their wages afterward."

This rascally piece of business ought to be stopped. There has been too much of it already. Up in the pineries free soup houses have been started to keep the men from starving to death who are looking for work and are unable to find any. Lothrop had a free soup station before the one in Brainerd was started, and in the various pinery villages the people have used every possible effort to provide sufficent nourishment to keep the men alive. Yet these lying Minneapolis schemers deliberately spread the report that there is so much work up in this country that the employment agents cannot get them fast enough. Minneapolis has already sent scores of men up here looking for work when there is none to be had. A committee on employment that sends men up here to starve or freeze to death ought to be sentenced to a term in the state prison. Minneapolis is better able to take care of the unemployed there than Brainerd is.—Brainerd Journal.

Personal.

J. F. Pelkert, of Hanover, was in town Thursday.

John Sursiek came home from Doran last week.

Lloyd and Floyd Roberts visited relatives here this week.

Prof. Wharton went to Cokato yesterday, to inspect a tank of oil.

I. H. Grafft and family, of Hamline, spent Christmas in Delano.

Herman Brandt, of the Sioux Falls line is visiting Delano friends.

Ennis Brandon and family, of Annandale, spent Christian in Delano.

Miss Minnie Cruikshank, of Marshal, is spending the holidays with Delano friends.

Among University folks at home for Christmas are Grace O'Hair, Ed Freeman, Vernon Wilder.

Mr. Archie McNaughton, of Watervill, is spending the holidays with his mother, in Delano.

Advertise in Gazette. the BUFFALO GAZETTE.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

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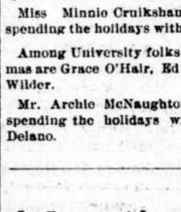

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DIED.

LOHMILLER.—On Saturday, Dec. 19, Ralph LeRoy, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Lohmiller, age 6 mo.

KITTOCK.—On Saturday, Dec. 19. Mrs. Kate, wife of George Kittock.

MILLER.—At Indianapolis, Ind., Thursday, Dec. 17, Perry Miller, aged 36 years.

Mr. Miller was a conductor on the R. R. and Grand Master of his lodge of Brotherhood of trainmen.

County Cullings.

Court has adjourned until Jan. 4. At present it bids fair to be a long term.

We understand petitions are being circulated to secure a change of venue in cases of Dodge, Howard, and Wendell, and that it is being represented that it will be of less expense to Wright county to have the trials elsewhere. If that is so why don't Wright County adjourn court altogether and go elsewhere to have her cases tried? We guess it would be more expensive.

There is some question as to whether or not the Grand Jury which returned several indictments lately in Wright County was legally composed of lawful citizens of the county. If it turns out that such was not the case of course the indictments found will be declared void.

District Court Calendar.

1.—N. H. Knowles vs. William Dedrick.
2.—Leslie McClay vs. J. W. and E. Ferrell.
3—The Flour City National bank vs. Henry Prigge.
4.—Frank T. Aydt, et al, vs. Ann Woodhouse et al.
5.—Ellen Woodard vs. Charles Meltz.
6.—W. F. Strache vs. Ferdinand Kuno.
7.—Henry Jaspers vs. Albert Westrup et al.
8.—Henry Jaspers vs. Anton Hammers.
9.—Bank of Minneapolis vs. The Swinburn Printing Co.
10.—Frank Crolly vs. Board of Co. Commissioners.
11.—Town of Albion vs. Vil. of Maple Lake.
12.—Ryar Stevens vs. Sherman N. Stacy.
13—W. H. Frazee vs. American Masonic Accident Association.
14—Geo. Fish, Assignee of Henry W. Phelps, Insolvent, vs. Albert Ziedler.
15—Louis Duensing vs. Henry W. Glitsecka and George Adelberger.
16—Bertha Luchtenhagen vs. Joseph Giblin.
17—Wm. S. Conrad vs. H. N. & C. W. Cleary.
18—Albert Huxton vs. G. N. Ry. Co.
19—Anna L. Oakley vs. G. N. Ry. Co.
20.—Malissa Gibeney as Administratrix vs. G. N. Ry. Co.
21.—J. P. Anderson vs. E. M. Anderson et. al.
22.—Matilda Bruske vs. Gotlieb Bruske.
23.—Adaline Kraus vs. Herman Kraus.
24.—W. H. Towle, substituted as special Administrator of Jas. Tracy, deceased and Minervia Tracy vs. Geo. Sherer et al.
25.—Albert Cerys vs. State Insurance Co. of Des Moines, Iowa.
26.—In the matter of the will of Jas. Tracy, Deceased.
27.—State Bank of Waverly vs. E. H. Barbee
28.—Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co. vs. Oliver Rustad.
29.—A. Y. Eaton vs. Josephine Spencer et. al.
30.—State of Minnesota vs. John Bosel.
31.—Peter J. Bjorklund vs. S. P. Osland.
32.—H. C. Litchfield, Trustee, vs. Joseph Kurth
33.— " " " " Andrew Rasksi
34.— " " " " Ole Erickson.
35.— " " " " W. D. Phillips
36.— " " " " Matts Kowal.
37.— " " " " Jno. Anderson.
38.— " " " " Tim. Flannigan.
39.— " " " " Jas. B. Mulqueeny.
40.— " " " " John O'Shea.
41.— " " " " F. W. Gorman, and Christ Eisenpeter, Jr.

STATE CASES.

State of Minnesota, vs. Jno. B. Howard.
" " Nicholas McVicar, et al.
" " Geo. Connors, et al.
" " O. L. Billings.
" " W. H. Parker.
" " ndrew Thill.
" " Edward P. Heath.
" " Edward P. Heath.
" " Louis Trouch.
" " Edward Bobrowski.
" " Joseph Kaiser.
" " Michael Welton, Chas Schultz.
" " John Doherty.
" " Duane Chapel.

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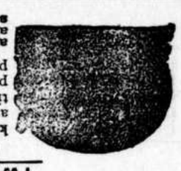

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